

ENROLLMENT PROJECTION CONSULTANTS

Providing School Districts with Accurate Enrollment Forecasts by Location

CITY MANAGER

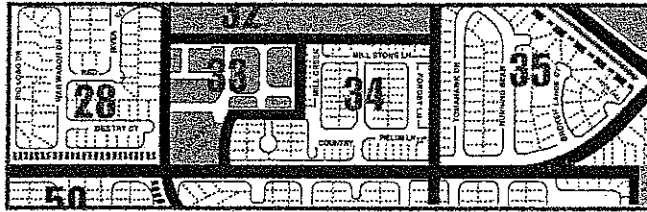
JAN 29 2009

RECEIVED

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

STUDENT SERVICES
Elementary and Middle School
Attendance Boundaries

DEC 16 2008

RECEIVED - SMFCSD

Friday, December 12, 2008

Superintendent and Board of Education
San Mateo – Foster City School District
1170 Chess Drive
Foster City, CA 94404-1129.

Dear Superintendent and Board Members:

This is the concluding documentation to the latest enrollment forecast study. (We are again using this simplified "letter format" per our contract.) The section below provides background information, some of which is repeated from the last report. Subsequent sections follow the order of the tables, starting with projected enrollments in Tables 1 and 2 and then underlying factors to those numbers in Tables 3 to 6. The appendices provide additional detail for those who want to delve further into the data.

Background and Recent Forecast Accuracy

This is the seventh neighborhood-specific forecast that I have completed for the San Mateo – Foster City School District (henceforth SMFC or district). My firm specializes in these detailed studies, where every major component of the recent enrollment trends is determined, analyzed, compared to our knowledge gained from over 200 previous studies, and then projected. To do this, we drove literally every street in our first SMFC study to learn the community and divide it into suitable planning areas. These areas represent a single dominant housing type wherever feasible, including by subjective price ranges and average home and parcel sizes. We have found that even subtle differences in residential type and value can generate divergent enrollment trends in some districts.

While our three previous SMFC projections were each within one-quarter of 1% of the actual total in the following fall, last year's forecast was low by almost 1% for the current figure. This divergence occurred in the less expensive older apartments. There were 1,971 district-enrolled students in those units ten years ago. That population continuously declined to just 1,774 in October of 2001, for a loss of 197 students (-10%), recovered almost half of that (95) in 2002 and changed only slightly in the next three years (a net of 14 more students). A modest growth period then started, with a rise by 87 (+5%) over the following two years, to the fall of 2007. The gain for this year alone, by contrast, was by 157 (+8%), or far more than in any other single year in the last decade. This resulted in a current count (2,127 students) that is 150+ higher than any student total from those units since prior to 1998 (which is our earliest data year for students by housing type and value). That increase also accounted for both (1) the majority of this year's enrollment growth and (2) virtually all of the deviation from the latest forecast, which otherwise would have been off by only two students.

Estimating how this particular segment of the student population will evolve next year is difficult as well. We have taken the "middle ground" by projecting an increase from those units in 2009 that is close to the annual average for the last four years. While that translates into more students than in our previous forecast, it also is less than this year's growth in those dwellings, with the result that we are projecting a smaller overall enrollment increase next year than occurred this year.

District-Wide Projected Enrollments: The Next Five Years

The total projected enrollment rises by 222 students to next October, essentially 500 in two years, nearly 800 in three years and over 1,200 in five years (see numbers printed in bold in far right column of Table 1 on page 3). These are not only larger amounts than in our last study for comparable periods of time, but are also being added to a higher current enrollment (i.e., by 267 more than in October 2007). The specific forecast is to reach 10,550 in the pending school year, compared to the current total of 10,328, followed by 11,121 in 2011 (three years hence) and 11,589 in 2013 (in five years).¹

This short-term increase is heavily concentrated in the elementary grades (i.e., K-5). Next year's forecast is a combination of 261 additional elementary students and 39 fewer middle school (6-8) students. The middle school total then rebounds by 62 in the following year, for a net two-year gain of 23, but that is nominal compared to the 475 additional elementary students projected during that time.

Both grade levels have large gains from 2010 to 2013, but the bigger rise, even in proportionate terms (i.e., by more than the six-to-three ratio in number of grades included) continues to be in K-5. The projected growth in 2011 results in net 36-month increases by 644 elementary and 149 middle school students. The five-year gains are by over 900 and more than 300 for those respective grade levels.

The principal reasons for these differences are a combination of (1) the current student population distribution through the grades and (2) the expected kindergarten growth. As can be seen in the first row of Table 1, the lower grades have far more students than the upper grades, but there is a slightly higher amount in eighth than in fifth. The enrollments now in the fifth through eighth grades are 1,076, 1,022, 1,044 and that slightly larger 1,092. The fourth grade total is moderately greater at 1,116. All of the other grades have much higher totals, ranging from 1,159 in third to 1,366 in kindergarten. The middle schools will lose, through graduation, those 1,092 eighth graders for next year's enrollments, and will add the smaller class (1,076) now in fifth. In combination with other grade-to-grade trends, the net result should be a nominally lower 6-8 total in 2009. The elementaries will lose that same small population now in fifth grade while adding a big projected kindergarten total, resulting in a significant increase. This pattern essentially continues in the following year, with the modest total now in fourth graduating into the middle schools at the same time another large kindergarten class is forecast. This adds somewhat to the 6-8 total but far more to the elementary figure. It is only when the large student totals now in the lowest grades start graduating into the middle schools that the latter enrollment significantly rises and the elementary growth rate eases somewhat (i.e., the difference between the graduating fifth grade count and incoming kindergarten estimate is less dramatic). While comparing these total counts by grade is an oversimplification of all of the trend factors that go into the projections, it does provide a good quick overview of the situation.

¹ The "current" enrollment is as of October 1, 2008. It also should be noted that whenever just a year is stated, such as 2013, the reference is for October of that year.

Table 1: Actual and Projected District October Enrollment, 2008 to 2018

early Oct. of	Actual and Projected Total Enrollments by Grade									Subtotals by Grade Range		Total
	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	K-5	6-8	
2008 *	1,366	1,271	1,182	1,159	1,116	1,076	1,022	1,044	1,092	7,170	3,158	10,328
2009	1,390	1,376	1,239	1,169	1,145	1,112	1,069	1,019	1,031	7,431	3,119	10,550
2010	1,366	1,403	1,346	1,227	1,159	1,144	1,104	1,069	1,008	7,645	3,181	10,826
2011	1,348	1,380	1,375	1,335	1,216	1,160	1,139	1,107	1,081	7,814	3,307	11,121
2012	1,404	1,361	1,350	1,363	1,323	1,215	1,154	1,140	1,094	8,016	3,388	11,404
2013 **	1,341	1,416	1,331	1,338	1,351	1,322	1,207	1,154	1,129	8,099	3,490	11,589
2014 **	1,215	1,353	1,385	1,319	1,325	1,351	1,318	1,208	1,145	7,948	3,671	11,619
2018 ***	1,304	1,318	1,223	1,167	1,179	1,299	1,353	1,301	1,307	7,490	3,961	11,451

Total Enrollment Changes in One Year, to October of 2009	261	-39	222
Total Enrollment Changes in Two Years, to October of 2010	475	23	498
Total Enrollment Changes in Three Years, to October of 2011	644	149	793
Total Enrollment Changes in Five Years, to October of 2013	929	332	1,261

Total Enrollment Changes in Ten Years, to October of 2018	320	803	1,123
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Real Potential Lower Totals in 2009 (-1%, mainly due to potential kindergarten deviation***)	7,357	3,088	10,445
Real Potential Higher Totals in 2009 (+1%, mainly due to potential kindergarten deviation***)	7,505	3,150	10,656
Real Potential Lower Totals in 2018 (essentially -8%****)	6,900	3,650	10,550
Real Potential Higher Totals in 2018 (essentially +6%****)	7,950	4,200	12,150

Projected Students from New Housing (2,880 units):												
2018	31	30	29	28	29	31	31	32	32	178	95	273

* This is the actual enrollment in student database files provided to EPC by the San Mateo - Foster City School District.

** The highest projected elementary (K-5) enrollment occurs in 2013 and the largest overall enrollment (K-8) occurs in 2014.

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

**** The potential deviation is more significant to the negative in 2018 because (1) the projections include new housing amounts that are at the upper end of the probable total over ten years and (2) there is the possibility of more notable kindergarten declines in the later projection years (i.e., after the relatively high numbers of the current and pending years have passed).

Note: Counts cover all students attending district schools but exclude home-schooled students included in some State reports.

District-Wide Projected Enrollments: From 2013 to 2018

While the enrollment evolution beyond the fifth forecast year is always more open to conjecture, our findings over 23 years in the forecasting business are that birth totals tend to rise during good financial times and decline in economic downturns. Since we have clearly entered the latter, the implications for 2008 through 2010, and perhaps 2011 as well, are lower birth counts than in recent years. We thus are projecting moderately reduced kindergarten totals in the future school years that correlate to these lower birth estimates. A more significant kindergarten decline, however, is possible, until this recession is over.

This makes the exceptionally large current and pending kindergarten totals (from births between 2003 and 2007) a huge "bubble" that should progress through the grades in the next decade. Our forecast has the elementary level reaching a peak in 2013 accordingly (i.e., when those big birth count years will most closely correspond to the enrollments in grades K-5). That high point has essentially 8,100 elementary students, which is 900+ above the current figure. The maximum total enrollment for the middle schools, however, is not expected until the end of the ten-year projection period, because this is when the recent large birth counts should translate into students in those grades. The result is a projection of almost 4,000 middle school students in 2018, or 800+ more than the current (6-8) total.

There is a wide potential range of enrollment deviation, however, for that far into the future. If the current economic slowdown becomes shorter than commonly perceived, then the elementary total could again approach 8,000 in 2018. Dropping to below 7,000 is also conceivable, with the K-5 enrollment rebound instead occurring after that final forecast year. With the recent big birth years impacting the middle schools by that time, in contrast, higher totals are a near certainty in that grade level. Our "real potential" range for 6-8 in 2018 is thus between 500 and 1,000+ above the current amount.

Such broad long-range possibilities are why we usually recommend that a District focus on the forecast for the next five years, with the long-range figures used only for "what if" facility planning. In this case, however, that planning, especially at the elementary level in Foster City (as is discussed below) and district-wide at the middle school level, may need to be dealt with sooner rather than later.

Projected Students by Attendance Area

This forecast is again based on an analysis of where the students live (the resident population²) rather than the schools they happen to attend (the attending enrollment). This type of analysis is especially suitable for the district situation due to a large amount of both across-attendance-boundary enrollment (including to magnet schools) and incoming enrollment from outside the SMFC region. Such a high degree of intra- and inter-district enrollment has blurred the ability to see many of the population shifts that are occurring in different sections of the community. By coding all of the student addresses from the current and several preceding school years to planning areas that represent various housing types and locations, we have been able to identify and evaluate how the student population is evolving in each situation. We flip back-and-forth between these "resident population" and "enrollment" amounts in the following subsections and it is important to remember the distinction between these two types.

² "Resident" throughout this report means physical resident, not legal resident.

Understanding the Data in Table 2

Table 2 (on page 6) contains two data sets for each school. The figures on the left (under "Enrollment part of Table 2") show the difference between the current enrollment and the relevant resident student population for each school. Baywood, for instance, had 529 enrolled students on October 1, 2008, which was 104 less than the SMFC-enrolled resident population (in grades K-5) of 633 students. This difference is identified by the "-104" in the column titled "Net Adjust from Resident (students)".

The second set of data, on the right side of the table (under "Resident Student Population part of Table 2"), covers the current and projected pending resident amounts. These are not projected enrollments. They do indicate, however, the extent to which the current attendance areas might continue to be suitable for the next four years without any revisions. The resident (K-5) total in the Baywood region, for example, rises from 633 this year to 702 in 2012, which is a 69-student increase. This is shown in the far right column of the table.

It should be noted, as can be seen in the "Enrollment part of Table 2", that some schools have a significant difference between their attending enrollments and resident student populations. Much of this, at the elementary level, is due to the three magnet elementary schools that the district operates. These magnet schools generally receive a large percentage of their enrollments from the immediately surrounding neighborhoods. This lowers the number of students who attend the resident school of those neighborhoods (more so than elsewhere). Fiesta Gardens International ("Fiesta Gardens"), for example, is in the southern Sunnybrae attendance area. Much of Fiesta Gardens' enrollment comes from the Sunnybrae region. This is the main reason that Sunnybrae has 134 fewer enrolled students (468) than its resident K-5 population (602).

The adjustments between Brewer Island, Audubon and Foster City are due more to the nuances of those attendance regions than any magnet schools. Brewer Island has an immediate vicinity that is assigned solely to that school. In addition, the Audubon and Foster City regions are also part of an "option area" for attending Brewer Island instead. For the sake of data clarity, we are treating those regions as not in the Brewer Island resident total, which gives that school a big adjustment gain.

The amount that the resident population is projected to change next year (i.e., the "1-Yr. Gain") does not translate into the expected enrollment shift for each school. Some schools, such as the magnets and the most popular facilities, are likely to maintain their current enrollments regardless of the extent to which the district enrollment and the attendance-area populations might change. Other schools have imbalanced distributions in the adjustment amounts through the grades and the graduation of those varying amounts into the next grade level could alter the total net adjustment.

Key Findings from the Data in Table 2

To again repeat from past reports: Every elementary attendance area is projected to have rising populations over the next four years. This is despite some of the more modest areas having declining student population trends in the graduation upward through the grades. Those declining trends are overwhelmed at the elementary level by the latest local birth figures, which are discussed on page 13. The net result is that the majority of the elementary regions add at least 19 resident (K-5) students next year, with the leader being Foster City's at a significant +57. The increases are even more dramatic to 2012. The smallest projected four-year growth is a still notable +36 in the Beresford region. Parkside adds 38 and Sunnybrae gains 41. The rest all rise by at least 48, with the biggest

Table 2: Actual and Projected Resident Student Populations by Current School Attendance Areas*

School	Enrollment part of Table 2		Resident Student Population part of Table 2						
	Actual October 2008**		Actual and Projected October District-Enrolled Students who Reside in the 2008-09 Attendance Area in the Relevant Grades						
	Attending Enrollment	Net Adjust from Res.	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	1-Yr. Gain	4-Yr. Gain
Park	436	-26	462	489	485	493	524	27	62
Baywood	529	-104	633	652	676	680	702	19	69
Sunnybrae	468	-134	602	628	614	627	643	26	41
Highlands***	451	-74	525	544	572	587	609	19	84
Meadow Heights	313	48	265	286	307	322	335	21	70
Beresford	238	-101	339	343	360	370	375	4	36
Laurel	417	-46	463	476	487	506	511	13	48
George Hall	433	-38	471	483	502	530	525	12	54
Horrall	437	-371	808	816	829	840	856	8	48
Parkside	420	24	396	405	418	425	434	9	36
Audubon	611	-105	716	741	778	801	825	25	109
Foster City	780	-175	955	1,012	1,044	1,045	1,075	57	120
Brewer Island****	638	242	396	412	432	448	466	16	70
Unassigned (K-5)*****	0	-18	18	19	19	20	20	1	2
College Park	265	265	NA due to this school not having a specified attendance area						
Fiesta Gardens	447	447	NA due to this school not having a specified attendance area						
N. Shoreview (K-5)	287	287	NA due to this school not having a specified attendance area						
Borel	937	-20	957	941	961	993	1,003	-16	46
Abbot***	752	105	647	639	667	662	700	-8	53
Bayside*****	507	-98	605	584	599	627	644	-21	39
Bowditch	938	28	910	918	916	983	991	8	81
Unassigned (6-8)*****	0	-7	7	7	7	6	8	0	1
N. Shoreview (6th)	24	24	NA due to this school not having a specified attendance area						
Other*****	0	-153	153	156	153	156	158	3	5

* Resident populations are those students listed at addresses known to be in each attendance area. ("NA" means non-applicable.)

** See Appendix A1(a) and A2(a) tables for current breakdown by grade.

*** Highlands and Abbott resident totals include current and projected SMFC-enrolled students from the "Belmont Triangle".

**** The resident Brewer Island figures exclude students from the Foster City and Audubon areas (from which there is the option to attend Brewer Island).

***** Students from the homeless shelter on Villa Terrace (by the railroad tracks) do not have set assigned schools.

***** Bayside's net adjustment loss may become more significant due to North Shoreview's enrollment including 7th grade next year and 8th grade as well in 2010 and thereafter.

***** "Other" covers incoming inter-district students (except for the "Belmont Triangle", which is treated as part of the district) and a few students listed at unlocatable addresses. (The "Other" amount rises due to the current distribution through the grades, with larger totals in the lower grades that graduate into the upper grades.)

Note: Projections contain hidden fractions, so amounts shown here may not exactly match those in other tables.

resident (K-5) jumps occurring in the Foster City, Audubon and Brewer Island areas, at +120, +109 and +70, respectively. That is almost 300 additional resident students for those three nearby schools.³

The middle schools also all have large projected resident gains in four years, but none of that occurs in 2009. Partly due to the slightly larger student totals now in eighth than in fifth, three of the middle school regions are forecast to have between eight and 21 fewer students (in 6-8) next year and the fourth (Bowditch) adds only eight students. These are nominal short-term shifts. The consequential changes are instead the subsequent growth to 2012, with the Bowditch area expected to add the most students, at +81, but the other regions also having meaningful gains of between +39 and +53.

There is one caveat, however, for Bayside: although the resident total drops by only 21 next year and adds a net of 39 in four years, the gradual conversion of the North Shoreview program from K-5 (last year) to K-8 (starting in 2010) could translate into notably lower Bayside enrollments. This could result in Bayside having an enrollment below 500, and possibly becoming the only school with significant surplus capacity, at a time when Borel and Bowditch could have twice as many enrolled students.

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 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 areas that have a mix of housing types and/or values. This information is presented in summary in Tables 3 and 4, with additional details in Appendix B1.⁴

Understanding the Data in Table 3

The Table 3 figures (see pages 9-10) are for the resident totals of district-enrolled students in October of the last three years (2005 to 2008) coming from housing that already existed in 2002. 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 and 6-8, as well as in K-8) so that we can easily show both (1) how the populations have changed as those students graduated upward by three grades in three years and (2) the general age distribution of the students. Existing "Relatively Affordable" SFD homes, for instance, had 325 students in K-2 in 2005 and 322 students in grades 3-5 this year, which was a net loss of three students in that population as it graduated forward by three

³ Those readers wanting to see a comparison between the attending and resident amounts for the students in 2008 and 2009 will find that information in Appendix A. This includes both the actual amounts in October 2008 and what the enrollments could be next October if the district allows the current levels of intra- and inter-district attendance to continue at each school (but with those adjustments advanced by one grade and fine-tuned as necessary to match the overall forecast). These are simply theoretical numbers that have been provided to help the District in determining what changes to those levels may be warranted. The actual levels that will be permitted in 2009 will be driven by capacity constraints, especially for class size reduction, and other district decisions, such as for staffing.

⁴ We have again used October 1, 2002, as the cutoff date between areas of "existing" and more recently built units to provide some consistency in the yearly student counts presented in each report. The students in established homes from areas that also have several recently built units are thus excluded from these "existing" figures, but we have periodically revised the areas to limit such exclusions (and thereby slightly revising the historic numbers as well). The average family income levels (shown in these tables) are interpolated from the approximate dwelling values, with those value levels assigned based on a standardized but nonetheless subjective EPC evaluation of the dominant housing situation in each area.

grades. This is shown as “-3” in the table (see lowest row in top section of page 9). We also show how the K-2 group itself has changed during that time, which was a net gain of two students due to a rise from 325 to 327. That shift in K-2 is “boxed” because it is an important indication of whether the families of the students are getting older, with declining kindergartens likely, or are instead becoming younger (through turnover), thereby generating potential kindergarten growth.

Key Findings in the Data in Table 3

There are two subjects of note in these existing housing trends: (1) how the student population gains were concentrated more in the type of dwelling than in the general value level and (2) that the rise in the lowest grades occurred virtually across-the-board. We deal with these two findings separately in the following paragraphs.

While many of our clients had greater recent student gains from ATT residences than SFD homes, few had the degree of difference that has occurred in the SMFC. Your rates of change in existing SFD housing, for the three value levels shown in Table 3, were between -2% and +2% since 2005 (see far right column on page 9). Those modest changes essentially offset in the total from established SFD dwellings, for a net three-year difference of just two students. Existing ATT units, by contrast, have between 12% and 15% more students for the categories shown, for a total of 427 additional students. These ATT dwellings were thus virtually the sole source of the total enrollment increase since 2005.⁵

A somewhat different finding of more diverse growth occurs, however, when the data is reviewed by the grade groupings. Every housing category shown in Table 3 other than “Most Affordable” ATT had disproportionate gains in K-2. There was growth in those grades even from the detached homes with fewer students overall. The “Modest & Moderate” SFD residences, for example, added 33 students in K-2 while simultaneously losing 51 in K-8. And the “Middle & Upper Income” classification has 91 more in the lowest grades, which is greater than the overall rise by 57. As we noted in the last report, this shift indicates that a swing toward younger families is occurring in these detached dwellings. The continuing families had, on average, matured past childbearing age. Their school-age offspring were concentrated in grades 6-8 just three years ago. The graduation of those larger totals in 6-8 is what lowered, and in some cases more than offset, the gains in K-8 since 2005. The new families, by contrast, have far more children in K-2 (and presumably many under age five as well). With more students now in K-2 than 6-8 in these SFD categories, which is the reverse of three years ago, future student growth becomes likely.

The relative increase in young families is also evident in the “Intermediate” and “Upscale” ATT units. Over 60% of the student growth occurred in K-2, which represents only one-third of the grades. The most extreme jump occurred in the “Intermediate” category, where the K-2 counts had consistently been in the low 600s but soared to 736 this year (or to more than 100 above any recent total). While this scale of ATT growth is improbable to continue (as is discussed below), having such a severe distributional tilt in the lowest grades strongly suggests further K-8 gains in the immediate future, as the current K-2 students graduate upward and the pending K-2 counts presumably are either stable or rising (for several years to come).

⁵ Small gains also came from new housing and inter-district attendance, as is shown on the second page of Table 3. The net gain of just two K-8 students in existing SFD homes comes from the combination of the -8, -51 and +57 shown in the table.

Table 3: Resident Student Population Trends in Existing Dwellings by General Housing Value*

Housing Type**/ Data Subject***	Oct. of	Resident District-Enrolled Students				% Change in K-8
		K-2	3-5	6-8	K-8	
SFD: Relatively Affordable	2005	325	331	326	982	
	2006	342	316	327	985	
	2007	345	321	328	994	
	2008	327	322	325	974	
3-Year Change Within Group:		2			-8	-1%
3-Year Change into Next Group:			-3	-6		
SFD: Modest & Moderate Income	2005	749	724	806	2,279	
	2006	774	702	810	2,286	
	2007	746	721	779	2,246	
	2008	782	728	718	2,228	
3-Year Change Within Group:		33			-51	-2%
3-Year Change into Next Group:			-21	-6		
SFD: Middle & Upper Income	2005	834	830	898	2,562	
	2006	841	818	910	2,569	
	2007	890	820	888	2,598	
	2008	925	853	841	2,619	
3-Year Change Within Group:		91			57	2%
3-Year Change into Next Group:			19	11		
ATT: Most Affordable	2005	260	206	188	654	
	2006	248	195	193	636	
	2007	263	219	197	679	
	2008	278	250	209	737	
3-Year Change Within Group:		18			83	13%
3-Year Change into Next Group:			-10	3		
ATT: Intermediate	2005	610	555	465	1,630	
	2006	633	571	501	1,705	
	2007	630	548	523	1,701	
	2008	736	561	521	1,818	
3-Year Change Within Group:		126			188	12%
3-Year Change into Next Group:			-49	-34		
ATT: Upscale	2005	359	314	334	1,007	
	2006	394	319	311	1,024	
	2007	420	329	313	1,062	
	2008	451	382	330	1,163	
3-Year Change Within Group:		92			156	15%
3-Year Change into Next Group:			23	16		

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

Table 3: Resident Student Population Trends in Existing Dwellings by General Housing Value*

Housing Type**/ Data Subject***	Oct. of	Resident District-Enrolled Students				% Change in K-8
		K-2	3-5	6-8	K-8	
Combined Affordable-to-Moderate SFD & Most Affordable-to-Intermediate ATT (includes some areas with a mix of housing types &/or values within this value range)	2005	2,119	1,962	1,966	6,047	
	2006	2,175	1,923	1,986	6,084	
	2007	2,171	1,962	1,972	6,105	
	2008	2,317	2,018	1,908	6,243	
3-Year Change Within Group:		198			196	3%
3-Year Change into Next Group:			-101	-54		
Combined Middle-to-Upper Income SFD & Upscale ATT (includes some areas with a mix of housing types &/or values within this value range)	2005	1,194	1,147	1,233	3,574	
	2006	1,237	1,139	1,222	3,598	
	2007	1,313	1,152	1,203	3,668	
	2008	1,379	1,239	1,174	3,792	
3-Year Change Within Group:		185			218	6%
3-Year Change into Next Group:			45	27		
Total for Areas with Virtually No New Housing added since Sept. 2002	2005	3,313	3,109	3,199	9,621	
	2006	3,412	3,062	3,208	9,682	
	2007	3,484	3,114	3,175	9,773	
	2008	3,696	3,257	3,082	10,035	
3-Year Change Within Group:		383			414	4%
3-Year Change into Next Group:			-56	-27		
Total for Areas with Consequential New Housing added since Sept. 2002 (includes some areas that also contain older residences &/or demolished units)****	2005	45	45	44	134	
	2006	37	44	41	122	
	2007	45	40	41	126	
	2008	56	40	44	140	
3-Year Change Within Group:		11			6	4%
3-Year Change into Next Group:			-5	-1		
All Other (incoming inter-district students & a few students at unlocatable addresses)	2005	52	61	37	150	
	2006	68	50	47	165	
	2007	76	51	35	162	
	2008	67	54	32	153	
3-Year Change Within Group:		15			3	2%
3-Year Change into Next Group:			2	-29		

* Price ranges are subjective EPC evaluations of the dominant residential type in each of the planning areas with virtually no new housing units first occupied since September 30, 2002.

** SFD = single family detached; Attached = condominiums, townhouses, duplexes 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, and K-8 to the prior K-8.

**** Most of the student increase in this group occurred between 2002 and 2004 (when the majority of these new housing units were built).

Table 3, page 2 of 2

Average Student Grade-to-Grade 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" or "persistence 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 (explained below) are shown in Table 4 on page 12, with additional data provided in Appendix B1 (including the underlying student counts and grade-to-grade rates for both three-year and alternative weighted four-year averages). These rates are then evaluated for their likelihood to continue, by degree, through the forecast period.

Understanding the Data in Table 4 and the related Appendix B1

Small net gains or losses of plus or minus 3% (i.e. between 1.03 and 0.97) in any of the individual grade-to-grade rates shown in Appendix B1 are not a key factor by themselves. The cumulative impact over several grades is more important, and is a good indication of the net effect that families moving in and out of the district are having on enrollment. This cumulative net adjustment, from the first to eighth grades, is shown in Table 4, both over the last three years ("This Study") and for the comparable periods in recent studies.⁶ The population from established "Relatively Affordable" SFD homes, for example, had recent advancement rates through the grades that, if they continue, would result in 92 eighth graders being enrolled seven years hence for every 100 first graders enrolled today. This is shown as "0.92" (i.e., an 8% reduction) in the top "box" in the table. The calculation in our last study (from 2004 to 2007) was also 0.92, so the trends were consistent between those overlapping periods. The earlier calculations, however, as well as our "normal range" findings from other districts, have lower cumulative rates, so the recent rates in this category are at the upper end of what is likely to occur in the future. We have "boxed" in the table the rates that are of particular note in this regard.

These rates are simply a different way to analyze the trends in existing housing compared to the data in Table 3. They can either validate those findings or suggest a more muddled situation.

Key Findings in the Data in Table 4

The previously noted student trend differences between SFD and ATT homes also show in this data. The latest cumulative rates in the SFD categories are both (1) similar to last year's calculations and (2) essentially within the "normal ranges" identified elsewhere. (These "normal ranges" cover our recent findings in over 80% of our client districts.) The only minor exception is from the least expensive SFD homes, where the recent rates slightly exceed the normal range. All of these SFD rates can continue.

⁶ We exclude the rate entering first grade from this cumulative rate calculation because that can include the influences of students coming out of private kindergarten programs. While the latter is also an important factor in the forecast, it is not part of the evaluation of the turnover impacts occurring in established residences. The cumulative rates for some of the "four prior studies" are for "existing housing" using earlier (late 1990s) cutoff dates.

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

Housing Category**	Current Resident District-Enrolled Students	Cumulative Calculation from 1st to 8th Grades for Average Grade-to-Grade Advancement Rates over Preceding Three-Year Period***			
		This Study	Last Study	Four Prior Studies	Normal Range****
SFD: Relatively Affordable	974	0.92	0.92	0.81-0.91	0.70-0.90
SFD: Modest Income	1,372	0.93	0.93	0.95-1.04	0.80-1.10
SFD: Moderate Income	856	1.03	1.09	0.91-1.02	0.80-1.10
SFD: Middle and Upper Income	2,619	1.06	1.05	0.94-1.11	0.90 -1.30
All SFD Categories	5,821	0.99	1.00	0.93-1.01	NA
ATT: Most Affordable	737	0.96	0.81	0.54-0.65	0.50-0.75
ATT: Intermediate	1,818	0.89	0.89	0.72-0.89	0.65-0.85
ATT: Upscale/ High Amenity	1,163	1.04	0.92	0.93-1.03	0.80-1.10
All Attached Categories	3,718	0.94	0.88	0.73-0.85	NA
Combined Most Affordable to Moderate Income (all types)	6,243	0.92	0.91	0.81-0.88	NA
Combined Middle Income and above	3,792	1.05	1.01	0.94-1.05	NA

* Relative price ranges (and interpolated incomes) are based on standardized but nonetheless subjective EPC evaluation of the dominant housing category in each planning area. Existing housing figures come from planning areas with virtually no net additional housing units added since September 2002.

** "SFD" = single family detached homes; "ATT" = attached, for condo, townhouse, apartment & plex units; categories are subjective assignments by EPC of the dominant res. situation in each planning area

*** These cumulative rates are the cumulative impact from the first to eighth grades of the individual grade-to-grade net "advancement rates" (a.k.a. "cohort survival" or "persistence" rates) averaged over the relevant three-year periods. For example, "ATT: Most Affordable" units, in aggregate, had net average grade-to-grade advancement rates between Oct. 2005 and Oct. 2008 ("This Study") that combine into a 0.96 cumulative rate. This means that, if these rates continue, there eventually would be 96% as many eighth graders from these same housing units as there had been first graders seven years earlier. The rate of change between kindergarten and first grade is excluded from these cumulative rates because that is often due more to impacts of students coming out of private kindergarten programs than from housing turnover. While those private kindergarten programs are an important forecast component, that is a separate factor from the main purpose of these cumulative rates (i.e., identifying turnover impacts).

**** The "Normal Range" is the recent vicinity that over 80% of our client districts are within for the groups listed. Some districts have cumulative rates well outside these ranges. ("NA" = not applicable)

Note: see Appendix B1 for additional information, including the individual grade-to-grade rates

Some of the ATT classifications, by contrast, either had significant cumulative rate increases and/or those latest rates are exceptionally high compared to the normal ranges elsewhere. Foremost of these divergences is the latest rate in the "Most Affordable" ATT category, which jumped from 0.81 a year ago to 0.96 in this update. That is a huge increase, especially since two of the three year-to-year comparisons overlap in the calculations (i.e., from 2005 to 2006 and 2006 to 2007). Earlier cumulative rates from the same "Most Affordable" attached units in the SMFC were even lower, in the range of 0.54 to 0.65, which is a more common finding. We therefore are confident that the latest trends in this category cannot be maintained much longer. This student population will continue to grow, but not to the degree of the latest cumulative rate.⁷

Less certain is whether the other ATT rates will be ongoing. The Intermediate ATT category, which represents a much larger portion of the district's students (i.e., 18%, vs. just 7% in "Most Affordable"), has maintained a 0.88 to 0.89 cumulative rate over the last three studies. That is remarkably stable for a housing group that is overwhelmingly rental units. Although above the normal cumulative rate range, having such stability makes continuing the underlying grade-to-grade rates appropriate in the forecast. If those rates shift in the future, however, then reductions are far more likely than increases (based on the normal range for this category).⁸

The existing "Upscale/ High Amenity" ATT units, which generally include individual garages, have had significant cumulative rate volatility, but that rate has nonetheless stayed within the normal range. The latest calculation of 1.04 is the highest that we have identified in this category in the SMFC. The figure a year ago from these units was much lower, at 0.92. We were not surprised, however, by this increase. These are the largest ATT units, with multiple bedrooms, and are located in some of the "more desirable" parts of the community. They thus are becoming increasingly attractive for families who cannot afford most of the detached homes in the same vicinities. We have continued the latest underlying grade-to-grade rates in the projections accordingly.

Comparison of Local Birth Counts to Corresponding Kindergarten Populations

The births-to-kindergarten findings continue to be the most critical factor in the projected growth for your district. The local birth counts have increased significantly in recent years. That birth data has been misleading in some other districts, in terms of the corresponding (five years later) kindergarten populations, but the suggested impacts have been correct for the SMFC. The correlation between births in 1999 and 2002 and the resident, district-enrolled kindergartners in 2004 through 2007 was unusually consistent, at within 1% of 67% for each of those four correlative periods (see far right column of Table 5 on page 14). As the number of local births steadily rose during that earlier (1999 to 2002) period, the corresponding kindergartens similarly increased in recent years. This shows that the subsequent birth counts are a strong indicator of the approximate pending kindergarten totals as well.

⁷ The reason that the grade-to-grade and cumulative rates are often well below 100% (1.00) from the less expensive attached housing is that most of those units are relatively small and basic, which makes them especially suitable for young families. As those families mature, some will increase their income level sufficient to move on to the larger residences (ATT or SFD) that are more desirable for older children. They are then replaced in the ATT units that they moved out of by, on average, younger families. This translates into an enrollment distribution from such housing that is commonly concentrated in the lower grades, with advancement rates below 1.00. The more affordable SFD residences also have this tendency, but to a lesser degree. Higher priced homes, on the other hand, often have more middle-aged families moving in, with students that are already of school age. This creates cumulative rates in expensive dwellings that are often well above 1.00. The one caveat to all of this, however, is that our normal ranges rose notably in recent years from the more basic ATT and SFD dwellings, so the SMFC trends are somewhat in-sync in that regard.

⁸ We did not fully maintain the underlying grade-to-grade rates for this category in last year's projections (when there had not been as many years of trend continuity), so the result of doing so now is an increase in the expected students in these units.

Table 5: Comparison of Annual Number of Local Births to Corresponding Kindergarten Enrollments Five Years Later

Birth Year and School Enrollment Date	Total Number of Births in Zip Code Regions 94401-94404*	Total SMFC-Attending Kindergarten Population from inside the District Region**	Ratio of SMFC-Attending Resident Kindergarten Population to Births
1997 Births and Oct. 2002 Kindergarten Students (FYI only)	1,701	1,091	64%
1998 Births and Oct. 2003 Kindergarten Students (FYI only)	1,682	1,075	64%
1999 Births and Oct. 2004 Kindergarten Students (FYI only)	1,671	1,138	68%
2000 Births and Oct. 2005 Kindergarten Students	1,756	1,165	66%
2001 Births and Oct. 2006 Kindergarten Students	1,765	1,174	67%
2002 Births and Oct. 2007 Kindergarten Students	1,822	1,229	67%
2003 Births and Oct. 2008 Kindergarten Students (Current)	1,891	1,351	71%
Average Relevant to Kindergarten in last Four School Years			68%

	<i>note how much all of below are greater than any of above</i>	Potential Total District Region Kindergarten Population at 4-Year Ratio**	Potential Total District Region Kindergarten Population at Current Ratio**
2004 Births and Potential Oct. 2009 Kindergarten Students	1,961	1,332	1,401
2005 Births and Potential Oct. 2010 Kindergarten Students	1,918	1,303	1,370
2006 Births and Potential Oct. 2011 Kindergarten Students	1,896	1,288	1,355
2007 Births and Potential Oct. 2012 Kindergarten Students	1,967	1,336	1,405

* These zip code areas include small sections of the Belmont-Redwood Shores School District (e.g., Laurie Meadows).
 ** "District Region" includes "Belmont Triangle" but excludes all other incoming inter-district students. The latter have averaged 20 kindergartners over the last four years, so the resident totals are generally about 20 below the corresponding enrollment totals. For next year's kindergarten enrollment, for example, the potential numbers are in the range of around 1,352 to 1,421.

Note: These figures are one of several factors in the kindergarten projections. Enrollment trends by location and new housing are also contributing factors to the forecast numbers.

Sources: Birth totals from California Department of Health Statistics and Kindergarten amounts from EPC using SMFC records

There was a surprise, however, in this year's kindergarten class. The total of 1,822 births in 2002 was the first time in ages that the local birth count had exceeded 1,800, and that was followed by an even higher 1,891 births in 2003. Such a dramatic increase of 69 more births than in the prior year, and far more than that from any other recent year, created a concern for our last forecast study. Five years is a long correlative window for such a large bubble to be maintained. We thus were uncertain if those 69 additional births would translate into another 46ish kindergartners (i.e., 67% of 69), so we stayed on the conservative side in projecting a rise by 24 for 2008. What instead happened was a significant 122-student increase to this year's resident total of 1,351 kindergartners. That is 71% of the births from five years earlier. So not only are the birth counts rising, but the district is also receiving an increasing percentage of those births (i.e., smaller ratios are evidently leaving the district region, in net, during the five-year interval⁹).

That same birth data shows even higher amounts relevant to the next four kindergarten populations. The births between 2004 and 2007 are all over 1,890, with the count in 2004 at 1,961 (or 70 above the total relevant to the current kindergarten). Kindergarten populations above 1,300, and potentially near 1,400 (see bottom right corner of the table), thus could be the norm for the next several years. That compares to resident totals of less than 1,100 kindergartners only a few years ago.

Underlying Factors to the Projections: Projected Impacts of New Housing

New dwellings impact the 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 are usually 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.

We updated the SGRs using extensive samples of recently built homes within the district in our last "full study" (see report dated February 2006) and those SGRs have been applied in this update as well. Those SGRs, for the first years of occupation, are: 0.18 from new SFD residences, 0.08 from regular ATT housing developments and 0.57 from complexes with a majority of "below market rate" (BMR) units.¹⁰ All of these SGRs are expected to rise by the fifth year of occupation.

⁹ Some questioned whether this could also be due to a drop in families choosing private schools, especially since this year's growth in kindergarten occurred throughout much of San Mateo County, Santa Clara County and the bayside part of Alameda County. We checked the attendance at four private programs in San Mateo County, however, as a sample, and those are all still essentially full. (The sample was from St. Gregory's in San Mateo, Our Lady of Angels in Burlingame, Belmont Oaks Academy in Belmont and St. Joseph's in Menlo Park, within which there had been little enrollment change in recent years.)

¹⁰ The BMR figure is for developments, or particular sections of developments, where at least 50% of the units are offered at below-market rates (a.k.a. subsidized). The "regular" SGRs can also include small percentages of BMR units.

Projected New Housing

The updated new housing projections are again site-specific expectations based on EPC fieldwork and information from planners with the Cities of San Mateo and Foster City.¹¹ A summary of these projected units, by year and type, is provided in Table 6 on page 17. The expectations for 2009 (i.e., from October 2008 to October 2009) and 2010 are just 25 and 55 “first occupied” units, respectively. This is partly due to the current economic situation. The most significant pending development, in terms of likely enrollment impact, is the 68-unit BMR project planned on El Camino Real just north of the Borders bookstore. That should get started in 2009, with half of the units forecast to be occupied by the fall of 2010 and the balance shortly thereafter. The “Verona Ridge” development, with 34 SFD homes off of Campus Drive near Highway 92, also could be completed during that time.

More significant activity could begin in 2010, with first occupations in 2011. This includes the start of over 300 ATT units proposed for five projects north of downtown San Mateo. The three largest new developments planned in the district, namely (1) around the current Kmart, (2) the rest of the Bay Meadows redevelopment and (3) on the Pilgrim-Triton redevelopment area in Foster City, all could be underway in 2010 or 2011 and completed by 2018. The respective additional housing unit totals of those developments should be around 600, 1,050 and (another) 600. These will be ATT dwellings.

The aggregate impact of this projected new housing could be 273 SMFC-enrolled students in 2018.

Concluding Commentary

While we discussed the probability for a decline in births in the next few years, due to the economic downturn, this reduction is not a given for all parts of the district. People are more aware than ever before, thanks to information that is available on the Internet, of where the “better schools” are. Many of the SMFC’s schools are acclaimed and they all have improving situations. So although birth counts should decline in many Bay Area locations, families will focus on living in the neighborhoods with access to those schools. The result could be attendance areas where the birth totals either remain stable or even continue rising, with corresponding impacts on the subsequent enrollments.

Sincerely,

Thomas R. Williams, Principal Demographer for Enrollment Projection Consultants

¹¹ Appreciation for their insights on pending and potential developments is again due to planners Stephen Scott for the City of San Mateo and Leslie Carmichael for the City of Foster City. All final decisions on the projected timing of the future developments, however, were made by EPC.

Table 6: Summary of Projected New Housing

Type*	Projected Additional New Housing Units in 12 Months to Oct. 1 of:										Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
SFD	10	11	15	4	10	10	5	5	5	5	80
BMR	0	34	34	10	10	10	10	12	20	20	160
ATT	15	10	301	336	330	330	335	333	325	325	2,640
all	25	55	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	2,880

* SFD = single family detached; BMR = developments with a majority below-market-rate units;
 ATT = attached (townhouses, condos, apartments and duplexes in mainly market-rate tracts)

Note: The average student generation rates (SGRs) of the above housing types were calculated from recently built samples obtained in our 2005-06 study. Those calculations have been applied in this study as well. They are 0.18, 0.08 and 0.57 per new SFD, ATT and BMR unit, respectively.

Appendix A1a
Actual October 1, 2008, Physical-Resident Populations versus Attending Enrollments for Elementary Schools

School	Enrollment Category	Actual Students by Grade (including SDC)						Total
		K	1	2	3	4	5	
Park	Attendance*	111	66	67	75	71	46	436
	Resident Pop. excl. NC part	90	59	50	65	78	52	394
	Resident Population in NC part	16	8	13	16	9	6	68
	Net Difference (A-R)	5	-1	4	-6	-16	-12	-26
Baywood	Attendance*	107	93	89	91	69	80	529
	Resident Pop. excl. NC part	105	77	85	78	63	83	491
	Resident Population in NC part	27	26	15	33	21	20	142
	Net Difference (A-R)	-25	-10	-11	-20	-15	-23	-104
Sunnybrae	Attendance*	81	82	81	80	86	58	468
	Resident Pop. excl. NC part	96	93	90	78	118	81	556
	Resident Population in NC part	9	11	8	11	3	4	46
	Net Difference (A-R)	-24	-22	-17	-9	-35	-27	-134
Highlands	Attendance*	90	91	67	73	61	69	451
	Resident Pop. excl. NC part	79	75	56	57	49	57	373
	Resident Population in NC part	24	27	28	27	21	25	152
	Net Difference (A-R)	-13	-11	-17	-11	-9	-13	-74
Meadow Heights	Attendance*	60	51	53	50	53	46	313
	Resident Pop. excl. NC part	41	31	28	22	24	19	165
	Resident Population in NC part	21	19	15	18	13	14	100
	Net Difference (A-R)	-2	1	10	10	16	13	48
Beresford	Attendance*	41	40	38	40	33	46	238
	Resident Pop. excl. NC part	37	35	40	27	25	28	192
	Resident Population in NC part	35	23	19	23	20	27	147
	Net Difference (A-R)	-31	-18	-21	-10	-12	-9	-101
Laurel	Attendance*	80	84	80	49	63	61	417
	Resident Pop. excl. NC part	62	69	63	49	60	58	361
	Resident Population in NC part	20	17	22	14	18	11	102
	Net Difference (A-R)	-2	-2	-5	-14	-15	-8	-46
George Hall	Attendance*	82	73	77	66	72	63	433
	Resident Population	73	87	93	70	79	69	471
	Net Difference (A-R)	9	-14	-16	-4	-7	-6	-38
Horrall	Attendance*	67	83	85	71	71	60	437
	Resident Pop. excl. NC part	106	125	123	118	108	113	693
	Resident Population in NC part	26	22	18	16	18	15	115
	Net Difference (A-R)	-65	-64	-56	-63	-55	-68	-371
Parkside	Attendance*	69	83	66	69	62	71	420
	Resident Population	80	68	64	65	59	60	396
	Net Difference (A-R)	-11	15	2	4	3	11	24
Audubon	Attendance*	119	114	100	112	76	90	611
	Resident Population	138	129	116	114	99	120	716
	Net Difference (A-R)	-19	-15	-16	-2	-23	-30	-105
Foster City	Attendance*	158	128	129	139	117	109	780
	Resident Population	184	152	149	177	154	139	955
	Net Difference (A-R)	-26	-24	-20	-38	-37	-30	-175
Brewer Island	Attendance*	119	110	98	90	111	110	638
	Resident Population	77	89	58	57	54	61	396
	Net Difference (A-R)	42	21	40	33	57	49	242

Appendix A1a, Page 1 of 2, with footnotes at the bottom of the next page

Appendix A1a
Actual October 1, 2008, Physical-Resident Populations versus Attending Enrollments for Elementary Schools

School	Enrollment Category	Actual Students by Grade (including SDC)						Total
		K	1	2	3	4	5	
Unassigned (Homeless Shelter)	Attendance (none; no school)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Resident Population	3	4	4	2	3	2	18
	Net Difference (A-R)	-3	-4	-4	-2	-3	-2	-18
College Park	Attendance*	46	38	27	27	62	65	265
	Percent of Total Attendance	3.4%	3.0%	2.3%	2.3%	5.6%	6.0%	3.7%
Fiesta Gardens	Attendance*	80	80	77	77	68	65	447
	Percent of Total Attendance	5.9%	6.3%	6.5%	6.6%	6.1%	6.0%	6.2%
North Shoreview (K-5)	Attendance*	56	55	48	50	41	37	287
	Percent of Total Attendance	4.1%	4.3%	4.1%	4.3%	3.7%	3.4%	4.0%
Total	Attendance*	1,366	1,271	1,182	1,159	1,116	1,076	7,170
	Resident Pop. excl. NC part	1,171	1,093	1,019	979	973	942	6,177
	Resident Population in NC part	178	153	138	158	123	122	872
	Net Difference (A-R)**	17	25	25	22	20	12	121

* attendance figures on October 1, 2008, according to the student database provided by SMFCSD to EPC

** total net K-5 difference includes 114 incoming inter-district students (outgoing not calculated) and seven students listed at unlocatable addresses.

Note: "NC" is an abbreviation for the North Central region (as defined by the San Mateo - Foster City School District)

Appendix A1a, Page 2 of 2

Appendix A1b
Projected Resident Populations and Potential Attending Enrollments on October 1, 2009, for Elementary Schools

School	Enrollment Category	Projected Students by Grade (including SDC)						Total
		K	1	2	3	4	5	
Park	Resident Population	92	106	64	62	80	85	489
	Estimated Net Adjustment*	5	5	-1	4	-6	-16	-9
	Potential Attendance*	97	111	63	66	74	69	480
Baywood	Resident Population	123	132	102	100	110	85	652
	Estimated Net Adjustment*	-25	-25	-10	-11	-20	-15	-106
	Potential Attendance*	98	107	92	89	90	70	546
Sunnybrae	Resident Population	122	103	101	96	87	119	628
	Estimated Net Adjustment*	-24	-24	-22	-17	-9	-35	-131
	Potential Attendance*	98	79	79	79	78	84	497
Highlands	Resident Population	102	105	100	83	84	70	544
	Estimated Net Adjustment*	-13	-13	-11	-17	-11	-9	-74
	Potential Attendance*	89	92	89	66	73	61	470
Meadow Heights	Resident Population	53	63	49	43	40	38	286
	Estimated Net Adjustment*	-2	-2	1	10	10	16	33
	Potential Attendance*	51	61	50	53	50	54	319
Beresford	Resident Population	66	71	55	58	49	44	343
	Estimated Net Adjustment*	-31	-31	-18	-21	-10	-12	-123
	Potential Attendance*	35	40	37	37	39	32	220
Laurel	Resident Population	87	82	83	84	63	77	476
	Estimated Net Adjustment*	-2	-2	-2	-5	-14	-15	-40
	Potential Attendance*	85	80	81	79	49	62	436
George Hall	Resident Population	88	73	85	91	68	78	483
	Estimated Net Adjustment*	9	8	-13	-16	-4	-7	-23
	Potential Attendance*	97	81	72	75	64	71	460
Horrall	Resident Population	149	134	141	138	129	125	816
	Estimated Net Adjustment*	-65	-65	-64	-56	-62	-55	-367
	Potential Attendance*	84	69	77	82	67	70	449
Parkside	Resident Population	73	79	69	63	63	58	405
	Estimated Net Adjustment*	-11	-11	15	2	4	3	2
	Potential Attendance*	62	68	84	65	67	61	407
Audubon	Resident Population	143	141	126	116	115	100	741
	Estimated Net Adjustment**	-19	-19	-15	-16	-2	-23	-94
	Potential Attendance**	124	122	111	100	113	77	647
Foster City	Resident Population	190	189	150	150	177	156	1,012
	Estimated Net Adjustment**	-27	-26	-24	-20	-38	-37	-172
	Potential Attendance**	163	163	126	130	139	119	840
Brewer Island	Resident Population	79	78	87	57	57	54	412
	Estimated Net Adjustment*	42	42	21	40	33	57	235
	Potential Attendance*	121	120	108	97	90	111	647
Unassigned (Homeless S.)	Resident Population	4	3	3	4	2	3	19
	Estimated Net Adjustment*	-4	-3	-3	-4	-2	-3	-19
College Park	Potential Attend. (rolled % basis)	47	46	39	28	27	61	248
Fiesta Gardens	Potential Attend. (rolled % basis)	81	81	78	76	76	68	460
N. Shoreview	Potential Attend. (rolled % basis)	57	56	54	47	49	41	304
Total	Resident Population	1,371	1,369	1,215	1,146	1,124	1,092	7,306
	Projected Adjustment***	19	17	25	24	21	19	125
	Projected Total Enrollment	1,390	1,376	1,239	1,169	1,145	1,112	7,431

* net adjustment and potential attendance amounts if current intra- and inter-district attendance patterns can continue
 ** net adjustment and potential attendance amounts, with assumed overflows from Foster City to Audubon due to CSR
 *** total projected K-5 adjustment covers incoming inter-district enrollment & students listed at unlocatable addresses
 Note: projections are actually hidden fractions, so by-grade amounts shown may not exactly sum to totals shown

Appendix A2a
Actual October 1, 2008, Physical-Resident Populations versus Attending Enrollments
for Middle Schools

School	Enrollment Category	Actual Students by Grade (incl. SDC)				6-8 Total
		5	6	7	8	
Borel	Attendance*		294	321	322	937
	Resident Population	312	313	322	322	957
	Net Difference (A-R)		-19	-1	0	-20
Abbott	Attendance*		253	251	248	752
	Resident Population	219	222	202	223	647
	Net Difference (A-R)		31	49	25	105
Bayside	Attendance*		158	158	191	507
	Resident Population	211	189	192	224	605
	Net Difference (A-R)		-31	-34	-33	-98
Bowditch	Attendance*		293	314	331	938
	Resident Population	320	287	312	311	910
	Net Difference (A-R)		6	2	20	28
Unassigned (Homeless Shelter)	Attendance (none; no school)		0	0	0	0
	Resident Population	2	2	3	2	7
	Net Difference (A-R)		-2	-3	-2	-7
N. Shoreview	Attendance (no resident area)*		24	0	0	24
Total	Attendance*		1,022	1,044	1,092	3,158
	Resident Population	1,064	1,013	1,031	1,082	3,126
	Net Difference (A-R)**		9	13	10	32

* attendance figures on October 1, 2008, according to database provided by SMFCSD to EPC

** total net 6-8 difference is 29 incoming inter-district students (outgoing amount not calculated) and three students listed at unlocatable addresses.

Appendix A2b
 Projected Physical-Resident Populations and Potential Attending Enrollments
 on October 1, 2009, for Middle Schools

School	Enrollment Category	Projected Students by Grade (incl. SDC)				6-8 Total
		5	6	7	8	
Borel	Resident Population	345	311	312	318	941
	Estimated Net Adjustment*		-19	-17	-1	-37
	Potential Attendance*		292	295	317	904
Abbott	Resident Population	225	218	221	200	639
	Estimated Net Adjustment*		31	31	48	110
	Potential Attendance*		249	252	248	749
Bayside**	Resident Population	209	210	188	186	584
	Estimated Net Adjustment*		-31	-34	-33	-98
	Potential Attendance*		179	154	153	486
Bowditch	Resident Population	310	320	287	311	918
	Estimated Net Adjustment*		6	6	2	14
	Potential Attendance*		326	293	313	932
Unassigned (Homeless Shelter)	Resident Population	3	2	2	3	7
	Estimated Net Adjustment*		-2	-2	-3	-7
N. Shoreview	Potential Attendance		24	24	0	48
Total	Resident Population	1,092	1,061	1,010	1,018	3,089
	Projected Adjustment***		9	8	13	30
	Projected Total Enrollment		1,070	1,018	1,031	3,119

* Net adjustment and potential attendance amounts if current intra- and inter-district attendance patterns can continue (with minor adjustments to match overall forecast).

** Bayside's adjustment in 6th is 25 students lower due to North Shoreview adding 6th grade.

*** total projected 6-8 adjustment includes incoming inter-district enrollment and students listed at unlocatable addresses (extrapolations from October 2008 amounts)

Note: projections contain hidden fractions, so by-grade amounts shown may not exactly sum to totals shown or to figures provided in other tables.

Appendix B1: Detail for Tables 3 and 4 on Resident Student Population Trends in Existing Housing by Dwelling Type and Approximate Price Range*

Housing Type Housing Category	Subject	Oct. of	Data by Grade								Total Stu. & Net 1-8 Change**	Total Change from Prior Year October 2002	
			K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8
Detached (SFD) Housing first moved into before October 2002:													
Relatively Affordable	Resident Students	2002	122	108	125	123	122	117	113	108	109	1,047	
		2003	104	120	108	131	108	123	106	104	101	1,005	-42
		2004	125	97	111	103	125	110	117	119	107	1,014	9
		2005	112	117	96	108	99	124	106	108	112	982	-32
		2006	107	125	110	108	107	101	115	105	107	985	3
		2007	108	112	125	115	98	108	102	122	104	994	9
		2008	108	115	104	111	108	103	113	99	113	974	-20
		3-Year Average Advancement Rate	1.08	0.96	1.02	0.95	1.03	0.99	1.01	0.97		0.92	
	4-Year Weighted Avg. Advancement Rate***	1.04	0.96	0.99	0.95	1.02	0.99	0.98	0.96		0.87		
	Modest Income	Resident Students	2002	151	168	161	164	174	158	195	146	1,474	
2003			152	148	148	162	167	172	173	162	190	1,474	0
2004			174	155	140	153	173	166	190	171	169	1,491	17
2005			159	167	157	143	141	171	164	187	155	1,444	-47
2006			148	152	178	151	137	144	175	161	177	1,423	-21
2007			153	139	152	173	148	133	149	179	166	1,392	-31
2008			178	152	138	149	161	147	134	148	167	1,372	-20
3-Year Average Advancement Rate			0.96	1.02	0.97	0.98	0.95	0.99	1.01	1.00	0.97	0.93	
4-Year Weighted Avg. Advancement Rate***	0.97	1.02	0.98	0.95	0.99	1.01	1.00	0.95		0.90			
Moderate Income	Resident Students	2002	102	87	87	112	96	95	115	113	90	897	
		2003	91	110	87	85	112	90	96	110	115	896	-1
		2004	79	91	97	80	85	107	90	96	112	837	-59
		2005	97	78	91	93	84	92	106	94	100	835	-2
		2006	117	100	79	90	98	82	97	103	97	863	28
		2007	91	113	98	79	95	93	85	96	104	854	-9
		2008	105	93	118	100	81	90	95	79	95	856	2
		3-Year Average Advancement Rate	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.04	0.96	1.04	0.96	1.01	1.03	
	4-Year Weighted Avg. Advancement Rate***	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.04	0.98	1.03	0.98	1.02	1.05		
	Combined Affordable, Modest & Moderate Income	Resident Students	2002	381	346	380	396	382	386	386	416	345	3,418
2003			347	378	343	378	387	385	375	376	406	3,375	-43
2004			378	343	343	336	383	383	397	386	388	3,342	-33
2005			368	362	344	344	324	387	376	389	367	3,261	-81
2006			372	377	367	349	342	327	387	369	381	3,271	10
2007			352	364	375	367	341	334	336	397	374	3,240	-31
2008			389	360	360	360	350	340	342	326	375	3,202	-38
3-Year Average Advancement Rate			1.01	1.00	0.99	0.97	0.99	1.02	0.99	0.98		0.95	
4-Year Weighted Avg. Advancement Rate*	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.97	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.97		0.92			

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Appendix B1: Detail for Tables 3 and 4 on Resident Student Population Trends in Existing Housing by Dwelling Type and Approximate Price Range*

Housing Type Housing Category	Subject	Oct. of	K	Data by Grade								Total Stu. & Net 1-8 Change**	Total Change from Prior Year	October 2002
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Detached (SFD) Housing first moved into before October 2002 (continued):														
Middle Income	Resident Students	2002	138	162	148	146	150	204	166	162	1,412		13	
		2003	157	140	135	167	146	147	164	196	173	1,425	-8	
		2004	123	157	145	138	172	154	160	178	190	1,417	-32	
		2005	162	127	152	142	134	170	153	171	174	1,385	-30	
		2006	147	165	120	147	141	135	169	161	170	1,355	-13	
		2007	140	153	158	124	150	142	145	171	159	1,342	35	
		2008	190	142	156	159	128	150	130	148	174	1,377		-35
		3-Year Average Advancement Rate	1.02	0.97	1.00	1.02	1.00	0.99	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.02		
4-Year Weighted Avg. Advancement Rate***	1.03	0.98	1.00	1.01	1.00	0.99	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.00				
Upper Middle Income and Upper Income	Resident Students	2002	121	126	113	132	140	128	141	166	130	1,197	26	
		2003	125	128	122	118	140	141	127	160	162	1,223	-19	
		2004	117	133	125	129	128	140	134	132	166	1,204	-27	
		2005	130	125	138	124	129	131	148	126	126	1,177	37	
		2006	149	130	130	134	121	140	128	147	135	1,214	42	
		2007	153	149	137	136	142	126	137	129	147	1,256	-14	
		2008	135	150	152	138	133	145	128	136	125	1,242		45
		3-Year Average Advancement Rate	0.99	1.04	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.05	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.10		
4-Year Weighted Avg. Advancement Rate***	1.01	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.01	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.07				
Combined Middle, Upper Middle and Upper Income	Resident Students	2002	259	262	275	280	286	278	345	332	2,609	39		
		2003	282	268	257	285	286	288	291	358	335	2,648	-27	
		2004	240	290	270	267	300	294	294	310	356	2,621	-59	
		2005	292	252	290	266	263	301	301	297	300	2,562	7	
		2006	296	295	250	281	262	275	297	308	305	2,589	29	
		2007	293	302	295	260	292	268	282	300	306	2,598		21
		2008	325	292	308	297	261	295	258	284	299	2,619		10
		3-Year Average Advancement Rate	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.03	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.06		
4-Year Weighted Avg. Advancement Rate*	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.03				
All SFD Categories	Resident Students	2002	640	608	655	676	668	664	731	748	6,027	-4		
		2003	629	646	600	663	673	673	666	732	741	6,023	-60	
		2004	618	633	618	603	683	677	691	696	744	5,963	-140	
		2005	680	614	634	610	587	688	677	686	667	5,823	17	
		2006	668	672	617	630	604	602	684	677	686	5,840	-2	
		2007	645	666	670	627	633	602	618	697	680	5,838		-17
		2008	714	652	668	657	611	635	600	610	674	5,821		-206
		3-Year Average Advancement Rate	1.01	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99		
4-Year Weighted Avg. Advancement Rate*	1.01	1.00	0.99	0.98	1.01	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.98	0.97				

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Appendix B1: Detail for Tables 3 and 4 on Resident Student Population Trends in Existing Housing by Dwelling Type and Approximate Price Range*

Housing Type Housing Category	Subject	Oct. of	Data by Grade										Total Stu. & Net 1-8 Change**	Total Change from Prior Year	October 2002		
			K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
Attached (Condo, Townhouse, Apartment and Duplex) Housing first moved into before October 2002:																	
Most Affordable	Resident Students	2002	81	76	95	78	69	79	58	47							
		2003	84	85	78	80	80	80	78	60							14
		2004	103	83	69	66	70	76	63	62	71						-15
		2005	86	96	78	59	73	74	64	60	64						-9
	2006	81	82	85	69	58	68	67	65	61						-18	
	2007	110	76	78	87	72	60	62	76	59						43	
	2008	102	107	69	86	89	75	67	64	78						58	
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate		0.95	0.92	1.00	1.02	1.00	0.98	1.06	0.98						0.96	
	4-Year Weighted Avg. Advancement Rate***		0.95	0.92	0.98	1.04	1.02	0.96	1.03	1.00						0.95	
Intermediate	Resident Students	2002	177	188	191	173	171	153	177	178	160						
		2003	194	173	185	190	169	174	158	178	171						24
		2004	216	205	178	188	172	155	158	159	155						-6
		2005	206	209	195	182	194	179	155	157	153						44
	2006	216	220	197	176	198	170	164	167	166						75	
	2007	244	206	180	191	195	162	191	166	166						-4	
	2008	280	248	208	175	193	193	172	183	166						117	
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate		1.01	0.92	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.03					0.89	
	4-Year Weighted Avg. Advancement Rate***		1.00	0.94	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.01	0.89					0.93	
Upscale/ High Amenity	Resident Students	2002	126	103	114	103	97	104	108	117	123						
		2003	109	122	100	108	109	98	121	110	110						-8
		2004	114	121	116	97	110	104	104	125	111						15
		2005	127	127	105	113	93	108	99	107	128						5
	2006	133	141	120	106	116	97	108	100	103						17	
	2007	136	141	143	119	100	110	107	112	94						38	
	2008	162	154	135	147	128	107	108	116	106						101	
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate		1.10	0.97	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.04	0.95						1.04	
	4-Year Weighted Avg. Advancement Rate***		1.11	0.95	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.04	0.97						0.99	
All Att. Categories	Resident Students	2002	384	372	381	371	348	326	364	353	330						
		2003	387	380	363	376	358	352	334	366	341						30
		2004	433	409	363	351	352	335	325	346	337						-6
		2005	419	432	378	354	360	361	318	324	345						40
	2006	430	443	402	372	350	363	345	329	331						74	
	2007	490	422	401	397	367	332	360	354	319						77	
	2008	544	509	412	408	410	375	347	363	350						276	
	3-Year Average Advancement Rate		1.03	0.94	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.02	0.99						0.94	
	4-Year Weighted Avg. Advancement Rate*		1.02	0.94	0.99	1.01	1.00	0.99	1.02	0.99						0.95	

Appendix B1, page 3 of 5 (with footnotes at the bottom of the final page)

Appendix B1: Detail for Tables 3 and 4 on Resident Student Population Trends in Existing Housing by Dwelling Type and Approximate Price Range*

Housing Type Housing Category	Subject	Oct. of	Data by Grade								Total Stu. & Net 1-8 Change**	Total Change from Prior Year	2002
			K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
<u>Planning Areas with a Thorough Mix of SFD and Attached Housing</u>													
Combined Affordable and Intermediate Att. and Affordable SFD	Resident Students	2002	52	43	62	57	56	55	44	42	49	460	
		2003	43	55	50	51	63	49	55	51	38	455	-5
		2004	72	40	52	44	52	63	59	52	48	476	21
		2005	61	64	36	55	40	48	62	68	50	474	-2
		2006	56	59	55	37	53	45	42	56	54	457	-17
		2007	65	54	56	53	41	55	46	43	52	465	8
		2008	64	58	57	57	38	49	41	41	41	462	-3
		3-Year Average Advancement Rate		0.94	0.95	1.00	1.05	1.03	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.85	
	4-Year Weighted Avg. Advancement Rate***		0.92	0.95	1.02	1.02	0.99	0.94	0.97	0.94	0.84		
Combined Upgrade Attached and Middle- Income and Above SFD	Resident Students	2002	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	8	
		2003	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	3	1	10	2
		2004	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	6	-4
		2005	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	5	-1
		2006	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5	0
		2007	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3
		2008	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	10	2
		3-Year Average Advancement Rate		0.94	0.95	1.00	1.05	1.03	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.85	
	4-Year Weighted Avg. Advancement Rate***		0.92	0.95	1.02	1.02	0.99	0.94	0.97	0.94	0.84		
<u>Planning Areas Dominated by Non-Residential Uses and/or Seniors-Only Residences</u>													
Assumed Affordable	Resident Students	2002	3	2	5	5	3	6	3	4	2	33	
		2003	4	1	0	4	3	1	2	1	3	19	-14
		2004	1	5	3	0	2	4	1	1	5	22	3
		2005	7	2	5	1	0	2	6	2	3	28	6
		2006	1	6	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	15	-13
		2007	5	2	5	2	0	2	0	1	3	20	5
		2008	7	3	5	2	3	0	1	0	3	24	4
		3-Year Average Advancement Rate		1.00	0.96	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.92	
	4-Year Weighted Avg. Advancement Rate***		0.99	0.97	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.91		

Value Subtotals of Categories first moved into before October 2002:

Combined Affordable to Moderate SFD and Most Affordable to Intermediate Attached	Resident Students	2002	694	660	714	726	690	669	689	698	603	6,143	
		2003	672	692	656	701	702	689	645	684	678	6,119	-24
		2004	770	676	650	634	679	681	672	660	667	6,089	-30
		2005	728	733	658	641	631	690	663	666	637	6,047	-42
		2006	726	744	705	653	631	639	666	656	664	6,084	37
		2007	776	701	694	700	649	613	635	683	654	6,105	21
		2008	842	776	699	680	692	646	631	614	663	6,243	138
		3-Year Average Advancement Rate		1.00	0.96	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.92	
	4-Year Weighted Avg. Advancement Rate***		0.99	0.97	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.91		

Appendix B1, page 4 of 5 (with footnotes at the bottom of the final page)

Appendix B1: Detail for Tables 3 and 4 on Resident Student Population Trends in Existing Housing by Dwelling Type and Approximate Price Ranges*

Housing Type Housing Category	Subject	Oct. of	Data by Grade								Total Stu. & Net 1-8 Change**	Total Change from Prior Year	October 2002
			K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Value Subtotals of Categories first moved into before October 2002 (continued):													
Combined Middle to Upper Income SFD and Upscale Attached	Resident Students	2002	387	367	389	384	384	383	454	449	415	3,612	
		2003	391	391	359	394	395	387	413	489	446	3,645	33
		2004	354	411	387	365	411	398	435	470		3,629	-16
		2005	419	379	396	380	356	411	400	404	429	3,574	-55
		2006	430	437	370	388	379	372	406	408	408	3,598	24
		2007	430	444	439	380	393	379	390	413	400	3,668	70
		2008	489	447	443	446	390	403	367	401	406	3,792	124
				1.04	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.02	1.05
3-Year Average Advancement Rate***													
4-Year Weighted Avg. Advancement Rate***													
District Total for Planning Areas with no new housing since 9/02 (incl. Belmont Triangle)	Resident Students	2002	1081	1027	1103	1110	1074	1052	1143	1147	1018	9,755	
		2003	1063	1083	1015	1095	1097	1076	1058	1153	1124	9,764	9
		2004	1124	1087	1087	999	1090	1079	1070	1095	1137	9,718	-46
		2005	1147	1112	1054	1021	987	1101	1063	1070	1066	9,821	-97
		2006	1156	1181	1075	1041	1010	1011	1072	1084	1072	9,882	61
		2007	1206	1145	1133	1080	1042	992	1025	1096	1054	9,773	91
		2008	1331	1223	1142	1126	1082	1049	998	1015	1069	10,035	262
				1.01	0.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.95
3-Year Average Advancement Rate													
4-Year Weighted Avg. Advancement Rate***													
District Total for Planning Areas that had new housing since 9/02	Resident Students	2002	9	5	4	4	3	3	8	2	6	44	
		2003	12	12	10	10	12	7	12	14	4	93	49
		2004	11	15	18	15	11	12	11	10	13	116	23
		2005	14	15	16	22	14	9	19	12	13	134	18
		2006	17	7	13	16	14	14	15	13	13	122	-12
		2007	22	16	7	12	16	12	15	14	12	126	4
		2008	18	23	15	11	14	15	15	16	13	140	14
												96	
All Other (Incoming Inter- District & Unlocatable Adr.) (excl. Belmont Triangle)	Resident Students	2002	18	31	28	32	28	47	25	32	37	278	
		2003	17	15	27	29	25	24	22	19	34	212	-66
		2004	17	15	19	18	28	19	16	21	21	174	-38
		2005	18	18	16	15	21	25	8	16	13	150	-24
		2006	22	22	24	16	16	18	11	15	21	165	15
		2007	25	24	27	21	14	16	17	7	11	162	-3
		2008	17	25	25	22	20	12	9	13	10	153	-9
												-125	

* based on aggregates of planning area counts for the dominant housing category in each area, excluding those areas with significant new housing amounts added since 9/02
 ** if these rates continue, this would be the net percentage of students in 1st grade today that would be in 8th grade seven years from now in each existing housing category
 *** final year of change (2007 to 2008) weighted by 150%

Appendix B2: Comparison of Local Births by Zip Code to Corresponding Kindergarten Enrollments Five Years Later

Zip Code Region	Birth Year and School Enrollment Date	Total Births in Zip Code Region	District-Enrolled Resident Kindergarten Population	Ratio of Kindergarten Population to Births
94401 (north San Mateo)	1997 Births and Oct. 2002 Kindergarten Students (FYI only)	515	309	60%
	1998 Births and Oct. 2003 Kindergarten Students (FYI only)	534	304	57%
	1999 Births and Oct. 2004 Kindergarten Students (FYI only)	533	354	66%
	2000 Births and Oct. 2005 Kindergarten Students	518	342	66%
	2001 Births and Oct. 2006 Kindergarten Students	512	349	68%
	2002 Births and Oct. 2007 Kindergarten Students	551	343	62%
	2003 Births and Oct. 2008 Kindergarten Students (Current)	563	374	66%
Average Relevant to Kindergarten in last Four School Years				66%

	note how much higher birth numbers below are vs. <2002	Potential Kindergarten Population at 4-Yr. Avg. Ratio*	Potential Kindergarten Population at Current Ratio*
2004 Births and Oct. 2009 Kindergarten Students	557	366	370
2005 Births and Oct. 2010 Kindergarten Students	574	377	381
2006 Births and Oct. 2011 Kindergarten Students	587	386	390
2007 Births and Oct. 2012 Kindergarten Students	621	408	413

94402 (west San Mateo)	1997 Births and Oct. 2002 Kindergarten Students (FYI only)	311	184	59%
	1998 Births and Oct. 2003 Kindergarten Students (FYI only)	287	175	61%
	1999 Births and Oct. 2004 Kindergarten Students (FYI only)	293	211	72%
	2000 Births and Oct. 2005 Kindergarten Students	335	195	58%
	2001 Births and Oct. 2006 Kindergarten Students	320	205	64%
	2002 Births and Oct. 2007 Kindergarten Students	306	224	73%
	2003 Births and Oct. 2008 Kindergarten Students (Current)	315	240	76%
Average Relevant to Kindergarten in last Four School Years				68%

	note how much higher birth total for next year's K is	Potential Kindergarten Population at 4-Yr. Avg. Ratio*	Potential Kindergarten Population at Current Ratio*
2004 Births and Oct. 2009 Kindergarten Students	356	242	271
2005 Births and Oct. 2010 Kindergarten Students	303	206	231
2006 Births and Oct. 2011 Kindergarten Students	307	209	234
2007 Births and Oct. 2012 Kindergarten Students	331	225	252

94403 (south San Mateo)	1997 Births and Oct. 2002 Kindergarten Students (FYI only)	510	302	59%
	1998 Births and Oct. 2003 Kindergarten Students (FYI only)	463	288	62%
	1999 Births and Oct. 2004 Kindergarten Students (FYI only)	481	283	59%
	2000 Births and Oct. 2005 Kindergarten Students	505	296	59%
	2001 Births and Oct. 2006 Kindergarten Students	534	297	56%
	2002 Births and Oct. 2007 Kindergarten Students	546	316	58%
	2003 Births and Oct. 2008 Kindergarten Students (Current)	542	331	61%
Average Relevant to Kindergarten in last Four School Years				58%

	note how much higher birth total for Oct. 2010's K is	Potential Kindergarten Population at 4-Yr. Avg. Ratio*	Potential Kindergarten Population at Current Ratio*
2004 Births and Oct. 2009 Kindergarten Students	545	318	333
2005 Births and Oct. 2010 Kindergarten Students	575	335	351
2006 Births and Oct. 2011 Kindergarten Students	543	317	332
2007 Births and Oct. 2012 Kindergarten Students	545	318	333

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Appendix B2: Comparison of Local Births by Zip Code to Corresponding Kindergarten Enrollments Five Years Later

Zip Code Region	Birth Year and School Enrollment Date	Total Births in Zip Code Region	District-Enrolled Resident Kindergarten Population	Ratio of Kindergarten Population to Births	
94404 (Foster City)	1997 Births and Oct. 2002 Kindergarten Students (FYI only)	365	296	81%	
	1998 Births and Oct. 2003 Kindergarten Students (FYI only)	398	308	77%	
	1999 Births and Oct. 2004 Kindergarten Students (FYI only)	364	290	80%	
	2000 Births and Oct. 2005 Kindergarten Students	398	332	83%	
	2001 Births and Oct. 2006 Kindergarten Students	399	323	81%	
	2002 Births and Oct. 2007 Kindergarten Students	419	346	83%	
	2003 Births and Oct. 2008 Kindergarten Students (Current)	471	406	86%	
	Average Relevant to Kindergarten in last Four School Years				83%
			note how much higher birth numbers below are vs. <2003	Potential Kindergarten Population at 4-Yr. Avg. Ratio*	Potential Kindergarten Population at Current Ratio*
		2004 Births and Oct. 2009 Kindergarten Students	503	419	434
	2005 Births and Oct. 2010 Kindergarten Students	466	388	402	
	2006 Births and Oct. 2011 Kindergarten Students	459	382	396	
	2007 Births and Oct. 2012 Kindergarten Students	470	391	405	
Total**	1997 Births and Oct. 2002 Kindergarten Students (FYI only)	1,701	1,091	64%	
	1998 Births and Oct. 2003 Kindergarten Students (FYI only)	1,682	1,075	64%	
	1999 Births and Oct. 2004 Kindergarten Students (FYI only)	1,671	1,138	68%	
	2000 Births and Oct. 2005 Kindergarten Students	1,756	1,165	66%	
	2001 Births and Oct. 2006 Kindergarten Students	1,765	1,174	67%	
	2002 Births and Oct. 2007 Kindergarten Students	1,822	1,229	67%	
	2003 Births and Oct. 2008 Kindergarten Students (Current)	1,891	1,351	71%	
	Average Relevant to Kindergarten in last Four School Years				68%
			note how much higher birth numbers below are vs. <2003	Potential Kindergarten Population at 4-Yr. Avg. Ratio*	Potential Kindergarten Population at Current Ratio*
		2004 Births and Oct. 2009 Kindergarten Students	1,961	1,332	1,401
	2005 Births and Oct. 2010 Kindergarten Students	1,918	1,303	1,370	
	2006 Births and Oct. 2011 Kindergarten Students	1,896	1,288	1,355	
	2007 Births and Oct. 2012 Kindergarten Students	1,967	1,336	1,405	

* The potential SMFC-enrolled kindergarten students are only for the respective region; some students come from other locations.

** This is the total from zip code areas 94401 through 94404, which excludes kindergarten-enrolled students from outside the cities of San Mateo and Foster City as well as those listed at unlocatable addresses.

Note: These figures are one of several factors in the kindergarten projections. Enrollment trends by location and new housing are also contributing factors to the forecast numbers.

Sources: Birth totals from Calif. Dept. of Health Statistics and Kindergarten amounts from EPC using SMFC database records

Appendix C: Projected New Housing Units by Planning Area

Planning Area	Current Elem. Attendance Area	Type*	Projected Additional Units first occupied in 12 Months before October 1 of										Total		
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018			
34	Park	BMR						10	10						20
36	Park	ATT			53	55	55								163
67	Park	ATT			16	25	25								66
71	Park	ATT			35				30	5					70
111	Meadow H. (NC)	SFD								3	3	3	3		12
115	Laurel (NC)	SFD						5	3				2		10
116	Laurel (NC)	ATT		5	12	6						8			31
		BMR				10	10								20
		SFD			2	2	2	2	2	2				2	14
143	Baywood	ATT	5												5
153**	Baywood	ATT	5												5
196	Sunnybrae	ATT				75	75	75	75	100	100	100			600
238	Meadow Hts.	SFD	10	11	13										34
245	Meadow Hts.	SFD				2	3	1							6
298	Laurel	ATT			10										10
325	George Hall	ATT			100	100	100	150	150	150	150	150	150		1,050
327***	George Hall	BMR		34	34										68
333****	George Hall	BMR										20	20		40
360	Horrall	BMR									12				12
372	Horrall	ATT	5	5											10
387	Parkside	ATT							30						30
415	Audubon	ATT			75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75		600
424	Audubon	SFD						4							4

* SFD = single family detached; BMR = developments with a majority below-market-rate units;
 ATT = attached (townhouses, condos, apartments and duplexes in mainly market-rate tracts)

** part of area 158 in original study
 *** part of area 325 in original study
 **** part of area 334 in original study