# 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   January 10, 2019
Gilroy Unified School District
7810 Arroyo Circle
Gilroy, CA 95020

Dear Superintendent and Board Members:

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

The most significant findings for this update are (1) the October 2018 enrollment is significantly below both last year's total and what was projected from a year ago and (2) the latest kindergarten and local birth figures continued their multi-year declines. Most of the enrollment divergence from the last forecast is due to a delay until just after October 2018 for some move-ins at three new housing locations. Those now-enrolling students will be a factor for enrollments henceforth, so that large difference from the projections is mainly temporary. Nonetheless, some of this year's lower-than-forecast total, plus the falling birth numbers, come from increasingly negative trends in the existing dwellings and this resulted in lower projected total enrollments than in our past studies.

The Gilroy Unified School District (henceforth "GUSD" or "district") enrollment, despite having dropped by 218 in 2018, has minimal net gains forecast in 2019 and 2020 and then a projected net reduction by just 259 students to 2023.[1] Higher annual new housing amounts than in 2018 is the main reason for why this year's large student decline should not be repeated in 2019. A caveat to these figures, however, is if the new affordable apartments in the "Alexander Station", "Harvest Park" and "Cannery" locations provide notably fewer students than are forecast. If those lower amounts occur, then all future enrollments could be over 100 students below these projected totals.

The projected differences by grade level are only moderately more significant. For next year (i.e., from October 4, 2018, to October 1, 2019), the projected elementary and high school totals fall by 29 students, while the middle school level gains 83, for a net total difference of 25 additional students. That is the only projected growth at the middle school level, with a reduction by 116 forecast in the following year (for a net loss of 33) and a cumulative reduction by 169 to 2023. The net projected annual differences over the next five years at the elementary level are small cumulative declines by fewer than 130 students, while those after 2019 at the high school level are all small gains by fewer than 100. The expected evolution of the current enrollment distribution through the grades and the projected kindergarten enrollments are key factors in these projected gains and losses by grade level.

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[1] The actual and projected totals in this report always exclude (1) preschool "SDC" (Special Education) students, (2) "NPS" (non-public-school) students and (3) those enrolled in the GUSD-chartered, but otherwise independent, Gilroy Preparatory School (GPS). Except where otherwise stated, the figures also exclude temporary students from the Ochoa farm labor camp. Please note that whenever just a year is listed, such as 2023, the reference is for early October of that year.

Where the differences are much greater is in the projected "resident" (home school) changes by attendance area. Due mainly to where the projected new housing is concentrated, the Eliot and Las Animas Elementary regions, along with the Solorsano Middle and Gilroy High areas, should have significant student growth while the remaining areas should have falling student totals. The forecast over the next three years has resident student gains, in the relevant grades (but excluding TK), by 89 for Eliot, 141 for Las Animas, 91 for Solorsano and 185 for Gilroy High. By contrast, the Christopher High region is forecast to have 184 fewer students in 2021 than today and the (1) Rucker, Luigi Aprea, Antonio Del Buono, Rod Kelley and Glen View elementary areas and (2) South Valley (with option area) and Brownell middle school areas could each have reductions by between 55 and 93 students. The Antonio Del Buono region, however, should continue to have the lowest total, with potentially only around 450 resident K-5 students each year. This compares to the Las Animas area having the highest projected resident K-5 total of nearly 800 students in 2021, with more growth thereafter.

We no longer are providing attendance area estimates beyond three years out or district-wide figures for more than five years hence, for which issues with how the birth and kindergarten numbers might evolve and the degree that a recession will reduce the new housing amounts are key factors. We can mention, however, that the greater probability is for a significant enrollment decline, especially at the high level, immediately after 2023.

Background Information

We have provided neighborhood-specific studies for the GUSD since 2001. My firm specializes in such forecasts, where every key component of the recent enrollment trends is determined, analyzed, compared to the knowledge gained from our experience in over 350 past studies, and then projected. To do this, we drove literally every street in the district in our first GUSD study to learn the community and divide it into suitable planning areas. These planning areas represent a single dominant housing type wherever feasible, including by subjective price ranges and average home and parcel sizes. The extent to which enrollment trends are similar throughout these housing categories often indicates a greater likelihood for those trends to continue to at least some degree. The alternative of dramatic shifts in only a few situations can have a far lower probability to extend into the future.

District-Wide Projected Enrollments

The total projected TK-12 enrollment, aside from the Ochoa, GPS and NPS students, rises by 25 students in 2019 (i.e., from October 4, 2018, to October 1, 2019) but declines thereafter. The projected reduction by 16 in 2020 creates a net two-year difference of just nine more students than at present, as is shown in the far right column in the boxed data in Table 1 on page 3. While the potential deviation is by larger amounts than that over the next 24 months, the only known item that could make a major difference, to the negative, is if the now-being-occupied and pending apartments provide significantly fewer students than are projected. Either way, the total enrollment after 2020 should be below the current figure, with large classes graduating from twelfth and continued small incoming kindergarten classes. The projected net difference over the next five years is a decline by 259 students, with greater decline possible.

This projected 259-student reduction is by a smaller degree than occurred recently. By comparison, the total fell by 218 students in 2018 alone and by 385 over the last five years (see figures in pink in Table 1).

A similar situation occurs between the recent and projected changes in the elementary enrollment. The forecast for 2019 is to be down by 29 students in TK-5, after having declined by 165 this year. The elementary total has a net projected five-year reduction by 120 students compared to having fallen by 431, or more than three times as much, over the last five years. These are, nonetheless, lower future totals than we were projecting from a year ago because they start from a much-lower-than-was-forecast current figure.

Table 1: Summary of Actual and Projected District Enrollments, 2013 to 2023

Enrollment Subject	Total Non-Ochoa and Non-GPS Enrollment by Grade Level*			Non-Ochoa and Non-GPS TK-12 Total*	TK-12 Ochoa Total**	TK-12 Total with Ochoa (excl. GPS)
	TK-5	**6-8**	**9-12**			
Actual on October 1, 2013	**5,125**	**2,567**	**3,675**	**11,367**	119	11,486
Actual on October 4, 2017	**4,859**	**2,534**	**3,807**	**11,200**	89	11,289
Actual on October 4, 2018	**4,694**	**2,533**	**3,755**	**10,982**	100	11,082
Projected for October 1, 2019***	**4,665**	**2,616**	**3,726**	**11,007**	92	11,099
Projected for October 1, 2020	4,654	2,500	3,837	**10,991**	92	11,083
Projected for October 1, 2021	4,608	2,471	3,764	**10,843**	92	10,935
Projected for October 1, 2022	4,571	2,406	3,797	**10,774**	92	10,866
Projected for October 1, 2023	**4,574**	**2,364**	**3,785**	**10,723**	92	10,815

One-Year Change to Oct. 2019***	**-29**	**83**	**-29**	**25**
Two-Year Change to Oct. 2020	**-40**	**-33**	**82**	**9**
Three-Year Change to Oct. 2021	**-86**	**-62**	**9**	**-139**
Four-Year Change to Oct. 2022	**-123**	**-127**	**42**	**-208**
Five-Year Change to Oct. 2023	**-120**	**-169**	**30**	**-259**

* These are actual and projected amounts for all TK-12 students now maintained in GUSD electronic database records except for students from the Ochoa (migrant) Camp. This includes students attending district-run SDC (Special Ed.) programs in grades TK-12, students in high school Independent Study and Oasis programs and those enrolled at Mt. Madonna, GECA and in the Advanced Path program. "GPS" (Gilroy Preparatory Charter School), "NPS" (Non Public School) and adult and preschool SDC students shown in some State reports of the GUSD enrollment are excluded.

** Enrollment from the Ochoa Camp has varied greatly in early October in some years; the forecast of 92 (46 in TK-5, 22 in 6-8 and 24 in 9-12) is an estimate based on the average from the four lastest October enrollments.

*** Projected 2019 totals include 60 TK-5 students, 30 6-8 students and 40 9-12 students from the new Alexander Station apartments. These estimates may be too high, in net, in the first year or two of occupation. The 2019 totals could be lower, perhaps by as much as 50% of those amounts in each grade level. The District should check student numbers from these apartments in the next few months and adjust 2019 estimates accordingly.

Evolution of the current student distribution through the grades should cause divergent overall shifts between the two secondary grade levels. The middle school total, after having had only small net changes (by less than 40) since 2013 and 2017, has a projected 83-student rise in 2019 and then a subsequent continuous decline that reaches 169 below the current amount for 2023. The graduation upward of a large class that is now in seventh contributes to both that middle school decline and the projected growth at the high school level in 2020.[2] The high school total reaches 82 above the current figure in 2020 and then falls back to a net of only 30 more in 2023.

Projected Resident Student Populations by Existing Attendance Areas

This forecast is again based on analyses of where the district's students live (the resident population[3]) rather than the schools they happen to attend (the attending enrollment). Resident populations differ from enrollments because of (1) attendance at special schools, such as GECA, that do not have defined subsections of the district,

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[2] Table 1 only shows totals by grade level for the sake of clarity. The by-grade amounts are shown in Appendix A1 on page 22.
[3] "Resident" throughout this report means physical resident, not legal resident.

Chart 1: Actual and Projected October TK-12 Enrollments (excluding El Portal, GPS and NPS), 1993 to 2023
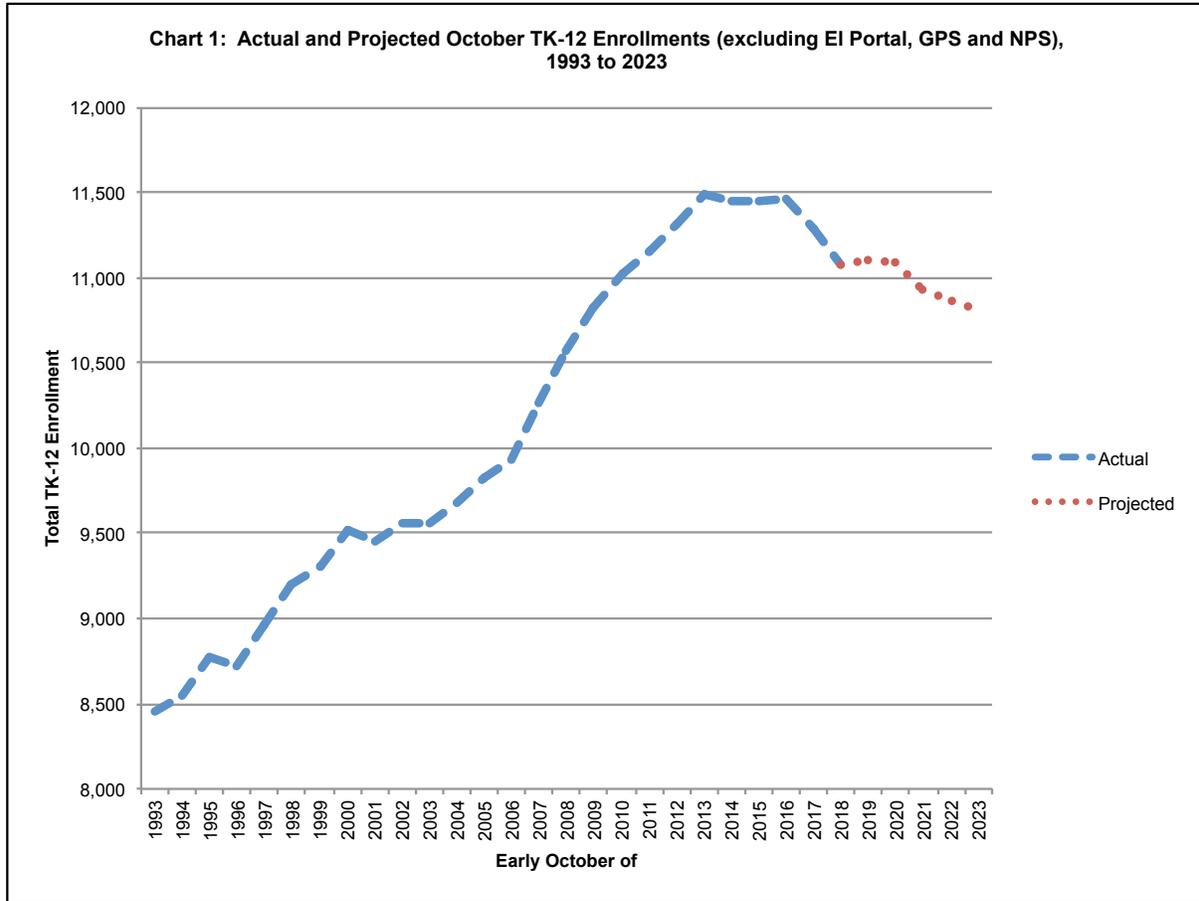
(2) known intra-district enrollment (between regular GUSD schools) and (3) known inter-district enrollment (from addresses that are outside the GUSD). By coding all of the student addresses in recent years to planning areas that represent various housing types and locations, we have been able to identify and evaluate how the student population is evolving in each situation. We flip back-and-forth between these "resident" and "enrollment" amounts in the text and it is important to remember the distinction between these two types.

Table 2, on page 5, presents the key resident and enrollment findings and projections by attendance area.

Understanding the Data in Table 2

Table 2 contains two data sets for each school. The figures on the left (under *"Actual Resident and Enrollment part"*) show both (1) the amounts by which the resident school totals changed in the last year and (2) how the current enrollment at each school differs from the resident population. There are 598 GUSD-enrolled K-5 students (i.e., excluding TK because that is not assigned by these attendance areas), for instance, with home addresses in the Rucker region. Rucker's K-5 enrollment, however, is 577, which is 21 below that resident total. This net difference is shown by the "-21" in the top row of the "Attending Adjust" column in the table. The second set of data, on the right side of Table 2 (under *"Projected Resident Student Population part"*), has the projected resident amounts. These are not projected enrollments. They do indicate, however, the extent to which the current areas might continue to be suitable. In Las Animas' case, the resident K-5 total rises by ten for next year and could be up by a cumulative 155 in 2021, as is shown in the columns on the right side of the table. Please note that the figures in this table include Ochoa Camp students.

Table 2: Actual Attending Enrollments and Actual and Projected Resident Student Totals by School*
(with color highlighting for resident shifts by at least 30; growth in yellow, decline in orange and brown for both)

School	*Actual Resident and Enrollment part*				*Projected Resident Student Population part*					
	Actual Resident Shift from Oct. 2017	Actual October 4, 2018* (excluding TK students)			Projected Resident October Stu. (excl. TK) in the Relevant Grades			Projected Resident Student Change to Oct. of		
		Resident Students	Attending Adjust**	Attending Enrollment	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Rucker	-15	**598**	-21	577	571	563	543	**-27**	**-35**	**-55**
Luigi Aprea	-16	**532**	95	627	511	490	476	**-21**	**-42**	**-56**
Antonio DB	**-49**	**461**	-58	403	461	454	442	**0**	**-7**	**-19**
Rod Kelley	-15	**684**	72	756	659	629	613	**-25**	**-55**	**-71**
El Roble	-10	**537**	47	584	521	531	528	**-16**	**-6**	**-9**
Glen View	**-39**	**630**	-111	519	601	564	537	**-29**	**-66**	**-93**
Eliot***	-17	**443**	-41	402	521	541	532	**78**	**98**	**89**
Las Animas***	**40**	**632**	111	743	642	711	773	**10**	**79**	**141**
Other K-5****	-28	94	94	NA	90	83	80	-4	-11	-14
South Vly.*****	-9	**779**	119	898	790	733	686	**11**	**-46**	**-93**
Brownell	-16	**741**	41	782	750	695	681	**9**	**-46**	**-60**
Solorsano	12	**959**	-85	874	1,015	1,015	1,050	**56**	**56**	**91**
Other 6-8****	12	75	75	NA	82	78	75	7	3	0
Christopher	**-85**	**1,881**	-287	1,594	1,776	1,769	1,697	**-105**	**-112**	**-184**
Gilroy HS	**55**	**1,693**	-36	1,657	1,754	1,876	1,878	**61**	**183**	**185**
Mt. Madonna	NA	NA	125	125	NA	NA	NA			
TJO GECA	NA	NA	305	305	NA	NA	NA			
Advanced Path	NA	NA	75	75	NA	NA	NA			
CHS Ind. Study	NA	NA	23	23	NA	NA	NA			
Oasis	NA	NA	8	8	NA	NA	NA			
Other 9-12****	-14	213	213	NA	220	216	213	7	3	0

* Actual totals and all other figures are based on student records provided by GUSD; excludes GPS and NPS students.

** School net attending adjustments include (1) intra-district attendance, including to special schools, (2) incoming inter-district attendance and (3) students listed at unlocatable addresses. Outgoing inter-district attend. was not identified.

*** Eliot and Las Animas figures are for the current boundaries, including a shift made in 2018 from Las Animas to Eliot.

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

***** South Valley includes all students in South Valley - Brownell option area on the basis that 77% of current middle school students in that area have chosen to attend South Valley.

Notes (1) Las Animas, South Valley and Gilroy High numbers include students from the Ochoa Camp, so those totals should drop after October 1 each year. (2) Projected amounts contain rounded fractions, so totals above may not sum exactly to the totals in other tables. (3) TK is excluded from elementary totals because that is only offered at three sites.

Key Findings Related to the Latest Shifts by Attendance Area

The only resident student gains in 2018 occurred in attendance areas with significant numbers of new housing units that were occupied in the last year. These are for Las Animas at the elementary level, Solorsano at the middle school level and Gilroy High at the high school level. Those attendance regions added 40, twelve and 55

students in the relevant grades (excluding TK), respectively. All of the remaining attendance areas have fewer students than a year ago. This includes Antonio Del Buono (sometimes referred to henceforth as "ADB") despite having had some additional occupied residences. ADB instead had the greatest resident K-5 reduction, with 49 fewer current students than in 2017. Glen View has 39 fewer resident elementary students and the remaining elementary regions had much smaller losses of between ten and 17 students each, but the combination of those reductions is a significant amount. The only decline by greater than 16 resident students in the other grade levels (for the relevant grades) occurred in the Christopher High region, with a drop by 85 students. This is despite that area having had some additional occupied units (near ADB). So while large numbers of new housing move-ins were needed for any attendance area to have had a resident student increase in 2018, more modest amounts did not create net student growth.

The main resident K-5 differences from what was projected a year ago (which is not shown in Table 2) are in the locations where new housing occupations occurred slightly later than expected. The most significant of these are the "Alexander Station" affordable apartments in the Eliot region and the "Harvest Park" developments (affordable apartments and regular detached homes) in the ADB area. Each of these attendance areas has 43 fewer current K-5 students than were projected. Of the six remaining elementary attendance regions, the projected K-5 totals are within five of the actual amounts for all but Glen View, which has 13 fewer students than were forecast.[4]

This short delay in new housing occupations also is a key (but not the sole) reason for why the relevant October 2018 totals are below the projections in several secondary school regions. The Solorsano, South Valley and Christopher areas have 24, 36 and 57 fewer-than-forecast students, respectively, in the relevant grades. Gilroy High's October 2018 total, surprisingly, is exactly what was projected despite not having received any students from Alexander Station (where the first building started being occupied in November 2018). Brownell's region had no new housing added in 2018 and the forecast there was high by only ten students.

So out of the significant differences between the projected and actual October 2018 student totals, the majority clearly are due to the delay in new home occupations, which should be just a temporary factor. Now that those units are occupied, most, if not all, of the projected students in those residences should be part of the district enrollment henceforth. We discuss this new-versus-existing issue further in the next main (bold header) section.

Key Findings in the Projections by Attendance Area

Significant differences are forecast by 2021 for the resident totals in all but two of the district's attendance areas. The largest projected resident changes for 2019 are gains of 78 students for Eliot, 56 for Solorsano and 61 for Gilroy High. The caveat to these large gains is that they come mainly from the expected student numbers in Alexander Station.[5] If lower net student growth occurs due to those apartments, then these attendance areas will have smaller student increases. The cumulative impacts of the projected housing over the next three years has those three attendance areas with gains of 89, 91 and 185 students, respectively, and the Las Animas region has 141 more students. The projected result for Las Animas is 773 resident K-5 students in 2021. If that school continues to add a net of 111 students for the special program there, then the total 2021 enrollment could be around 880 including Ochoa Camp students and close to 830 after the Ochoa Camp students have departed.

All of the other attendance areas have projected resident 2019 totals that are within 30 of their current figures, but thereafter they are all in decline. The net losses to 2021 are minimal for ADB (-19) and El Roble (-9), but are much larger elsewhere. The projected resident reductions from 2018 to 2021 are by 55 for Rucker, 56 for Luigi Aprea, 71 for Rod Kelley, 93 for Glen View, 93 for South Valley (including option area), 60 for Brownell and 184 for Christopher. Gilroy High is projected to go from having 188 fewer to having 181 more resident students than Christopher. The lowest resident total, however, will still be at ADB, with around 450 students.

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[4] The actual and projected Eliot and Las Animas figures are for their current attendance areas, with revisions made to what is shown in last year's report to correspond to an attendance boundary change made after that report was completed.

[5] This includes the assumption that some new students will move into the local residences that were the previous homes of Alexander Station students, but there may be up to a year delay before that "backfilling" fully occurs with new students.

Underlying Factors to the Projections: Significant Differences in Actual and Projected 2018 Enrollments

The "current" (October 4, 2018) total enrollment is 268 below what was projected from a year ago, which is a severe 2.4% difference that warrants explanation. There are only a few occasions in the 350+ studies that I have completed in the last 30+ years where the first-year forecast deviated by anywhere near this degree. This was, however, an especially problematic year to project for because many enrollments declined by an even greater degree than the trends had called for. We were high by 1.9% in our first-year forecast for 2018 in Oak Grove ESD, but school closures and some publicly perceived undesirable attendance area changes factored into that. Our other first-year forecasts for 2018 for districts in Santa Clara County ranged from being off by less than one-tenth of 1% for Berryessa to a 1.1% difference for Santa Clara Unified, with the majority of the forecasts being well within ½ of 1%. The common finding, however, is that the greater deviations occurred in districts with large new housing amounts projected in 2018, with many of those residences taking longer than expected to be occupied. This indicates a significant "softening" of the housing market.

Table 3 on page 8 shows the extent to which delayed new housing occupations factored into the lower-than-projected current enrollment. To start with, the 268-student difference came from divergences by 232 resident students and 36 incoming inter-district students (i.e., students with home addresses either outside the GUSD or that are unidentifiable, such as via use of P.O boxes, which often turn out to be for students living outside the district). Incoming inter-district attendance ("IDA") comes more from annual district decisions (including releasing decisions by other districts) than any trend. Unless the GUSD tells us otherwise, which did not occur, we always will assume that the current approximate IDA amount will continue, other than to graduate upward any differences between grades. We are now projecting based on the new lower IDA level.

Essentially one-half (113 out of 232) of the difference from within the district region is due to a slight delay for when the Alexander Station apartments started being occupied. We had been told that would be early September but it did not occur until mid November. So while there were no students there in October, they are there now in the first completed building, which became fully occupied in late December. Many of the students now in those apartments evidently (according to GUSD staff) moved from elsewhere in the district, especially other parts of the Eliot attendance area, with the result that there has not been a significant resultant enrollment jump since October for Eliot. We expect a larger Eliot rise will occur by next fall, after new families occupy the former residences of those students. The result could be just as many net students as we had projected from a year ago, but with the main impact occurring in October 2019 rather than October 2018.

There also is an issue with developments, regardless of type and target market, having a much larger student impact after the first year of occupation. This probably is why the three final sections of Harvest Park (two locations for affordable apartments and one location for detached homes), on top of being delayed for move-ins in some cases, also have relatively low student numbers from the units that were occupied on October 1, 2018. This made a difference of 34 fewer-than-projected students, but that again could be only temporary, with higher student numbers for 2019.

The last new housing issue for the October 1, 2018, enrollment is that the "Cambridge Place" development on Wren Avenue did not have any occupied homes by then.[6] We had projected the first 20 would be in by that date. This made a difference of ten students from the forecast that is yet again only a short-term issue, with students about to start coming from that location.

The net result is that aside from timing issues with the new housing in 2018, both in terms of occupancy dates and potentially delayed student impacts, the 2017 forecast for the 2018 enrollment was high by 75 students, or seven-tenths of 1%. While that is outside our preferred range of plus or minus ½ of 1%, it still is within a normal deviation range for what is considered a statistically accurate forecast. This 75-student difference, however, does have the greatest negative impact, among these actual-to-projected deviations, for the trends applied in the updated projections.

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[6] The newest parts in "Heartland" and "Glen Loma" are not an issue, as they provided only slightly fewer students than forecast.

Table 3: Comparison of Actual and Projected October 2018 GUSD Students*

Location	October 2018 GUSD Students			Main Reason for Difference
	Actual	**Forecast**	**Actual Difference**	
District Region	**10,696**	**10,928**	**-232**	**delayed new housing occupations**
West Part of Harvest Park Apts. (all new in 2018)**	**14**	**22**	**-8**	**lower student total than projected** (probably partly a first-year issue)
East Part of Harvest Park Apts. (all new in 2018; some since 10/1)**	**7**	**24**	**-17**	**slower move-in rate than expected** (also probably partly a first-year issue)
Final Part of Harvest Park SFD*** (all new in 2018; some since 10/1)**	**10**	**19**	**-9**	**lower student total than projected** (could be partly a first-year issue)
Former Las Animas School Site (SFD) (all new in 2018 and 2019)	**0**	**10**	**-10**	**slower move-in rate than expected** (start in Nov. rather than Sept. 2018)
Alexander Station Apartments (all new in 2018 and 2019)	**0**	**113**	**-113**	**slower move-in rate than expected** (start in Nov. rather than Sept. 2018)
Remainder of District Region	**10,665**	**10,740**	**-75**	**student decline in existing housing** (0.7% difference)
All Other****	**386**	**422**	**-36**	**unknown (total was 416 a year ago)**

* Projected October 1, 2018, amounts in EPC 2017-18 forecast update report.

** The west part has 32 units, with all occupied by October 2018, and the east part has 66 units with few occupied then.

*** Some homes in this development were occupied after October 2018, as was projected.

**** This includes students at addresses either outside the district region (most) or that could not be residentially located. The latter included 23 actual students last year and this year, with 22 having been projected for this year.

Note: "Heartland" and "Glen Loma" developments provided only slightly fewer students than projected from 2018 homes.

Comparison of Enrollment Trends in the GUSD and Select Other Local Districts[7]

It is important to point out that the GUSD's recent negative enrollment trends are similar, in varying degrees, to what is occurring in much of Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties (which some consider to be the main parts of "Silicon Valley", including for the high housing prices). A shift from TK-8 enrollment growth to decline occurred in around 2013, if not before, in most local districts. In the majority of cases, the rate of TK-8 decline then increased in the last year compared to the annual average from the preceding four years. This includes your district, where the average annual TK-8 growth from 2010 to 2013 was by 1%, but that flipped to an average annual loss of 1% from 2013 to 2017, as is shown in Table 4 on page 9. The reduction in 2018, however, was by 2%.[8] Also having a greater rate of TK-8 decline in the last year, compared to the average over the four prior years, are the Morgan Hill (-2%), Oak Grove (-4%), Evergreen (-5%), Milpitas (-1%), Santa Clara (-1%) and Cupertino (-4%) districts. The Berryessa district lost 2% in 2018 but that was a slower rate than the previous 3% average. Local client districts not shown in Table 4 that had notable TK-8 percentage reductions in 2018 include Mt. Pleasant (-5%), Campbell (-1%), Orchard (-2%), Menlo Park (-1%), Portola Valley (-6%), Las Lomitas (in parts of Menlo Park,

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[7] These are local EPC client districts that we have the necessary current and past student data for to assure accuracy. The exception is Morgan Hill USD being included, despite not being a client, due to that district being adjacent to the GUSD.
[8] The GUSD decline in 2017 also was by 2%, but that is included in the net average from 2013 to 2017.

Table 4: Comparison of Recent Enrollment Changes in Gilroy USD and Select Other Area Districts*

Enrollment Subject	Fall of	Total Enrollments within TK-8 or 9-12 for Each District						
		Gilroy TK-8	Gilroy 9-12	Morgan Hill TK-8	Morgan Hill 9-12	Oak Grove	Evergreen	Berryessa
Actual	2010	7,660	3,367	6,058	2,949	11,531	13,417	8,222
Actual	2011	7,643	3,508	5,922	2,846	11,501	13,347	8,059
Actual	2012	7,753	3,569	5,915	2,786	11,348	13,373	7,995
Actual	2013	7,784	3,702	5,866	2,676	11,166	13,159	7,933
Actual	2014	7,707	3,748	5,750	2,649	10,887	12,861	7,742
Actual	2015	7,616	3,828	5,794	2,721	10,610	12,287	7,453
Actual	2016	7,629	3,831	5,686	2,794	10,382	11,830	7,296
Actual	2017	7,458	3,831	5,707	2,778	10,309	11,384	7,101
Actual	2018	7,295	3,787	5,580	2,714	9,889	10,842	6,981
Net Average Actual Annual Difference:								
2010 to 2013		41	112	-64	-91	-122	-86	-96
2013 to 2017		-82	32	-40	26	-214	-444	-208
2017 to 2018		-163	-44	-127	-64	-420	-542	-120
Net Average Actual Annual Pct. Change:								
2010 to 2013		1%	3%	-1%	-3%	-1%	-1%	-1%
2013 to 2017		-1%	1%	-1%	1%	-2%	-3%	-3%
2017 to 2018		-2%	-1%	-2%	-2%	-4%	-5%	-2%

Enrollment Subject	Fall of	Total Enrollments within TK-8 or 9-12 for Each District						
		Milpitas TK-8	Milpitas 9-12	Santa Clara TK-8	Santa Clara 9-12	Cupertino	Sunnyvale	Fremont UHSD
Actual	2010	6,694	3,188	10,978	4,241	18,372	6,530	10,352
Actual	2011	6,773	3,174	10,982	4,280	18,645	6,649	10,496
Actual	2012	6,821	3,190	11,056	4,128	19,028	6,761	10,647
Actual	2013	6,987	3,163	11,238	4,156	19,184	6,849	10,657
Actual	2014	7,039	3,243	11,059	4,210	19,068	6,801	10,734
Actual	2015	6,988	3,226	11,079	4,273	18,924	6,641	10,683
Actual	2016	6,991	3,283	11,058	4,304	18,585	6,531	10,847
Actual	2017	6,952	3,337	11,066	4,394	18,001	6,565	11,042
Actual	2018	6,874	3,276	10,966	4,372	17,353	6,587	10,944
Net Average Actual Annual Difference:								
2010 to 2013		98	-8	87	-28	271	106	102
2013 to 2017		-9	44	-43	60	-296	-71	96
2017 to 2018		-78	-61	-100	-22	-648	22	-98
Net Average Actual Annual Pct. Change:								
2010 to 2013		1%	0%	1%	-1%	1%	2%	1%
2013 to 2017		0%	1%	0%	1%	-2%	-1%	1%
2017 to 2018		-1%	-2%	-1%	-1%	-4%	0%	-1%

* These are school districts, other than Morgan Hill USD, from which EPC has obtained the necessary current and historic student files, with student totals taken from those files. Morgan Hill USD figures are from (1) the CDE website before 2018 and (2) that district in 2018. Most charter school and NPS counts are excluded from these figures. Sunnyvale SD's 2018 total excludes 86 students who were enrolled in 2017 in the now-closed SPARK charter school; that one-time gain is not part of the trends. The highest recent total for each district is highlighted in gray. The fall 2018 figures from some districts are draft figures that may be revised.

Atherton, Portola Valley and Woodside; -5%), San Mateo – Foster City (-1%) and Hillsborough (-5%). The only exception for TK-8 growth in 2018 was by a nominal 22 students in the Sunnyvale district, where over 600 new housing units were added this year.[9] That district's current total, however, is still down by 4% from the peak reached in 2013.

These TK-8 enrollment declines, in nearly all cases, started with falling incoming kindergarten amounts, just as occurred in the GUSD, but more recent additional losses in the other grades shifted the 9-12 totals into decline as well in 2018. Your 9-12 total peaked with a tie in 2016 and 2017, after having risen significantly in the preceding years, but fell by 1% this year. Note that this shift to decline occurred three years after the decline started in the GUSD's TK-8 total, for which the public school student populations in the Milpitas, Santa Clara and Fremont High districts had virtually identical timing shifts. Each of those districts reached 9-12 maximums in 2017 after having had their relevant TK-8 totals (meaning in Cupertino and Sunnyvale for Fremont High) peak three-to-four years earlier. This year, however, the 9-12 totals went down by 2% in Milpitas, 1% in Santa Clara and 1% in Fremont despite each of those districts having added hundreds of housing units in 2018. And Morgan Hill in 9-12, after having a modest rebound in recent years, also lost 2% in 2018.

There are no positive findings in these TK-8 and 9-12 trends among the districts listed and in many others that are not listed. While there always is an exception somewhere, particularly if enough new housing is being added, it should be clear from this data that young families with school age children are having an increasingly hard time affording to live in the area. This factor is not going to ease sufficiently, even if a recession lowers the housing costs (prices and rents) somewhat, to create a return to consequential student growth in nearly all situations.[10]

Chart 2 below shows how severely and suddenly the total TK-5 enrollment in Santa Clara County swung from significant growth to consequential decline in 2013. That year is when housing costs started pricing families out. The outlook for enrollments throughout the county has become much more pessimistic as a result. Some of the latest projections for other South Bay districts have declines by more than a 1,000 students in the next five years.

Chart 2: Actual Totals of TK-5 Students in All Santa Clara County Public Schools

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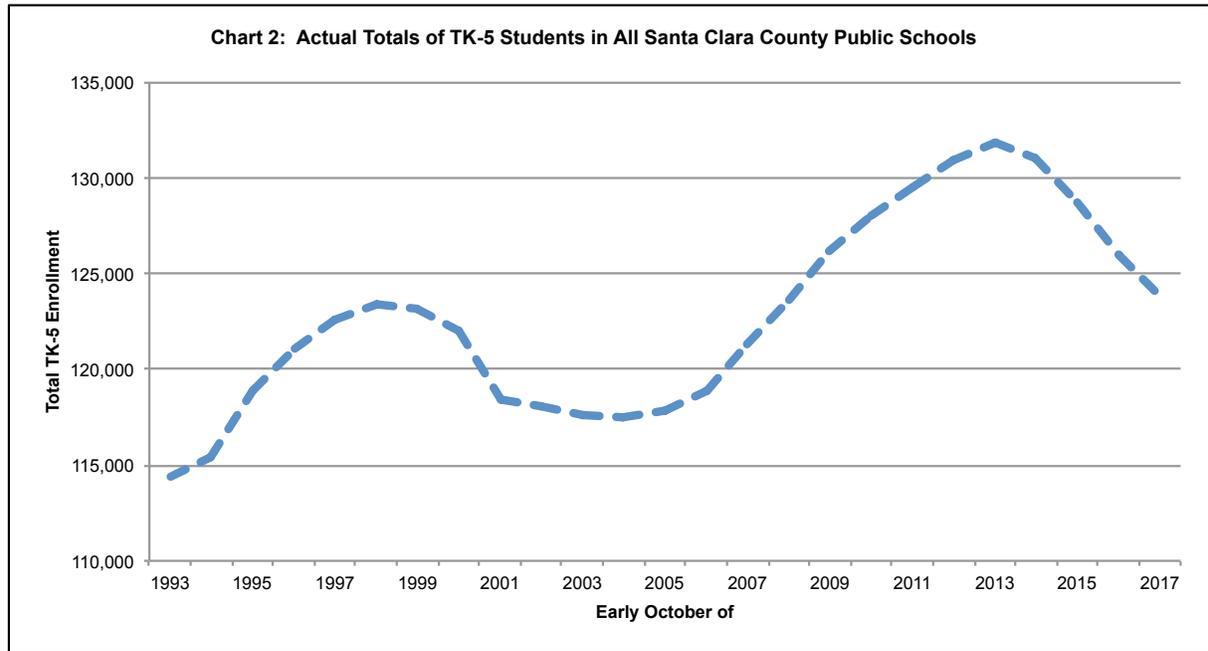
[9] Sunnyvale's true total went up by 108, but that includes 86 students coming out of a just-closed charter school that has nothing to do with ongoing trends. Sunnyvale is the only exception for having 2018 growth out of 24 districts being analyzed by EPC.
[10] One surprise to us is that this affordability impact on the student totals evidently is occurring in even the wealthier districts.

Underlying Factors to the Projections: Trends in Existing Housing

All of the trend findings in "existing housing" have been updated for this study, including by several value and locational classifications of both single-family-detached residences ("SFD") and attached dwelling units ("ATT", covering apartments, condos, townhouses and plexes). There are also residual groupings for students from mobile home parks and those listed at residentially unlocatable addresses. We are again defining students in "existing housing" as those from planning areas that had virtually no dwelling units added since September 2012, other than to ignore a nominal number of such newer residences in the larger rural areas and the downtown corridor. This information is presented in summary in Table 5A on page 12, with additional details in Appendix B.[11]

Understanding the Data in Tables 5A and 5B

The Table 5A figures are the resident totals of district-enrolled students in the fall of the last three years coming from areas of existing housing. The purpose of this data is to identify how the student population is evolving in the established neighborhoods, by type and general value levels. The counts are provided in groups of three grades each (K-2, 3-5, 6-8 and 9-11, as well as in TK-12) so that we can easily show both (1) how the totals changed as those students graduated upward by three grades in three years and (2) the general age distribution of the students. Existing "Most Affordable" through "Moderate Value" SFD homes in the City of Gilroy vicinity, for instance, had 455 students in K-2 in 2015 and have 435 in 3-5 this year, which was a net loss of 20 in that population as it graduated upward by three grades. This is what the "-20" in "3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group" means in that part of the table (see lowest row in the top section of page 12). We also show how the K-2 total evolved during that time, which was a net loss of 37 students.[12] This difference is boxed because it can be an important indication of whether the families of the students are getting older, with declining future kindergarten amounts likely, or are instead becoming younger (via turnover), thereby generating potential kindergarten growth.

Table 5B has the same structure as 5A, but the main comparison is between areas of existing and new housing.

Key Findings Related to the Data in Table 5A

Every category shown in Table 5A has fewer K-2 students in the current year compared to three years ago, with only the "Rural Mixed Value" SFD group not having also lost students, in net since 2015, in the TK-12 total. And even that group had a TK-12 reduction after a peak in 2016. The largest decline in K-2, in both numeric and percentage terms, occurred in the total from all areas of mainly existing ATT units (aside from the Ochoa Camp). That K-2 count fell from 647 to 531, for a drop by 116 students, which is an 18% reduction. Those housing units also had net losses of 96 students (-15%) in the graduation from K-2 to 3-5 and 78 students (-12%) in advancing from 3-5 to 6-8. While ATT dwellings, especially the less expensive units, commonly lose some students as classes graduate upward, these are major reductions. Each three-grade group has significantly fewer students now than three years ago and the TK-12 total is down by 286 students, or 10% in just three years.

The situation is almost as negative in the two SFD categories in the City of Gilroy vicinity. Those are down by 8% to 9% overall since 2015 and also have significantly fewer students now than three years ago in each three-grade group. The combination of these two SFD categories and the existing ATT units, along with the downtown mixed-type areas that had an 8% student decline, provide over 75% of the current enrollment, so these are major trend factors for the forecast.

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[11] Students in established in-city homes from areas that also have several new units are thus excluded from these "existing" figures. Also excluded from this "existing" data are the students from the Ochoa Labor Camp, where the population fluctuates for farm-related reasons, which is a separate issue from all other trends. The value levels (shown in the table) were assigned based on a standardized but nonetheless subjective EPC evaluation of the dominant housing situation in each area.

[12] The recent shift in the cutoff birthdate for kindergarten eligibility resulted in the K-2 totals officially representing the following total birth months: 2015 has 34, 2016 has 35 and 2017 and 2018 have 36. The three grades containing only eleven months each have graduated from 1-3 in 2015 to 4-6 in 2018. This means that the 2018 K-2 totals in each of the housing categories shown in Table 5A have fewer students than in 2015 despite having two more birth months included.

Table 5A: Recent Student Population Trends in <u>Existing Housing</u> by General Value Level*

Category**/ Data Subject***	Fall of	Resident GUSD-Enrolled Students (including SDC and excluding GPS)					TK-12 Percent Change
		K-2	3-5	6-8	9-11	TK-12	
SFD: Combined Most Affordable,	2015	455	487	499	524	2,200	
Modest & Moderate Value in the	2016	451	479	481	554	2,157	
City of Gilroy vicinity	2017	445	448	487	516	2,090	
	2018	418	435	470	491	1,996	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		**-37**				**-204**	**-9%**
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-20	-17	-8		
SFD: Combined Middle through	2015	710	858	848	1,002	3,805	
Highest Value in the City of	2016	683	849	849	906	3,677	
Gilroy vicinity	2017	675	787	822	920	3,563	
	2018	657	726	822	915	3,485	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		**-53**				**-320**	**-8%**
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			16	-36	67		
SFD: Rural Mixed Value	2015	241	259	289	330	1,218	
	2016	235	275	266	349	1,241	
	2017	242	256	258	354	1,225	
	2018	232	277	261	324	1,225	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		**-9**				**7**	**1%**
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			36	2	35		
All Mainly ATT Housing Areas	2015	647	675	607	635	2,792	
(over 90% of these students are	2016	610	678	641	625	2,809	
from Most Affordable to Moderate	2017	543	613	617	646	2,656	
Value areas) (excludes Ochoa)	2018	531	551	597	587	2,506	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		**-116**				**-286**	**-10%**
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-96	-78	-20		
Areas with Full Mix SFD and ATT	2015	100	119	130	118	522	
(mainly near downtown Gilroy)	2016	100	102	117	124	485	
(over 67% of these stu. are in Most	2017	89	107	119	127	482	
Affordable to Moderate Value areas)	2018	83	102	119	135	481	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		**-17**				**-41**	**-8%**
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			2	0	5		
Mobile Home Parks	2015	31	32	45	33	154	
	2016	26	31	36	28	137	
	2017	21	26	30	36	121	
	2018	22	29	23	35	120	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		**-9**				**-34**	**-22%**
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-2	-9	-10		

* Value levels are subjective EPC evaluations of the dominant residential type in each planning area with virtually no new housing units first occupied since Sept. 2012 (with the exception of a few new units in "Rural" and "Full Mix").

** SFD = single family detached; ATT = attached, including condominiums, townhouses, plexes and apartments

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

**Table 5B: Comparison of Student Trends
between All Areas of Existing Housing and New Housing and from Outside GUSD***

Category/ Data Subject**	Fall of	Resident GUSD-Enrolled Students (including SDC and excluding GPS)***					TK-12 Percent Change
		K-2	3-5	6-8	9-11	**TK-12**	
Total for Areas with Virtually No New Housing since Sept. 2012	2015	2,187	2,433	2,421	2,644	10,705	
	2016	2,110	2,415	2,394	2,589	10,520	
(includes 10 to 18 students each year	2017	2,017	2,238	2,335	2,604	10,147	
from mainly non-residential areas)	2018	1,946	2,122	2,293	2,490	9,824	
(excludes Ochoa)							
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		**-241**				**-881**	**-8%**
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			-65	-140	69		
Total for Areas with New Housing added since September 2012	2015	90	77	63	66	317	
	2016	126	139	86	96	485	
	2017	190	151	136	122	637	
	2018	211	191	165	151	772	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		**121**				**455**	NA
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			101	88	88		
Ochoa Camp	2015	24	25	24	16	92	
	2016	21	20	24	19	88	
	2017	22	20	21	17	89	
	2018	20	27	21	26	100	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		**-4**				**8**	NA
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			3	-4	2		
Incoming Inter-District Attendance	2016	49	55	51	149	349	
	2017	42	69	60	164	393	
	2017	42	69	60	164	393	
	2018	27	56	72	156	363	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		**-22**				**14**	**4%**
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			7	17	105		
Total Enrollment	2015	2,347	2,589	2,556	2,865	11,444	
(includes 13 to 23 students each year	2016	2,308	2,637	2,559	2,856	11,460	
at residentially unlocatable addresses)	2017	2,277	2,483	2,555	2,913	11,289	
	2018	2,207	2,404	2,554	2,830	11,082	
3-Year Change Within Grade Group		**-140**				**-362**	**-3%**
3-Year Change from Prior Grade Group			57	-35	274		

* "Existing housing" covers all planning areas with less than six net additional residences first occupied since September 2012 (with the exception of slightly more in the large rural areas). "New housing" covers all planning areas in the City of Gilroy vicinity with at least six net added residences first occupied since September 2012 and can include students in older dwellings, especially those that the more recent units replaced. "Ochoa Camp" represents a farm labor facility with temporary occupants. "Incoming Inter-District Attendance" covers students with stated home addresses outside the GUSD region.

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

*** Due to a gradual shift of the birthdate cutoff for kindergarten eligibility, the following total birth months are officially covered by K-2: 2015 = 34, 2016 = 35 and 2017 and 2018 = 36. This shift also has 3-5 covering 35 birth months in 2015, 34 in 2016, 33 in 2017 and 34 in 2018. All prior 6-8 totals had 36 and 2018 has 35.

Key Findings Related to the Data in Table 5B

The student totals from all of the existing housing areas are down by 241 (-11%) and 881 (-8%) over the last three years. Those are severe reductions for such a short period.

New residences only offset around 50% of those K-2 and TK-12 reductions from existing housing, with 121 students added in K-2 and 455 overall. The latter gains came from areas that had nearly 1,000 new residences moved into since 2015.

What is different in the forecast for the next three years, as is discussed later in this report, is that over 1,400 new units are projected, with a much larger percentage of those units (than in the past) being in the significant-student-generating, affordable-designated apartments.

Advancement Rates from Existing Housing

Grade-to-grade "advancement" rates are calculations of the net change in the number of students in each grade as they graduate into the next grade in the following school year. These figures, 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, we have again determined the recent average rates by several categories of existing housing. The cumulative impacts of those rates, from first to eighth, are shown in Appendix B1(a), with additional data provided in Appendices B1(b), B2 and B3 (including the grade-to-grade rates for both three-year and alternative four-year averages). These rates were then evaluated for their likelihood to continue, by degree, in the forecast period.

Due to the additional tables and text in this report (1) on key sources of this year's actual-to-projected differences and (2) comparing the latest GUSD trends to those in other districts, we decided that including the usual rate discussion here would make the report too data-heavy for most readers. The traditional main report tables on this subject are instead in Appendices B1(a) and B1(b) of this report (on page 28).

The most important finding in Appendix B1(a) is that the cumulative rates declined significantly in the latest three-year-period, compared to those in the preceding, partly overlapping period, for the three housing groups with the most students.[13] For the two groups with the most students, which are the "Middle to Highest Value" SFD and "All ATT" categories, the latest cumulative figures also are the lowest that have been calculated over several recent periods. Only the "Rural Mixed Value" group, with significantly fewer students than the other categories, has a higher cumulative rate than before. These figures are another indicator that most of the student population trends are becoming more negative in the GUSD, for which we believe the rising housing costs are a major underlying cause. And these declining rates do not include the falling kindergarten numbers, which compounds the degree of student reduction from existing housing (i.e., fewer kindergartners multiplied by lower advancement rates leads to even lower eventual student totals in the middle and upper grades).

The unexpected finding in Appendix B1(b) is that some housing categories now have higher advancement rates entering ninth in the Gilroy High region than in the Christopher region. This is the opposite of most past trends.

Readers wanting a better understanding of these rates and their enrollment impacts may want to review the corresponding section in our last GUSD forecast study report, dated January 10, 2018.

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[13] Such declines mean that fewer students, in net, who are in first grade each year will be in eighth grade seven years later, if these rates continue within these housing groups.

Comparison of Local Birth Counts to Corresponding Kindergarten Populations

Table 6, on page 16, provides a comparison between (1) the total births in the 95020 zip code area, which virtually matches the district region, and (2) the corresponding (five years later) resident district kindergartners, other than those from Ochoa (where the student numbers have no relation to the local birth data). Incoming inter-district students are excluded from these figures.

Understanding the Data in Table 6

Two types of data are of importance in this table: (1) how the birth totals have changed and (2) how the ratio between births and kindergartners has evolved. In the top data row in Table 6, for example, there were 925 births in "2004" (as prorated) to mothers with home addresses in the 95020 region. Essentially five years later, in October 2009, there were 802 GUSD kindergartners from addresses in that zip code. That is an 87% ratio for the resultant kindergartners. We only show the ratios in earlier periods, however, mainly as an FYI on past trends. Our focus is on how the birth counts have changed, especially in relation to the next three kindergarten totals, and on how the ratio has evolved in the last four kindergartens (including current).[14]

Key Findings Related to the Data in Table 6

To again repeat almost verbatim from our recent reports: there are two findings in this data that are a major concern for the future kindergarten enrollments. The first is that the local birth totals declined to below 850 from what had been an average of nearly 1,000 births, and always above 900 births, only a few years earlier. The latest available total, from "2016", is the lowest, at just 827. That is a significant statistical reduction by 10% to 15% from the earlier birth totals shown. The other major concern is that the correlative ratio for kindergarten students fell from percentages in the mid to upper 80s to just 83% for this year, with an average of only 82% over the last four kindergartens. This decline suggests more net move-outs after 2013 of families in the years between births and kindergarten enrollment, for which rising housing costs presumably are a factor. If not for the students from the projected new housing, this combination of a lower ratio and smaller birth numbers would have resulted in projected kindergarten enrollments that had ongoing decline.

This is one of the shortest subsections in this report, but it contains some of the most critical information for the forecast. Your resident adjusted kindergarten total, aside from the temporary students at the Ochoa Camp and excluding both inter-district students and a nominal number of students at residentially unlocatable addresses (such as P.O. boxes), was at 800 or higher for a long time prior to 2015. The resident kindergarten totals for 2015 and 2016 were in the low 700s and the two latest figures are below 700. The pending amounts, if based only on this birth data and the latest correlative ratios, would be around 700 as well.

We are expecting, however, that future birth totals will rise and the correlative ratio eventually will recover to at least 85% because of the large number of projected new homes. Even with that rebounding ratio, the resultant projection of resident kindergartners only reaches 726 and 737 in 2022 and 2023 (as is shown in Appendix A1 on page __). Those amounts, which are lower than in our recent forecasts, are well below the totals before 2015.

This reduction in births is not unique to Gilroy's zip code. Birth totals are down severely in virtually every South Bay location in which there have not been thousands of housing units added in recent years. Charts 3 and 4, on page 17, show how the decline in 95020 births compares to the countywide trend.

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[14] The kindergarten counts include the portions of TK (transitional kindergarten) that are needed for the figures to approximately cover twelve birth months: 100% of TK in 2012, 50% of TK in 2013 and 33% of TK in 2014. The totals in the birth years shown are prorated from the stated year and the preceding year so as to more closely correlate to the corresponding (five years later) kindergarten eligibility period. For "2004", for example, the birth total shown represents eleven-twelfths of the 2004 births and one-twelfth, for December, of the 2003 births.

Table 6: Comparison of Local Births to Corresponding Kindergarten Populations (excluding Ochoa Camp)*

Birth Year** and School Enrollment Date	Total Births in Zip Code 95020	Resident Non-Ochoa District-Enrolled Kindergarten Students	Ratio of Non-Ochoa Dist.-Enrolled Kindergarten Students to Births
"2004" Births and October 2009 Kindergartners	925	802	87%
"2005" Births and October 2010 Kindergartners	938	824	88%
"2006" Births and October 2011 Kindergartners	1,019	864	85%
"2007" Births and Oct. 2012 Kindergartners plus 100% of TK***	999	854	85%
"2008" Births and Oct. 2013 Kindergartners plus 50% of TK***	988	858	87%
"2009" Births and Oct. 2014 Kindergartners plus 33.3% of TK***	981	800	82%
"2010" Births and October 2015 Kindergartners	913	724	79%
"2011" Births and October 2016 Kindergartners	879	723	82%
"2012" Births and October 2017 Kindergartners	839	694	83%
"2013" Births and October 2018 Kindergartners	829	692	83%
Average Relevant to Kindergarten in last Four School Years			82%

	note that all birth totals below are much lower than any before 2011	Potential GUSD-Enrolled Total Resident K (excl. TK) excluding the Ochoa Camp	
		at Current Ratio	at 4-Year Avg. Ratio
"2014" Births and Potential October 2019 Kindergartners	849	709	696
"2015" Births and Potential October 2020 Kindergartners	843	704	691
"2016" Births and Potential October 2021 Kindergartners	827	691	678

* "Resident" students in this table are district-enrolled students (excluding GPS and NPS) listed at street addresses in the GUSD other than from the Ochoa Camp. Resident figures also exclude inter-district students and a few students listed at unlocatable local addresses. These three exceptions have averaged 22 district-enrolled kindergartners in the last four years (i.e., as additions to the above amounts).

** These are proportionate birth amounts from the listed year and the preceding year so as to properly correlate to the kindergarten eligibility period shown, such as "2004" births representing one-twelfth of the birth total in 2003 and eleven-twelfths (all but December) of the birth total in 2004. The ratios shift after the 2006 births to match the evolution of the kindergarten eligibilty birthdate cufoff from December 2 before 2012 to September 1 after 2013.

*** 100% of TK students in 2012, 50% of TK students in 2013 and 33.3% of TK students in 2014 are included so that the totals correlate to 12-month birth periods.

Note: These figures are one of many factors in the kindergarten projections. Student trends by location and new housing are also key factors, with modest revisions made to those findings where warranted based on the above data. Due to the relatively large amounts of new housing, especially below-market-rate apartments, forecast in the next few years, we are forecasting slightly higher kindergarten amounts than this birth data alone would suggest.

Chart 3: Annual Births to Mothers Residing in the Gilroy 95020 Zip Code Area, 2000 to 2016

Chart 4: Total Annual Births to Mothers Residing in Santa Clara County, 2006 to 2016
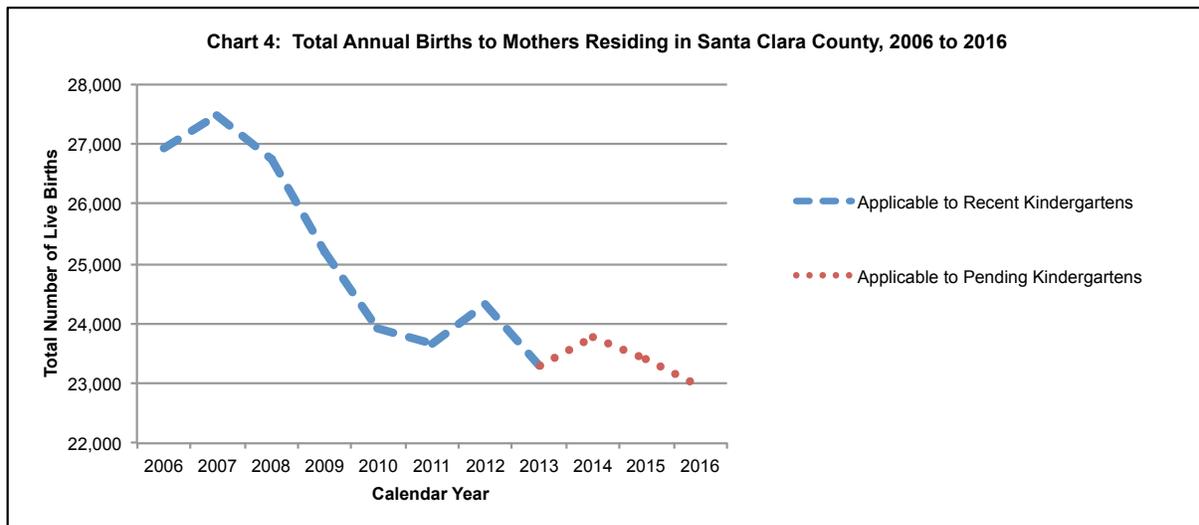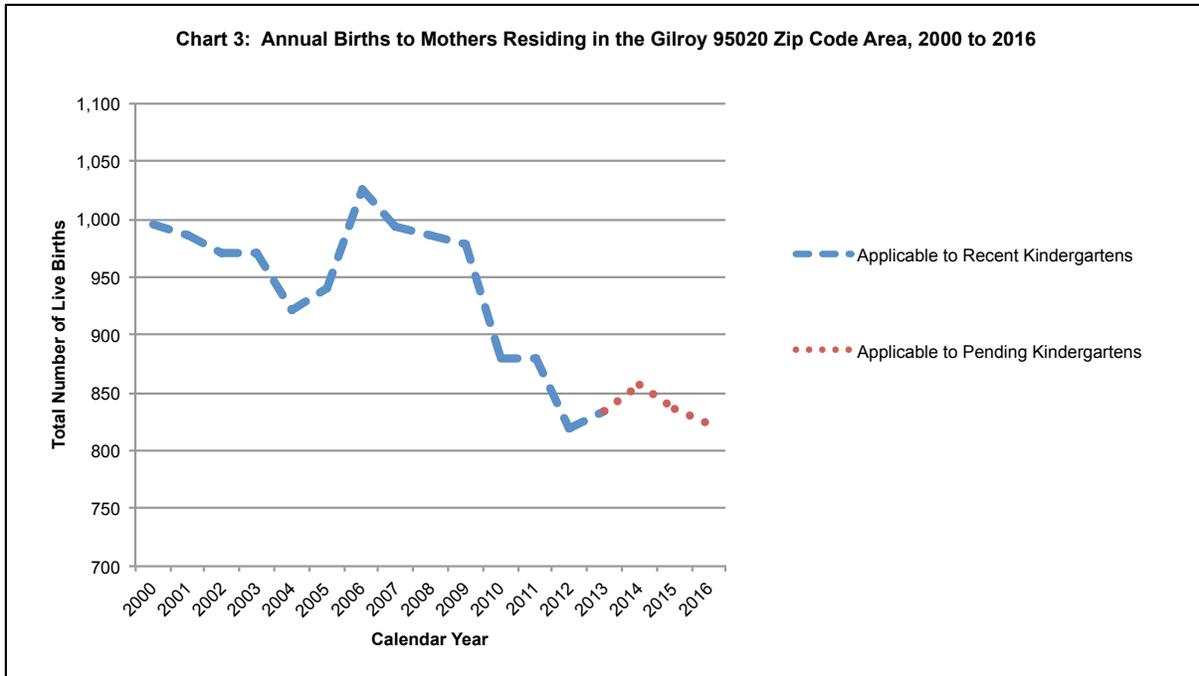
Projected Impacts of New Housing

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

Average Student Generation Rates (SGRs) from Recently Built Housing

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.

The sample of 1,077 SFD homes, from completed tracts that had no move-ins before 2014, with many occupied in just the last two years, currently provides 520 students. That is a 0.48 SGR (see Table 7 on page 19), or close to one student in every two new SFD residences. With a current SGR that has a strong concentration of students in the lower elementary grades, however, these clearly are young families, on average, with presumably large numbers of preschool children and more to be born. This SGR should rise after a few more years of occupation as a result. There is a high probability that this SGR will exceed 0.55 by the fifth year of occupation, on average, and could be above 0.60 by the tenth year.

New attached housing locations can have significantly different SGRs depending on such characteristics as the percentages of studios and one-bedroom units, whether the majority of the units are offered at below-market rates ("BMR"), and if the setting is in a neighborhood or in a mixed-use development in a downtown-type area. We therefore have determined separate SGRs from relatively recently built ATT locations that are (1) mainly market-rate developments in almost exclusively residential buildings, which we are calling "Regular ATT", (2) non-mixed-use BMR developments and (3) in mixed-use developments that include several commercial uses, especially on the ground floor of multi-story buildings in the downtown corridor.[15]

A potential SGR problem is that only one mainly market rate, non-mixed-use Regular ATT housing complex was built in the district in the last twelve years. This is the "Vineyards" apartment complex that opened in 2006 and reached "full" occupancy in 2007. That development currently is providing 24 students from 170 units, for a 0.14 SGR. These apartments had 32 students a year ago. We suspect subsequent rent increases may have caused the lower current total. High student turnover levels also make the current student distribution through the grades meaningless for what the future SGR might be. We have applied this 0.14 SGR, but with a more balanced distribution through the grades, to the projected "Regular ATT" units. Significant variation, however, is possible for the average SGR in those future dwellings.

Recently built ATT units in mixed-use developments near downtown Gilroy have a smaller average SGR, as would be expected. These are not "family friendly" settings. The 72 sampled units currently provide eight students, for a 0.11 SGR. That is higher than both (1) what we identified in those units a year ago (five students) and (2) are finding elsewhere from similar units. As only a small number of such dwellings are projected, this is, nonetheless, a satisfactory sample size and SGR finding for application to those future units.

The highest SGR determined from recently built housing in the district is in the non-mixed-use BMR locations. The 168 sampled units have 123 GUSD students, for a 0.73 SGR.

Many districts have new BMR developments with TK-12 SGRs in this vicinity, so it is appropriate to apply in the forecast, but with a caveat. The caveat is that only five more students (according to GUSD staff) became enrolled at Eliot since mid November, despite 130 apartments having been occupied in Alexander Station during that time. Based on this 0.73 SGR, we would have expected these units to immediately provide at least 40 TK-5 students, with around 15 of those students being new to the district.[16] It instead appears that, at the moment, the Alexander Station SGR is significantly under 0.73. While SGRs commonly rise after the first year of occupation, this much lower current SGR still suggests the eventual SGR there could stay well below 0.73. At a minimum, it warrants projecting future BMR units, including for the pending second building in Alexander Station, as if some of the units will become occupied a year later than from when first occupied, in terms of when the students will be enrolled.

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[15] We had a fourth ATT SGR in recent studies, from developments of seniors-designated units that are not age-restricted for all occupants (i.e., the seniors' kids and/or grandkids), but that housing sample no longer provides any GUSD-enrolled students.

[16] This ratio is based on the finding that of the 21 students listed on October 4, 2018, at the Harvest Park apartment addresses, eight were not enrolled in the district a year ago. That is close to a 40% ratio. It should be mentioned that the in-district units that those other 13 students were listed at in October 2017 had five students in October 2018, so the net gain immediately created by the Harvest Park Apartments, with that "backfilling" elsewhere, is more than just those eight new students.

**Table 7: Average Student Generation Rates (SGRs)
from Sampled Recently Built Housing Units in the Gilroy USD Region**

Category of Recently Built Housing*	Units in Sample	Current District-Enrolled Resident Student Population by Grade Range					Current TK-12 SGR
		TK-2	3-5	6-8	9-12	TK-12	
Developments of Mainly Market-Rate:							
Regular SFD	1,077	162	127	115	116	520	**0.48**
Regular ATT (one development)	170	4	5	5	10	24	**0.14**
ATT over Commercial Uses	72	2	3	2	1	8	**0.11**
Locations with at least 50% BMR	168	31	25	29	38	123	**0.73**

* Aggregates of recently built developments dominated by housing in each category, with the SFD sample from tracts that had no units in before 2014. All other samples had no units in before 2006. The abbreviations are for as follows within mainly market-rate developments: "Regular SFD" for non-seniors-designated single-family-detached homes; "Regular ATT" for non-age-restricted attached units in strictly residential buildings; and "ATT over Commercial Uses" for mixed-use developments that include commercial uses. "Locations with at least 50% BMR" is for developments where at least 50% of the units orginally were offered at "below-market rates". The latter excludes SRO (motel-like "single-room occupancy") projects that usually have minimal SGRs (under 0.03).

Projected New Housing

One of the main reasons that we are no longer providing enrollment numbers for ten years hence is the difficulty in estimating the new housing impacts.[17] Significantly fewer new units were occupied between October 2017 and October 2018 than we had forecast from a year ago, despite those forecast numbers being based on projects that already were underway, with suggested timelines from representatives of those developments. In the 17 years that we have provided GUSD projections, there always have been more units expected in the near future, including by planners for the City of Gilroy, developer representatives and EPC fieldwork estimations, then actually were built during those years. With a high probability of a recession starting in the next five years (potentially in two years), there could be greater reductions in the annual new housing totals than are projected for after 2020 or 2021. And while the housing totals projected over the next two years are relatively confident amounts, with some plus or minus leeway, there is the potential for significant SGR deviation in those units from what is being forecast.

What is a certainty is that several residential tracts and buildings are now being completed, including with some units already moved-into since October 1, 2018, and those all should be occupied by next fall. Deciding on the appropriate SGR timing for those underway projects, however, is still an issue. We have projected Harvest Park as having the final 33 BMR and 20 SFD residences being occupied between October 1, 2018, and October 1, 2019, using the aforementioned SGRs. That BMR SGR, however, could be too high for what will occur there in 2019. The same issue applies to the 282 Alexander Station BMR units and the 104 BMR units under-construction in the Cannery. While all of those units could be occupied by next October, from an effective first-year net SGR standpoint, we believe treating some of those units as if they will be occupied after October 1, 2019, is a better student estimation for that enrollment date. Even with this adjustment, we may still be over-projecting the student totals that will come from those two apartment locations as of next October. If the Eliot and ADB student totals coming from Alexander Station and Harvest Park do not rise in the next month or two, then the District should consider staffing for next year at a slightly lower level, especially for Eliot, than what we have projected for 2019.

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[17] The other main reason is the wide potential range in how the birth and corresponding kindergarten totals might evolve.

Table 8: Projected New Housing Units (excluding residences designated for seniors)

Elementary Attend Area*	Housing Type (Developments of)	Projected Additional Units in 12 Months to Oct.**					Total
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Antonio Del B.	Mainly Market-Rate SFD	20	0	0	0	0	20
	Mainly Market-Rate ATT	27	0	30	45	0	102
	Mainly BMR	33	0	0	0	0	33
	All Types	80	0	30	45	0	155
Rod Kelley	Mainly Market-Rate SFD	66	0	0	0	0	66
	Mainly Market-Rate ATT	0	0	0	0	41	41
	All Types	66	0	0	0	41	107
Luigi Aprea	Mainly Market-Rate SFD	11	15	10	10	11	57
El Roble	Mainly Market-Rate ATT	0	101	101	0	0	202
Eliot	Mainly BMR	247	119	0	0	0	366
Las Animas	Mainly Market-Rate SFD	76	245	199	180	180	880
	Mainly Market-Rate ATT	0	0	0	35	40	75
	Mainly BMR	0	0	50	60	48	158
	All Types	76	245	249	275	268	1,113
District Total	Mainly Market-Rate SFD	173	260	209	190	191	1,023
	Mainly Market-Rate ATT	27	101	131	80	81	420
	Mainly BMR	280	119	50	60	48	557
	All Types	480	480	390	330	320	2,000

* New homes in the rural Rucker attendance area parts of the GUSD are excluded because those are included in the average grade-to-grade advancement rates applied to those locations. No other units are forecast in the Rucker area. No new units are projected in the Glen View region and No ATT units over Commercial Uses are projected in any area. Seniors-designated housing is excluded, as the latest such units in the GUSD do not currently have any students.

** These figures are from site-specific projections based on EPC fieldwork, with visits to all active developments, and info from the Gilroy city planning department. Totals are for "first occupancy" dates rather than permit or sales dates, with the exception of the projected BMR units, which instead are for the timing of the expected net student gains.

Additional developments forecast to have units occupied in the next year (i.e., in the twelve months to October 1, 2019) include 27 regular ATT units on Kern Avenue, all 66 SFD homes in the "Cambridge Park" development on Wren Avenue, 43 SFD residences in Glen Loma, 29 detached homes in the "Heartland" tracts that are west of Santa Teresa Blvd. at the junction with 3rd Street (with most of those already moved into since October 1, 2018), nine SFD dwellings in the hills on either side of the west end of Mantelli Drive, and four homes in Eagle Ridge.

The most significant unit totals forecast in the following four years, aside from the aforementioned delay until 2020 for projecting some BMR units, are located in the Glen Loma and Heartland complexes, along with at the southeast corner of Santa Teresa and 1st Street. The latter has 202 townhouses forecast in 2020 and 2021. The Heartland development has another 85 homes that are projected in 2020 and 2021. Glen Loma has a little over 1,000 units remaining to be built, with new residences forecast there as follows: 43 in 2019, 193 in 2020, 196 in 2021 (including 50 BMR), 259 in 2022 (including 60 BMR and 35 regular ATT) and 267 in 2023 (including 48 BMR and 40 regular ATT). There also could be 50 seniors-designated units built there by 2023. If all of these Glen Loma dwellings are completed as projected, then Glen Loma could have fewer than 100 homes still to be completed after 2023. An economic recession before then, however, could delay many of the units forecast in

Glen Loma in 2022 and 2023 until more than five years into the future. Also projected after 2020, but which could be delayed until after 2023, are 75 regular apartments on Monterey Road at Ronan Avenue.

The result, including some small developments that have not been listed, is a projection for 2,000 additional occupied new residences (plus 50 seniors-designated units) over the next five years. Over 50% of these units (1,113) are in the current Las Animas attendance area (see Table 8 on page 20) and should have a significant impact on that school's enrollment.

A total of 989 GUSD-enrolled students are projected in 2023 from all of this new housing, as is shown in the lowest data rows in Appendix A1 on page 22.

<u>Concluding Commentary</u>

Despite being lower enrollment amounts than in our past studies, these still could be overly optimistic projections. The only reason that more significant reductions are not forecast is the large number of students projected from new housing, including for the impact of those homes on the subsequent birth counts. If the birth totals decline more than expected, which easily could occur based on the latest birth trends in Gilroy and most other South Bay locations, then the kindergarten numbers could decline further. If significantly fewer new units are occupied in the next five years and/or the SGRs in those units are much lower than the current SGR data suggests, all of which also easily could occur, then the enrollment in all three grade levels will be below these projected amounts. As is shown in the "Real Potential" ranges for 2023 in Appendix A1 (on page 22), the enrollment could be down by over 700 students in 2023. While we doubt that such a decline will occur, it is conceivable if a major recession causes virtually no new housing to be built in 2021 through 2023.

We also are far more pessimistic than before for the five-to-ten year outlook. Once Glen Loma is completed, there will be few remaining major developments of SFD homes to be built. The largest known remaining location is in the area immediately west and southwest of the ADB campus, where perhaps 350 detached residences could be added. There also is the northern part of the Hecker Pass Plan, where around 100 SFD dwellings, including roughly 50 estate homes that will be built slowly, are expected. Some BMR and regular ATT "infill" units also are likely, but these plus the probable SFD homes do not total, on an annual basis, to anywhere near what is projected in each of the next five years. Without as much new housing contributing to the enrollment, a greater reduction becomes more likely. And there also is simply the student distributional issue of the last of the largest current classes (those now in fifth and seventh; see Appendix A1) being in tenth and twelfth in 2023. Those will be graduating out in the immediately following years. So the potential outlook for the enrollment after 2023 is to go into a significant decline, with the largest reductions occurring at the high school level.

Sincerely,

Thomas K Williams

Thomas R. Williams, Partner in Enrollment Projection Consultants

Appendix A1: Detail for Actual and Projected GUSD October Enrollments by Grade and Grade Level from 2013 to 2023

(with color highlighting of pink for classes that were or are projected to be 1000+ when in ninth; blue for classes that were or are projected to be between 950 and 999 when in ninth; yellow for classes that were, are, or are likely to be between 900 and 949 when in ninth; and orange for classes that probably will be below 900 when in ninth)

Oct. of	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Projected Grade-Level Totals excluding Ochoa*				Projected Grade-Level Totals including Ochoa*			
															TK-5	6-8	9-12	TK-12	TK-5	6-8	9-12	TK-12
2013 **	95	830	838	878	806	760	918	850	884	833	967	902	858	948	5125	2567	3675	11,367	5186	2598	3702	11,486
2014 **	146	763	820	858	868	817	764	882	843	865	925	976	924	902	5036	2590	3727	11,353	5089	2618	3748	11,455
2015 **	123	739	760	824	851	890	823	783	905	844	971	910	968	961	5010	2532	3810	11,352	5060	2556	3828	11,444
2016 **	124	743	774	770	847	851	919	824	786	925	954	977	906	972	5028	2535	3809	11,372	5070	2559	3831	11,460
2017 **	141	708	778	769	787	841	835	937	800	797	1011	933	952	911	4859	2534	3807	11,200	4903	2555	3831	11,289
2018 **	130	698	725	764	757	773	847	807	917	809	921	970	913	951	4694	2533	3755	10,982	4741	2554	3787	11,082
2019	135	724	729	739	775	765	798	860	814	942	914	917	964	931	4665	2616	3726	11,007	4712	2637	3750	11,099
2020	135	723	749	738	747	777	785	807	860	833	1046	905	905	981	4654	2500	3837	10,991	4701	2521	3861	11,083
2021	131	706	743	751	741	744	792	792	804	875	929	1029	888	918	4608	2471	3764	10,843	4655	2492	3788	10,935
2022	134	721	724	745	752	738	757	799	789	818	970	914	1009	904	4571	2406	3797	10,774	4618	2427	3821	10,866
2023	136	729	739	726	746	748	750	764	796	804	911	955	897	1022	4574	2364	3785	10,723	4621	2385	3809	10,815
Total Grade-Level Enrollment Change in One Year, to October of 2019															-29	83	-29	25				
Total Grade-Level Enrollment Change in Two Years, to October of 2020															-40	-33	82	9				
Total Grade-Level Enrollment Change in Three Years, to October of 2021															-86	-62	9	-139				
Total Grade-Level Enrollment Change in Four Years, to October of 2022															-123	-127	42	-208				
Total Grade-Level Enrollment Change in Five Years, to October of 2023															-120	-169	30	-259				
Real Potential Lower Numbers in 2019 (essentially -1.2% aside from Ochoa)****																		10,870	*(with Ochoa at 60 =)*			10,930
Real Potential Higher Numbers in 2019 (essentially +0.8% aside from Ochoa)****																		11,100	*(with Ochoa at 120 =)*			11,220
Real Potential Lower Numbers in 2023 (essentially -4.5% aside from Ochoa)****																		10,250	*(with Ochoa at 60 =)*			10,310
Real Potential Higher Numbers in 2023 (essentially +3.5% aside from Ochoa)****																		11,100	*(with Ochoa at 120 =)*			11,220

Projected Grade-Level Totals excluding Ochoa*: GUSD database records except for Ochoa Camp (also excludes GPS and NPS students)*

Projected GUSD Enrollment by Grade, including all students maintained in GUSD database records except for Ochoa Camp (also excludes GPS and NPS students)*

Projected Students from New Housing:

Oct. of	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TK-5	6-8	9-12	TK-12
2023	15	80	80	79	79	77	76	77	73	73	73	71	68	68	486	223	280	989

* Ochoa Labor Camp vicinity (area 266, incl. Luchessa E of 101) has a severely fluctuating student population between both the same date from year to year and on different dates in each year. The projected totals (47 in TK-5, 21 in 6-8 and 24 in 9-12) are based on the average Ochoa counts in student files provided to EPC by the GUSD for the last four school years. The figures excluding Ochoa cover all other actual and projected students who are maintained in GUSD electronic records, including SDC, Mt. Madonna, GECA, HS Independent Study and Advanced Path. Gilroy Prep Charter School (GPS) and NPS students are excluded.

** Actual early October enrollments in student files provided to Enrollment Projection Consultants (EPC) by the Gilroy Unified School District (GUSD). TK represented essentially two birth months of eligibility in 2013 and three months thereafter. Kindergarten represented essentially eleven birth months in each of 2013 (along with first, but both of those grades in 2013 correlate to high-birth-count years) and 2014 (along with first and second, but all of those grades in 2014 correlate to high-birth-count years; the latest and pending kindergartens do not).

*** Kindergarten fluctuations from the forecast in any one year can be more significant than are likely on an ongoing basis. Much greater one-year fluctuation is possible in Ochoa. The potential ranges are greater in the negative direction because (1) the severity of the recent decline in births in Gilroy is not fully included in the forecast and (2) the SGRs in underway and pending BMR unit move-ins may be lower than forecast.

Appendix A2(a)
Actual October 4, 2018, Resident Populations versus Attending Enrollments for Elementary Schools

Elementary School	Data Type	Actual Students by Grade, incl. SDC (excl. GPS)							TK-5 Total
		TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	
Rucker	Actual Attendance	0	74	100	74	115	112	102	577
	Resident Population	19	80	110	93	105	93	117	617
	Net Difference (A-R)	**-19**	**-6**	**-10**	**-19**	**10**	**19**	**-15**	**-40**
Antonio Del Buono	Actual Attendance	49	71	58	66	69	64	75	452
	Resident Population	14	84	62	82	76	73	84	475
	Net Difference (A-R)	**35**	**-13**	**-4**	**-16**	**-7**	**-9**	**-9**	**-23**
Rod Kelley	Actual Attendance	0	112	120	137	114	136	137	756
	Resident Population	14	97	114	113	104	120	136	698
	Net Difference (A-R)	**-14**	**15**	**6**	**24**	**10**	**16**	**1**	**58**
Luigi Aprea	Actual Attendance	1	97	99	104	102	95	130	628
	Resident Population	11	86	78	85	87	97	99	543
	Net Difference (A-R)	**-10**	**11**	**21**	**19**	**15**	**-2**	**31**	**85**
El Roble	Actual Attendance	45	98	94	101	87	94	110	629
	Resident Population	17	96	83	98	90	76	94	554
	Net Difference (A-R)	**28**	**2**	**11**	**3**	**-3**	**18**	**16**	**75**
Glen View	Actual Attendance	0	70	67	92	89	96	105	519
	Resident Population	14	78	93	109	109	123	118	644
	Net Difference (A-R)	**-14**	**-8**	**-26**	**-17**	**-20**	**-27**	**-13**	**-125**
Eliot	Actual Attendance	35	68	64	66	62	68	74	437
	Resident Population	17	74	68	83	68	81	69	460
	Net Difference (A-R)	**18**	**-6**	**-4**	**-17**	**-6**	**-13**	**5**	**-23**
Las Animas	Actual Attendance	0	119	127	129	130	116	122	743
	Resident Pop. excl. Ochoa	20	97	107	87	103	89	102	605
	Resident Pop. from Ochoa	0	11	4	5	11	8	8	47
	Net Difference (A-R)	**-20**	**11**	**16**	**37**	**16**	**19**	**12**	**91**
Total	Actual Attendance	130	709	729	769	768	781	855	4,741
	Resident Population	126	703	719	755	753	760	827	4,643
	Net Difference (A-R)*	**4**	**6**	**10**	**14**	**15**	**21**	**28**	**98**

* Net overall TK-5 difference is 86 incoming inter-district students (outgoing amount not calculated) and 12 students listed at unlocatable addresses.

Appendix A2(b)
Projected October 1, 2019, Resident Populations and Potential Attending Enrollments for Elementary Schools

Elementary School	Data Type	Projected Students by Grade, incl. SDC (excl. GPS)							TK-5 Total
		TK*	K	1	2	3	4	5	
Rucker	Resident Population	16	86	83	111	93	103	95	**587**
	Advanced Net Adjustment	-16	-5	-5	-10	-19	10	19	**-26**
	Potential Attendance	0	81	78	101	74	113	114	**561**
Antonio Del Buono	Resident Population	15	79	87	62	81	77	75	**476**
	Advanced Net Adjustment	37	-12	-12	-4	-16	-7	-8	**-22**
	Potential Attendance	52	67	75	58	65	70	67	**454**
Rod Kelley	Resident Population	21	112	100	111	111	104	121	**680**
	Advanced Net Adjustment	-21	16	15	6	24	10	16	**66**
	Potential Attendance	0	128	115	117	135	114	137	**746**
Luigi Aprea	Resident Population	14	76	88	81	84	86	96	**525**
	Advanced Net Adjustment	-14	12	11	21	19	15	-1	**63**
	Potential Attendance	0	88	99	102	103	101	95	**588**
El Roble	Resident Population	15	81	97	82	97	88	76	**536**
	Advanced Net Adjustment	31	3	2	11	3	-3	18	**65**
	Potential Attendance	46	84	99	93	100	85	94	**601**
Glen View	Resident Population	18	94	78	91	109	106	123	**619**
	Advanced Net Adjustment	-18	-7	-8	-26	-17	-19	-26	**-121**
	Potential Attendance	0	87	70	65	92	87	97	**498**
Eliot**	Resident Population	16	87	87	79	95	78	95	**537**
	Advanced Net Adjustment	21	-5	-6	-4	-17	-6	-13	**-30**
	Potential Attendance	37	82	81	75	78	72	82	**507**
Las Animas	Resident Pop. excl. Ochoa	18	95	101	112	91	107	93	**617**
	Resident Pop. in Ochoa***	0	8	8	8	8	8	7	**47**
	Advanced Net Adjustment	-18	12	11	16	37	16	19	**93**
	Potential Attendance	0	115	120	136	136	131	119	**757**
Total**	Resident Population*	133	718	729	737	769	757	781	**4,624**
	Net Adjustment****	2	14	8	10	14	16	24	**88**
	Projected Enrollment*	135	732	737	747	783	773	805	**4,712**

* TK numbers can vary greatly from these rough estimates. Overall TK forecast assumes TK classes offered at three sites.

*** Projected resident Eliot and District totals include 60 TK-5 students coming from Alexander Station apartments. This estimate may be too high, in net, in the first year of occupation. The 2019 TK-5 total could 30 students lower from that location.

*** The student population from the Ochoa Farm Labor Camp vicinity may deviate by a significant amount.

**** The total net adjustment is incoming inter-district attendance (outgoing amount not calculated) and students listed at unlocatable addresses.

Notes: (1) The projected amounts contain rounded fractions, so totals shown above may not sum exactly to those in other tables. (2) Potential attendance figures are if all current net adjustments continue next year, but advanced by one grade (with fine-tuning 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 these adjustment levels may be warranted. The actual levels permitted next year will be driven by capacity constraints and other factors and will differ from these numbers accordingly.

Appendix A3(a)
Actual October 4, 2018, Resident Student Populations versus Attending Enrollments for Middle Schools

Middle School	Data Type	Actual Area Stu. in 5th	Actual Stu. by Grade, incl. SDC			6-8 Total
			6	7	8	
South Valley	Actual Attendance		293	315	290	898
	Resident Pop. in regular area	243	233	255	226	714
	Resident Pop. in option area*	18	15	26	24	65
	Net Difference (A-both R)		**45**	**34**	**40**	**119**
Brownell	Actual Attendance		250	293	239	782
	Resident Population	242	242	273	226	741
	Net Difference (A-R)		**8**	**20**	**13**	**41**
Solorsano	Actual Attendance		269	313	292	874
	Resident Pop. excl. Ochoa	316	297	333	308	938
	Resident Pop. from Ochoa	8	5	4	12	21
	Net Difference (A-R)		**-33**	**-24**	**-28**	**-85**
Total	Actual Attendance		812	921	821	2,554
	Resident Population	827	792	891	796	2,479
	Net Difference (A-R)**		**20**	**30**	**25**	**75**

* Since 77% of these students (i.e., 50 of 65) chose South Valley this year, we are treating the area as part of South Valley.

** Net current overall 6-8 difference is 72 incoming inter-district students (outgoing total not calculated) and three students listed at unlocatable addresses.

Appendix A3(b)
Projected October 1, 2019, Resident Student Populations and Potential Attending Enrollments for Middle Schools

Middle School	Data Type	Proj. Area Stu. in 5th	Projected Stu. by Grade, incl. SDC			6-8 Total
			6	7	8	
South Valley	**Resident Pop. (incl. option)**	247	257	249	284	**790**
	Net Adjustment		46	46	34	**126**
	Potential Attendance		303	295	318	**916**
Brownell	**Resident Population**	223	242	233	275	**750**
	Net Adjustment		11	10	20	**41**
	Potential Attendance		253	243	295	**791**
Solorsano***	**Resident Pop. excl. Ochoa**	304	334	307	353	**994**
	Resident Pop. from Ochoa	7	7	7	7	**21**
	Net Adjustment		-30	-31	-24	**-85**
	Potential Attendance		311	283	336	**930**
Total	**Resident Population*****	781	840	796	919	**2,555**
	All Other Net Adjustment****		27	25	30	**82**
	Projected Enrollment***		867	821	949	**2,637**

*** Projected resident Solorsano and District totals include 30 6-8 students from Alexander Station apartments. This estimate may be too high, in net, in the first year of occupation. The 2019 6-8 total could 15 students lower from that location. The total from the Ochoa Farm Labor Camp also may deviate by a significant amount.

**** The total net projected adjustment is incoming inter-district attendance (outgoing amount not calculated) and students listed at unlocatable addresses.

Notes: (1) Shifts in PI transfer levels may alter these attending estimates. (2) See additional footnotes in Appendix A2.

Appendix A4(a): Actual October 2018 Enrollment to Resident Population Differences between High School Facilities

High School	Data Type	Actual Students by Grade, including SDC					9-12 Total
		8	9	10	11	12	
Gilroy High	Actual Attendance (incl. 63 IDA/other)		430	465	401	361	1,657
	Resident Population excl. Ochoa	407	422	430	403	406	1,661
	Resident Population from Ochoa	12	11	9	6	6	32
	Net Difference (Actual-Resident)*		**-3**	**26**	**-8**	**-51**	**-36**
Christopher High	Actual Attendance (incl. 26 IDA/other)		414	427	376	377	1,594
	Resident Population	377	455	482	449	495	1,881
	Net Difference (Actual-Resident)*		**-41**	**-55**	**-73**	**-118**	**-287**

Alternative Schools:

Mt. Madonna	Attend from Christopher HS Area		0	0	14	47	61
	Attend from Gilroy HS Area		0	2	11	43	56
	Incoming IDA and unlocatable addr.		0	0	4	4	8
	Total Attendance		0	2	29	94	125
TJO GECA	Attend from Christopher HS Area		33	22	21	19	95
	Attend from Gilroy HS Area		31	26	23	19	99
	Incoming IDA and unlocatable addr.		22	31	32	26	111
	Total Attendance		86	79	76	64	305
Advanced Path	Attend from Christopher HS Area		0	2	9	4	15
	Attend from Gilroy HS Area		0	2	19	34	55
	Incoming IDA and unlocatable addr.		0	1	3	1	5
	Total Attendance		0	5	31	39	75
HS Ind. Study (Christopher IS and Oasis)	Attend from Christopher HS Area		1	1	4	17	23
	Attend from Gilroy HS Area		1	0	2	5	8
	Incoming IDA and unlocatable addr.		0	0	0	0	0
	Total Attendance		2	1	6	22	31
Total in Alternative Schools (12% of CHS region; 13% of GHS region)	**Attend from Christopher HS Area**		**34**	**25**	**48**	**87**	**194**
	Attend from Gilroy HS Area		**32**	**30**	**55**	**101**	**218**
	Incoming IDA and unlocatable addr.		22	32	39	31	124
	Total Attendance		88	87	142	219	536
Total	Attendance from GUSD Region	796	888	921	858	907	3,574
	Incoming IDA and unlocatable addr.		44	58	61	50	213
	Total Attendance		932	979	919	957	3,787

* Net difference is due to intra-district attendance, including to special schools, incoming inter-district attendance (IDA) and a few students listed at unlocatable addresses.

Appendix A4(b)
Potential October 1, 2019, Enrollment to Resident Population Differences between High School Facilities

High School	Data Type	Potential Students by Grade, including SDC					Total
		8	9	10	11	12	
Gilroy High*	Resident Population excl. Ochoa	481	446	428	428	428	1,730
	Resident Population from Ochoa	7	6	6	6	6	24
	Net Adjustment**		-3	-8	-10	-43	-64
	Potential Attendance		449	426	424	391	1,690
Christopher High	Resident Population	431	413	447	478	438	1,776
	Net Adjustment**		-41	-45	-90	-107	-283
	Potential Attendance		372	402	388	331	1,493
Mt. Madonna	Potential Attendance (% basis)		0	2	31	92	125
GECA	Potential Attendance (% basis)		85	85	78	77	326
Advanced Path	Potential Attendance (% basis)		0	5	33	38	76
HS Ind. Study	Potential Attendance (% basis)		2	1	6	22	31
Total	Resident Population	919	865	881	912	872	3,530
	Incoming IDA and unlocatable addr.		55	42	58	65	220
	Projected Enrollment		920	923	970	937	3,750

* Projected resident Gilroy High and District totals include 40 9-12 students from Alexander Station apartments. This estimate may be too high, in net, in the first year of occupation. The 2019 9-12 total could 20 students lower from that location. The total from the Ochoa Farm Labor Camp also may deviate by a significant amount.

* Net adjustments at GHS and CHS are due to assumptions on intra-district attendance, including to alternative schools, along with incoming inter-district attendance (IDA) and a few students listed at unlocatable addresses.

Notes: (1) Projection figures may not exactly match totals in other tables due to rounding of hidden fractions. (2) Students from Ochoa Camp are included in these figures.

Appendix B1(a): Summary of Recent <u>Cumulative Advancement Rates</u> by Existing Housing Category*

Residential Category**	Current Students	Three-Year Cumulative Advancement Rate from 1st to 8th***				
		2015 to 2018	2014 to 2017	2013 to 2016	2012 to 2015	Normal Range
SFD: Affordable to Moderate	1,996	0.89	0.94	0.89	0.94	0.75 - 1.10
SFD: Middle to Highest Value	3,485	0.98	1.07	1.10	1.02	0.85 - 1.30
SFD: Rural Mixed Value	1,225	1.18	1.06	1.17	1.09	NA
All ATT	2,506	0.72	0.79	0.84	0.85	0.70 - 1.10

Appendix B1(b): Summary of Recent <u>Advancement Rates from 8th to 9th</u>
by Existing Housing Category and High School Region*

Residential Category**	High School Region	Current Students	Three-Year Avg. Advancement Rate, 8th to 9th			
			2015 to 2018	2014 to 2017	2013 to 2016	2012 to 2015
SFD: Affordable to Moderate	Christopher	977	1.06	1.14	1.11	1.11
	Gilroy	1,019	1.05	1.05	1.02	1.02
SFD: Middle to Highest Value	Christopher	1,991	1.17	1.13	1.20	1.22
	Gilroy	1,494	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.95
SFD: Rural Mixed Value	Christopher	738	1.09	1.14	1.19	1.15
	Gilroy	487	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.06
All ATT	Christopher	1,145	0.94	1.01	1.02	1.07
	Gilroy	1,361	1.14	1.01	0.98	0.97

Appendix B2: Detail for Table 5 and Appendix B1 on Resident Student Population Trends in Areas with Virtually No New Housing added since September 2012

Resident Student Population Data by Grade
(excludes GPS; includes TJ Rogers Gilroy Early College Academy and Advanced Path students)

Housing Type / Housing Category	Subject	Fall of	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TK-12 Total	1st-8th Cum. Rate*
SFD Housing first moved into before October 2012:																		
Most Affordable	Students	2013	5	47	53	55	39	49	56	63	59	59	42	37	48	53	665	
		2014	6	65	44	53	59	38	41	47	59	56	53	38	37	48	644	
		2015	4	44	55	53	53	57	42	48	48	52	56	55	37	41	631	
		2016	11	48	46	61	42	46	62	46	49	47	58	60	59	38	673	
		2017	8	51	60	45	52	40	46	60	38	48	52	54	56	53	663	
		2018	5	43	52	64	48	51	40	46	61	40	46	47	57	52	652	
Modest Income	Students	2013	4	34	21	22	22	23	29	30	21	33	32	29	33	21	354	
		2014	2	15	31	25	19	25	20	27	33	19	29	31	28	31	335	
		2015	1	18	20	30	24	19	25	22	30	33	23	28	31	29	333	
		2016	3	14	17	19	33	23	21	27	23	25	35	23	28	32	323	
		2017	2	22	14	16	18	28	27	18	27	23	26	34	24	24	303	
		2018	3	16	19	17	19	21	28	28	20	31	30	21	34	21	308	
Moderate Income	Students	2013	8	65	66	75	75	77	60	68	67	69	78	101	89	90	988	
		2014	17	63	61	63	69	68	70	60	72	58	69	81	104	91	946	
		2015	15	61	55	62	55	67	73	71	62	80	69	77	75	113	935	
		2016	8	55	66	59	62	52	64	69	72	65	88	69	77	76	882	
		2017	8	56	61	60	64	59	54	66	73	66	65	79	64	78	853	
		2018	7	50	49	55	57	63	61	51	60	63	63	60	76	61	776	
Mixed Areas of the Above Categories	Students	2013	1	28	27	29	28	17	24	20	22	17	26	20	13	28	300	
		2014	7	15	32	24	23	26	18	19	13	22	22	26	20	20	287	
		2015	5	21	20	30	22	25	25	19	17	17	27	20	26	27	301	
		2016	0	28	20	18	26	20	28	23	19	16	17	24	16	24	279	
		2017	6	13	29	18	15	24	21	24	23	21	20	20	22	15	271	
		2018	9	16	14	23	13	14	20	22	26	22	26	16	15	24	260	
Combined Most Affordable, Modest & Moderate Income	Students	2013	18	174	167	181	164	166	169	181	169	178	178	187	183	192	2,307	
		2014	32	158	168	165	170	157	149	153	177	155	173	176	189	190	2,212	
		2015	25	144	150	161	154	168	165	160	157	182	175	180	169	210	2,200	
		2016	22	145	149	157	163	141	175	165	163	153	198	176	180	170	2,157	
		2017	24	142	164	139	149	151	148	168	161	158	163	187	166	170	2,090	
		2018	24	125	134	159	137	149	149	147	167	156	165	144	182	158	1,996	
3-Year Average Advancement Rate**					1.04	0.98	0.98	0.95	1.03	0.98	1.00	0.97	1.07	0.94	0.97	0.97		**0.89**
4-Year Average Advancement Rate**					1.01	0.98	0.97	0.96	1.03	1.01	1.00	0.98	1.08	0.96	0.97	1.00		0.93

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Appendix B2: Detail for Table 5 and Appendix B1 on Resident Student Population Trends in Areas with Virtually No New Housing added since September 2012

Resident Student Population Data by Grade
(excludes GPS; includes TJ Rogers Gilroy Early College Academy and Advanced Path students)

SFD Housing first moved into before October 2012 (continued):

Housing Type / Housing Category	Subject	Fall of	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TK-12 Total	1st-8th Cum. Rate*
Middle Income	Students	2013	7	106	91	93	74	70	86	83	95	91	100	88	77	94	1,155	
		2014	12	82	93	101	89	77	73	86	84	96	103	101	86	82	1,165	
		2015	19	84	79	97	98	100	71	76	85	80	98	87	97	86	1,157	
		2016	22	79	83	75	101	100	99	75	75	93	86	95	80	91	1,154	
		2017	11	69	87	88	76	109	95	99	71	78	92	75	96	92	1,138	
		2018	17	76	67	88	88	68	103	97	100	72	86	86	80	100	1,128	
Upper Middle to Highest Income	Students	2013	20	158	190	173	181	183	239	172	210	203	245	251	218	240	2,683	
		2014	23	143	153	195	180	200	189	228	173	201	235	253	253	228	2,654	
		2015	20	150	140	160	194	189	206	199	230	178	228	232	260	262	2,648	
		2016	20	142	153	151	159	195	195	191	186	229	195	224	226	257	2,523	
		2017	35	129	150	152	157	161	189	201	182	191	244	197	216	221	2,425	
		2018	27	144	129	153	146	157	164	178	193	182	224	246	193	221	2,357	
Combined Middle to Highest Income	Students	2013	27	264	281	266	255	253	325	255	305	294	345	339	295	334	3,838	
		2014	35	225	246	296	269	277	262	314	257	297	338	354	339	310	3,819	
		2015	39	234	219	257	292	289	277	275	315	258	326	319	357	348	3,805	
		2016	42	221	236	226	260	295	294	266	261	322	281	319	306	348	3,677	
		2017	46	198	237	240	233	270	284	300	253	269	336	272	312	313	3,563	
		2018	44	220	196	241	234	225	267	275	293	254	310	332	273	321	3,485	
3-Year Average Advancement Rate**					1.02	1.02	1.01	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.96	1.02	1.10	0.98	0.98	1.01		**0.98**
4-Year Average Advancement Rate**					1.01	1.03	1.00	1.02	0.99	1.00	0.97	1.01	1.10	0.97	0.99	1.01		1.01
Rural Mixed Value Areas (includes a few new)	Students	2013	13	83	83	92	73	69	97	104	100	89	96	86	108	102	1,195	
		2014	16	92	89	83	103	80	76	101	104	108	107	95	93	107	1,254	
		2015	12	66	87	88	76	100	83	74	111	104	126	105	99	87	1,218	
		2016	12	75	78	82	92	79	104	76	82	108	119	126	104	104	1,241	
		2017	14	76	76	90	95	88	73	101	72	85	119	115	120	101	1,225	
		2018	15	71	81	80	84	96	97	77	103	81	91	125	108	116	1,225	
3-Year Average Advancement Rate**					1.09	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.02	0.98	1.03	1.04	1.11	1.01	0.96	1.00		**1.18**
4-Year Average Advancement Rate**					1.05	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.03	0.99	1.04	1.04	1.12	1.01	0.98	0.98		1.15

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Appendix B2: Detail for Table 5 and Appendix B1 on Resident Student Population Trends in Areas with Virtually No New Housing added since September 2012

Housing Type / Housing Category	Subject	Fall of	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TK-12 Total	1st-8th Cum. Rate*
			Resident Student Population Data by Grade (excludes GPS; includes TJ Rogers Gilroy Early College Academy and Advanced Path students)															
SFD Housing first moved into before October 2012 (continued):																		
All SFD Categories	Students	2013	58	521	531	539	492	488	591	540	574	561	619	612	586	628	7,340	
		2014	83	475	503	544	542	514	487	568	538	560	618	625	621	607	7,285	
		2015	76	444	456	506	522	557	525	509	583	544	627	604	625	645	7,223	
		2016	76	441	463	465	515	515	573	507	506	583	598	621	590	622	7,075	
		2017	84	416	477	469	477	509	505	569	486	512	618	574	598	584	6,878	
		2018	83	416	411	480	455	470	513	499	563	491	566	601	563	595	6,706	
3-Year Average Advancement Rate**					1.04	1.01	1.00	0.99	1.01	0.98	0.98	1.01	1.09	0.97	0.97	0.99		0.98
4-Year Average Advancement Rate**					1.01	1.01	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.00	0.99	1.01	1.10	0.97	0.98	1.00		1.00
Attached (ATT) Housing first moved into before October 2012:																		
Minimal Amenity	Students	2013	3	34	38	43	43	28	34	27	37	37	48	29	26	36	463	
		2014	9	28	37	30	37	35	28	33	30	36	38	45	26	31	443	
		2015	3	29	32	33	32	35	34	26	34	26	33	39	38	22	416	
		2016	3	31	32	32	31	32	36	36	35	35	27	35	39	36	430	
		2017	3	31	29	32	27	32	32	41	35	24	36	25	33	39	419	
		2018	5	25	31	26	31	26	33	28	38	35	31	32	21	35	397	
BMR Intermediate	Students	2013	6	44	54	56	46	42	62	47	44	37	47	53	43	39	620	
		2014	10	32	50	51	53	50	43	66	46	48	43	47	52	46	637	
		2015	9	40	35	53	47	55	46	45	64	48	43	48	50	53	636	
		2016	7	41	40	37	49	46	55	48	45	64	45	42	55	51	625	
		2017	15	35	40	35	37	48	41	56	45	42	58	49	39	46	586	
		2018	4	46	33	38	32	33	51	36	52	42	42	54	48	39	550	
Market-Rate Intermediate	Students	2013	15	114	114	114	94	91	107	101	107	93	100	74	78	102	1,304	
		2014	25	110	109	114	109	91	89	100	95	107	85	92	74	76	1,276	
		2015	19	95	107	102	117	106	90	82	98	80	106	76	92	80	1,250	
		2016	16	93	90	98	96	106	106	95	82	103	88	110	76	95	1,254	
		2017	13	85	91	79	97	95	106	101	86	85	104	90	107	79	1,213	
		2018	15	75	88	79	76	86	89	88	94	80	91	99	78	101	1,139	
Areas with a mix of Minimal Amenity & Intermediate Units	Students	2013	4	35	23	26	25	23	22	21	23	22	25	15	11	17	292	
		2014	4	25	35	27	28	23	20	17	17	18	20	25	13	13	285	
		2015	5	22	23	31	24	23	20	23	16	19	19	21	24	16	286	
		2016	2	25	21	21	27	25	22	19	21	16	17	19	20	25	280	
		2017	8	13	22	19	17	20	19	19	19	15	21	15	14	21	242	
		2018	2	21	13	18	18	15	20	18	17	20	12	17	14	16	221	

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Appendix B2: Detail for Table 5 and Appendix B1 on Resident Student Population Trends in Areas with Virtually No New Housing added since September 2012

Resident Student Population Data by Grade (excludes GPS; includes TJ Rogers Gilroy Early College Academy and Advanced Path students)

Housing Type / Housing Category	Subject	Fall of	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TK-12 Total	1st-8th Cum. Rate*
ATT Housing first moved into before October 2012 (continued):																		
Combined Minimal Amenity & Intermediate (both market-rate & BMR complexes)	Students	2013	28	227	229	239	208	184	225	196	211	189	220	171	158	194	2,679	
		2014	48	195	231	222	227	199	180	216	188	209	186	209	165	166	2,641	
		2015	36	186	197	219	220	219	190	176	212	173	201	184	204	171	2,588	
		2016	28	190	183	188	203	209	219	198	173	218	177	206	190	207	2,589	
		2017	39	164	182	165	178	195	193	217	185	166	219	179	193	185	2,460	
		2018	26	167	165	161	157	160	193	170	201	177	176	202	161	191	2,307	
Upscale/ High Amenity	Students	2013	3	12	12	16	15	17	14	18	13	12	25	19	15	16	207	
		2014	4	20	10	13	15	15	17	13	17	13	9	25	20	22	213	
		2015	0	15	19	11	17	15	14	17	13	16	16	10	20	21	204	
		2016	2	13	16	20	12	17	18	23	14	15	21	20	11	18	220	
		2017	2	9	10	13	20	12	15	18	17	14	13	21	21	11	196	
		2018	0	10	16	12	11	19	11	18	15	16	17	11	20	23	199	
All ATT Categories	Students	2013	31	239	241	255	223	201	239	214	224	201	245	190	173	210	2,886	
		2014	52	215	241	235	242	214	197	229	205	222	195	234	185	188	2,854	
		2015	36	201	216	230	237	234	204	193	225	189	217	194	224	192	2,792	
		2016	30	203	199	208	215	226	237	221	187	233	198	226	201	225	2,809	
		2017	41	173	192	178	198	207	208	235	202	180	232	200	214	196	2,656	
		2018	26	177	181	173	168	179	204	188	216	193	193	213	181	214	2,506	
3-Year Average Advancement Rate**					0.99	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.97	0.99	0.93	0.98	1.04	0.99	0.96	0.99		**0.72**
4-Year Average Advancement Rate**					1.00	0.93	0.96	0.94	0.97	0.98	0.94	0.97	1.03	0.98	0.96	1.00		0.72
All Other Categories of Housing first moved into before October 2012:																		
Mobile Home Parks	Students	2013	2	9	9	14	15	13	12	16	13	8	14	8	16	11	160	
		2014	4	13	8	8	14	13	15	13	16	13	7	15	10	21	170	
		2015	0	10	14	7	7	13	12	15	14	16	12	6	15	13	154	
		2016	2	3	10	13	10	8	13	12	12	12	13	11	4	14	137	
		2017	2	9	4	8	11	9	6	11	10	9	11	13	12	6	121	
		2018	0	6	11	5	7	13	9	5	9	9	12	10	13	11	120	
Fully Mixed Areas of SFD & ATT units in the Affordable & Moderate Levels (mainly downtown)	Students	2013	2	25	21	30	33	26	37	37	20	23	23	26	21	31	355	
		2014	4	26	24	21	26	31	22	35	43	18	26	29	31	24	360	
		2015	5	23	28	25	22	34	34	27	35	42	23	25	29	29	378	
		2016	2	26	21	28	26	21	28	31	25	35	41	19	24	26	353	
		2017	3	23	24	21	31	27	22	31	30	27	32	39	22	23	355	
		2018	5	27	20	22	23	32	26	20	32	38	31	31	39	22	368	

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Appendix B2: Detail for Table 5 and Appendix B1 on Resident Student Population Trends in Areas with Virtually No New Housing added since September 2012

Resident Student Population Data by Grade (excludes GPS; includes TJ Rogers Gilroy Early College Academy and Advanced Path students)

All Other Categories of Housing first moved into before October 2012 (continued):

Housing Type / Housing Category	Subject	Fall of	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TK-12 Total	1st-8th Cum. Rate*
Fully Mixed Areas of SFD & ATT units in the Middle & Upper Levels	Students	2013	0	7	11	15	13	12	10	14	14	14	14	18	14	11	167	
		2014	1	10	7	10	16	12	12	9	13	12	14	14	21	12	163	
		2015	1	10	9	5	10	12	10	7	6	13	11	14	16	20	144	
		2016	1	5	10	10	6	12	9	10	9	7	13	13	14	13	132	
		2017	1	5	5	11	9	5	13	8	11	12	6	13	15	13	127	
		2018	0	4	3	7	10	7	4	11	8	10	15	6	13	15	113	
Ochoa Camp vicinity (severe swing in data mainly due to varying Fall count dates)	Students	2013	0	13	10	9	12	7	10	11	10	10	5	9	10	3	119	
		2014	4	5	12	5	8	11	8	9	9	10	7	4	4	6	102	
		2015	1	9	5	10	4	9	12	6	10	8	6	7	3	2	92	
		2016	1	7	10	4	9	6	5	9	7	8	6	6	7	3	88	
		2017	2	7	5	10	6	7	7	3	10	8	6	7	4	7	89	
		2018	0	11	4	5	11	8	8	5	4	12	11	9	6	6	100	
Non-Housing Areas (which nonetheless can include a few res. such as old homes in industrial areas)	Students	2013	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	3	0	1	0	3	0	5	18	
		2014	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	0	18	
		2015	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	3	14	
		2016	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	
		2017	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	2	0	10	
		2018	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	11	

Value Subtotals of Categories first moved into before October 2012:

Housing Category	Subject	Fall of	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TK-12 Total	1st-8th Cum. Rate*
Combined Affordable to Moderate SFD, Affordable to Inter-mdiate ATT & MHP (excl. directly above and Ochoa Camp)	Students	2013	50	435	426	464	420	389	443	430	413	398	435	392	378	428	5,501	
		2014	88	392	431	416	437	400	366	417	424	395	392	429	395	401	5,383	
		2015	66	363	389	412	403	431	401	378	418	413	411	395	417	423	5,320	
		2016	54	364	363	386	402	379	435	406	373	418	429	412	398	417	5,236	
		2017	68	338	374	333	369	382	369	427	386	360	425	418	393	384	5,026	
		2018	55	325	330	347	324	354	377	342	409	380	384	387	395	382	4,791	
3-Year Average Advancement Rate**			1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.95	0.99	0.97	0.97	0.98	1.04	0.96	0.97	0.98		0.80
4-Year Average Advancement Rate**			1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.96	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.98	1.04	0.97	0.97	1.00		0.82

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Appendix B2: Detail for Table 5 and Appendix B1 on Resident Student Population Trends in Areas with Virtually No New Housing added since September 2012

Value Subtotals of Categories first moved into before October 2012 (continued):

Housing Type / Housing Category	Subject	Fall of	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TK-12 Total	1st-8th Cum. Rate*
								Resident Student Population Data by Grade (excludes GPS: includes TJ Rogers Gilroy Early College Academy and Advanced Path students)										
Combined Middle to Highest Income SFD & Upscale Attached	Students	2013	30	283	304	297	283	282	349	287	332	320	384	376	324	361	4,212	
		2014	40	255	263	319	300	304	291	336	287	322	361	393	380	344	4,195	
		2015	40	259	247	273	319	316	301	299	334	287	353	343	393	389	4,153	
		2016	45	239	262	256	278	324	321	299	284	344	315	352	331	379	4,029	
		2017	49	212	252	264	262	287	312	326	281	295	355	306	348	337	3,886	
		2018	44	234	215	260	255	251	282	304	316	280	342	349	306	359	3,797	
3-Year Average Advancement Rate**					1.03	1.03	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.95	1.02	1.10	0.98	0.98	1.00		0.98
4-Year Average Advancement Rate**					1.01	1.03	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.00	0.96	1.01	1.10	0.98	0.99	1.01		1.00
Total for Areas with Virtually No Net Added Housing Units Since September 2012 (excluding Ochoa Camp)	Students	2013	93	801	813	855	778	741	890	824	845	808	915	857	810	896	10,926	
		2014	144	740	784	819	841	787	734	855	818	826	861	918	871	852	10,850	
		2015	118	689	724	774	798	848	787	752	864	805	891	843	910	902	10,705	
		2016	111	681	703	726	772	782	861	783	740	871	864	891	834	901	10,520	
		2017	131	626	704	687	727	757	754	855	739	741	901	840	863	822	10,147	
		2018	114	631	626	689	664	702	756	723	829	741	817	863	810	859	9,824	
3-Year Average Advancement Rate**				0.99	1.02	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.97	1.00	1.07	0.98	0.97	0.99		0.90
4-Year Average Advancement Rate**				1.01	1.01	0.99	0.98	0.98	1.00	0.99	0.98	1.00	1.08	0.98	0.98	1.00		0.91
Total for Areas with Consequential Amounts of Net Housing Units Added Since Sept. 2012	Students	2013	2	9	12	8	8	10	13	13	15	6	8	6	7	9	126	
		2014	2	11	17	21	11	9	10	13	14	18	11	12	11	11	171	
		2015	4	35	24	31	34	27	16	20	21	22	30	20	16	17	317	
		2016	11	42	53	31	51	47	41	25	31	30	31	37	28	27	485	
		2017	6	68	56	66	38	60	53	58	36	42	45	36	41	32	637	
		2018	12	61	89	61	78	50	63	64	58	43	60	49	42	42	772	
Incoming Inter-District Attendance (IDA) (outgoing not calculated)	Students	2013	0	18	13	13	17	8	14	13	22	15	42	36	41	43	295	
		2014	0	10	19	16	16	19	16	14	11	19	52	45	42	39	318	
		2015	1	15	9	19	18	15	18	11	19	17	49	46	40	40	317	
		2016	2	20	17	12	20	20	15	14	15	22	58	47	44	43	349	
		2017	4	13	15	14	22	17	25	23	24	13	64	55	45	54	393	
		2018	3	6	9	12	14	17	25	19	28	25	42	56	58	49	363	

* Cumulative advancement rates are the net change, if these rates continue, in each first grade population as it graduates upward over seven years into eighth grade.

** The final year of change is weighted by 150% in the four-year average.

Note: GPS (Gilroy Prep Charter School), whose students are not included in this data, opened at the start of 2011-12 in grades K-2, with one more grade to be added annually until it became K-8. This expansion of the GPS enrollment, while not impacting cohort rates after 2011, does contribute to the total TK-12 student decline in some categories.

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Appendix B3: Alternative Resident Student Trends in Areas with Virtually No New Housing added since Sept. 2012 by High School Attendance Area

Housing Type / Housing Category	High School Attendance Area	Fall of	Resident Student Population Data by Grade for Regular GUSD Students (excl. GPS and Ochoa Camp students and students in areas with new housing since 2012)														TK-12 Total
			TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
SFD Housing first moved into before October 2012:																	
Combined Most Affordable, Modest & Moderate Income	Christopher	2013	7	86	72	88	88	78	82	82	87	79	101	109	105	106	**1,170**
		2014	17	75	76	72	84	88	72	82	86	75	81	106	114	109	**1,137**
		2015	15	72	71	79	69	83	95	76	77	93	91	89	104	129	**1,143**
		2016	10	70	74	80	78	64	85	89	79	75	102	94	93	102	**1,095**
		2017	8	75	81	67	79	70	69	80	98	77	83	92	92	92	**1,063**
		2018	10	56	70	75	63	77	71	64	76	88	76	77	89	85	**977**
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate				1.04	0.99	0.97	0.93	1.04	0.94	1.03	0.95	**1.06**	0.95	1.00	0.96	
	Weighted 4-Year Avg. Advancement Rate				1.01	0.99	0.97	0.95	1.05	0.96	1.00	0.97	**1.09**	0.98	0.99	1.00	
	Gilroy	2013	11	88	95	93	76	88	87	99	82	99	77	78	78	86	**1,137**
		2014	15	83	92	93	86	69	77	71	91	80	92	70	75	81	**1,075**
		2015	10	72	79	82	85	85	70	84	80	89	84	91	65	81	**1,057**
		2016	12	75	75	77	85	77	90	76	84	78	96	82	87	68	**1,062**
		2017	16	67	83	72	70	81	79	88	63	81	80	95	74	78	**1,027**
		2018	14	69	64	84	74	72	78	83	91	68	89	67	93	73	**1,019**
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate				1.03	0.98	0.99	0.96	1.02	1.04	0.95	1.01	**1.07**	0.93	0.95	0.98	
	Weighted 4-Year Avg. Advancement Rate				1.01	0.97	0.98	0.98	1.01	1.05	1.00	1.01	**1.07**	0.94	0.95	1.00	
Combined Middle to Highest Income	Christopher	2013	21	151	169	135	136	151	191	136	189	177	216	206	194	197	**2,269**
		2014	21	137	146	172	134	148	161	185	139	188	228	225	211	202	**2,297**
		2015	19	139	137	153	181	154	145	168	185	139	216	219	227	220	**2,302**
		2016	20	121	137	138	138	177	154	123	153	189	160	209	214	212	**2,145**
		2017	28	110	124	145	143	147	163	149	123	161	208	158	204	211	**2,074**
		2018	20	126	115	128	138	134	150	155	142	120	201	200	159	203	**1,991**
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate				1.02	1.03	0.96	0.99	0.98	0.92	0.95	1.02	**1.17**	0.97	0.99	0.97	
	Weighted 4-Year Avg. Advancement Rate				1.02	1.04	0.98	1.02	0.98	0.95	0.96	1.01	**1.17**	0.97	0.99	0.99	
	Gilroy	2013	6	113	112	131	119	102	134	119	116	117	129	133	101	137	**1,569**
		2014	14	88	100	124	135	129	101	129	118	109	110	129	128	108	**1,522**
		2015	20	95	82	104	111	135	132	107	130	119	110	100	130	128	**1,503**
		2016	22	100	99	88	122	118	140	143	108	133	121	110	92	136	**1,532**
		2017	18	88	113	95	90	123	121	151	130	108	128	114	108	102	**1,489**
		2018	24	94	81	113	96	91	117	120	151	134	109	132	114	118	**1,494**
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate				1.03	1.01	1.07	1.03	1.00	1.05	0.97	1.02	**1.00**	0.99	0.97	1.08	
	Weighted 4-Year Avg. Advancement Rate				1.00	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.00	1.05	0.98	1.02	**1.00**	0.98	0.98	1.07	
Rural Mixed Value Areas (includes a few new)	Christopher	2013	9	48	57	57	59	40	60	66	63	63	63	58	85	74	**802**
		2014	8	56	54	57	61	59	45	70	69	66	77	61	60	84	**827**
		2015	7	39	52	52	54	64	61	42	77	69	78	76	65	57	**793**
		2016	8	46	46	52	52	57	69	56	49	74	80	76	73	66	**804**
		2017	13	44	42	47	57	47	47	63	53	50	79	71	73	69	**755**
		2018	8	43	46	43	44	55	53	54	63	57	52	82	68	70	**738**
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate				1.05	1.02	1.01	0.97	1.01	0.99	1.04	1.02	**1.09**	0.97	0.96	0.97	
	Weighted 4-Year Avg. Advancement Rate				1.02	1.00	0.99	0.99	1.03	1.00	1.05	1.02	**1.10**	0.98	0.98	0.97	
	Gilroy	2013	4	35	26	35	14	29	37	38	37	26	33	28	23	28	**393**
		2014	8	36	35	26	42	21	31	31	35	42	30	34	33	23	**427**
		2015	5	27	35	36	22	36	22	32	34	35	48	29	34	30	**425**
		2016	4	29	32	30	40	22	35	20	33	34	39	50	31	38	**437**
		2017	1	32	34	43	38	41	26	38	19	35	40	44	47	32	**470**
		2018	7	28	35	37	40	41	44	23	40	24	39	43	40	46	**487**
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate				1.15	1.10	1.10	1.03	1.08	0.96	1.01	1.11	**1.14**	1.08	0.97	1.04	
	Weighted 4-Year Avg. Advancement Rate				1.10	1.08	1.03	1.00	1.07	0.97	1.03	1.10	**1.13**	1.06	0.97	1.01	

Appendix B3, page 1 of 4 (see footnotes to Appendix B2 for explanation of this data)

Appendix B3: Alternative Resident Student Trends in Areas with Virtually No New Housing added since Sept. 2012 by High School Attendance Area

Housing Type / Housing Category	High School Attendance Area	Fall of	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TK-12 Total
			Resident Student Population Data by Grade for Regular GUSD Students (excl. GPS and Ochoa Camp students and students in areas with new housing since 2012)													

SFD Housing first moved into before October 2012 (continued):

Housing Type / Housing Category	High School Attendance Area	Fall of	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TK-12 Total
All SFD Categories	Christopher	2013	37	285	298	280	283	269	333	284	339	319	380	373	384	377	**4,241**
		2014	46	268	276	301	279	295	278	337	294	329	386	392	385	395	**4,261**
		2015	41	250	260	284	304	301	301	286	339	301	385	384	396	406	**4,238**
		2016	38	237	257	270	268	298	308	268	281	338	342	379	380	380	**4,044**
		2017	49	229	247	259	279	264	279	292	274	288	370	321	369	372	**3,892**
		2018	38	225	231	246	245	266	274	273	281	265	329	359	316	358	**3,706**
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate				1.03	1.01	0.97	0.97	1.00	0.94	0.99	1.00	**1.12**	0.96	0.98	0.97	
	Weighted 4-Year Avg. Advancement Rate				1.01	1.02	0.98	0.99	1.01	0.96	0.99	1.00	**1.14**	0.97	0.99	0.99	
	Gilroy	2013	21	236	233	259	209	219	258	256	235	242	239	239	202	251	**3,099**
		2014	37	207	227	243	263	219	209	231	244	231	232	233	236	212	**3,024**
		2015	35	194	196	222	218	256	224	223	244	243	242	220	229	239	**2,985**
		2016	38	204	206	195	247	217	265	239	225	256	242	210	242		**3,031**
		2017	35	187	230	210	198	245	226	277	212	224	248	253	229	212	**2,986**
		2018	45	191	180	234	210	204	239	226	282	226	237	242	247	237	**3,000**
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate				1.05	1.01	1.04	1.01	1.02	1.04	0.97	1.02	**1.04**	0.99	0.96	1.03	
	Weighted 4-Year Avg. Advancement Rate				1.02	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.04	1.00	1.02	**1.04**	0.98	0.97	1.03	

Attached (ATT) Housing first moved into before October 2012:

Housing Type / Housing Category	High School Attendance Area	Fall of	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TK-12 Total
Combined Minimal Amenity & Intermediate (both market-rate & BMR complexes)	Christopher	2013	12	118	111	112	94	85	113	96	97	96	102	91	89	89	**1,305**
		2014	24	87	127	111	118	91	85	104	92	94	97	99	89	99	**1,317**
		2015	20	88	89	119	111	122	89	91	105	92	97	98	98	99	**1,318**
		2016	18	92	88	78	107	107	114	90	88	107	90	103	109	101	**1,292**
		2017	20	82	83	77	69	109	102	106	87	89	102	95	97	91	**1,209**
		2018	13	75	80	72	70	64	102	85	99	77	74	84	83	84	**1,062**
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate				0.96	0.87	0.90	0.97	0.94	0.92	0.96	0.97	**0.92**	0.98	0.98	0.91	
	Weighted 4-Year Avg. Advancement Rate				0.98	0.89	0.92	0.98	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.97	**0.94**	0.97	0.97	0.95	
	Gilroy	2013	16	109	118	127	114	99	112	100	114	93	118	80	69	105	**1,374**
		2014	24	108	104	111	109	108	95	112	96	115	89	110	76	67	**1,324**
		2015	16	98	108	100	109	97	101	85	107	81	104	86	106	72	**1,270**
		2016	10	98	95	110	96	102	105	108	85	111	87	103	81	106	**1,297**
		2017	19	82	99	88	109	86	91	111	98	77	117	84	96	94	**1,251**
		2018	13	92	85	89	87	96	91	85	102	100	102	118	78	107	**1,245**
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate				1.01	0.95	0.98	0.90	1.01	1.02	0.94	0.99	**1.15**	0.99	0.93	1.09	
	Weighted 4-Year Avg. Advancement Rate				1.01	0.95	0.98	0.90	1.00	0.98	0.94	0.96	**1.12**	0.99	0.94	1.06	
Upscale/ High Amenity	Christopher	2013	2	4	2	6	4	4	4	9	3	4	10	5	6	7	**70**
		2014	1	6	4	3	4	4	4	4	8	4	3	10	5	10	**70**
		2015	0	8	7	3	5	5	3	5	3	8	6	3	8	6	**70**
		2016	1	6	7	9	4	7	6	5	5	3	12	8	3	9	**85**
		2017	1	5	5	6	10	4	6	5	4	5	3	11	8	4	**77**
		2018	0	7	6	5	5	10	5	6	5	5	6	2	12	9	**83**
	Gilroy	2013	1	8	10	10	11	13	10	9	10	8	15	14	9	9	**137**
		2014	3	14	6	10	11	11	13	9	9	9	6	15	15	12	**143**
		2015	0	7	12	8	12	10	11	12	10	8	10	7	12	15	**134**
		2016	1	7	9	11	8	10	12	18	9	12	9	12	8	9	**135**
		2017	1	4	5	7	10	8	9	13	13	9	10	10	13	7	**119**
		2018	0	3	10	7	6	9	6	12	10	11	11	9	8	14	**116**

Appendix B3, page 2 of 4 (see footnotes to Appendix B2 for explanation of this data)

Appendix B3: Alternative Resident Student Trends in Areas with Virtually No New Housing added since Sept. 2012 <u>by High School Attendance Area</u>

Housing Type **Housing Category**	High School Attendance Area	Fall of	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	**TK-12 Total**
<u>ATT Housing first moved into before October 2012 (continued):</u>																	
All ATT Categories	Christopher	2013	14	122	113	118	98	89	117	105	100	100	112	96	95	96	**1,375**
		2014	25	93	131	114	122	95	89	108	100	98	100	109	94	109	**1,387**
		2015	20	96	96	122	116	127	92	96	108	100	103	101	106	105	**1,388**
		2016	19	98	95	87	111	114	120	95	93	110	102	111	112	110	**1,377**
		2017	21	87	88	83	79	113	108	111	91	94	105	106	105	95	**1,286**
		2018	13	82	86	77	75	74	107	91	104	82	80	86	95	93	**1,145**
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate			0.96	0.88	0.91	0.98	0.95	0.93	0.95	0.98	**0.94**	0.98	0.98	0.92		
	Weighted 4-Year Avg. Advancement Rate			0.98	0.89	0.93	0.99	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.97	**0.96**	0.97	0.97	0.96		
	Gilroy	2013	17	117	128	137	125	112	122	109	124	101	133	94	78	114	**1,511**
		2014	27	122	110	121	120	119	108	121	105	124	95	125	91	79	**1,467**
		2015	16	105	120	108	121	107	112	97	117	89	114	93	118	87	**1,404**
		2016	11	105	104	121	104	112	117	126	94	123	96	115	89	115	**1,432**
		2017	20	86	104	95	119	94	100	124	111	86	127	94	109	101	**1,370**
		2018	13	95	95	96	93	105	97	97	112	111	113	127	86	121	**1,361**
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate			1.03	0.95	0.98	0.90	1.01	1.05	0.92	0.99	**1.14**	1.00	0.94	1.07		
	Weighted 4-Year Avg. Advancement Rate			1.03	0.95	0.98	0.90	0.99	1.01	0.93	0.96	**1.11**	0.99	0.94	1.05		
<u>All Other Categories first moved into before October 2012:</u>																	
All Other Categories in the Affordable & Moderate Levels (incl. areas of mixed SFD & ATT, MHP, seniors & non-res.)	Christopher	2013	1	1	0	3	0	2	1	5	1	1	4	5	3	3	**30**
		2014	0	3	1	0	2	0	2	2	4	0	3	3	5	4	**29**
		2015	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	2	2	4	0	1	3	5	**23**
		2016	0	3	0	2	1	0	3	1	1	2	3	0	2	2	**20**
		2017	1	3	3	0	3	0	0	2	1	1	2	3	1	0	**20**
		2018	0	1	3	3	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	2	3	1	**19**
	Gilroy	2013	3	33	30	43	50	38	49	51	32	31	33	32	34	44	**503**
		2014	8	37	32	30	39	47	36	47	58	32	31	42	39	41	**519**
		2015	5	33	41	32	29	43	48	41	48	55	36	30	42	40	**523**
		2016	4	29	31	41	35	29	39	44	37	46	52	31	27	39	**484**
		2017	4	29	27	29	40	36	28	41	39	36	43	50	35	29	**466**
		2018	5	33	28	26	31	43	35	25	40	46	43	41	50	34	**480**
Fully Mixed Areas of SFD & ATT units in the Middle & Upper Levels	Christopher	2013	0	7	9	13	13	12	9	9	12	13	12	16	13	9	**147**
		2014	1	9	7	8	14	12	12	8	8	11	14	13	19	11	**147**
		2015	1	10	8	5	8	10	10	7	6	8	10	14	15	19	**131**
		2016	0	5	10	9	6	10	7	10	9	7	9	12	14	12	**120**
		2017	1	3	5	11	7	5	11	6	10	12	5	11	13	13	**113**
		2018	0	4	2	5	9	6	4	9	5	9	15	5	11	13	**97**
	Gilroy	2013	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	5	2	1	2	2	1	2	**20**
		2014	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	5	1	0	1	2	1	**16**
		2015	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	1	**13**
		2016	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	**12**
		2017	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	2	2	0	**14**
		2018	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	2	3	1	0	1	2	2	**16**

Appendix B3, page 3 of 4 (see footnotes to Appendix B2 for explanation of this data)

Appendix B3: Alternative Resident Student Trends in Areas with Virtually No New Housing added since Sept. 2012 by High School Attendance Area

Housing Type / Housing Category	High School Attendance Area	Fall of	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TK-12 Total
							Resident Student Population Data by Grade for Regular GUSD Students (excl. GPS and Ochoa Camp students and students in areas with new housing since 2012)										

Value Subtotals of Categories first moved into before October 2012 (excludes Ochoa Camp and Rural Mixed Value Areas):

Housing Type / Housing Category	High School Attendance Area	Fall of	TK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TK-12 Total
Combined Affordable to Moderate SFD, Affordable to Inter-mdiate ATT & MHP	Christopher	2013	20	205	183	203	182	165	196	183	185	176	207	205	197	198	2,505
		2014	41	165	204	183	204	179	159	188	182	169	181	208	208	212	2,483
		2015	35	161	162	199	180	207	184	169	184	189	188	188	205	233	2,484
		2016	28	165	162	160	186	171	202	180	168	184	195	197	204	205	2,407
		2017	29	160	167	144	151	179	171	188	186	167	187	190	190	183	2,292
		2018	23	132	153	150	133	144	173	149	177	166	150	163	175	170	2,058
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate				0.99	0.92	0.93	0.96	0.98	0.93	0.99	0.96	**0.98**	0.96	0.99	0.93	
	Weighted 4-Year Avg. Advancement Rate				0.99	0.93	0.94	0.97	0.99	0.95	0.98	0.97	**1.00**	0.97	0.98	0.97	
	Gilroy	2013	30	230	243	263	240	225	248	250	228	223	228	190	181	235	3,014
		2014	47	228	228	234	234	224	208	230	245	227	212	222	190	189	2,918
		2015	31	203	228	214	223	225	219	210	235	235	224	207	213	193	2,850
		2016	26	202	201	228	216	208	234	228	206	235	235	216	195	213	2,843
		2017	39	178	209	189	219	203	198	240	200	194	240	229	205	201	2,744
		2018	32	194	177	199	192	211	204	193	233	214	234	226	221	214	2,744
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate				1.01	0.96	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.01	0.94	1.00	**1.09**	0.96	0.95	1.02	
	Weighted 4-Year Avg. Advancement Rate				1.00	0.96	0.99	0.95	0.99	1.01	0.96	0.99	**1.08**	0.96	0.96	1.02	
Combined Middle to Highest Income SFD & Upscale Attached	Christopher	2013	23	162	180	154	153	167	204	154	204	194	238	227	213	213	2,486
		2014	23	152	157	183	152	164	177	197	155	203	245	248	235	223	2,514
		2015	20	157	152	161	194	169	158	180	194	155	232	236	250	245	2,503
		2016	21	132	154	156	148	194	167	138	167	199	181	229	231	233	2,350
		2017	30	118	134	162	160	156	180	160	137	178	216	180	225	228	2,264
		2018	20	137	123	138	152	150	159	170	152	134	222	207	182	225	2,171
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate				1.01	1.04	0.96	1.00	0.98	0.93	0.96	1.02	**1.17**	0.98	0.99	0.97	
	Weighted 4-Year Avg. Advancement Rate				1.01	1.03	0.98	1.02	0.98	0.95	0.96	1.01	**1.17**	0.97	1.00	0.99	
	Gilroy	2013	7	121	124	143	130	115	145	133	128	126	146	149	111	148	1,726
		2014	17	103	106	136	148	140	114	139	132	119	116	145	145	121	1,681
		2015	20	102	95	112	125	147	143	119	140	132	121	107	143	144	1,650
		2016	24	107	108	100	130	130	154	161	117	145	134	123	100	146	1,679
		2017	19	94	118	102	102	131	132	166	144	117	139	126	123	109	1,622
		2018	24	97	92	122	103	101	123	134	164	146	120	142	124	134	1,626
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate				1.05	1.01	1.06	1.01	1.00	1.07	0.96	1.02	**1.00**	0.99	0.97	1.07	
	Weighted 4-Year Avg. Advancement Rate				1.01	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.00	1.06	0.97	1.01	**1.01**	0.98	0.98	1.05	
Total for Areas with Virtually No Net Added Housing Units Since September 2012 (excl. Ochoa Camp)	Christopher	2013	52	415	420	414	394	372	460	403	452	433	508	490	495	485	5,793
		2014	72	373	415	423	417	402	381	455	406	438	503	517	503	519	5,824
		2015	62	357	366	412	428	440	403	391	455	413	498	500	520	535	5,780
		2016	57	343	362	368	386	422	438	374	384	457	456	502	508	504	5,561
		2017	72	322	343	353	368	382	398	411	376	395	482	441	488	480	5,311
		2018	51	312	322	331	329	349	385	373	392	357	424	452	425	465	4,967
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate				1.00	0.98	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.93	0.98	0.99	**1.08**	0.97	0.98	0.96	
	Weighted 4-Year Avg. Advancement Rate				1.00	0.98	0.97	0.99	0.99	0.96	0.98	0.99	**1.09**	0.97	0.99	0.98	
	Gilroy	2013	41	386	393	441	384	369	430	421	393	375	407	367	315	411	5,133
		2014	72	367	369	396	424	385	353	400	412	388	358	401	368	333	5,026
		2015	56	332	358	362	370	408	384	361	409	392	393	343	390	367	4,925
		2016	54	338	341	358	386	360	423	409	356	414	408	389	326	397	4,959
		2017	59	304	361	334	359	375	356	444	363	346	419	399	375	342	4,836
		2018	63	319	304	358	335	353	371	350	437	384	393	411	385	394	4,857
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate				1.03	0.99	1.02	0.98	1.00	1.03	0.95	1.01	**1.06**	0.98	0.96	1.04	
	Weighted 4-Year Avg. Advancement Rate				1.02	0.99	1.00	0.97	1.00	1.02	0.97	1.00	**1.06**	0.98	0.96	1.03	

Appendix B3, page 4 of 4 (see footnotes to Appendix B2 for explanation of this data)