

# ENROLLMENT PROJECTION CONSULTANTS

*Providing School Districts with Accurate Enrollment Forecasts by Location*

## Area 32

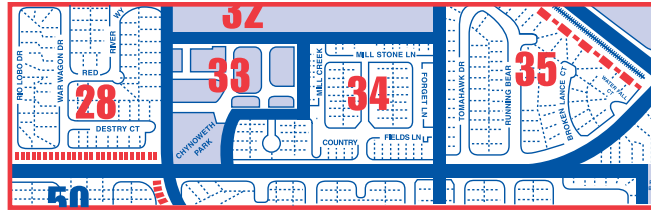
Older Mobile Home Park  
450 units, 90 K-8 students, 0.20 SGR

## 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  
Berryessa Union School District  
1376 Piedmont Road  
San Jose, CA 95132

December 1, 2025

Dear Superintendent and Board of Education:

This is the concluding documentation to the latest 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

Total enrollment in the Berryessa Union School District (henceforth “BUSD” or “district”) fell by over 900 students during the worst years of the pandemic (from October 2019 before the pandemic started to September 2022), rebounded by nearly 100 students to September 2023 and then declined by another 366 students since then. Of key impact for the future, however, is that the kindergarten enrollment fell from being over 700 students before 2020 to only in the mid 500s from 2022 to 2024 and to just 489 now.<sup>1</sup> There have been huge differences in recent years between (1) the number of students in the graduating eighth grade classes and (2) the incoming kindergarten classes as a result. If not for the expansion of transitional kindergarten (TK) birthdate eligibility since 2021, which added 211 students in that grade from 2021 to 2025, the difference between those graduating eighth grade classes and incoming kindergarten classes would have created an even larger total enrollment decline.

With the expansion of TK birthdate eligibility now complete and an expected continued trend of larger graduating eighth grade classes compared to the incoming kindergarten classes, the district enrollment is projected to have a significant ongoing decline. Next year’s kindergarten class, for example, is 174 students lower than the current eighth grade class that will have graduated. That low projected kindergarten enrollment, along with those in the following years, are based on both the latest student trends in the district and the most recent local birth figures.

The specific projected total enrollment reductions are by 236 total students to next fall, over 600 students in three years and more than 1,000 students in five years. That decline for next year includes a projected 62-student loss as each of the current kindergarten-through-seventh-grade classes will have graduated upward by a grade.

These enrollment losses are concentrated at the elementary level in the next two years. The declines forecast for next year (i.e., from the “current” enrollments on September 12, 2025, to those on October 1, 2026) are by 178

<sup>1</sup> Whenever just a year is stated, such as 2024, the usual reference is for, or in the year or years to or from, early October of that year. The exceptions are that the “current” enrollment and the enrollments from one-to-three years ago are from student files representing mid September enrollments. These figures cover all students in TK through eighth grade that are maintained in the district’s records, including “SDC” (Special Education) students and, in most years but not this year, a nominal number of “NPS” (Non-Public-School special needs) students. Preschool SDC students are excluded.

elementary students and just 58 secondary students. The cumulative reductions to 2027 are by 367 elementary students and 124 middle school students, with 75% of the total decline thus being at the elementary level.

The proportion of the decline then shifts more into the secondary level after 2027, as the smaller classes now in the lower elementary grades start to graduate into middle schools. The reductions projected from 2027 to 2030 are by 261 students in the seven elementary grades (averaging 37 per grade) and a larger 290 in the middle school grades (averaging 97 per grade). More of the cumulative decline over the next five years, nonetheless, is forecast in the elementary total (628 fewer students) than in the secondary total (414 less students).

While some “resident” student reduction is forecast for every elementary school from 2025 to 2028, the largest declines are expected in the Majestic Way and Noble regions.<sup>2</sup> These two attendance areas are projected to have 143 and 86 fewer students three years from now, respectively. Having projected resident student losses of around 60 TK-5 students each to 2028 are the Brooktree, Ruskin and Summerdale regions. The main reason for these large reductions is that these schools have significantly more resident students in the upper elementary grades, who will be graduating into the middle schools, than in the lower elementary grades, with ongoing low incoming kindergarten totals expected.

The largest middle school resident student decline, by far, to 2028 occurs in the Sierramont area, with 134 fewer students projected (in 6-8). That will cause this attendance area to shift from having the largest middle school resident student total to having the smallest middle school total. The Morrill region, by contrast, is instead forecast to add a net of a few middle school students. Any pending changes to the secondary attendance areas will alter these differences.

### **Background Information**

We have provided neighborhood-specific forecasts since 2003 for the BUSD. Our 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 400 previous studies, and then projected. To do this, we drove literally every street in our first BUSD study to learn the community and divide it into suitable planning areas, with subsequent splits made where warranted (mainly due to new housing). Each of those areas represents a single dominant dwelling type wherever feasible, including by subjective value levels and average home and parcel sizes. We have found that even subtle differences in residential type and value can generate divergent student 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 district.

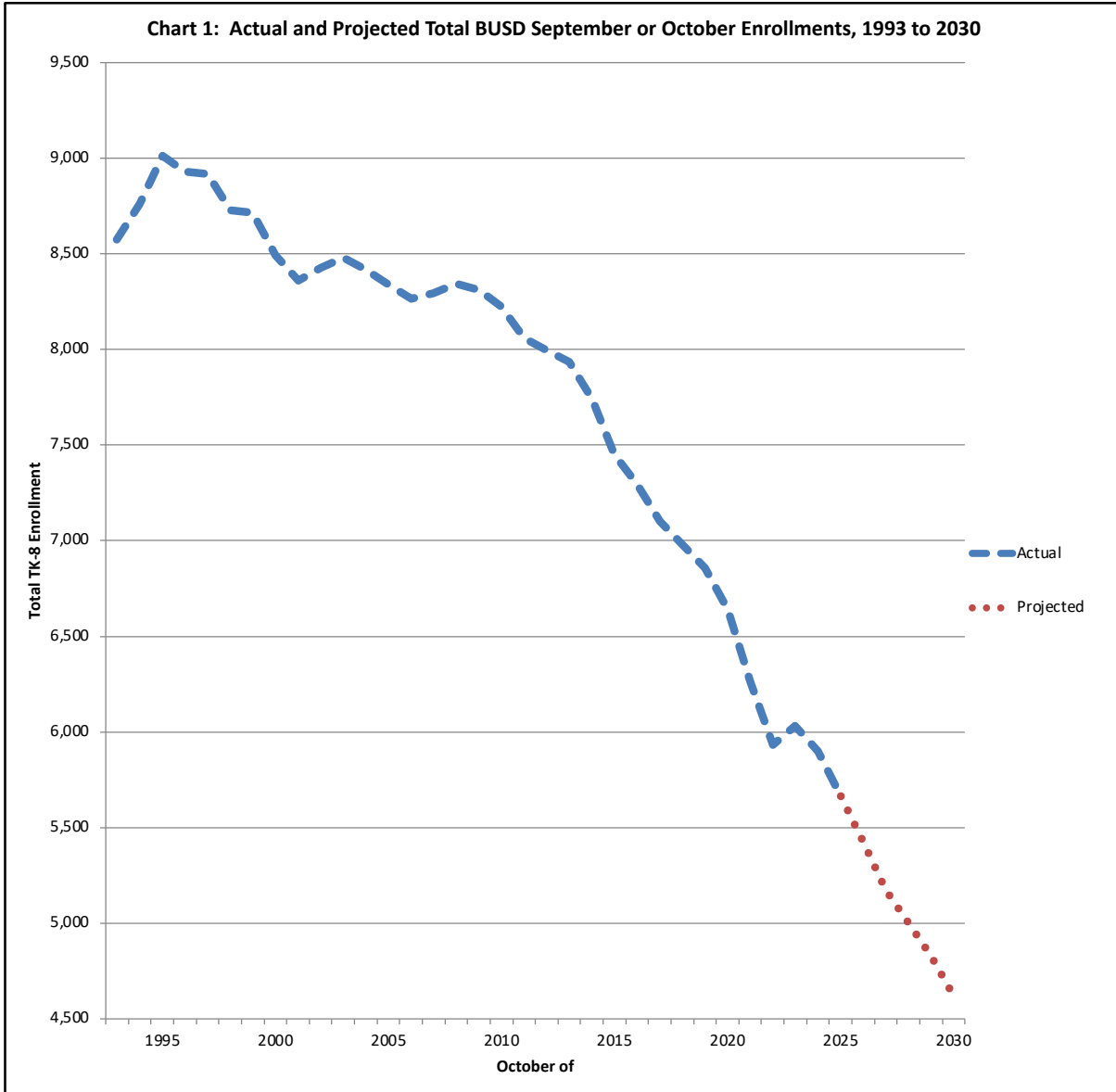
The BUSD’s total enrollment decline by 237 students this year was by 56 more than we had projected, with most of that negative difference occurring in the upper elementary grades.

### **District-Wide Past and Projected Enrollments**

With the exception of a 98-student rebound in 2023 after the pandemic had ended, the BUSD has had an ongoing total enrollment decline since 2008 (see Chart 1 on page 3). That includes reductions in just the last nine years by (1) 439 students from 2016 to 2019, (2) a much larger 925-student drop from 2019 to 2022, during the pandemic-impacted years, and (3) a net of 268 students over the last three years (see Table 1 on page 4). The latter period, however, includes that gain of 98 students in 2023 and a loss of 366 students since then. So in the last two years, the average annual rate of decline (by 183 students) has been greater than that which occurred in the years from just before the pandemic started (by 146 students).

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<sup>2</sup> “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 (their “home school”), regardless of the schools being attended.



There is a divergent change, however, that occurred by grade level in the latest years. While the elementary total was falling by a net of 297 students since 2022 despite adding 211 students in an expanded-eligibility TK program, the secondary total instead added 29 students. The latter occurred mainly because a large class in fifth grade in 2022 graduated into the middle school grades (see rose-colored data in Table 1) while a small class in seventh grade in 2022 had subsequently graduated out of the middle school grades (see green-colored data in 2022 and 2023 in Table 1). With that larger class now in eighth grade, however, it is about to graduate out of the middle schools, with a corresponding negative impact on the total secondary enrollment. The elementary total had significant declines since 2022 as that same large class in fifth grade in 2022 graduated out. There also were three incoming kindergarten classes that had fewer students than any prior kindergarten class in decades. The resultant current student distribution through the grades has much lower average student amounts in K-2 than in 3-5 and much lower average amounts in each of 3-5 than in each of 7-8.

**Table 1: Actual and Projected Students by Grade and Grade Level, October of 2016 to 2030**

Subject	Actual and Projected October Enrollment by Grade (including SDC)*										Actual and Projected October Enrollment by Grade Group		
	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TK-5	6-8	Total
<b>Actual September and October Enrollments*</b>													
2016	145	735	720	760	804	758	798	800	878	898	4,720	2,576	7,296
2017	144	712	735	722	760	806	756	789	827	850	4,635	2,466	7,101
2018	120	754	735	742	716	739	793	771	781	830	4,599	2,382	6,981
2019	120	707	787	737	728	710	721	813	768	766	4,510	2,347	6,857
2020	94	678	723	771	724	701	698	707	786	756	4,389	2,249	6,638
2021	111	673	661	659	712	689	665	658	674	764	4,170	2,096	6,266
2022	114	562	682	664	629	672	688	640	628	653	4,011	1,921	5,932
2023	210	531	611	682	673	656	665	697	668	637	4,028	2,002	6,030
2024	252	539	540	609	658	656	647	681	668	651	3,901	2,000	5,901
2025	325	489	552	517	579	636	616	620	676	654	3,714	1,950	5,664
<b>Actual Net Change from October 2016 to October 2019</b>											-210	-229	-439
<b>Actual Change from October 2019 to September 2022</b>											-499	-426	-925
<b>Actual Net Change from September 2022 to September 2025</b>											-297	29	-268
<b>Projected October Enrollments**</b>													
2026	314	480	498	545	509	572	618	615	610	667	3,536	1,892	5,428
2027	302	472	491	490	536	501	555	619	602	605	3,347	1,826	5,173
2028	306	454	484	485	484	530	488	558	610	598	3,231	1,766	4,997
2029	306	461	466	478	480	478	516	489	550	608	3,185	1,647	4,832
2030	306	460	468	455	467	470	460	515	476	545	3,086	1,536	4,622
<b>Total Projected Grade-Level Enrollment Change in One Year, to October 2026</b>											-178	-58	-236
<b>Total Projected Grade-Level Enrollment Change in Two Years, to October 2027</b>											-367	-124	-491
<b>Total Projected Grade-Level Enrollment Change in Three Years, to October 2028</b>											-483	-184	-667
<b>Total Projected Grade-Level Enrollment Change in Four Years, to October 2029</b>											-529	-303	-832
<b>Total Projected Grade-Level Enrollment Change in Five Years, to October 2030</b>											-628	-414	-1,042

Real Potential Lower Total in 2026 (essentially -1.25%, especially due to potential deviation in TK and K\*\*\*) 5,360  
 Real Potential Higher Total in 2026 (essentially +1.25%, especially due to potential deviation in TK and K\*\*\*) 5,500  
 Real Potential Lower Total in 2030 (essentially -5% within footnote caveats) 4,400  
 Real Potential Higher Total in 2030 (essentially +5% within footnote caveats) 4,850

\* Actual October enrollments from student files provided to Enrollment Projection Consultants (EPC) by Berryessa Union School District (BUSD), with the exception that 2022 to 2025 are from files representing mid September enrollments. The TK birthdate eligibility period from 2014 through 2021 was from September 2 through December 1, or for three months. Eligibility expanded to five months (through February 1) in 2022, seven months in 2023 (through April 1), nine months in 2024 (through June 1) and became a full year of birth months starting in 2025. Enrollment from the original three-month birthdate eligibility period, for comparative trend consideration, was 74 in 2022, 91 in 2023, 97 in 2024 and 90 in 2025, for a net decline by 30, or -25%, since 2019.

\*\* Projected TK amounts are mainly proportionate calculations in relation to the projected K total in the following year.

\*\*\* TK and kindergarten fluctuations from the forecast in any one year can be more significant than are likely on an ongoing basis. Whenever a forecast is generated prior to spring, the District should review the subsequent TK and kindergarten preregistration counts and adjust the next year's staffing accordingly.

A combination of (1) that current student distribution through the grades and (2) continued low kindergarten enrollments should create ongoing reductions in both grade levels, but with the losses disproportionately concentrated at the elementary level (with 75% of the total decline) through 2027. Contributing to that expected decline in the elementary total are the much larger amounts now in the fourth and fifth grades. The graduation of those higher student totals into the middle schools will significantly lower the elementary enrollments over the next two years, with projected average annual declines by 183 students. The cumulative reduction forecast to 2027 is by an average of 52 students in each of the seven elementary grades. With even larger amounts to be graduating from eighth grade, however, there also should be a modest decline in the middle school enrollment, despite adding those large incoming classes that are now in the upper elementary grades. Those three grades average losing 41 students per grade from 2025 to 2027.

The proportionate rate of annual decline then shifts into being more in the middle school level after 2027. The projected difference from 2027 to 2028 is by 116 elementary students (cumulative 483 from 2025) and 60 middle school students (cumulative 184 from 2025). This occurs mainly because the first of the fifth grade classes with significantly fewer than 600 students will have graduated out of the elementary level and into the middle schools for 2028. There thus will be a smaller, but still significant, difference between the graduating fifth grade class and the incoming kindergarten class for the elementary total. The middle school level, on the other hand, will have added that somewhat smaller incoming class from fifth grade while having graduated out the last projected eighth grade class with more than 600 students.

This proportionate reduction shift toward the middle school level becomes even greater for 2029. That is when the small class that is now in second grade will have graduated into sixth grade (see green-colored data in 2025 to 2030 in Table 1). That should simultaneously lessen the rate of elementary enrollment decline and increase the amount of middle school enrollment loss. This is the main cause of a smaller projected reduction at the elementary level than in the secondary level between 2027 and 2030, with declines by 261 (averaging 37 per grade) and 290 (averaging 91 per grade), respectively.

### **Additional TK and Kindergarten Information**

Even though TK now has a full year of eligible birthdates (for all four-year-olds as of September 2), the current and projected TK amounts are much lower than those for kindergarten, which we need to explain. Eligibility for TK from 2014 to 2021 covered the three birth months of September through November (specifically September 2 through December 1, but we will simplify this discussion to whole months). As three birth months are one-quarter of the twelve birth months that qualify for kindergarten, over several years there theoretically should have been an average of 25% as many TK students as were in kindergarten. Few districts averaged close to 25%, however, with most averaging below 20% and some below 15%. Your district has averaged 17% (or 68% of 25%) since 2016 from the traditional birthdate eligibility period. There clearly have been some parents unwilling to put their children into TK classes in districts where they were willing to subsequently enroll those children in kindergarten.

In the BUSD, there are 325 current TK students and 489 current kindergartners, so the ratio of TK students to kindergartners is 66.5%. That is close to the roughly 68% ratio we would have expected based on past trends. This is another indication, along with the birth data that is discussed later, that next year's kindergarten enrollment will be no larger than this year's and potentially slightly lower, as is projected.

### **Projected Resident Students by Attendance Area**

This forecast is again based on analyses of where the district's students live (the resident population) rather than the schools they attend (the attending enrollment). Resident populations differ from enrollments because of (1) known intra-district enrollment (between BUSD schools), (2) known incoming inter-district enrollment (from addresses outside the BUSD) and, in some years, (3) a few students listed at residentially unlocatable addresses such as PO boxes. By coding all of the student addresses 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.

Table 2, on page 7, presents the key resident and enrollment findings and projections for each attendance area.

### Understanding the Data in Table 2

Table 2 contains two data sets for each school. The figures on the left (under "Actual Sept. 2025 Resident Students and Enrollment") show both (1) the amounts by which the resident totals for the current attendance areas changed this year and (2) how the current enrollment at each school differs from the resident total. Northwood's current region, for instance, has 35 fewer resident TK-5 students than a year ago and has 573 currently enrolled students, which is 11 more than the BUSD-enrolled resident total of 562 students. This difference is identified by the "11" in the top row of the column titled "Attending Adjust". The figures on the right side of this table are the projected resident totals and change amounts.

There are two key reasons for why some of these net attending adjustments are so large. These are the Mandarin Dual Immersion Program at Ruskin and the Parent Participation Program at Noble. Both of those programs bring in students from other areas, thereby causing large net gains for those two schools while causing net losses elsewhere. There also are a significant number of SDC students at Northwood, which is more than offsetting the losses from that resident total for students attending the special programs at Ruskin and Noble.

### Key Findings in the Actual and Projected Resident Student Changes by Attendance Area

Three of the seven elementary schools had either a gain by 17 students or a drop by fewer than 15 students in their resident TK-5 totals this year. That sole increase occurred in the current Summerdale region. The current Noble area had a decline by just seven students and the current Ruskin region lost a net of 14 students. These three current attendance areas are all in the east central and southeast parts of the district.

The significant total elementary enrollment decline this year was concentrated in the other four attendance areas that are in the western and northernmost parts of the BUSD. The current Majestic Way area had the largest TK-5 reduction, with 60 fewer students. The current Northwood, Brooktree and Vinci Park regions had reductions by between 30 and 45 resident students each.

Different distributions of the students through the grades, with relatively large or small totals graduating from fifth grade and incoming to kindergarten, was a key factor in these divergent changes. This is true for the projected change amounts as well.

These current distributional differences through the grades shift where some of the projected pending losses are concentrated. What does not change is an expectation for the largest reductions to occur in the Majestic Way region. That is forecast to have 55 fewer students next year and a cumulative loss of 143 students to 2028, after the much larger relative classes now in the fourth and fifth grades will have graduated into the middle schools.<sup>3</sup> Also having notable projected declines both next year and to 2028 are the Ruskin, Summerdale and Noble regions, with the minimal changes each of those areas had this year not being an ongoing expectation. The reductions forecast in the Noble region are the second largest in the elementary level, with declines by 31 next year and 86 to 2028. The Northwood area has the smallest projected loss to 2028, with 30 fewer students. Every elementary area should have some decline during these years, with (1) larger totals graduating from the upper elementary grades compared to (2) what the local birth data and recent trends justify projecting the kindergarten enrollments for.

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<sup>3</sup> The current and next year's projected resident and attending totals by grade are provided in Appendix A.

**Table 2: Current Resident-to-Enrollment Comparison and Projected Resident BUSD Students by Attendance Area\***  
 (highlighting for actual and projected resident shifts by 25+; yellow for positive, orange for negative and brown for both)

Grade Level and Attendance Area	Actual Sept. 2025 Resident Students and Enrollment				Projected Resident Students				
	TK-5 or 6-8 Resident Shift from 2024**	Actual Student Totals in TK-5 or 6-8			Projected Resident TK-5 or 6-8 Students				
		Resident Students	Attending Adjust***	School Enrollment	Early October			Change to Oct.	
					2026	2027	2028	2026	2028
<b>Elementary (TK-5)</b>									
Northwood	-35	562	11	573	545	537	532	-17	-30
Brooktree	-45	416	-10	406	411	375	353	-5	-63
Majestic Way	-60	609	-58	551	554	496	466	-55	-143
Ruskin	-14	446	260	706	418	393	383	-28	-63
Vinci Park	-30	548	-6	542	529	518	505	-19	-43
Summerdale	17	500	-80	420	471	459	442	-29	-58
Noble	-7	477	38	515	446	413	391	-31	-86
All In-District	-174	3,558	155	3,713	3,374	3,190	3,073	-184	-485
IDA in TK-5****	-14	155	-155	NA	162	157	157	7	2
<b>Middle School (6-8)</b>									
Morrill	-33	592	26	618	609	608	610	17	18
Sierramont	-35	657	72	729	601	564	523	-56	-134
Piedmont	22	591	13	604	591	562	545	0	-46
All In-District	-46	1,840	111	1,951	1,801	1,734	1,678	-39	-162
IDA 6-8****	-3	111	-111	NA	91	92	89	-20	-22

\* Resident student populations are those students listed at addresses known to be in each attendance area in the relevant grades. See Appendix A1 for breakdown by grade. All counts include SDC (Special Education) students in TK-5 or 6-8 but exclude any pre-school SDC students.

\*\* These are in comparison to the resident student totals in 2024 for the current attendance areas.

\*\*\* These net attending adjustments include (1) intra-district enrollment and (2) incoming inter-district enrollment. Ruskin's Mandarin Immersion Program is the cause of it's huge net gain and some other schools' large net losses.

\*\*\*\* IDA stands for incoming Inter-District Attendance, which are students listed at addresses outside the BUSD. The projected IDA students change mainly due to graduation upward of the current distribution through the grades.

Note: Projections include hidden fractions, so amounts here may not exactly sum to those elsewhere.

The projected resident student changes at the middle school level, by contrast, include a small increase for one region. This is the Morrill area, with 17 more students for next year and a cumulative 18 students added to 2028. The Piedmont region has no change forecast in the resident total for next year but does have a decline by 46 students projected to 2028. The Sierramont region is where the largest projected middle school student reductions occur, with 56 fewer students in 2026 and a decline by 134 students over the next three years. That region has much smaller student totals who will be graduating in from the elementary grades than will be graduating out of eighth grade.

It should be noted that when the elementary areas were revised last year, with the closing of three schools, there was an indication that the middle school regions may be considered for adjustments in the future as well. Such adjustments would alter these projected resident student changes by middle school region.

### **Underlying Factors to the Projections: Recent Trends in Existing Housing**

All of the trend findings in existing housing have been recalculated for this study, including by value classifications of single-family-detached homes (“SFD”) and attached dwelling units (“ATT”, covering apartments, condos, townhouses and plexes).<sup>4</sup> There also is a residual grouping for students from areas with a mix of housing values. The cutoff date for “existing” locations (i.e., in the EPC-created planning areas with virtually no additional non-ADU residences occupied since then) is again October 1, 2016. The resulting “existing housing” information is presented in summary in Tables 3 and 4, with additional data provided in Appendix B1.

#### **Understanding the Data in Table 3**

The figures in Table 3, on pages 9 and 10, have the resident totals of district-enrolled students in the fall of 2016 through 2025 from areas of existing housing, but our focus is on the changes since 2022 and in just the last year. The purpose of this data is to identify how the student numbers have evolved in the established neighborhoods, by type and general value levels. Counts are provided in groups of three grades each (K-2, 3-5 and 6-8, as well as in TK-8) so that we can easily show both (1) how the populations have changed as the students graduated upward by three grades in the last three years and (2) the general student age distribution. “Relatively Affordable and Intermediate ATT” units, for instance, had 238 students in K-2 in 2022 and there are now 223 in grades 3-5, which is a net loss of 15 students in that population as it graduated forward by three grades. This is shown by the “-15” in the table (see lowest row in top section of page 9). We also show how the K-2 group itself changed in net over the last three years, which is a decline by 54 students (from 238 to 184). That shift in K-2 is boxed because it is an important indication of whether the families of the students are getting older, with falling kindergarten numbers likely, or are instead becoming younger (via turnover), thereby generating potential kindergarten growth.

Additional boxed “change” figures provided in this year’s version of this table are the K-2 differences in just the last year. These differences show how the trend for the youngest students may have shifted between the net three-year changes and the changes in just 2025.

#### **Key Findings Related to the Data in Table 3**

The total net TK-8 student reductions since 2022 were by only 2% in both of the ATT value categories, while the SFD categories had much larger total student declines of between 5% and 8%. This occurred because there was a greater difference between the incoming K-2 totals (for the current students) and outgoing 6-8 totals (from 2022) in SFD homes than in existing ATT housing.

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<sup>4</sup> The relative value levels are from a standardized, but nonetheless subjective, EPC evaluation of the housing in each area.

**Table 3: Recent Student Population Trends in Existing Housing by Type and General Value Levels\***  
 (with gray shading for the highest totals in the years shown)

Existing Housing Type** / Subject	Fall of	Resident BUSD Students				% Change in		% of TK-8 Enrollment
		K-2	3-5	6-8	TK-8	K-2	TK-8	
<b>Relatively Affordable and Intermediate ATT</b>	2016	260	259	276	814			11%
	2017	262	271	254	809			
	2018	313	265	246	838			
	2019	298	270	254	845			
	2020	274	261	239	789			
	2021	230	238	234	717			11%
	2022	238	216	210	681			
	2023	213	229	224	690			
	2024	194	231	228	685			
	2025	184	223	219	669			12%
	<b>Change in 2025 Within Grade Group</b>		<b>-10</b>				<b>-5%</b>	
<b>Change Since 2022 Within Grade Group</b>		<b>-54</b>			<b>-12</b>	<b>-23%</b>	<b>-2%</b>	
Change Since 2022 from Prior Grade Group			-15	3				
<b>Upgrade ATT (including Duets)</b>	2016	305	272	233	826			11%
	2017	341	285	232	880			
	2018	355	316	231	923			
	2019	354	298	235	911			
	2020	389	296	224	928			
	2021	345	275	224	858			14%
	2022	293	279	201	806			
	2023	292	304	209	851			
	2024	280	287	208	834			
	2025	264	252	217	790			14%
	<b>Change in 2025 Within Grade Group</b>		<b>-16</b>				<b>-6%</b>	
<b>Change Since 2022 Within Grade Group</b>		<b>-29</b>			<b>-16</b>	<b>-10%</b>	<b>-2%</b>	
Change Since 2022 from Prior Grade Group			-41	-62				
<b>Modest and Moderate SFD</b>	2016	920	1,027	1,105	3,107			43%
	2017	869	952	1,069	2,944			
	2018	866	882	1,041	2,837			
	2019	825	849	995	2,712			
	2020	765	826	943	2,561			
	2021	712	825	840	2,421			39%
	2022	698	750	801	2,280			
	2023	619	731	815	2,242			
	2024	596	707	828	2,219			
	2025	533	674	776	2,095			37%
	<b>Change in 2025 Within Grade Group</b>		<b>-63</b>				<b>-11%</b>	
<b>Change Since 2022 Within Grade Group</b>		<b>-165</b>			<b>-185</b>	<b>-24%</b>	<b>-8%</b>	
Change Since 2022 from Prior Grade Group			-24	26				

Table 3, page 1 of 2, with footnotes at the bottom of the final page

**Table 3: Recent Student Population Trends in Existing Housing by Type and General Value Levels\***  
*(with gray shading for the highest totals in the years shown)*

Existing Housing Type**/ Subject	Fall of	Resident BUSD Students				% Change in		% of TK-8 Enrollment
		K-2	3-5	6-8	TK-8	K-2	TK-8	
<b>Middle Income SFD</b>	2016	341	365	436	1,165			16%
	2017	316	379	393	1,116			
	2018	318	355	380	1,065			
	2019	337	326	379	1,055			
	2020	334	313	384	1,048			
	2021	292	311	356	969			15%
	2022	269	310	305	897			
	2023	262	317	294	900			
	2024	231	298	303	865			
	2025	217	274	302	835			15%
	<b>Change in 2025 Within Grade Group</b>		<b>-14</b>				<b>-6%</b>	
<b>Change Since 2022 Within Grade Group</b>		<b>-52</b>			<b>-62</b>	<b>-19%</b>	<b>-7%</b>	
Change Since 2022 from Prior Grade Group			5	-8				
<b>Upper Middle and High Income SFD</b>	2016	322	342	419	1,111			15%
	2017	305	335	383	1,040			
	2018	286	329	343	979			
	2019	291	316	327	944			
	2020	278	321	324	937			
	2021	276	289	328	913			15%
	2022	273	289	300	879			
	2023	282	270	300	879			
	2024	243	290	274	833			
	2025	219	280	288	833			15%
	<b>Change in 2025 Within Grade Group</b>		<b>-24</b>				<b>-10%</b>	
<b>Change Since 2022 Within Grade Group</b>		<b>-54</b>			<b>-46</b>	<b>-20%</b>	<b>-5%</b>	
Change Since 2022 from Prior Grade Group			7	-1				
<b>All Areas of Mainly Existing Housing</b> <i>(including mixed-value areas; excluding areas of new housing and inter-district enrollment)</i>	2016	2,166	2,288	2,487	7,085			97%
	2017	2,114	2,241	2,350	6,849			
	2018	2,157	2,165	2,266	6,704			
	2019	2,120	2,072	2,218	6,523			
	2020	2,051	2,034	2,134	6,311			
	2021	1,865	1,953	1,998	5,920			94%
	2022	1,784	1,862	1,834	5,591			
	2023	1,677	1,865	1,865	5,609			
	2024	1,553	1,828	1,862	5,483			
	2025	1,429	1,716	1,822	5,270			93%
	<b>Change in 2025 Within Grade Group</b>		<b>-124</b>				<b>-8%</b>	
<b>Change Since 2022 Within Grade Group</b>		<b>-355</b>			<b>-321</b>	<b>-20%</b>	<b>-6%</b>	
Change Since 2022 from Prior Grade Group			-68	-40				

\* General housing value ranges are subjective EPC evaluations of the dominant residential situation in each of the planning areas with virtually no net additional non-accessory dwelling units (less than eight) first occupied since September 2016.

\*\* SFD = single family detached homes; ATT = attached, for condos, townhouses, apartments and most plexes; Duet = large, modern, individually-owned upscale duplex structures with two-car garages as a part of each unit

In the key K-2 grade group, however, the net student percentage losses were severe in every existing housing category. Upgrade ATT units had the smallest percentage reduction in K-2 at a nonetheless still significant -10% since 2022, with 6% of that occurring in just the last year. The other categories had K-2 reductions by between 19% and 24% since 2022. Those are huge percentage reductions in only a three-year period. And the three SFD value categories each had a disproportionately large share of their K-2 declines since 2022 occur in the last year alone.

I have found during most of my 40 years in this enrollment forecasting business that the more consistent a trend direction is, both by housing types and general income ranges, the more likely that general trend is to continue. The pandemic was an exception for evaluating the probability of the latest trends to be ongoing. The K-2 differences in the last three years and especially in the last year, however, are considered sufficiently past any pandemic-caused declines to be valid indicators for the pending trends in at least direction, but not necessarily degree. With all five housing categories shown in Table 2 having had at least a 5% drop in the K-2 total this year and a 10% or greater K-2 loss since 2022, this is a consistent general trend direction that is also supported by the birth data described later. The future kindergarten enrollment has a high probability for further decline; the only real issue is by how much.

### **Underlying Factors to the Projections: Advancement Rates from Existing Housing**

One way to consider the extent that the pandemic-related changes since 2019 should factor into the forecast is to determine how much the grade-to-grade advancement rates have shifted. Grade-to-grade advancement rates are calculations of the net change in the student totals in each grade as they graduate into the next grade in the following school year. These figures, which are sometimes called cohort survival rates, 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 the last several years within each single-grade advancement to avoid giving too much influence to nuances that may have occurred in any one year.

For this study, however, there is a reason to look at how far these advancement rates dropped in the worst years of the pandemic compared to both (1) what occurred since 2022 and (2) the averages over the years just before the pandemic. Such figures can indicate how dramatically the pandemic altered the student trends through the grades and whether there has been any improvement in the last three years. These grade-to-grade rates, by different housing types and relative value levels, are provided in Appendix B1, with the “cumulative rates” from the first to eighth grades in five aggregate categories shown in Table 4 on page 12.<sup>5</sup>

### **Understanding the Data in Table 4 and the related Appendix B1**

Discussing many of the individual grade-to-grade rates can be an overload of data without providing clarity, so we prefer to summarize the results via what we call cumulative rates. Even those cumulative rates may seem to some readers to be obscure figures of limited importance, but these instead are a critical part of the forecast.

The cumulative rates shown in Table 4 are the result of a compounding of the individual grade-to-grade advancement rates from the first to eighth grades averaged over each specified period. These cumulative figures identify the net changes in the student body classes as they graduated upward through the grades. Using the “Relatively Affordable and Intermediate ATT” category in the 2016-to-2019 period as an example, the “1.03” means that 100 students in first grade in any one year would become 103 students seven years later in eighth grade (i.e., a 3% increase) if these rates return in the future. This is higher than our “normal range” findings of

<sup>5</sup> We exclude the rates entering first grade from this calculation because those have often been impacted by students coming out of private kindergarten programs. That factor, while important, is a separate issue from identifying changes occurring in existing housing through turnover and pandemic-related issues, which are the main reasons for identifying cumulative rates.

**Table 4: Recent Cumulative Advancement Rates by Category of Existing Housing**

Category of Existing Housing*	Current BUSD Students	Student Change in 2025	Cumulative Average Advancement Rates in Fall from**					
			Latest Rate Difference	2022 to 2025	2020 to 2022	2019 to 2020	2016 to 2019	Normal Range***
Relatively Affordable and Intermediate ATT	669	-16	<i>0.42</i>	0.98	0.56	0.58	1.03	0.60 - 0.95
Upgrade ATT (incl. Duets)	790	-44	0.12	0.59	0.47	0.58	0.74	0.70 - 1.00
Modest and Moderate SFD	2,095	-124	0.14	0.99	0.85	0.92	0.91	0.75 - 1.05
Middle Income SFD	835	-30	0.07	0.93	0.86	0.96	1.00	0.80 - 1.15
Upper Middle to High Income SFD	833	0	0.04	1.01	0.97	1.09	0.97	0.85 - 1.20
All Existing Housing (incl. mixed-value areas)	5,270	-213	0.16	0.92	0.76	0.84	0.92	NA

\* SFD = single family detached homes; ATT = attached, for condos, townhouses, apartments and most plexes; Duet = large, modern, individually-owned upscale duplex structures with two-car garages as a part of each unit; relative value levels are based on a standardized but nonetheless subjective EPC evaluation of the dominant situation in each location; existing housing figures are from EPC-created planning areas with few (less than ten) net added non accessory dwelling units since September 2016.

\*\* Cumulative rates are the cumulative impact from first to eighth grades of the individual grade-to-grade net advancement rates averaged over the specified period. "All Existing Housing" areas, for example, collectively had net average annual grade-to-grade advancement rates between September 2022 and September 2025 that combine into a 0.92 cumulative rate. This means that, if these rates are repeated in the future, then there eventually would be 92 eighth graders for every 100 first graders that were in those same housing units seven years earlier. The rate of change from kindergarten to first grade is excluded from the cumulative rates because that can be impacted by students coming from private kindergarten programs. While those private kindergarten programs are an important forecast component, that is a separate issue from estimating the net impacts of the pandemic and housing turnover, which is the main purpose in identifying these rates.

\*\*\* The "Normal Range" was the recent vicinity, prior to 2020, that over 80% of our clients were in for each category listed.

Note: See Appendix B1 for additional info on these rates.

from 0.60 to 0.95 in this category in other districts. From 2019-to-2020 at the pandemic's start, however, the rate from these units fell to 0.58 and then stayed at essentially that level (0.56) in net from 2020-to-2022, and then soared to 0.98 since 2022. That huge rebound by 0.42 is shown in italics in the table.

These rates are a different way to evaluate the existing housing trends described in the previous section. There are some key differences, however, including that the student totals change due to (1) the class sizes of the incoming kindergarten students and outgoing eighth graders and (2) the advancement rates from kindergarten to first grade. Those do not factor into cumulative advancement rates.

Key Findings Related to the Data in Table 4

All of our client districts had major cumulative rate declines from (1) the 2016-to-2019 period to (2) the pandemic-impacted 2019-to-2022 period, with all of our forecasts for the last three years having the assumption of rebounds

toward the former rates. This expectation was because the pandemic's more severe enrollment impacts, including remote learning and/or mask requirements in the classroom, had ended. We were correct with this assumption for 2025 in the BUSD, with all of the 2022-to-2025 rates shown exceeding those from 2020-to-2022.

There is an issue regarding the extent to which the rebounded rates from 2022-to-2025 are applicable to the forecast. Those rates include (1) returning students who went to private schools, home schooling or temporarily moved elsewhere during the pandemic and (2) new students moving into units that were vacated by families who moved away due to the pandemic. We therefore have focused the forecast on the underlying grade-to-grade advancement rates (shown in Appendix B1) from a mix of the 2016-to-2019 and 2022-to-2025 periods for each housing category shown, with the selected rates being the ones considered most likely to be ongoing.

### **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.

We have found the most suitable source for such data, for correlation to kindergarten, is birth totals by zip code that are gathered by county health departments. Note, however, that these figures have a five-year gap in relation to the resultant kindergartners. Any housing turnover in the intervening years, along with factors such as varying levels of parents choosing private schools, will alter the correlative ratio. With these caveats in mind, a comparison of the births-to-kindergarten figures is provided for the 95132 zip code area in Table 5 on page 14. That is the only local zip code that does not include large sections of other districts. This zip code's data thus provides the most useful indicator for all of the district region's birth-to-kindergarten patterns. Figures for two other zip codes that include most of the rest of the BUSD are shown in Appendices B2 and B3.

### **Understanding the Data in Table 5 and Appendices B2 and B3**

Two types of data are of importance in these tables: (1) how the birth totals have changed and (2) how the ratios between births and kindergartners have evolved. In the top data row in Table 5, for example, there were 461 births in "2012" (as adjusted) to mothers with home addresses in the 95132 zip code area. Essentially five years later, in October 2017, there were 410 BUSD kindergartners listed at home addresses in that zip code. That is an 89% ratio of births to corresponding relevant students. We only show the ratios in the earlier periods, however, mainly as an FYI on past trends. Our focus is on how the birth counts have changed, particularly in relation to the next four kindergarten totals, and on how the ratio has evolved in the last three 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. Each birth figure shown actually represents four-twelfths of the previous calendar year's total and eight-twelfths of the stated year's total (for all but September through December) to better correlate to the corresponding kindergarten figure.

### **Key Findings Related to the Data in Table 5**

To repeat from our last report: this table contains two severely negative findings. The first is the degree to which the correlative ratio fell in recent years. The correlative ratios were between 81% and 89% for the fall resident 95132 kindergarten totals in the years before the pandemic started (from 2017 to 2019). That ratio declined to 76% and 77% for the kindergartners in 2020 and 2021. Since then the ratio has fallen to between 60% and 66%, which is a huge statistical decline, but at least there was a slight rise to 66% for the current 95132 kindergartners.

**Table 5: Comparison of Births in 95132 Zip Code to Corresponding Resident BUSD Kindergarten Students**

Birth Year* and Kindergarten Enrollment Date	Total Births in Zip Code 95132	BUSD-Enrolled Resident Kindergarten Students**	Ratio of BUSD Kindergarten Students to Births
"2012" Births and Fall 2017 Kindergartners	461	410	89%
"2013" Births and Fall 2018 Kindergartners	479	420	88%
"2014" Births and Fall 2019 Kindergartners	456	368	81%
"2015" Births and Fall 2020 Kindergartners	442	336	76%
"2016" Births and Fall 2021 Kindergartners	451	348	77%
"2017" Births and Fall 2022 Kindergartners	438	275	63%
"2018" Births and Fall 2023 Kindergartners	427	257	60%
"2019" Births and Fall 2024 Kindergartners	399	256	64%
"2020" Births and Fall 2025 Kindergartners (current ratio)	336	223	66%
<i>Average Relevant to Kindergarten in Fall of 2017 to 2019</i>			86%
<i>Average Relevant to Kindergarten in Fall of 2020 to 2022</i>			72%
<i>Average Relevant to Kindergarten Since Fall 2023 (poor correlation in 6% range from 60% to 66%)</i>			64%

note how all totals below are much lower than all before "2019"

Potential BUSD-Enrolled Resident Kindergartners***	
at Four-Year Average Ratio	at Current Ratio

"2021" Births and Potential October 2026 Kindergartners	347	221	230
"2022" Births and Potential October 2027 Kindergartners	332	211	220
"2023" Births and Potential October 2028 Kindergartners	326	207	216
"2024" Births and Potential October 2028 Kindergartners	333	212	221

\* These are proportionate birth amounts in the listed year and prior year so as to better correlate to the kindergarten eligibility period shown, such as "2011" births representing four-twelfths of the birth total in 2010 and eight-twelfths (all but September through December) of the birth total in 2011.

\*\* These are the resident kindergarten totals from zip code area 95132, which is the only zip code entirely in the BUSD.

\*\*\* Potential BUSD-enrolled kindergartners are only for the specified region.

Notes: (1) These figures are one of many factors in the kindergarten projections. Student trends by location and new housing are also contributing factors. (2) All kindergarten figures exclude TK students.

Private schools are a factor in this ratio decline. There are new Stratford schools in Milpitas in which only around 41% of their combined total TK-8 enrollment is from Milpitas addresses.<sup>6</sup> Considering the location of these schools, some of those Milpitas addresses almost certainly are in the BUSD part of Milpitas. Most of the other roughly 59% are from San Jose addresses that, based on proximity to those schools, are probably mainly BUSD addresses. Having the BUSD continue to receive only around 64% (the latest three-year correlative average) to 66% (the current correlative ratio) of the 95132 births as kindergartners five years later is thus a likely occurrence.

<sup>6</sup> This 41% figure is from a presentation to the Milpitas USD by Stratford representatives on April 18, 2023.

The second concern in the Table 5 data is in how far the birth totals have fallen. The totals correlating to the kindergartens in 2017 to 2023 are from 427 to 479. The total correlating to last year's kindergartners is 399. The average for the births in these eight years is 444. The birth total correlating to the current 95132 kindergartners, by contrast, is just 336, with a corresponding drop in the current kindergartner total to only 223 students there.

The births correlating to the next four 95132 kindergartner totals stay in this exceptionally low 336 vicinity, so those kindergartner amounts also should stay much lower than in past years.

For other parts of the BUSD, however, the birth totals correlating to future kindergartners are even lower than the totals relevant to this year's kindergartners. As is shown in Appendices B2 and B3, the two zip codes that include most of the western and southern parts of the district have birth totals that justify projecting further declines in kindergartners. Students coming from the projected new housing could offset some but probably not all of those declines.

### **Projected Impacts of New Housing**

New dwellings impact enrollment through a combination of (1) the number of residences expected each year and (2) the projected number of students in each of those units. The latter includes a timing consideration. These components are discussed in the following subsections, for which the first two are restated from recent reports.

#### **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**

When a major development is being built, the first units occupied can be surrounded by construction. Such activity is less-than-optimal for families, especially of young children, with the result being that the early occupants often have relatively few students. Those tracts can be more appealing to families after the nearby construction is finished. This can lead to more families moving in via turnover. Often the SGR high point is not reached until around eight years after a development is completed.

#### **Current SGRs in Recently Built Housing**

Three SGR samples from recently built housing were determined necessary for the projections. The first is from a sample of 371 townhouses in three developments in the BUSD that were built after 2018, with two of those locations having been completed in the last two years. These have 56 current BUSD students, for 0.15 SGR, but with a dramatic concentration in the lowest grades (see Table 6 on page 16). There are 36 TK-2 students, 17 students in grades 3-5 and just three students in grades 6-8. This distribution indicates a high number of pending kindergartners as well. As the current students graduate upward and those pending kindergartners are added, this SGR should rise significantly, perhaps to 0.25, in the near future.

There are five mainly-market-rate apartment complexes that were completed and reached at least 90% occupancy since 2018.<sup>7</sup> These have 69 current BUSD students in 1,644 units, for a 0.04 SGR. (A year ago there

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<sup>7</sup> Mainly-market-rate developments often include small percentages of below-market-rate units.

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

Category of Recently Built Housing* (developments of)	Units in Sample	Current Resident Students Enrolled in the Specified Districts by Grade Range				Current TK-8 SGR
		TK-2	3-5	6-8	TK-8	
<b>Berryessa Union SD Locations of Recently-Built, Mainly-Market-Rate Residences that are in:</b>						
Townhouse Developments	371	36	17	3	56	0.15
Apartment and Condominium Developments	1,644	36	19	14	69	0.04
<b>Sunnyvale and Oak Grove SD Locations of Recently-Built, Mainly Below-Market-Rate (BMR) Residences that are:</b>						
Non-SRO	460	39	38	30	107	0.23
SRO (Single-Room Occupancy)	63	0	1	1	2	0.03

\* Aggregates of recent developments, with all samples from tracts that had no units occupied before Oct. 2018 and that reached full occupancy (90+% in apartments) by Sept. 2025. Too few Mainly-Market-Rate SFD (single-family-detached) homes in developments of at least three residences were completed during this period for an adequate separate sample size. "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 SRO or Non-SRO units in the BUSD or in the nearby Milpitas or Orchard school districts, so samples of such developments in the Sunnyvale and Oak Grove elementary school district regions are provided instead, with completion dates since 2014.

were 84 students in these apartments; increasing rents may be a factor in the student reduction this year.) It is common for mainly-market-rate apartment complexes to have lower SGRs than townhouses because only the former often include studios and one-bedroom units, whereas townhouses almost always have at least two bedrooms each.

Having such a low apartment SGR may surprise some readers, but this is in the vicinity of what we are finding from new mainly-market-rate apartments in nearby districts. Two factors contribute to such low SGRs: (1) high housing costs and (2) the latest mainly-market-rate apartment developments being designed primarily at densities more suitable to young high-tech workers, with large percentages of studios and one-bedroom units in complexes that have spas and gyms but are not overly "family friendly". New condominium developments also are often designed for such occupants, with SGRs that are comparable to new apartments in sufficiently large samples.

There are no recently built complexes of mainly-below-market-rate (BMR) developments in the BUSD, so we are again providing the latest available samples of such developments in the Sunnyvale and Oak Grove school districts. The "non-SRO" BMR complexes in those districts have a combined 0.23 SGR. The one "SRO" (for single room occupancy, which often means small studios with minimal kitchen facilities and limited parking) development in these districts has only a 0.03 SGR. We are providing this SGR simply FYI, as no BMR SRO complexes are planned in the BUSD.

Projected New Housing

The projected new housing total has significantly increased from a year ago, with many of the additional units being in BMR developments. A total of 1,600 new residences, in developments of at least five units, are projected

**Table 7: Projected New Housing by Year Units First Occupied**

Housing Type (Developments of)	2025-26 Attendance Areas	Projected Additional Units in 12 Months to Oct.					Total
		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Mainly Market-Rate Townhouses and SFD Homes	Northwood - Morrill	60	18	43	45	65	231
	Vinci Park - Morrill	0	0	23	25	0	48
	Summerdale - Piedmont	16	0	0	0	0	16
	Noble - Piedmont	0	15	10	0	0	25
Mainly Market-Rate Apartments and Condos	Vinci Park - Morrill	0	0	50	150	155	355
	Summerdale - Piedmont	44	177	124	0	0	345
BMR Non-SRO	Vinci Park - Morrill	0	130	130	0	0	260
	Vinci Park - Piedmont	0	0	0	160	35	195
	Summerdale - Piedmont	0	0	0	0	125	125
<b>District Total</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>1,600</b>

Notes: (1) Development of up to 3,400 ATT units by the Berryessa BART station, in the Vinci Park - Piedmont areas, is no longer expected to have any occupations in the next five years. (2) Housing restricted to seniors and developments with a net of fewer than five additional residences are excluded. (3) ADUs (Accessory Dwelling Units) are not counted separately.

in the next five years, as is shown in Table 7 above. These are in six locations: (1) either in or adjacent to the City of Milpitas in the Northwood and Morrill attendance areas, (2) near the intersection of Capitol Avenue and Penitencia Creek Road in the Summerdale and Piedmont areas, (3) on the north side of Berryessa Road near the Flea Market in the Vinci Park and Morrill areas, (4) southeast of the Berryessa BART station in the Vinci Park and Piedmont areas, (5) on the west side of Capitol Avenue just north of Berryessa Road in the Summerdale and Sierramont areas, and (6) on north side of Sierra Road just east of Piedmont Road in the Noble and Piedmont areas. The latter two locations have been added in this update and the development located just north of the Flea Market has been significantly changed with more BMR units. Redevelopment of the Flea Market itself, however, is considered unlikely to have any housing occupations in the next five years.

Of these six locations, only developments in Milpitas and at the west end of Penitencia Creek Road are forecast to have units occupied in the next year (i.e., between September 13, 2025, and October 1, 2026). This includes 60 townhouses being built in the Milpitas part of the BUSD, with that vicinity (including nearby properties in San Jose) having another 171 townhouses forecast in the following four years. The forecast for 2026 also includes the last 16 units in a development of 32 townhouses on the west side of Capitol Avenue at Penitencia Creek Road, along with an estimated first 44 of 345 apartments being occupied on an adjacent property. The rest of those apartments should be “first occupied” in the following two years.

The most student-consequential change since our last study is in the development on the north side of Berryessa Road near the Flea Market. That has just been approved for 260 apartments in two BMR buildings, along with 48 townhouses and potentially more than 350 apartments in mainly market-rate buildings. This is a significant increase in the expected BMR units, which are now being projected to be occupied in 2027 and 2028 because of requirements in their funding for construction to start in 2026. The townhouses and mainly market-rate apartment buildings are forecast to be moved into in 2028 to 2030.

There are two other BMR developments projected to be occupied by 2030. The 195-unit complex proposed at 1565 Mabury Road, by the Berryessa BART station, is forecast to be mainly moved into in 2029, but with a few units occupied after October 1, 2029. The newly proposed development of 125 BMR units at 1207 North Capitol Avenue is projected to be occupied in 2030 because such developments often take several years from proposal year to the completion dates.

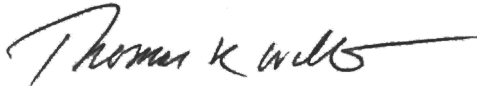
The sixth projected location has 25 SFD homes on the site of the recently closed egg farm on Sierra Road. These are forecast to be occupied in 2027 and 2028. We are expecting these to have an SGR in the vicinity of the townhouse SGR, including to have an SGR increase over time.

A total of 134 district-enrolled students is projected in 2030 from these developments.

**Concluding Commentary**

To repeat from this section in our last two reports, because it is just as important to state now: The latest low kindergarten enrollments and the steep drop in local births are the most consequential factors in why such a large further enrollment reduction is expected. These figures indicate significantly fewer young families are moving into the BUSD. As long as housing prices and rents stay as high as they currently are, this trend of fewer young families is likely to continue.

Sincerely,



Thomas R. Williams, principal demographer for Enrollment Projection Consultants

**Appendix A1(a)**  
**Actual September 12, 2025, Resident BUSD Students and Attending Enrollments for Elementary Schools**

School	Subject	Actual Students, including SDC, by Grade							TK-5 Total
		TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	
Northwood	Attending Enrollment	40	88	79	90	87	97	92	573
	Resident BUSD Students	51	91	75	83	86	86	90	562
	<b>Net Difference (Attend-Res.)</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>
Brooktree	Attending Enrollment	39	60	60	55	72	66	54	406
	Resident BUSD Students	28	58	61	56	67	86	60	416
	<b>Net Difference (Attend-Res.)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-10</b>
Majestic Way	Attending Enrollment	39	71	70	81	86	109	95	551
	Resident BUSD Students	45	72	75	86	95	122	114	609
	<b>Net Difference (Attend-Res.)</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-58</b>
Ruskin	Attending Enrollment	38	90	117	108	106	110	137	706
	Resident BUSD Students	44	50	76	69	62	69	76	446
	<b>Net Difference (Attend-Res.)</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>260</b>
Vinci Park	Attending Enrollment	55	74	81	69	87	93	83	542
	Resident BUSD Students	50	74	90	84	93	78	79	548
	<b>Net Difference (Attend-Res.)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-6</b>
Summerdale	Attending Enrollment	57	56	75	43	57	71	61	420
	Resident BUSD Students	51	74	82	55	73	75	90	500
	<b>Net Difference (Attend-Res.)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>-80</b>
Noble	Attending Enrollment	57	50	69	70	85	90	94	515
	Resident BUSD Students	46	50	64	62	79	89	87	477
	<b>Net Difference (Attend-Res.)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>TOTAL TK-5</b>	Attending Enrollment	325	489	551	516	580	636	616	3,713
	Resident BUSD Students	315	469	523	495	555	605	596	3,558
	<b>Net Difference (Attend-Res.)*</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>155</b>

\* Total net difference is incoming inter-district students (outgoing not calculated). In some past years this also included a few students at residentially unlocatable addresses, but all student addresses were locatable this year.

<b>Appendix A1(b)</b>									
<b>Projected October 1, 2026, Resident BUSD Students and Attending Enrollments for Elementary Schools</b>									
School	Subject	Projected Students, including SDC, by Grade							TK-5 Total
		TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	
Northwood	Projected Resident BUSD Stu.	51	78	93	75	81	84	83	545
	Potential Net Adjustment	-11	-3	-3	4	7	1	11	6
	<b>Potential Attendance</b>	40	75	90	79	88	85	94	<b>551</b>
Brooktree	Projected Resident BUSD Stu.	35	53	58	60	55	66	84	411
	Potential Net Adjustment	16	2	2	-1	-1	5	-20	3
	<b>Potential Attendance</b>	51	55	60	59	54	71	64	<b>414</b>
Majestic Way	Projected Resident BUSD Stu.	44	67	73	74	84	94	118	554
	Potential Net Adjustment	-4	-1	-1	-5	-5	-9	-13	-38
	<b>Potential Attendance</b>	40	66	72	69	79	85	105	<b>516</b>
Ruskin	Projected Resident BUSD Stu.	38	58	51	75	67	62	67	418
	Potential Net Adjustment	2	40	41	41	39	44	41	248
	<b>Potential Attendance</b>	40	98	92	116	106	106	108	<b>666</b>
Vinci Park	Projected Resident BUSD Stu.	47	72	75	87	83	90	75	529
	Potential Net Adjustment	5	0	1	-9	-14	-6	15	-8
	<b>Potential Attendance</b>	52	72	76	78	69	84	90	<b>521</b>
Summerdale	Projected Resident BUSD Stu.	45	69	74	82	55	73	73	471
	Potential Net Adjustment	6	-18	-18	-7	-12	-16	-4	-69
	<b>Potential Attendance</b>	51	51	56	75	43	57	69	<b>402</b>
Noble	Projected Resident BUSD Stu.	41	63	51	64	62	78	87	446
	Potential Net Adjustment	-1	0	1	5	8	6	1	20
	<b>Potential Attendance</b>	40	63	52	69	70	84	88	<b>466</b>
<b>TOTAL TK-5</b>	Projected Resident BUSD Stu.	301	460	475	517	487	547	587	3,374
	Projected Net Adjustment	13	20	23	28	22	25	31	162
	Projected Enrollment	314	480	498	545	509	572	618	3,536

Notes: (1) Potential attendance if current net adjustments continue next year, but advanced by one grade and fine-tuned as needed to match the overall forecast. **Because of where the TK students are projected, we are assuming that a third TK class will be added at Brooktree, since that will be needed to include TK overflows from Northwood. One fewer TK class will be needed in the southern schools, with the TK forecast for Noble being the most numerically suitable for that reduction. These are simply theoretical numbers that have been provided to help the District in determining what changes to the net adjustment levels may be warranted. The actual net adjustment levels permitted in each grade next year will be driven by capacity constraints and other factors. Kindergarten and TK enrollments, in particular, may have significantly different amounts.** (2) Projection figures may not exactly match totals in other tables due to rounding of hidden fractional amounts.

**Appendix A2(a)**  
**Actual September 12, 2025, Resident BUSD Students and Attending Enrollments for Middle Schools**

School	Subject	Actual Students, including SDC, by grade						6-8 Total
		3	4	5	6	7	8	
Morrill	Attending Enrollment				211	203	204	618
	Resident BUSD Students	214	225	218	198	207	187	592
	<b>Net Difference (Attend-Res.)</b>				<b>13</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>
Sierramont	Attending Enrollment				221	253	255	729
	Resident BUSD Students	157	195	189	194	225	238	657
	<b>Net Difference (Attend-Res.)</b>				<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>72</b>
Piedmont	Attending Enrollment				190	217	197	604
	Resident BUSD Students	184	185	189	199	206	186	591
	<b>Net Difference (Attend-Res.)</b>				<b>-9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>TOTAL 6-8</b>	Attending Enrollment				622	673	656	1,951
	Resident BUSD Students	555	605	596	591	638	611	1,840
	<b>Net Difference (Attend-Res.)*</b>				<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>111</b>

\* Total net difference is incoming inter-district students (outgoing not calculated). In some past years this also included a few students at residentially unlocatable addresses, but all student addresses were locatable this year.

**Appendix A2(b)**  
**Projected October 1, 2026, Resident BUSD Students and Attending Enrollments for Middle Schools**

School	Subject	Projected Students, incl. SDC, by grade						6-8 Total
		3	4	5	6	7	8	
Morrill	Projected Resident BUSD Stu.	187	210	217	215	191	203	609
	Potential Net Adjustment				10	13	-3	20
	<b>Potential Attendance</b>				<b>225</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>629</b>
Sierramont	Projected Resident BUSD Stu.	160	155	189	189	191	221	601
	Potential Net Adjustment				23	27	28	78
	<b>Potential Attendance</b>				<b>212</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>679</b>
Piedmont	Projected Resident BUSD Stu.	141	182	179	190	196	205	591
	Potential Net Adjustment				-12	-8	13	-7
	<b>Potential Attendance</b>				<b>178</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>584</b>
<b>TOTAL 6-8</b>	Projected Resident BUSD Stu.	488	547	585	594	578	629	1,801
	Projected Net Adjustment				21	32	38	91
	Projected Enrollment				<b>615</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>1,892</b>

Notes: (1) Potential attendance if current net adjustments continue next year, but advanced by one grade and fine-tuned as needed to match the overall forecast. **These are simply theoretical numbers that have been provided to help the District in determining what changes to the net adjustment levels may be warranted. The actual levels permitted next year will be driven by capacity constraints and other factors.** (2) Projection figures may not exactly match totals in other tables due to rounding of hidden fractional amounts.

**Appendix B1**  
**Details for Tables 3 and 4 on Resident Students and Grade-to-Grade Advancement Rates in Existing Housing\***

Subject	Sept. or Oct. of	District-Enrolled Students by Grade and Average Rate of Change in Graduation of Each Student Total from Prior Grade into this Grade										TK-8 Total	Cumulative Rate from 1st to 8th**
		TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Relatively Affordable and Intermediate Attached	2016	19	89	86	85	89	91	79	80	100	96	<b>814</b>	
	2017	22	88	85	89	92	90	89	79	80	95	<b>809</b>	
	2018	14	121	96	96	90	88	87	87	75	84	<b>838</b>	
	2019	23	91	113	94	93	93	84	93	82	79	<b>845</b>	
	2020	15	83	89	102	86	86	89	82	79	78	<b>789</b>	
	2021	15	85	76	69	84	77	77	80	74	80	<b>717</b>	
	2022	17	74	80	84	64	73	79	71	72	67	<b>681</b>	
	2023	24	60	73	80	89	65	75	77	74	73	<b>690</b>	
	2024	32	59	70	65	85	87	59	83	69	76	<b>685</b>	
	2025	43	59	56	69	62	81	80	65	83	71	<b>669</b>	
<b>Average Change Rate (with pandemic-impacted period in red):</b>													
<i>from Prior Grade in 2016 to 2019</i>			0.99	1.05	1.02	1.00	0.97	1.02	0.96	1.02		<b>1.03</b>	
<i>from Prior Grade in 2019 to 2022</i>			0.94	0.93	0.89	0.90	0.96	0.93	0.88	0.96		<b>0.56</b>	
<i>from Prior Grade in 2022 to 2025</i>			1.03	0.96	1.03	0.98	0.95	1.06	0.98	1.02		<b>0.98</b>	
Upgrade Attached	2016	16	101	109	95	109	75	88	80	74	79	<b>826</b>	
	2017	22	108	115	118	95	114	76	87	79	66	<b>880</b>	
	2018	21	125	113	117	116	88	112	69	85	77	<b>923</b>	
	2019	24	128	126	100	107	110	81	99	66	70	<b>911</b>	
	2020	19	133	139	117	93	100	103	73	87	64	<b>928</b>	
	2021	14	112	110	123	104	81	90	76	68	80	<b>858</b>	
	2022	33	81	107	105	108	95	76	75	67	59	<b>806</b>	
	2023	46	101	89	102	115	103	86	72	66	71	<b>851</b>	
	2024	59	100	93	87	88	106	93	83	63	62	<b>834</b>	
	2025	57	92	95	77	74	81	97	80	75	62	<b>790</b>	
<b>Average Change Rate (with pandemic-impacted period in red):</b>													
<i>from Prior Grade in 2016 to 2019</i>			1.06	0.99	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.93	0.97	0.90		<b>0.74</b>	
<i>from Prior Grade in 2019 to 2022</i>			0.96	0.92	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.82	0.90	0.92		<b>0.47</b>	
<i>from Prior Grade in 2022 to 2025</i>			0.99	0.92	0.94	0.93	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.99		<b>0.59</b>	
Modest and Moderate SFD	2016	55	318	293	309	331	339	357	350	368	387	<b>3,107</b>	
	2017	54	286	300	283	297	324	331	348	362	359	<b>2,944</b>	
	2018	48	278	284	304	270	299	313	340	348	353	<b>2,837</b>	
	2019	43	240	295	290	291	265	293	327	335	333	<b>2,712</b>	
	2020	27	227	236	302	284	281	261	296	325	322	<b>2,561</b>	
	2021	44	244	247	221	274	275	276	257	270	313	<b>2,421</b>	
	2022	31	199	248	251	219	260	271	267	260	274	<b>2,280</b>	
	2023	77	153	223	243	243	233	255	277	278	260	<b>2,242</b>	
	2024	88	202	166	228	231	235	241	271	277	280	<b>2,219</b>	
	2025	112	156	208	169	225	224	225	236	275	265	<b>2,095</b>	
<b>Average Change Rate (with pandemic-impacted period in red):</b>													
<i>from Prior Grade in 2016 to 2019</i>			1.00	1.00	0.96	0.99	0.97	1.02	1.01	0.97		<b>0.91</b>	
<i>from Prior Grade in 2019 to 2022</i>			1.03	0.99	0.96	0.96	0.98	0.99	0.97	0.98		<b>0.85</b>	
<i>from Prior Grade in 2022 to 2025</i>			1.08	1.01	0.97	1.00	0.99	1.02	1.02	0.99		<b>0.99</b>	

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**Appendix B1**  
**Details for Tables 3 and 4 on Resident Students and Grade-to-Grade Advancement Rates in Existing Housing\***

Subject	Sept. or Oct. of	Resident District-Enrolled Students by Grade and Average Rate of Change in the Graduation of Each Student Total from Prior Grade into this Grade										TK-8 Total	Cumulative Rate from 1st to 8th**
		TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
<b>Middle Income SFD</b>	2016	23	106	111	124	124	122	119	130	159	147	1,165	
	2017	28	99	109	108	122	128	129	116	131	146	1,116	
	2018	12	116	103	99	110	123	122	132	111	137	1,065	
	2019	13	106	121	110	98	109	119	130	134	115	1,055	
	2020	17	106	108	120	110	95	108	116	131	137	1,048	
	2021	10	96	102	94	114	106	91	110	117	129	969	
	2022	13	69	99	101	93	112	105	92	102	111	897	
	2023	27	80	78	104	103	99	115	102	96	96	900	
	2024	33	72	80	79	97	103	98	113	98	92	865	
	2025	42	65	73	79	75	100	99	93	117	92	835	
<b>Average Change Rate (with pandemic-impacted period in red):</b>													
<i>from Prior Grade in 2016 to 2019</i>			1.04	0.98	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.02	0.99	1.00		1.00	
<i>from Prior Grade in 2019 to 2022</i>			1.00	0.95	0.98	0.97	0.98	1.00	0.98	0.99		0.86	
<i>from Prior Grade in 2022 to 2025</i>			1.05	1.02	0.97	1.03	0.99	0.97	1.01	0.95		0.93	
<b>Upper Middle Class and High Income SFD</b>	2016	28	100	100	122	122	104	116	123	143	153	1,111	
	2017	17	105	98	102	125	113	97	111	131	141	1,040	
	2018	21	82	107	97	105	112	112	99	110	134	979	
	2019	10	100	86	105	102	105	109	110	104	113	944	
	2020	14	92	101	85	110	104	107	106	111	107	937	
	2021	20	95	83	98	91	107	91	102	110	116	913	
	2022	17	89	101	83	92	90	107	93	98	109	879	
	2023	27	83	90	109	86	94	90	107	94	99	879	
	2024	26	70	80	93	108	89	93	84	100	90	833	
	2025	46	68	73	78	95	103	82	99	85	104	833	
<b>Average Change Rate (with pandemic-impacted period in red):</b>													
<i>from Prior Grade in 2016 to 2019</i>			1.02	1.00	1.04	0.94	0.97	0.99	1.04	1.01		0.97	
<i>from Prior Grade in 2019 to 2022</i>			0.99	0.99	1.02	0.99	0.96	0.98	1.00	1.02		0.97	
<i>from Prior Grade in 2022 to 2025</i>			1.01	1.03	1.02	1.00	0.97	1.00	0.99	1.00		1.01	
<b>All Areas with Virtually No New Housing (incl. areas of mixed values)</b>	2016	144	718	708	740	783	739	766	771	847	869	7,085	
	2017	144	694	713	707	735	776	730	748	792	810	6,849	
	2018	116	728	710	719	697	714	754	737	736	793	6,704	
	2019	113	670	746	704	696	687	689	768	732	718	6,523	
	2020	92	643	678	730	689	671	674	676	740	718	6,311	
	2021	104	633	621	611	670	653	630	632	643	723	5,920	
	2022	111	519	637	628	584	633	645	603	606	625	5,591	
	2023	202	479	559	639	639	601	625	642	615	608	5,609	
	2024	240	504	491	558	612	623	593	639	615	608	5,483	
	2025	303	446	510	473	536	593	587	581	639	602	5,270	
<b>Average Change Rate (with pandemic-impacted period in red):</b>													
<i>from Prior Grade in 2016 to 2019</i>			1.01	1.00	0.98	0.98	0.97	1.00	1.00	0.98		0.92	
<i>from Prior Grade in 2019 to 2022</i>			0.99	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.98		0.76	
<i>from Prior Grade in 2022 to 2025</i>			1.04	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.97	1.00	0.99	0.99		0.92	

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**Appendix B1**  
**Details for Tables 3 and 4 on Resident Students and Grade-to-Grade Advancement Rates in Existing Housing\***

Subject	Sept. or Oct. of	Resident District-Enrolled Students by Grade and Average Rate of Change in the Graduation of Each Student Total from Prior Grade into this Grade										TK-8 Total	Cumulative Rate from 1st to 8th**	
		TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
<b>Areas with Significant New Housing Amounts</b> (added after Sept. 2016)	2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	
	2017	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	<b>2</b>	
	2018	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	<b>4</b>	
	2019	2	10	7	3	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	<b>31</b>	
	2020	1	13	16	7	7	3	3	0	1	0	0	<b>51</b>	
	2021	5	15	20	14	14	7	3	7	2	2	2	<b>89</b>	
	2022	2	17	17	17	16	15	8	3	6	0	0	<b>101</b>	
	2023	2	31	21	14	14	26	15	12	14	9	9	<b>158</b>	
	2024	8	12	28	20	12	11	20	6	10	8	8	<b>135</b>	
	2025	12	23	14	23	18	12	9	8	2	7	7	<b>128</b>	
<b>Students from Outside BUSD</b> (incl. a few residentially unlocatable addresses)	2016	1	17	12	20	21	19	32	29	31	29	<b>211</b>		
	2017	0	18	22	15	24	30	26	40	35	40	<b>250</b>		
	2018	4	26	25	22	19	23	39	34	44	37	<b>273</b>		
	2019	5	27	34	30	28	21	31	43	36	48	<b>303</b>		
	2020	1	22	29	34	28	27	21	31	45	38	<b>276</b>		
	2021	2	25	20	34	28	29	32	19	29	39	<b>257</b>		
	2022	1	26	28	19	29	24	35	34	16	28	<b>240</b>		
	2023	6	21	31	29	20	29	25	43	39	20	<b>263</b>		
	2024	4	23	21	31	34	22	34	36	43	35	<b>283</b>		
	2025	10	20	28	21	25	31	20	31	35	45	<b>266</b>		
<b>Average Change Rate (with pandemic-impacted period in red):</b>														
<i>from Prior Grade in 2016 to 2019</i>		1.33	1.15	1.25	1.16	1.34	1.22	1.12	1.15			<b>3.50</b>		
<i>from Prior Grade in 2019 to 2022</i>		1.03	1.04	0.87	0.95	1.13	0.99	0.94	0.96			<b>0.87</b>		
<i>from Prior Grade in 2022 to 2025</i>		1.14	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.04	1.19	1.04	1.06			<b>1.41</b>		

\* General housing value ranges in existing housing are from subjective EPC evaluations of the dominant residential situation in each of the planning areas with virtually no net additional non-accessory dwelling units (less than eight) first occupied since Sept. 2016.

\*\* Cumulative rates are the cumulative impact from the first to eighth grades of the individual grade-to-grade net advancement rates averaged over the specified period. "All Areas with Virtually No New Housing", for example, collectively had net average annual grade-to-grade advancement rates between 2022 and 2025 that combine into a 0.92 cumulative advancement rate. This means that, if these rates are repeated in the future, then there eventually would be 92 eighth graders for every 100 first graders that were in those same housing units seven years earlier. The rate of change from kindergarten to first grade is excluded from these cumulative rates because that often is impacted by students coming out of private kindergarten programs. While those private kindergarten programs are an important forecast component, that is a separate issue from estimating the net impacts of housing turnover and the pandemic, which are the main purposes in identifying cumulative rates.

**Appendix B2: Comparison of Births in 95131 Zip Code to Corresponding Resident BUSD Kindergarten Students**

<b>Birth Year* and Kindergarten Enrollment Date</b>	<b>Total Births in Zip Code 95131</b>	<b>BUSD-Enrolled Resident Kindergarten Students**</b>	<b>Ratio of BUSD Kindergarten Students to Births</b>
"2012" Births and Fall 2017 Kindergartners	523	123	24%
"2013" Births and Fall 2018 Kindergartners	531	137	26%
"2014" Births and Fall 2019 Kindergartners	507	128	25%
"2015" Births and Fall 2020 Kindergartners	521	130	25%
"2016" Births and Fall 2021 Kindergartners	563	129	23%
"2017" Births and Fall 2022 Kindergartners	549	114	21%
"2018" Births and Fall 2023 Kindergartners	478	99	21%
"2019" Births and Fall 2024 Kindergartners	441	112	25%
"2020" Births and Fall 2025 Kindergartners (current ratio)	404	91	23%
<i>Average Relevant to Kindergarten in Fall of 2017 to 2019</i>			<b>25%</b>
<i>Average Relevant to Kindergarten in Fall of 2020 to 2022</i>			<b>23%</b>
<b>Average Relevant to Kindergarten Since Fall 2023 (moderate correlation in 4% range from 21% to 25%)</b>			<b>23%</b>

note how all totals below are less than any above and are declining

		<b>Potential BUSD-Enrolled Resident Kindergartners***</b>	
		<b>at Three-Year Average Ratio</b>	<b>at Current Ratio</b>
"2021" Births and Potential October 2026 Kindergartners	360	82	81
"2022" Births and Potential October 2027 Kindergartners	360	82	81
"2023" Births and Potential October 2028 Kindergartners	322	74	73
"2024" Births and Potential October 2029 Kindergartners	341	78	77

\* These are proportionate birth amounts in the listed year and prior year so as to better correlate to the kindergarten eligibility period shown, such as "2012" births representing four-twelfths of the birth total in 2011 and eight-twelfths (all but September through December) of the birth total in 2012.

\*\* These are resident kindergarten totals from BUSD part of zip code 95131, which includes a large area outside the BUSD.

\*\*\* Potential BUSD-enrolled kindergartners are only for the specified region.

Notes: (1) These figures are one of many factors in the kindergarten projections. Student trends by location and new housing are also contributing factors. (2) All kindergarten figures exclude TK students.

**Appendix B3: Comparison of Births in 95133 Zip Code to Corresponding Resident BUSD Kindergarten Students**

Birth Year* and Kindergarten Enrollment Date	Total Births in Zip Code 95133	BUSD-Enrolled Resident Kindergarten Students**	Ratio of BUSD Kindergarten Students to Births
"2012" Births and Fall 2017 Kindergartners	354	87	25%
"2013" Births and Fall 2018 Kindergartners	375	98	26%
"2014" Births and Fall 2019 Kindergartners	395	107	27%
"2015" Births and Fall 2020 Kindergartners	396	115	29%
"2016" Births and Fall 2021 Kindergartners	403	105	26%
"2017" Births and Fall 2022 Kindergartners	353	96	27%
"2018" Births and Fall 2023 Kindergartners	345	76	22%
"2019" Births and Fall 2024 Kindergartners	357	93	26%
"2020" Births and Fall 2025 Kindergartners (current ratio)	327	94	29%
<i>Average Relevant to Kindergarten in Fall of 2017 to 2019</i>			26%
<i>Average Relevant to Kindergarten in Fall of 2020 to 2022</i>			27%
<i>Average Relevant to Kindergarten Since Fall 2023 (poor correlation in 7% range from 22% to 29%)</i>			26%

note how all totals below are less than any above and are declining

		Potential BUSD-Enrolled Resident Kindergartners***	
		at Three-Year Average Ratio	at Current Ratio
"2021" Births and Potential October 2026 Kindergartners	318	82	92
"2022" Births and Potential October 2027 Kindergartners	318	81	91
"2023" Births and Potential October 2028 Kindergartners	293	75	84
"2024" Births and Potential October 2029 Kindergartners	265	68	76

\* These are proportionate birth amounts in the listed year and prior year so as to better correlate to the kindergarten eligibility period shown, such as "2012" births representing four-twelfths of the birth total in 2011 and eight-twelfths (all but September through December) of the birth total in 2012.

\*\* These are resident kindergarten totals from BUSD part of zip code 95133, which includes a large area outside the BUSD.

\*\*\* Potential BUSD-enrolled kindergartners are only for the specified region.

Notes: (1) These figures are one of many factors in the kindergarten projections. Student trends by location and new housing are also contributing factors. (2) All kindergarten figures exclude TK students.