



Demographic Study

for the

Plainfield School District

October 2021

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Executive Summary

Statistical Forecasting LLC (“Statistical Forecasting”) completed a demographic study for the Plainfield School District, projecting grade-by-grade enrollments from 2021-22 through 2025-26, a five-year period. In addition, the following tasks were completed:

- analyzed community population trends and age structure, demographic characteristics, birth counts, and fertility rates,
- examined historical enrollment trends, both districtwide and by grade configuration (PK-5, 6-8, and 9-12),
- compared building capacities to current and projected enrollments,
- researched new housing starts and analyzed their impact on the school district, and
- investigated a redistricting option for several of the district’s elementary schools.

Community Overview

In the 2020 Census, the City of Plainfield (“Plainfield”) had 54,586 residents. From 1940-1970, Plainfield’s population slowly increased before remaining fairly stable from 1970-2000. However, in the last two decades, the city has gained nearly 7,000 persons.

Hispanics are the largest race in Plainfield. In the 2020 Census, Plainfield was 54.6% Hispanic as compared to 40.4% in 2010, which is a gain of 14.2 percentage points. Blacks/African Americans were the second-largest race in 2020, consisting of 34.9% of the population, while Whites were the third-largest race at 6.2%.

With respect to nativity, 37.4% of Plainfield residents are foreign-born, which is much higher than that of New Jersey (23.4%). Guatemala is the largest source, accounting for 23.9% of the foreign-born population, while El Salvador is the second-largest source at 19.7%.

Historical Enrollment Trends

Historical enrollments (PK-12) were analyzed from 2011-12 through 2020-21, a ten-year period. In general, enrollments have steadily increased over the last decade. In 2020-21, enrollment was 8,286.5, which is a gain of 1,973 students (+31.3%) from the 2011-12 enrollment of 6,313.5.

For grades PK-5, enrollments increased through 2015-16 before reversing trend and declining. However, enrollments have reversed trend again, gaining 328 students in the last two years. In 2020-21, enrollment was 4,247, which is a gain of 785 students from the 2011-12 enrollment of 3,462.

For grades 6-8, enrollments have increased in each of the last eight years. Enrollment was 1,905 in 2020-21, which is a gain of 518 students from the 2011-12 enrollment of 1,387.

Finally, for grades 9-12, enrollments have been generally increasing over the last decade. In 2020-21, enrollment was 2,134.5, which is an increase of 670 students from the 2011-12 enrollment of 1,464.5.

Kindergarten replacements were analyzed to determine whether there was any relationship between overall enrollment change and kindergarten replacement, which is the numerical difference between the number of graduating 12th graders and the number of entering kindergarten students. The district has experienced positive kindergarten replacement in each of the last nine years, ranging from 129-443 students per year. Positive kindergarten replacement occurs when the number of kindergarten students entering the district is greater than the number of graduating twelfth grade students from the prior year.

In five of the last six years, the district's gains due to positive kindergarten replacement were partially offset (or totally, resulting in a net enrollment loss) by a net outward migration of students in the other grades (K to 1, 1 to 2, 2 to 3, etc.).

Birth Counts

The number of births in Plainfield from 2006-2020 was used to project kindergarten enrollments five years later. From 2006-2011, birth counts in Plainfield declined before reversing trend. In the last four years, the annual number of births has been fairly stable, ranging from 911-929.

Regarding fertility rates, the fertility rate in Plainfield is higher than the rate in both Union County and the State of New Jersey.

Population Age Structure

Age-sex diagrams were created from the 2010 Census and the 2015-2019 ACS for Plainfield to show the percentage of males and females in each age class. In 2010, the largest number of individuals was aged 25-29 for males and 0-4 for females. In communities with little inward or outward migration and low mortality, the largest cohort in subsequent years is typically the next oldest cohort as people advance in age. However, in the 2015-2019 ACS, the largest cohort for males was the 5-9 age group, which corresponds approximately with children in grades K-4. The largest cohort for females was the 30-34 age group. As the largest groups in the 2015-2019 ACS were not the next oldest cohorts, there is likely significant migration in the city. Over this time period, the greatest declines occurred in the 20-24 age group for males and the 45-49 age group for females. The greatest gains occurred in the 5-9 age group for males and the 70-74 age group for females. If the male and female age groups are combined, there were gains in every age group 55 and over, indicating a "graying" of the population.

Potential New Housing

Plainfield municipal representatives provided information regarding current and future residential development in the community. In total, there is the potential for 1,948 new housing units (1,912 non age-restricted) in Plainfield where the majority of units will be market-rate

apartments. Of the district's nine elementary attendance areas, the largest impact will be on Stillman, which will contain approximately 29% of the new housing units, and Cook (28% of the new housing units).

An estimate was made of the number of public school children (K-12) that could potentially come from the proposed housing developments. A total of 167 public school children (K-5 = 84, 6-8 = 36, and 9-12 = 47) in grades K-12 are projected.

As many of the developments are in close proximity to either the Netherwood Train Station or Plainfield Station, the number of students from these units may be more similar to that of a Transit Oriented Development ("TOD"), which would be lower than shown above. Historically, TODs have fewer students than housing developments not located near mass transit. Using the student yields from other TODs in New Jersey, 95 public school children are estimated to come from the developments in Plainfield, which would be much lower than shown above. Based on our experience with developments located near mass transit, the developments are not likely to generate a significant number of public school children and therefore the lower number of projected students (95) was used in our analysis.

Home Sales

The number of annual home sales in Plainfield was analyzed from 2001-2020. Home sales peaked in 2004 (957 sales) before declining to 267 in 2011 due to the housing market crash and banking crisis. During this period (2008-2011), the annual number of home sales was low, ranging from 267-358. Since then, home sales have rebounded. From 2012-2018, home sales steadily increased before reversing trend. In the last five years, the annual number of sales has ranged from 589-777, which is still lower than the period before the housing market crash and banking crisis (2002-2006).

Enrollment Projections

Due to changes in the district's enrollment trends in 2020-21 (in particular, 12 of 13 survival ratios declined in the last year, which were likely related to the coronavirus pandemic), three separate projections were computed from 2021-22 through 2025-26, a five-year period. As it is unclear when the pandemic will end and how this will affect enrollments in the near term, three different scenarios were modeled. By 2025-26, depending on the scenario, enrollments (PK-12) are projected to range from 8,477-8,924, which would be higher than the enrollment in 2020-21 (8,286.5).

For grades PK-5, enrollments are projected to generally increase throughout the projection period. For grades 6-8, enrollments are projected to decline for four years before reversing trend near the end of the projection period. For grades 9-12, enrollments are projected to increase for four years before reversing trend near the end of the projection period.

Building Capacities

The capacities of the grade configurations (PK-5, 6-8, and 9-12) in the district were compared to the current enrollments in 2020-21 and the enrollment projections in the 2025-26 school year (from Scenario #2, which represents the middle range of the projections). Using the building capacities from the school district's Long Range Facilities Plan, the differences between capacity and current/projected number of students were computed. Capacities were compared by grade configuration since the enrollment projections were not performed at the school level. Positive values indicate available extra seating while negative values indicate inadequate seating (also known as "unhoused students"). It should be noted that the capacity values are not fixed and can change from year-to-year based on classroom usage. For instance, additional special education classes in a building would reduce a building's capacity. On the other hand, districts with unhoused students can accommodate these children by increasing class sizes, which in turn increases the school's capacity. As such, the capacity of a school is not a fixed value and can be changed depending on how the building is used.

In the high school configuration, there is currently a surplus of seating (+454.5). However, there is currently a shortage of seating in the elementary and middle school configurations, with the largest being at the elementary level (-986). It should be noted that the shortage of seating does not include the new building that is projected to come online in September 2022.

By 2025-26, it is anticipated that there will be a larger number of unhoused students in the elementary configuration (-1,182). However, once the new building is opened with 750 seats, the seating shortage should be lower. At the middle school level, the shortage (-249) of seating is projected to be lower than the current level while the high school configuration is anticipated to have a lower number of surplus seats (+216) due to a projected increase in enrollment.

Redistricting Analysis

As Booker Elementary School is projected to open in September 2022 replacing Cook Elementary School, a redistricting analysis was completed for the Plainfield School District. One scenario was created and analyzed for the affected elementary attendance areas whereby students from areas of Emerson, Evergreen, and Stillman were moved to relieve overcrowding in their respective schools, as well as to maximize the capacity of the new elementary school (Booker).

In the proposed scenario, the projected enrollment of each school in 2025-26 was compared to its building capacity. Booker is projected to have a seating surplus (+86) in 2025-26, assuming that the building has 750 seats, while Emerson is projected to be at capacity. Evergreen (-206) and Stillman (-151) are still projected to have a significant shortage in seating after the boundary changes occurs.

Final Thoughts

In the last decade, enrollments (PK-12) have been generally increasing in the Plainfield School District. In the next five years, this trend is projected to continue, but is not likely to be uniform across each of the grade configurations (PK-5, 6-8 and 9-12). While enrollment gains are projected at the elementary and high school levels, an enrollment decline is projected at the middle school grade configuration.

While there is the potential for more than 1,900 new housing units in the city, the housing unit type (apartments) and bedroom distribution (mostly one- and two-bedroom units) is likely to lead to fewer public school students than may have been anticipated. In addition, as the location of the new developments are near the two train stations in Plainfield, the developments are likely to attract Millennials and empty nesters without children seeking transportation to New York City or other parts of New Jersey.

In closing, it is difficult to measure the impact of the coronavirus on the school district's enrollments moving forward. In the short-term, the coronavirus may have a negative impact on the local economy and rentals, which could lead to an outward migration of families with children. If there are a significant number of evictions from rental units, this could have a negative impact on the district's enrollment. In a New York Times article¹, families with financial means are leaving large metropolitan areas to reside in their second homes in rural areas or are purchasing an existing home in these new locations. These individuals can typically work remotely and are seeking to escape the pandemic. It is not clear whether these households will permanently reside in these locations or return to suburban/urban centers. While the duration of the pandemic is unknown and available data is limited, we are continuing to monitor data as it becomes available to assess its future impact on enrollments both short- and long-term.

¹ (<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/09/26/us/coronavirus-vermont-transplants.html>)

Introduction

Statistical Forecasting LLC (“Statistical Forecasting”) completed a demographic study for the Plainfield School District, projecting grade-by-grade enrollments from 2021-22 through 2025-26, a five-year period. In addition, the following tasks were completed:

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Population Trends in Plainfield

Located in Union County, the City of Plainfield (“Plainfield”) contains a land area of 6.02 square miles with an additional 0.01 square miles of water area. In the 2020 Census, Plainfield had 54,586 residents, which is 9,067.4 persons per square mile. Historical and projected populations for Plainfield from 1940-2040 are shown in Table 1 and Figure 1. From 1940-1970, Plainfield’s population slowly increased before remaining fairly stable from 1970-2000. However, in the last two decades, the city has gained nearly 7,000 persons.

Table 1
Historical and Projected Populations for Plainfield
1940-2040

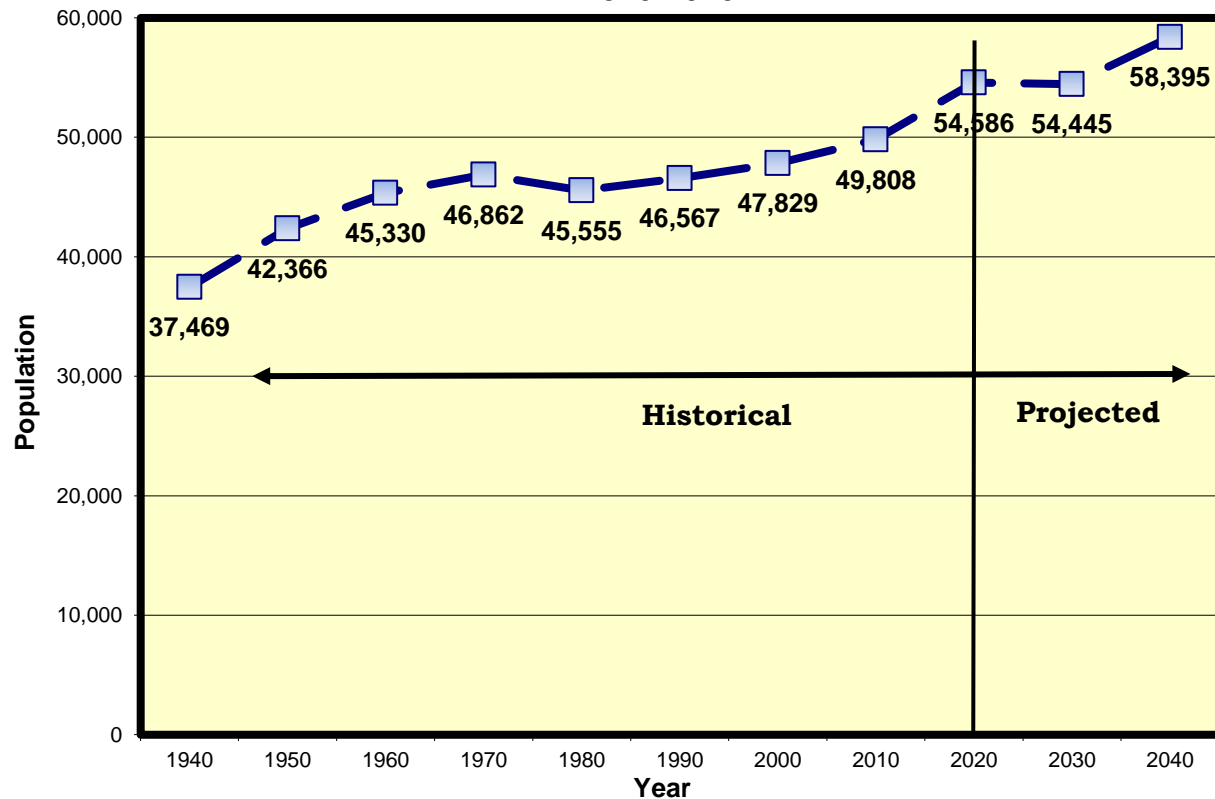
Year	Population	Percent Change
Historical¹		
1940	37,469	N/A
1950	42,366	+13.1%
1960	45,330	+7.0%
1970	46,862	+3.4%
1980	45,555	-2.8%
1990	46,567	+2.2%
2000	47,829	+2.7%
2010	49,808	+4.1%
2020	54,586	+9.6%
Projected²		
2030	54,445	-0.3%
2040	58,395	+7.3%

Sources: ¹United States Census Bureau

²North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority, Inc. (2017)

Population projections for 2030 and 2040, which were prepared by the North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority (“NJTPA”), indicate that the population will continue to increase. However, since the 2020 Census count has already exceeded the 2030 projection, the NJTPA likely needs to revise its projections now that the 2020 Census results are available. As it currently stands, forecasts project the population to be 58,395 in 2040, which would be a 7.0% increase from the 2020 Census and a gain of 3,809 persons.

Figure 1
Historical and Projected Populations for Plainfield
1940-2040



Plainfield Demographic Profile

In Table 2, selected demographic characteristics of Plainfield are compared from the 2010 and 2020 Censuses and the 2006-2010 and 2015-2019 American Community Surveys (“ACS”). At the time of this writing, a limited amount of demographic data was available from the 2020 Census, which was limited to total population counts and racial distributions from the Redistricting Data. While some Census variables account for everyone in the population (e.g., age and race), other variables are collected from a sample (e.g., median family income, educational attainment, poverty status, etc.). The ACS replaced the long form of the Census, last administered in 2000 to approximately 16% of the population in the United States. For communities with populations less than 65,000 persons such as Plainfield, ACS data represent a sample collected over a five-year time period, where the estimates represent the average characteristics between January 2015 and December 2019, for example. This information does not represent a single point in time like the long form of earlier Censuses. The five-year ACS contains 1% annual samples from all households and persons from 2015 to 2019, resulting in a 5% sample of the population. Due to the small sample size, the sampling error is quite large, which increases the degree of uncertainty of the estimated values. Therefore, the forthcoming ACS data should be interpreted with caution.

Hispanics are the largest race in Plainfield. In the 2020 Census, Plainfield was 54.6% Hispanic as compared to 40.4% in 2010, which is a gain of 14.2 percentage points. Blacks/African Americans were the second-largest race in 2020, consisting of 34.9% of the population, which is a loss of 13.4 percentage points from the 2010 percentage of 48.3%. Blacks/African Americans had been the largest race in 2010. Whites were the third-largest race, consisting of 6.2% of the population in 2020. Figures 2-4 show the Hispanic, Black/African American, and White percentages in Plainfield by Census tract. In addition, the elementary attendance areas are shown to provide context of where the highest and lowest percentages are occurring. The Hispanic percentage is greatest in the western section of the city. The Black/African American percentage is greatest in the northern and southern sections of the city, which corresponds primarily to the Emerson, Evergreen, and Cedarbrook attendance areas. Finally, the White percentage is greatest in the northeast section of the city, which corresponds primarily to the Cook attendance area.

Regarding nativity, 37.4% of Plainfield residents were foreign-born in the 2015-2019 ACS, which is a gain of 4.5 percentage points from the 2006-2010 ACS percentage (32.9%). As a point of comparison, New Jersey’s foreign-born resident percentage was 23.4% in the 2019 ACS, which is lower than Plainfield’s. While not shown in the table, place of birth, which serves as a proxy for country of origin, indicates that Guatemala and El Salvador were the largest sources of immigrants in the 2006-2010 ACS, accounting for 19.5% and 14.6%, respectively, of the foreign-born population. In the 2015-2019 ACS, Guatemala continues to be the largest source, but accounts for a larger share (23.9%) of the foreign-born population. El Salvador remains the second-largest source at 19.7%. Figures 5 and 6 show the percentage of foreign-born persons and the percentage of persons speaking English less than “Very Well” in Plainfield by Census tract, which may potentially correlate with English as a New Language (“ENL”) students in need of English language development instruction.

Table 2
Selected Demographic Characteristics of Plainfield

Race Origin¹	2006-2010 ACS 2010 Census	2015-2019 ACS 2020 Census
White	4,139 (8.3%)	3,383 (6.2%)
Black or African American	24,069 (48.3%)	19,034 (34.9%)
Hispanic	20,105 (40.4%)	29,792 (54.6%)
American Indian and Alaska Native	97 (0.2%)	104 (0.2%)
Asian	439 (0.9%)	500 (0.9%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	18 (0.0%)	8 (0.0%)
Other Race	192 (0.4%)	634 (1.2%)
Two or more Races	749 (1.5%)	1,131 (2.1%)
Place of Birth		
Foreign-Born	32.9%	37.4%
Age		
Under 18	25.8%	26.0%
18-64	64.7%	62.0%
65 and over	9.5%	12.0%
Median age	33.3 years	34.6 years
Educational Attainment		
Bachelor's degree or higher	19.6%	19.5%
Graduate or professional degree	6.9%	7.4%
Income		
Median family income	\$58,942	\$60,361
% of Persons in Poverty aged 5-17	22.1%	28.2%
Housing Units		
Total number	16,621	17,066
Occupied units	15,180 (91.3%)	15,701 (92.0%)
Owner-occupied units	7,591 (50.0%)	6,940 (44.2%)
Renter-occupied units	7,589 (50.0%)	8,761 (55.8%)
Median value of an owner-occupied unit	\$305,700	\$257,200
Average household size	3.23	3.13
Housing Type¹		
Total number	18,208	17,066
1-unit, attached or detached	8,727 (47.9%)	8,294 (48.6%)
Two units	2,958 (16.2%)	2,843 (16.7%)
Three or four units	2,017 (11.1%)	1,909 (11.2%)
Five to nine units	790 (4.3%)	820 (4.8%)
10 to 19 units	576 (3.2%)	675 (4.0%)
20 or more units	3,036 (16.7%)	2,471 (14.5%)
Mobile home, Boat, Van, RV, etc.	104 (0.6%)	54 (0.3%)

Sources: American Community Survey (2006-2010 and 2015-2019), United States Census (2010 and 2020)

Notes: ¹Data may not sum to 100.0% due to rounding.

Cells shaded orange are from the decennial Census while cells shaded blue are from the American Community Survey.

The foreign-born percentage is greatest in the central section of the city, which corresponds primarily with the Barlow and Stillman attendance areas. The percentage of persons speaking English less than “Very Well” is also greatest in the central section of the city, which corresponds primarily with the Stillman attendance area.

The median age in Plainfield has increased slightly from 33.3 years in 2010 to 34.6 years in the 2015-2019 ACS, which is significantly lower than the median age in New Jersey (40.2 years). During the same time period, the percentage of people under the age of 18 years, which corresponds predominantly to school-age children, increased slightly from 25.8% to 26.0%. Figure 7 shows the percentage of school-age children (5-17) in Plainfield by Census tract. The greatest percentages of children are in the central and northern sections of the city, which corresponds primarily with the Barlow, Emerson, and Stillman attendance areas.

Regarding educational attainment for adults aged 25 and over, 19.5% of the population had a bachelor’s degree or higher in the 2015-2019 ACS, which is nearly unchanged from the 2006-2010 ACS (19.6%). Plainfield’s percentage of persons having a bachelor’s degree or higher is significantly lower than that of New Jersey (41.2%). Persons with graduate or professional degrees increased slightly from 6.9% to 7.4% during this time period.

Median family income increased from \$58,942 in the 2006-2010 ACS to \$60,361 in the 2015-2019 ACS, a gain of 2.4%. By comparison, median family income in New Jersey is \$105,705, which is more than \$45,000 greater than that of Plainfield. During this time period, the percentage of school-age children (5-17) that are in poverty increased from 22.1% to 28.2%, a 6.1 percentage-point gain. Figure 8 shows the percentage of persons living in poverty in Plainfield by Census tract. The percentage of persons living in poverty is greatest in the central section of the city, which corresponds primarily with the Stillman attendance area.

Regarding housing, there were 17,066 housing units in Plainfield in the 2015-2019 ACS, which is a gain of 445 units (+2.7%) from 2010. Over this time period, the overall occupancy rate increased slightly from 91.3% to 92.0%, while the average household size declined from 3.23 to 3.13 persons. Renter-occupied units accounted for 55.8% of the housing units in the 2015-2019 ACS, which is a gain of 5.8 percentage points from the 2010 percentage (50.0%). As a point of comparison, the percentage of renter-occupied units in Plainfield is much higher than that of New Jersey (36.7%). Finally, the median home price of an owner-occupied unit in the 2015-2019 ACS was \$257,200, which is a 15.9% decline from the value reported in the 2006-2010 ACS (\$305,700).

With respect to housing type, 48.6% of homes in the 2015-2019 ACS were one-unit, either attached or detached, which is nearly unchanged from the 2006-2010 ACS percentage (47.9%). One-unit homes are the largest home type in Plainfield. Homes with two units (duplexes) were the second-largest type of housing in the 2015-2019 ACS and consisted of 16.7% of the housing stock. Homes with 20 or more units, which consist of renters, were the third-largest type of housing in the 2015-2019 ACS and made up 14.5% of the housing stock. Homes with 20 units had been the second-largest home type in the 2006-2010 ACS. In general, there has been little change in the housing distribution since the 2006-2010 ACS.

Figure 2
Plainfield Hispanic Percentage

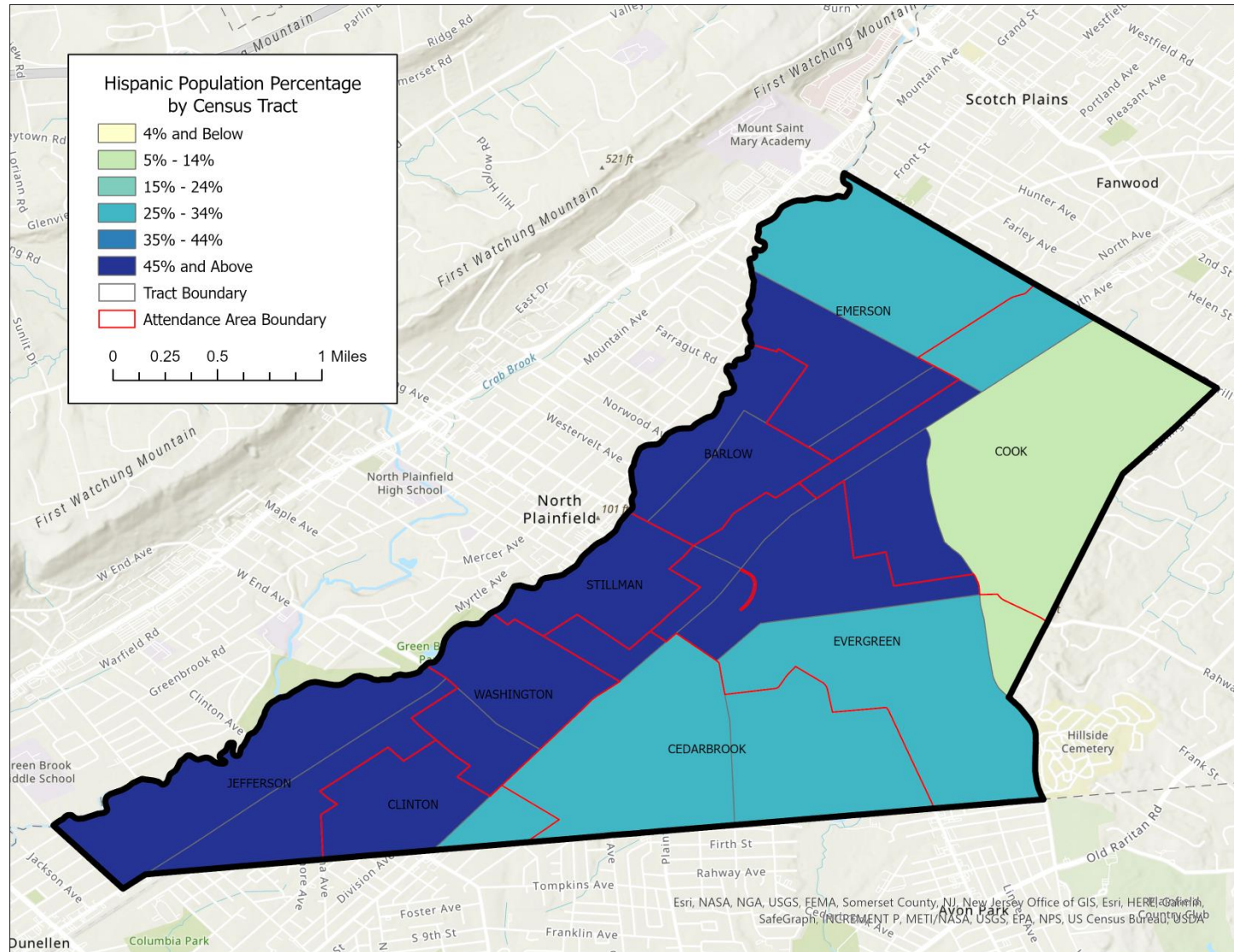


Figure 3
Plainfield Black/African American Percentage

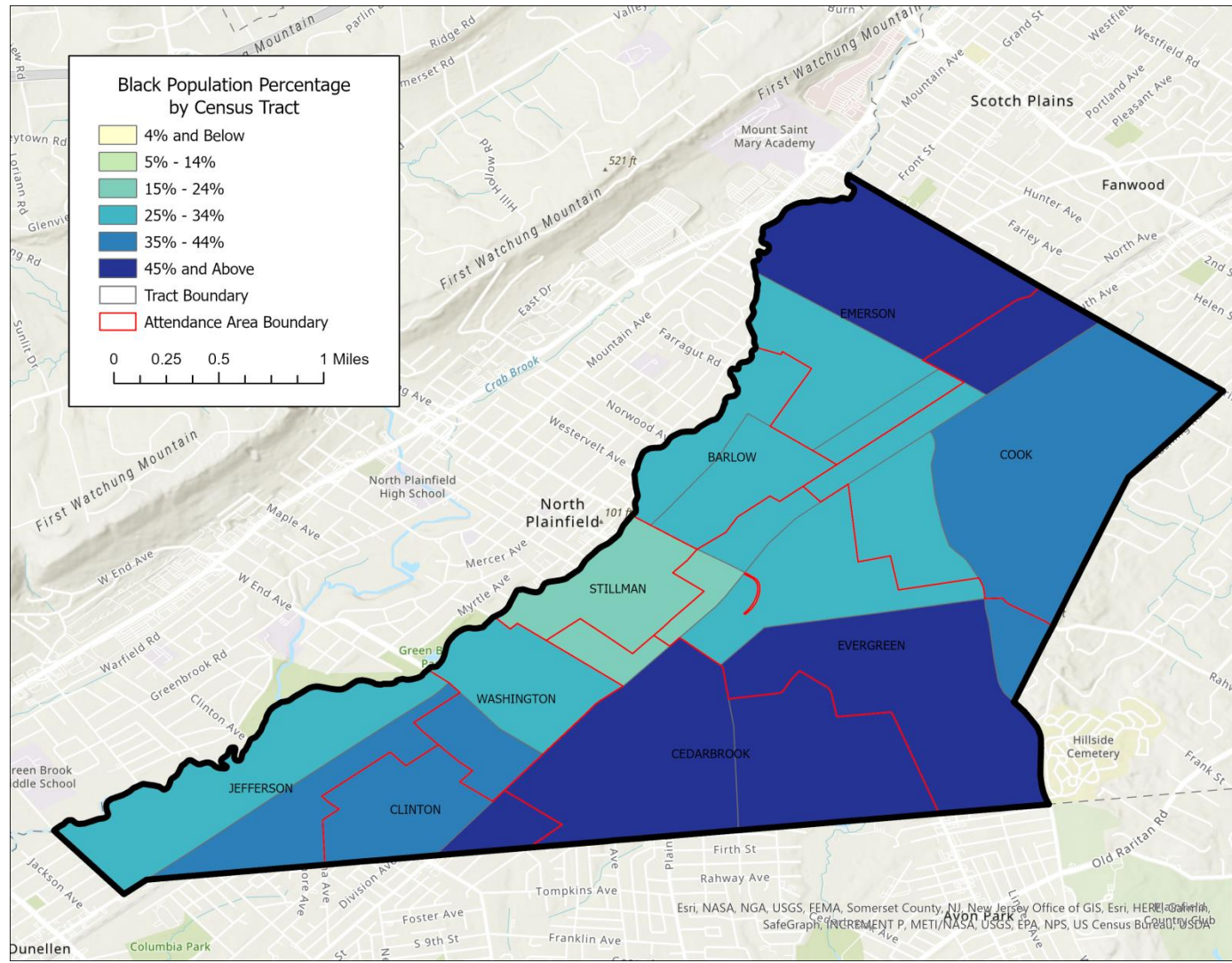


Figure 4
Plainfield White Percentage

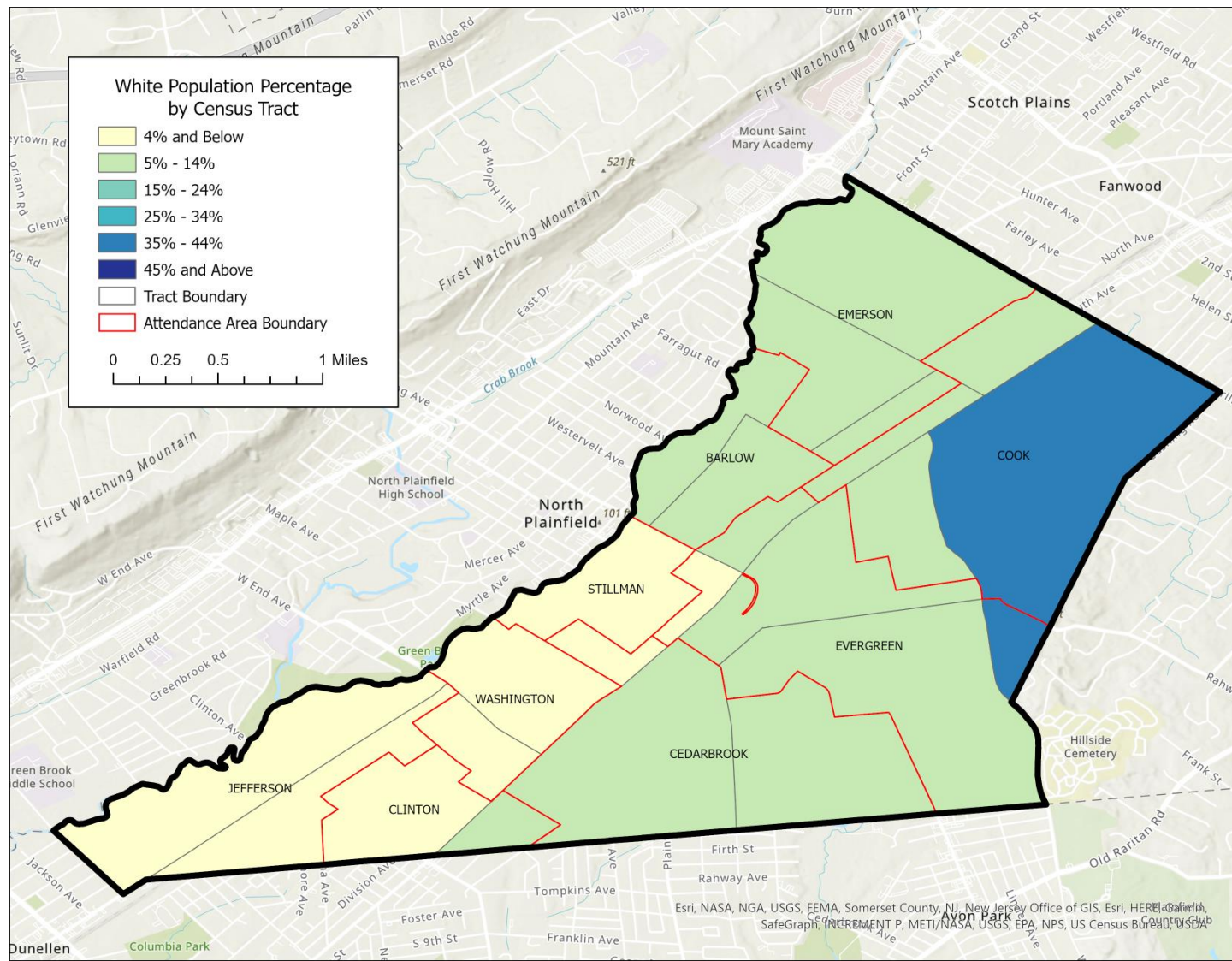


Figure 5
Plainfield Foreign-Born Percentage

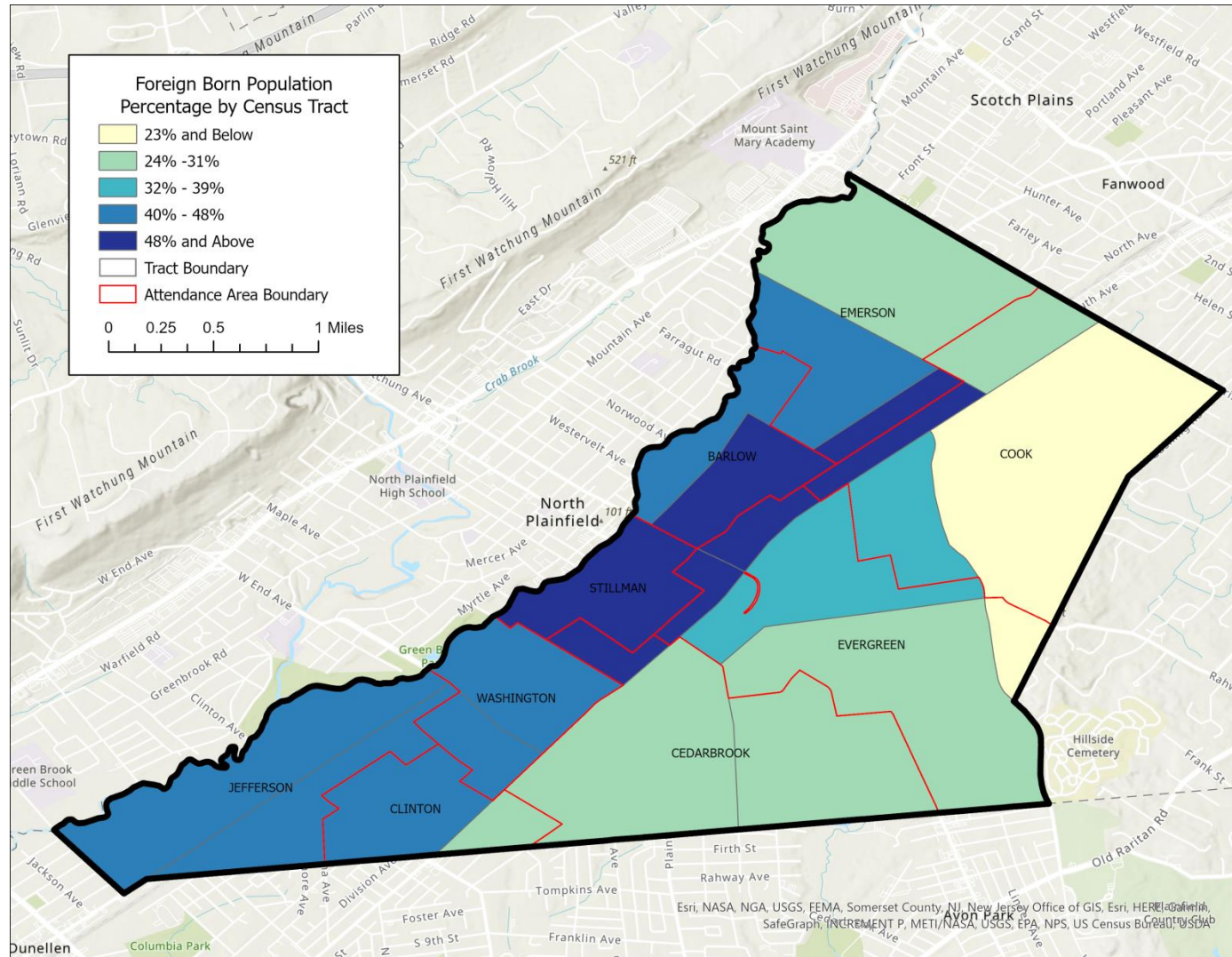


Figure 6
Plainfield Percentage of Persons Speaking English Less than "Very Well"

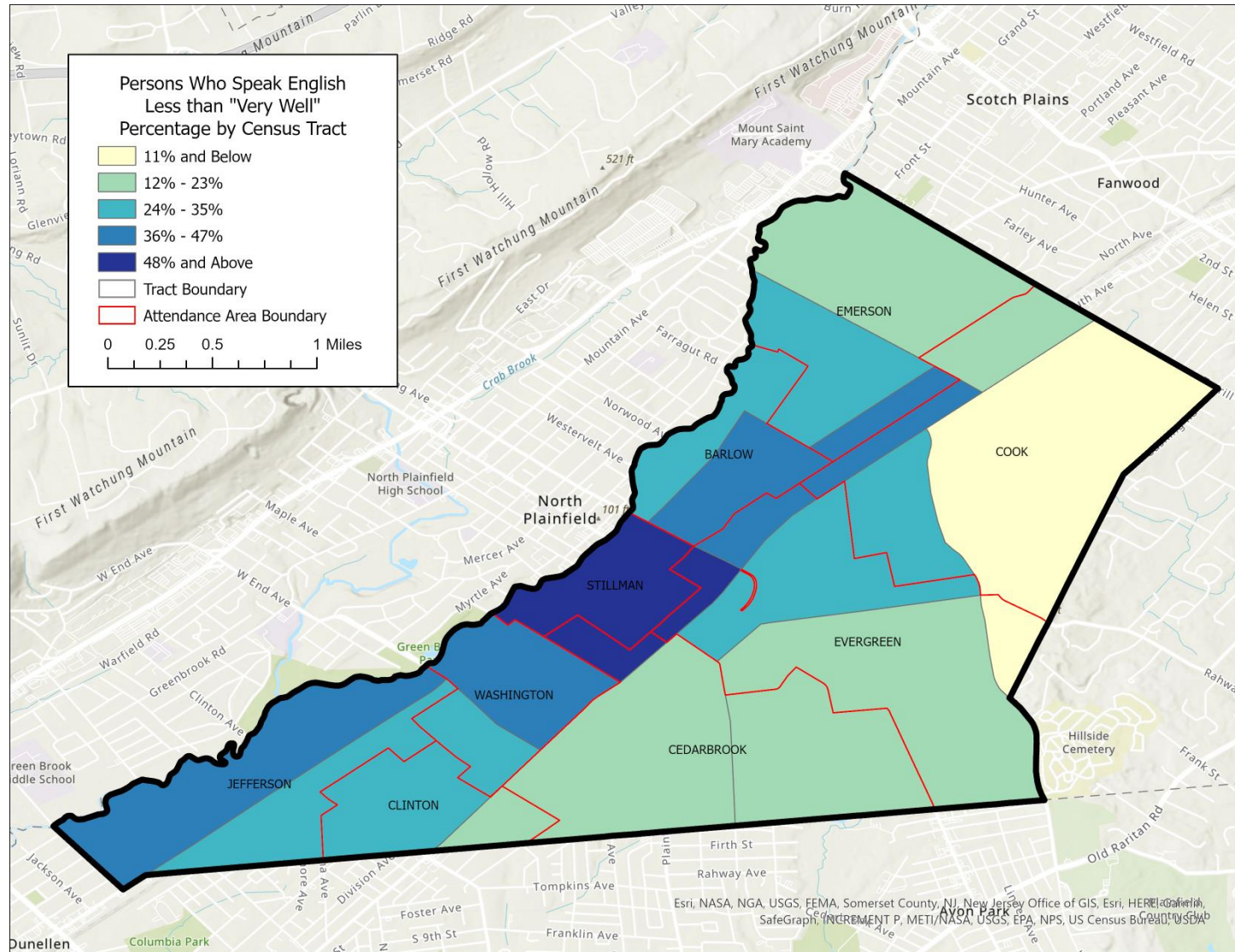
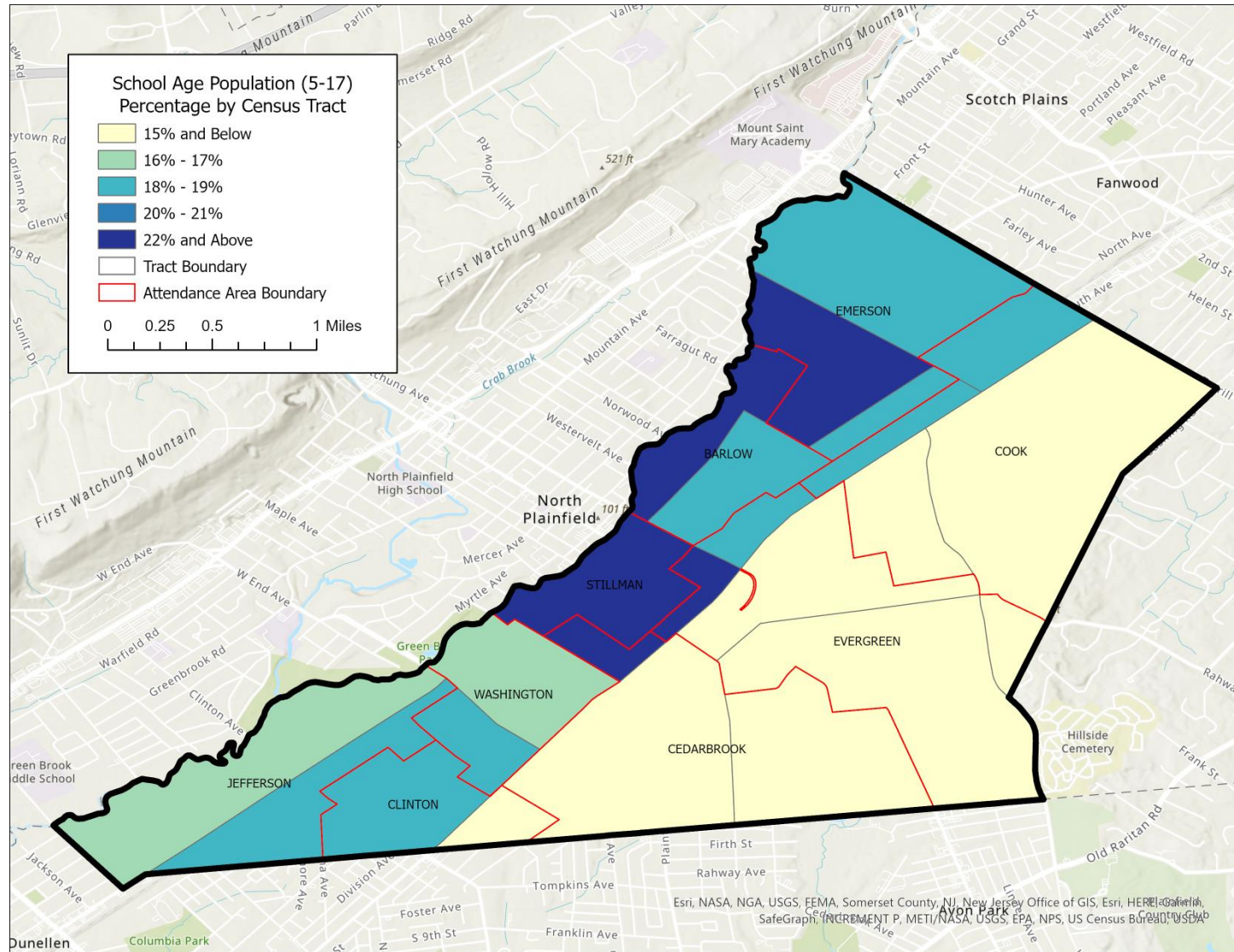


Figure 7
Plainfield School-Age Population (5-17) Percentage



District Overview

The Plainfield School District has 13 schools that serve grades pre-kindergarten through twelfth as shown in Table 3. Pre-kindergarten children attend Clinton Elementary School, Jefferson Elementary School, or Washington Community School. In Figure 9, the location of each of the district's schools is shown with respect to the municipal boundaries. Figure 10 shows the elementary schools and their respective attendance areas.

According to the district's Long Range Facilities Plan ("LRFP"), total educational capacity in the district is 7,441 using District Practices methodology and 6,727 using Facilities Efficiency Standards ("FES") methodology. The District Practices methodology considers how the building is utilized by the school district and its targeted student-teacher ratios, while the FES methodology utilizes FES-recommended class sizes. Capacity using FES methodology is often lower, particularly for middle and high schools, than when using District Practices methodology. Since buildings cannot be 100% utilized, due in part to scheduling conflicts, most districts employ either an 85% or 90% utilization factor to determine school capacity. A comparison of each grade configuration's capacity (PK-5, 6-8, and 9-12) to current and projected enrollments is provided later in the report.

Table 3
Schools by Type
Plainfield School District

Elementary Schools (K-5)				
Dewitt D. Barlow E.S.	Cedarbrook K-8 Center (K-8)	Clinton E.S.	Frederic W. Cook E.S.	Emerson Community School
Evergreen E.S.	Jefferson E.S.	Charles H. Stillman E.S.	Washington Community School	
Middle Schools (6-8)				
Frank J. Hubbard Middle School			Maxson Middle School	
High Schools (9-12)				
Plainfield Academy for the Arts & Advanced Studies (Magnet) (7-12)			Plainfield High School	

Figure 9
School Locations – Plainfield School District

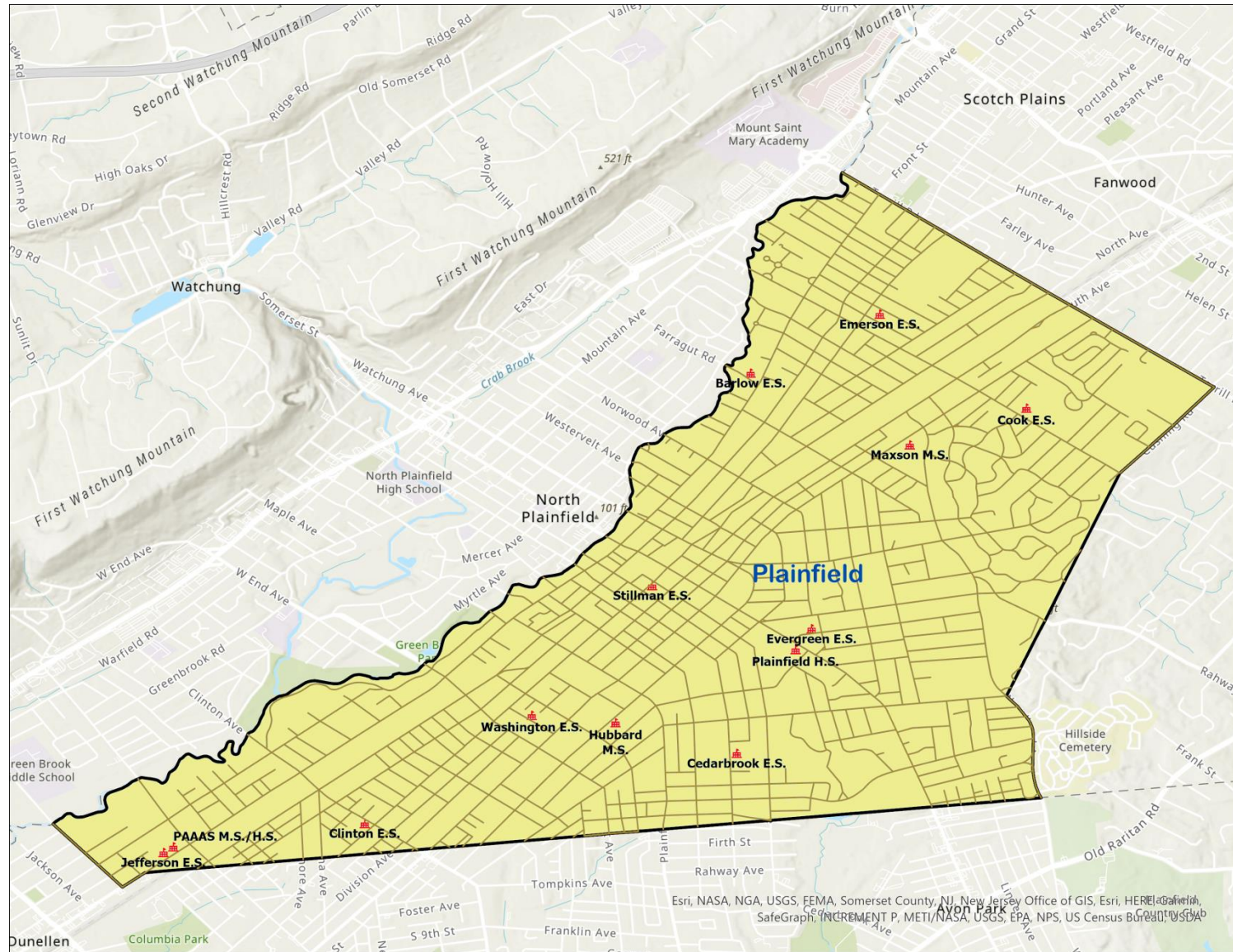
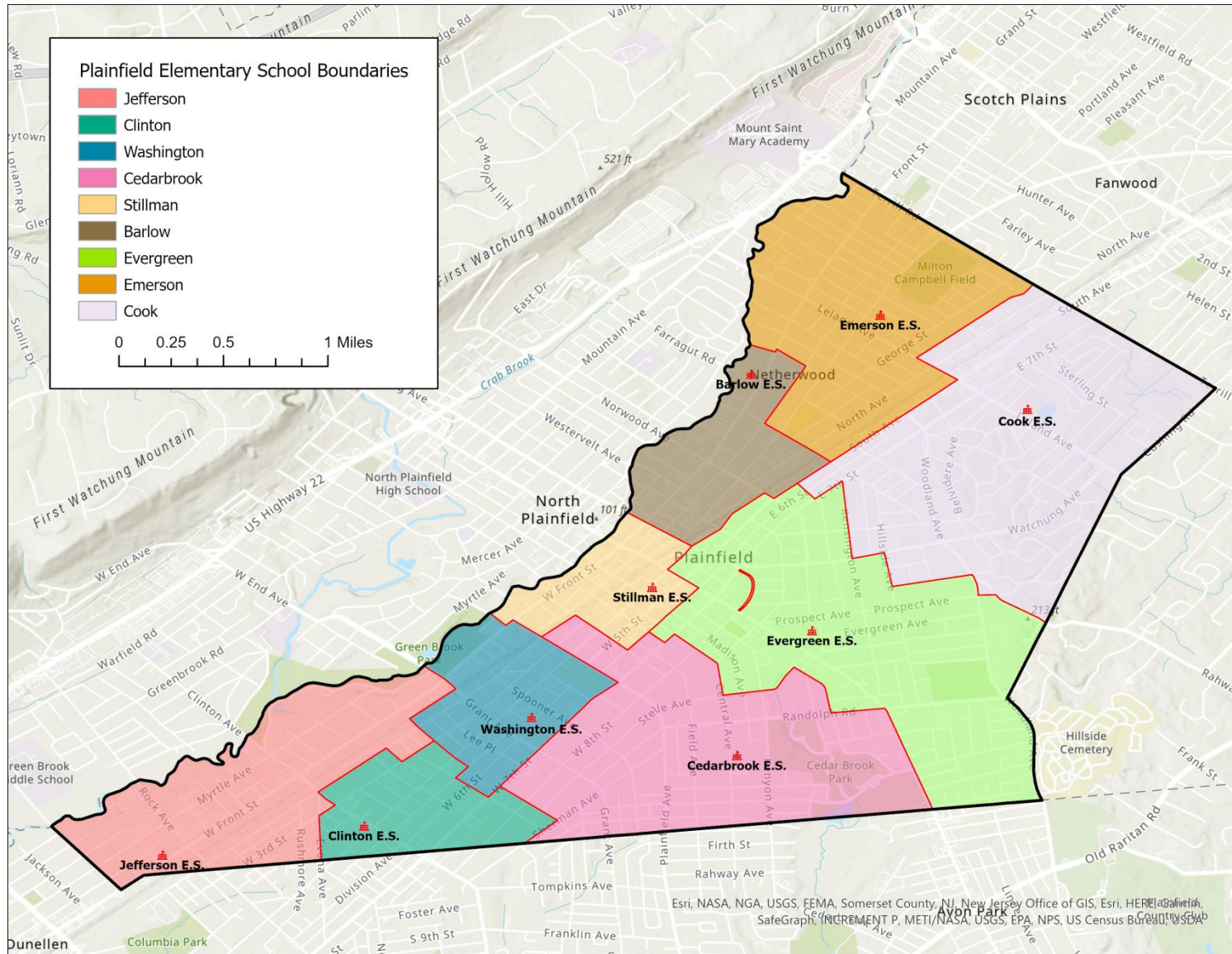


Figure 10
Elementary School Attendance Areas – Plainfield School District



In this study, historical enrollments from the New Jersey Department of Education (“NJDOE”) New Jersey Standards Measurement and Resource for Teaching (“NJ SMART”) database were used to project enrollments five years into the future using the Cohort-Survival Ratio method.

Explanation of the Cohort-Survival Ratio Method

In 1930, Dublin and Lodka provided an explicit age breakdown, which enabled analysts to follow each cohort through its life stages and apply appropriate birth and death rates for each generation. A descendant of this process is the Cohort-Survival Ratio (“CSR”) method, which is the NJDOE-approved methodology to project public school enrollments. In this method, a survival ratio is computed for each grade progression, which essentially compares the number of students in a particular grade to the number of students in the previous grade during the previous year. The survival ratio indicates whether the enrollment is stable, increasing, or decreasing. A survival ratio of 1.00 indicates stable enrollment, less than 1.00 indicates declining enrollment, while greater than 1.00 indicates increasing enrollment. If, for example, a school district had 100 fourth graders and the next year had 95 fifth graders, the survival ratio would be 0.95.

The CSR method assumes that what happened in the past will also happen in the future. In essence, this method provides a linear projection of the population. The CSR method is most applicable for districts that have relatively stable increasing or decreasing trends without any major unpredictable fluctuations from year to year. In school districts encountering rapid growth or decline not experienced historically (a change in the historical trend), the CSR method must be modified and supplemented with additional information. In this study, survival ratios were calculated using historical data for birth to kindergarten, kindergarten to first grade, first grade to second grade, etc. Due to the fluctuation in survival ratios from year to year, it is appropriate to calculate an average survival ratio, which is then used to calculate grade-level enrollments five years into the future.

Historical Enrollment Trends

Historical enrollments (PK-12) for the Plainfield School District from 2011-12 through 2020-21, a ten-year period, are shown in Figure 11 and Table 4. In general, enrollments have steadily increased over the last decade. In 2020-21, enrollment was 8,286.5, which is a gain of 1,973 students (+31.3%) from the 2011-12 enrollment of 6,313.5.

Figure 11
Plainfield School District Historical Enrollments
2011-12 to 2020-21

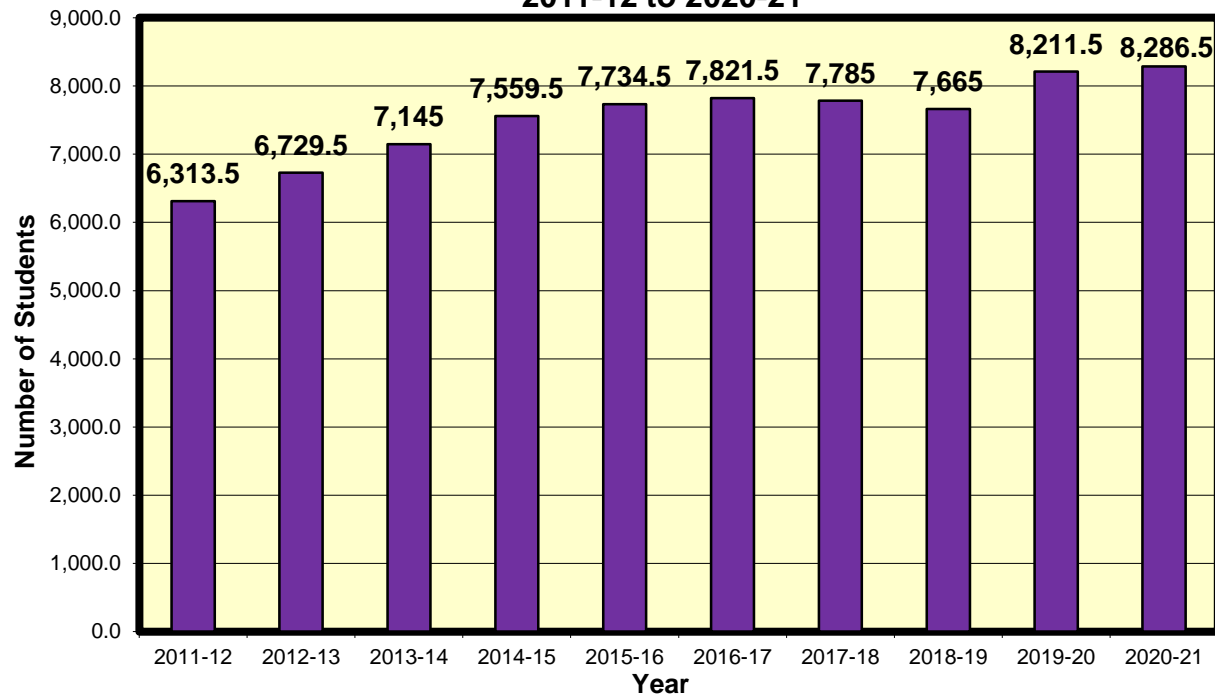


Table 5 shows computed grade-by-grade survival ratios from 2011-12 to 2020-21. In addition, the average, minimum, and maximum survival ratios are shown for the past ten years along with the five-year averages, which were used to project enrollments. The average survival ratios also indicate the net migration by grade, where values over 1.000 reflect net inward migration and values below 1.000 reflect net outward migration. Eight of the 13 average survival ratios in the five-year trend were below 1.000, indicating a slight net outward migration of students. In 2020-21, one survival ratio was the lowest value in the last decade, which occurred from 6th to 7th grade. Twelve of 13 survival ratios declined in the last year, which is likely due to the coronavirus pandemic, as parents are seeking alternative educational experiences for their children. As such, three five-year average ratios were computed in Table 5. The first considers the 2020-21 enrollments and gives equal weight to all of the historical ratios, the second gives less weight (10%) to the most recent ratio, while the third does not utilize the 2020-21 enrollments in computing the average survival ratios. In comparing the five-year averages with the ten-year averages, the most notable difference was for grade 8 to 9, which has experienced a sharp decline in its ratios in the near term. The remaining differences were very small, demonstrating the long-term stability of the survival ratios over the last decade.

Table 4
Plainfield School District Historical Enrollments (PK-12)
2011-12 to 2020-21

Year ¹	PK ²	K	1	2	3	4	5	SE ³	PK-5 Total	6	7	8	SE ⁴	6-8 Total	9	10	11	12	SE ⁵	9-12 Total	PK-12 Total
2011-12	41	590	680	565	515	454	434	183	3,462	439	432	393	123	1,387	471	277	323	302	91.5	1,464.5	6,313.5
2012-13	16	744	719	674	538	491	411	206	3,799	402	422	391	115	1,330	515	415	271.5	292.5	106.5	1,600.5	6,729.5
2013-14	33	735	739	707	678	523	491	161	4,067	411	409	417	107	1,344	417	490.5	363.5	339	124	1,734	7,145
2014-15	15	727	738	729	688	653	522	187	4,259	476	411	428	109	1,424	469	485	433.5	376.5	112.5	1,876.5	7,559.5
2015-16	24	665	709	730	725	682	622	146	4,303	455	514	450	84	1,503	470	492.5	446.5	416.5	103	1,928.5	7,734.5
2016-17	17	545	671	689	678	709	637	149	4,095	575	497	535	81	1,688	484	503	487.5	452.5	111.5	2,038.5	7,821.5
2017-18	22	599	572	669	680	634	634	208	4,018	545	564	527	96.5	1,732.5	446	530.5	500	453	105	2,034.5	7,785
2018-19	23	599	627	573	661	658	605	173	3,919	550	543	546	108	1,747	510	455.5	471.5	481	81	1,999	7,665
2019-20	13	665	704	648	597	686	639	243	4,195	588	588	575	126	1,877	603	574.5	442.5	435	84.5	2,139.5	8,211.5
2020-21	15 ⁶	646	657	695	629	575	663	367	4,247	588	562	587	168	1,905	488	583.5	507.5	423.5	132	2,134.5	8,286.5

Notes: ¹Data were provided by the New Jersey Department of Education (<http://www.nj.gov/education/data/enr/>).

²Pre-kindergarten regular education enrollment

³Self-contained special education enrollment/ungraded students at the elementary school level

⁴Self-contained special education enrollment/ungraded students at the middle school level

⁵Self-contained special education enrollment/ungraded students at the high school level

⁶Pre-kindergarten enrollment was estimated since enrollment shown on the NJDOE website was incorrect.

Table 5
Plainfield School District Historical Survival Ratios
2011-12 to 2020-21

Progression Years	B-K	K-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12
2011-12 to 2012-13	0.7940	1.2186	0.9912	0.9522	0.9534	0.9053	0.9263	0.9613	0.9051	1.3104	0.8811	0.9801	0.9056
2012-13 to 2013-14	0.7745	0.9933	0.9833	1.0059	0.9721	1.0000	1.0000	1.0174	0.9882	1.0665	0.9524	0.8759	1.2486
2013-14 to 2014-15	0.7449	1.0041	0.9865	0.9731	0.9631	0.9981	0.9695	1.0000	1.0465	1.1247	1.1631	0.8838	1.0358
2014-15 to 2015-16	0.7506	0.9752	0.9892	0.9945	0.9913	0.9525	0.8716	1.0798	1.0949	1.0981	1.0501	0.9206	0.9608
2015-16 to 2016-17	0.6770	1.0090	0.9718	0.9288	0.9779	0.9340	0.9244	1.0923	1.0409	1.0756	1.0702	0.9898	1.0134
2016-17 to 2017-18	0.6554	1.0495	0.9970	0.9869	0.9351	0.8942	0.8556	0.9809	1.0604	0.8336	1.0961	0.9940	0.9292
2017-18 to 2018-19	0.6830	1.0467	1.0017	0.9880	0.9676	0.9543	0.8675	0.9963	0.9681	0.9677	1.0213	0.8888	0.9620
2018-19 to 2019-20	0.7514	1.1753	1.0335	1.0419	1.0378	0.9711	0.9719	1.0691	1.0589	1.1044	1.1265	0.9715	0.9226
2019-20 to 2020-21	0.7122	0.9880	0.9872	0.9707	0.9631	0.9665	0.9202	0.9558	0.9983	0.8487	0.9677	0.8834	0.9571
Maximum Ratio	0.7940	1.2186	1.0335	1.0419	1.0378	1.0000	1.0000	1.0923	1.0949	1.3104	1.1631	0.9940	1.2486
Minimum Ratio	0.6554	0.9752	0.9718	0.9288	0.9351	0.8942	0.8556	0.9558	0.9051	0.8336	0.8811	0.8759	0.9056
Avg. 5-Year Ratios	0.6958	1.0649	1.0049	0.9969	0.9759	0.9465	0.9038	1.0005	1.0214	0.9386	1.0529	0.9344	0.9427
Avg. 5-Year Ratios (weighted less for 2020-21)	0.6933	1.0803	1.0084	1.0021	0.9785	0.9425	0.9005	1.0095	1.0260	0.9566	1.0699	0.9446	0.9399
Avg. 5-Year Ratios (not using 2020-21 enrollments)	0.7035	1.0702	1.0010	0.9864	0.9796	0.9384	0.9049	1.0346	1.0321	0.9953	1.0785	0.9610	0.9568
Avg. 10-Year Ratios	0.7270	1.0511	0.9935	0.9825	0.9735	0.9529	0.9230	1.0170	1.0179	1.0478	1.0365	0.9320	0.9928
Diff. Between 5-Year and 10-Year Ratios	-0.0312	+0.0138	+0.0114	+0.0144	+0.0024	-0.0064	-0.0192	-0.0165	+0.0035	-0.1091	+0.0164	+0.0024	-0.0501

Note: ¹Bolded values reflect survival ratios from 2019-20 to 2020-21.

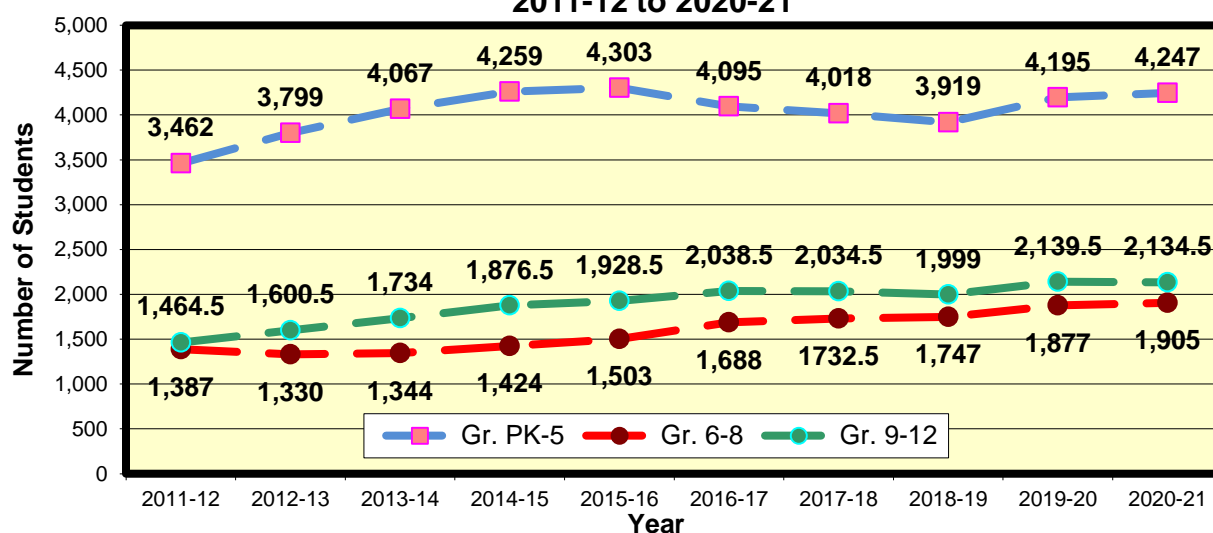
Factors related to inward migration include families with school-age children purchasing an existing home or new housing unit, or renting an apartment. The reasons for families moving into a community vary. For instance, a family could move into Plainfield to be close to work, the presence of affordable housing, or to be near family members. Another plausible reason for inward migration is the reputation of the school district, as the appeal of a school district draws families into a community, resulting in the transfer of students into the district. On the flip side, outward migration is caused by families with children moving out of the community, perhaps due to difficulty in finding employment or affordable housing. Outward migration in the school district can also be caused by parents choosing to withdraw their children from public school to attend private, parochial, or charter schools, to be homeschooled, or to attend a different public school district. In the case of the Plainfield School District, the reasons for migration are not explicitly known (such as for economic reasons or the appeal of the school district), as exit and entrance interviews would need to be conducted for all children leaving or entering the district.

Historical enrollments are also shown in Table 4 and Figure 12 by grade configuration (PK-5, 6-8, and 9-12). Self-contained special education/ungraded students were incorporated into the totals by grade configuration. For grades PK-5, enrollments increased through 2015-16 before reversing trend and declining. However, enrollments have reversed trend again, gaining 328 students in the last two years. In 2020-21, enrollment was 4,247, which is a gain of 785 students from the 2011-12 enrollment of 3,462.

For grades 6-8, enrollments have increased in each of the last eight years. Enrollment was 1,905 in 2020-21, which is a gain of 518 students from the 2011-12 enrollment of 1,387.

Finally, for grades 9-12, enrollments have been generally increasing over the last decade. In 2020-21, enrollment was 2,134.5, which is an increase of 670 students from the 2011-12 enrollment of 1,464.5.

Figure 12
Plainfield School District
Historical Enrollments by Grade Configuration
2011-12 to 2020-21



Kindergarten Replacement

Kindergarten replacements were analyzed to determine whether there was any relationship between overall enrollment change and kindergarten replacement, which is the numerical difference between the number of graduating 12th graders and the number of entering kindergarten students. The district has experienced positive kindergarten replacement in each of the last nine years. Positive kindergarten replacement occurs when the number of kindergarten students entering the district is greater than the number of graduating twelfth grade students from the prior year. Conversely, negative kindergarten replacement occurs when the number of kindergarten students entering the district is less than the number of graduating twelfth grade students from the prior year. As shown in Figure 13, positive kindergarten replacement has ranged from 129-443 students per year, with the magnitude declining through 2016-17 before reversing trend. The smaller positive kindergarten replacements in the last five years are due to the larger graduating 12th grade classes, which have increased from 302 in 2011-12 to 435 in 2019-20. In 2020-21, there was a gain of 211 students due to kindergarten replacement, as 435 twelfth graders graduated in 2019-20 and were replaced by 646 kindergarten students in 2020-21. In the last five years, the district has gained an average of 163 students per year due to kindergarten replacement.

Figure 13
Plainfield School District
Historical Kindergarten Replacement

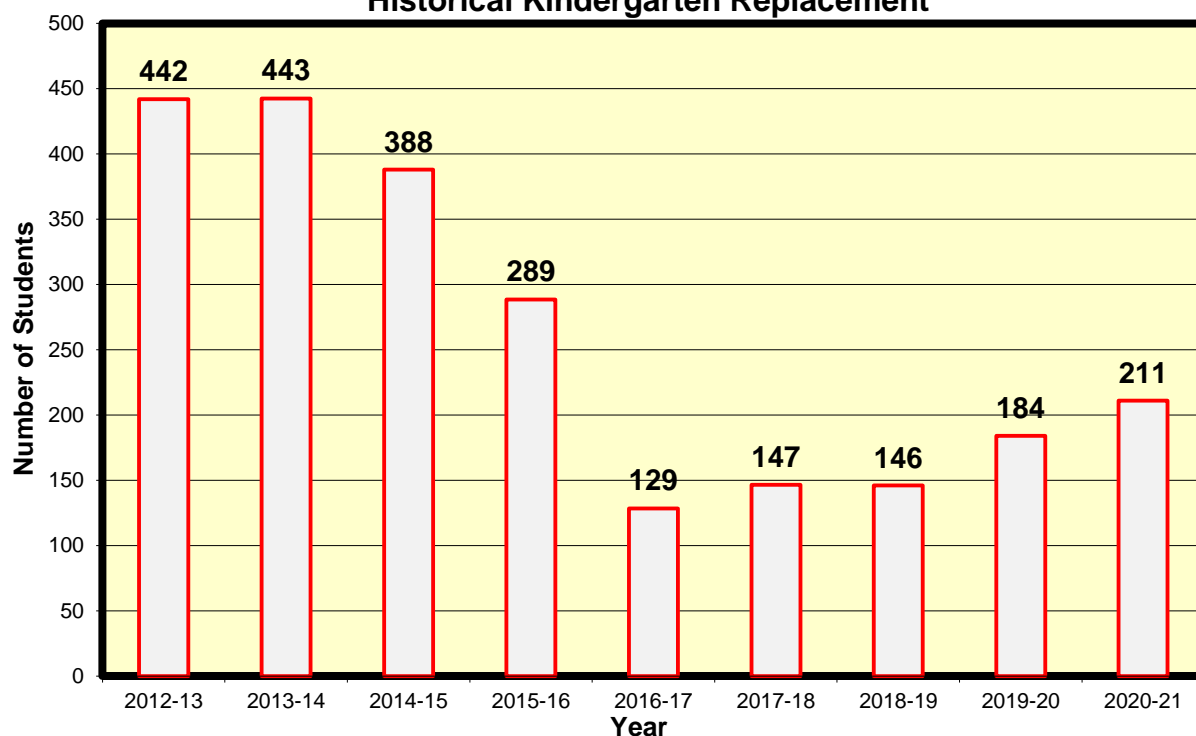
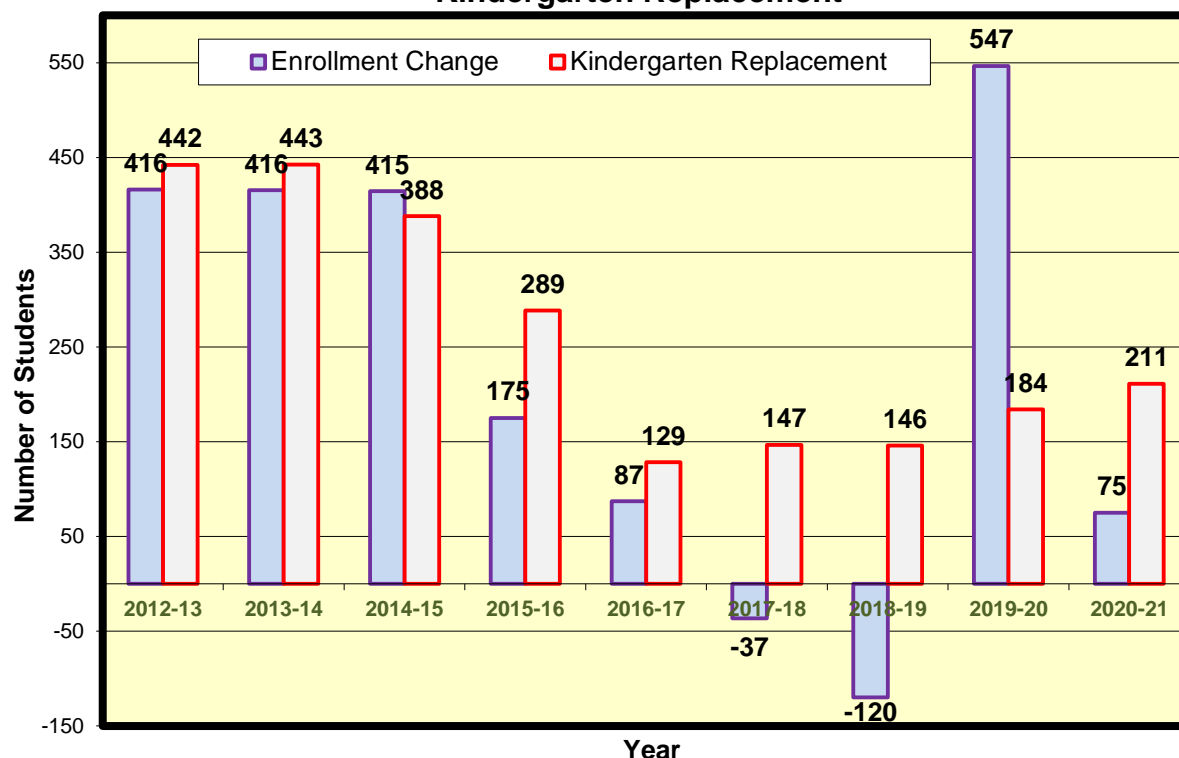


Figure 14 shows the annual change in total enrollment compared to kindergarten replacement. As the figure demonstrates, there appears to be a strong relationship, statistically speaking, between the overall change in enrollment and kindergarten replacement. Although this data represents a very small sample, the correlation coefficient between the two variables was +0.665. Correlation coefficients measure the relationship or association between two variables; this does not imply that there is cause and effect between the two variables. Other variables, known as lurking variables, may have an effect on the true relationship between kindergarten replacement and total enrollment change. Negative correlation coefficients indicate that as one variable is increasing (decreasing), the other variable is decreasing (increasing). Positive correlation coefficients indicate that as one of the variables increases (decreases), the other variable increases (decreases) as well. The computed linear correlation coefficient is always between -1 and +1. Values near -1 or +1 indicate a strong linear relationship between the variables while values near zero indicate a weak linear relationship. Based on the correlation of +0.665, there appears to be a significant relationship between enrollment change and kindergarten replacement in the school district in the last nine years.

In five of the last six years, the district's gains due to positive kindergarten replacement were partially offset (or totally, resulting in a net enrollment loss) by a net outward migration of students in the other grades (K to 1, 1 to 2, 2 to 3, etc.). The outward migration was confirmed previously as eight of the 13 average survival ratios in the five-year trend were below 1.000.

Figure 14
Comparison of PK-12 Enrollment Change and
Kindergarten Replacement



Birth Data

Birth data were needed to compute kindergarten enrollments, which were calculated as follows. Birth data, which were lagged five years behind their respective kindergarten classes, were used to calculate the survival ratio for each birth-to-kindergarten cohort. For instance, in 2015, there were 907 births in Plainfield. Five years later (the 2020-21 school year), 646 children enrolled in kindergarten, which is equal to a survival ratio of 0.712 from birth to kindergarten. Birth counts and birth-to-kindergarten survival ratios are displayed in Table 6. Values greater than 1.000 indicate that some children are born outside of a community's boundaries and are attending kindergarten in the school district five years later, i.e., an inward migration of children. This type of inward migration is typical in school districts with excellent reputations, because the appeal of a good school district draws families into the community. Inward migration is also seen in communities where there are a large number of new housing starts (or home resales), with families moving into the community having children of age to attend kindergarten. Birth-to-kindergarten survival ratios that are below 1.000 indicate that a number of children born within a community are not attending kindergarten in the school district five years later. This is common in communities where a high proportion of children attend private, parochial, charter, or out-of-district special education facilities, or where there is a net migration of families moving out of the community. It is also common in school districts that have a half-day kindergarten program where parents choose to send their child to a private full-day kindergarten for the first year.

Table 6
Birth Counts and Historical Birth-to-Kindergarten Survival Ratios
Plainfield School District

Birth Year	Number of Births Plainfield¹	Kindergarten Students Five Years Later	Birth-to-Kindergarten Survival Ratio
2006	987	590	0.598
2007	937	744	0.794
2008	949	735	0.774
2009	976	727	0.745
2010	886	665	0.751
2011	805	545	0.677
2012	914	599	0.655
2013	877	599	0.683
2014	885	665	0.751
2015	907	646	0.712
2016	961	N/A	N/A
2017	917	N/A	N/A
2018	911	N/A	N/A
2019	929	N/A	N/A
2020	912	N/A	N/A

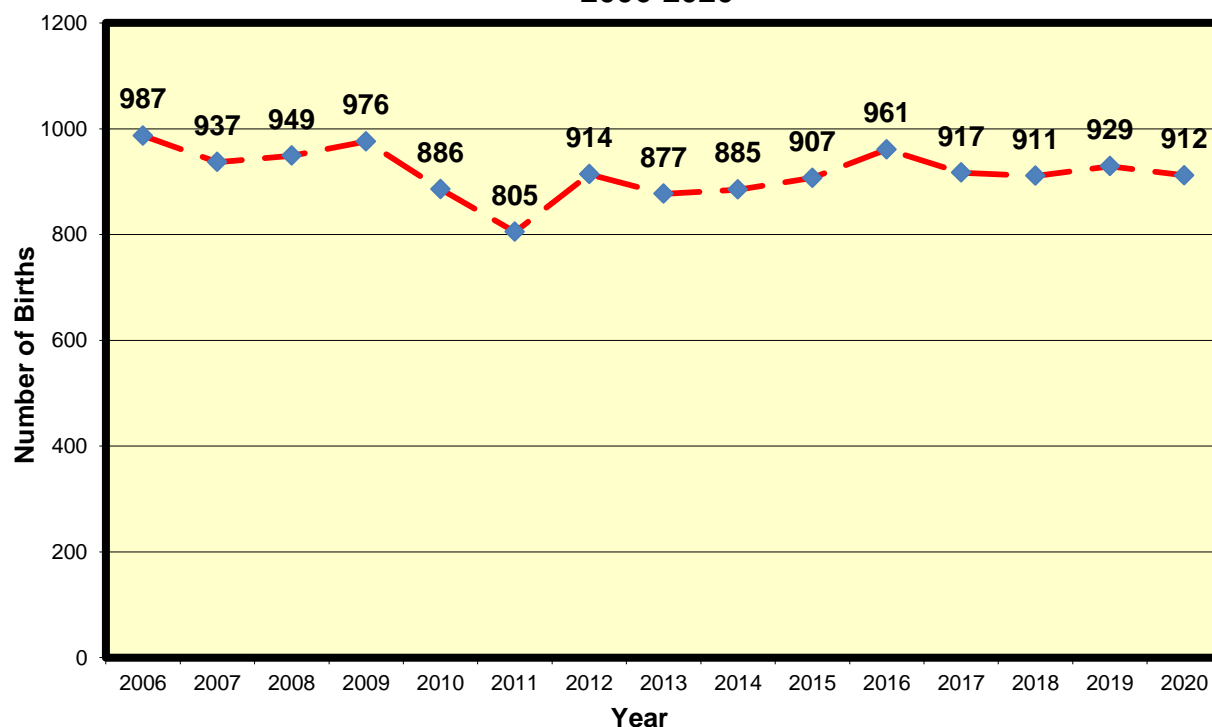
Note: ¹Birth data were provided by the New Jersey Center for Health Statistics

In each of the last ten years, birth-to-kindergarten survival ratios in the district have been significantly below 1.000. Birth-to-kindergarten survival ratios have been fairly consistent over this time period, ranging from 0.598-0.794. As the birth-to-kindergarten survival ratios are significantly below 1.000, this indicates that many children who were born in the city are enrolled in private schools or moved out before school age and are attending other public school districts for kindergarten.

Geocoded birth data were provided by the New Jersey Center for Health Statistics (“NJCHS”) from 2006-2020 by assigning geographic coordinates to a birth mother based on her street address. Births for 2020 are preliminary. Since the NJCHS did not have birth data for 2021, an estimate was formulated by averaging historical births. Birth counts were needed for 2021 since this cohort will become the kindergarten class of 2026.

From 2006-2011, birth counts in Plainfield declined before reversing trend as shown in Figure 15. In the last four years, the annual number of births has been fairly stable, ranging from 911-929.

Figure 15
Plainfield Historical Birth Counts
2006-2020



The fertility rate in Plainfield is higher than those of both Union County and the State of New Jersey. According to the 2015-2019 ACS, the fertility rate of women aged 15 to 50 in Plainfield was 68 births per 1,000 women. In comparison, as reported by the NJCHS, the 2019 fertility rate in Union County was 61.7 births per 1,000 women (ages 15-49) and was 59.3 births per 1,000 women in New Jersey. However, it should be noted that while the municipal, county, and state data are all based on a sample, the Plainfield data has a margin of error that is much higher than the county and state data and may not reflect the “true” fertility rate in the community.

Population Age Structure

Figures 16 and 17 show the age pyramids of males and females in Plainfield from both the 2010 Census and the 2015-2019 ACS. In 2010, the largest number of individuals was aged 25-29 for males and 0-4 for females. In communities with little inward or outward migration and low mortality, the largest cohort in subsequent years is typically the next oldest cohort as people advance in age. However, in the 2015-2019 ACS, the largest cohort for males was the 5-9 age group, which corresponds approximately with children in grades K-4. The largest cohort for females was the 30-34 age group. As the largest groups in the 2015-2019 ACS were not the next oldest cohorts, there is likely significant migration in the city. As shown in Table 7, the greatest declines (shaded red) over this time period, both in number and percentage points, occurred in the 20-24 age group for males and the 45-49 age group for females. The greatest gains (shaded blue), both in number and percentage points, occurred in the 5-9 age group for males and the 70-74 age group for females. If the male and female age groups are combined, there were gains in every age group 55 and over, indicating a “graying” of the population.

Figure 16
Population Pyramid of Plainfield
2010 Census

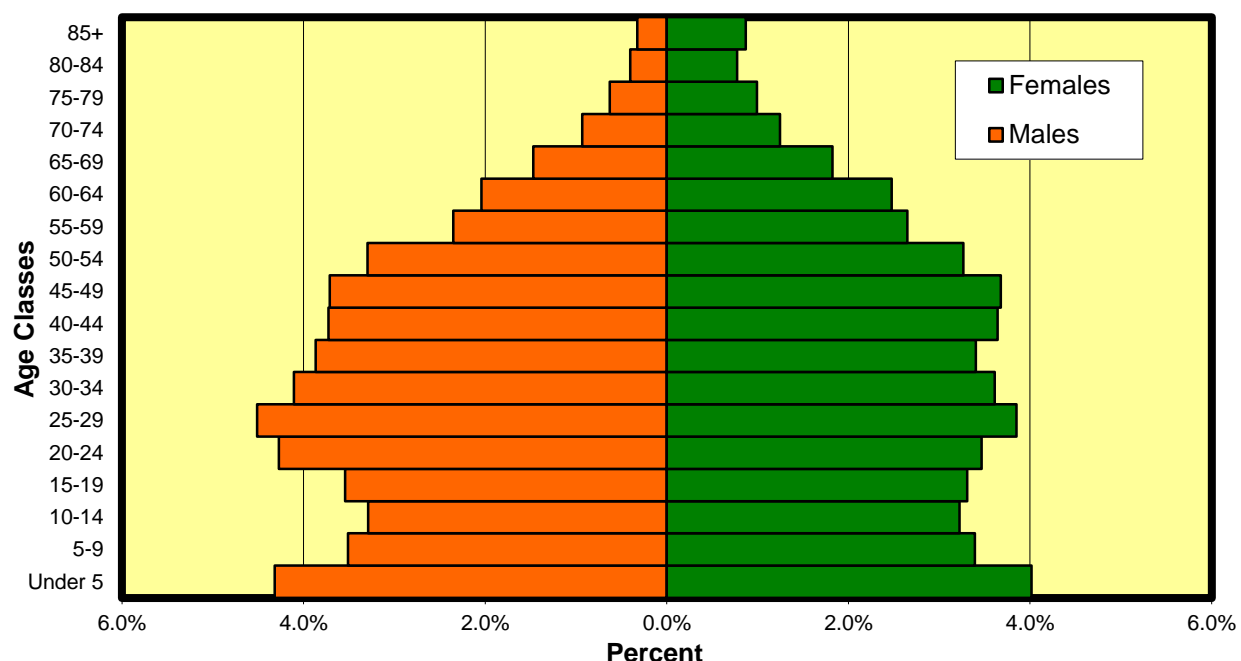


Figure 17
Population Pyramid of Plainfield
2015-2019 ACS

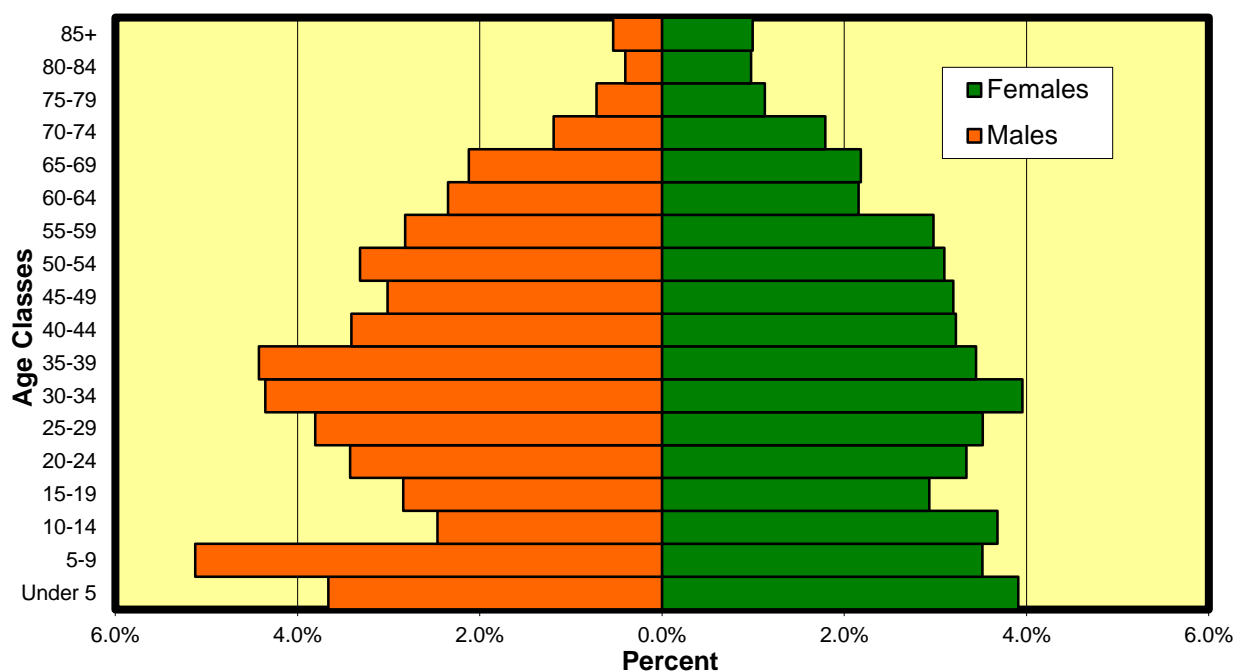


Table 7
Numerical and Percentage Point Changes of Males and Females in Plainfield
2010 Census to 2015-2019 ACS

Age Group	Males		Females	
	Numerical Change	Percentage Point Change	Numerical Change	Percentage Point Change
Under 5	-307	-0.7	-30	-0.1
5-9	+831	+1.6	+81	+0.1
10-14	-398	-0.8	+250	+0.5
15-19	-334	-0.7	-169	-0.4
20-24	-406	-0.9	-44	-0.1
25-29	-332	-0.7	-144	-0.3
30-34	+147	+0.2	+193	+0.3
35-39	+301	+0.6	+42	0.0
40-44	-140	-0.3	-191	-0.4
45-49	-333	-0.7	-221	-0.5
50-54	+26	0.0	-65	-0.2
55-59	+249	+0.5	+180	+0.3
60-64	+165	+0.3	-147	-0.3
65-69	+334	+0.6	+191	+0.4
70-74	+135	+0.3	+283	+0.5
75-79	+48	+0.1	+74	+0.1
80-84	+1	0.0	+107	+0.2
85+	+108	+0.2	+69	+0.1

Notes: Cells shaded blue reflect the greatest gains over the ten-year period.
Cells shaded red reflect the greatest losses over the ten-year period.

New Housing in Plainfield

Mr. William Nierstedt, PP/AICP, Plainfield Planning Director/Zoning Officer, provided information regarding current and future residential development in the community. A list of approved and proposed developments, location, affected elementary attendance areas, number of units, bedroom distribution, housing type, assumed year(s) of occupation, and project status is shown in Table 8. The table excludes new houses to be built on single in-fill lots, or the subdivision of existing lots, or homes that are built after the demolition of an existing older home. In the latter instance, there is no net gain in the number of housing units. The table also excludes the redevelopment of scattered parcels throughout the city, which will consist of detached single-family homes or duplexes. As details on the number of units and bedroom distributions were unavailable for several potential developments, the projected number of children from those developments could not be computed.

In total, there is the potential for 1,948 new housing units (1,912 non age-restricted), which is shown in Figure 18. The majority of units will be market-rate apartments. Of the district's nine elementary attendance areas, the largest impact will be on Stillman, which will contain approximately 29% of the new housing units, and Cook (28% of the new housing units). As some of the developments have yet to come before the Planning Board, site plans have not been submitted, whereby the bedroom distributions and unit types are unknown. In these instances, it could be several years before a developer is selected, permitting is approved, and construction begins.

Table 8
Approved and Proposed Residential Developments in Plainfield

Development/Location	Elementary Attendance Area	Number of Units	Bedroom Distribution	Housing Type	Assumed Year(s) of Occupation	Notes
East 3rd Street and Richmond Street Redevelopment (a.k.a. Citivillage at Plainfield Station)	Barlow	192	20 0-BR 129 1-BR 43 2-BR	Apartments (market-rate)	2022 and 2023	Has been approved. Two buildings to be constructed in mixed-use development. Part of the Redevelopment Area is located in the Transit Oriented Development Downtown (TODD) zone, while the rest of the area is adjacent to TODD and is in close proximity of the Transit Oriented Development Netherwood (TODN) zone.
Elmwood Gardens Redevelopment (518-578 West 2 nd Street, a.k.a. Elmwood Square)	Stillman	58	43 2-BR 15 3-BR	Apartments (affordable)	2022	Has been approved and is under construction.
Marino's Tract Redevelopment (611-619 West Front Street & 115-133 Waynewood Park)	Washington	316	55 0-BR 171 1-BR 90 2-BR	Apartments (market-rate)	2022 and 2023	Has been recently approved. Five-story mixed use building.
522-526 Park Avenue Urban Revival LLC (Park Avenue & West 6 th Street)	Stillman	14	6 0-BR 8 2-BR	Apartments (market-rate)	2023 and 2024	Has not been approved. Five-story mixed use building.
Muhlenberg Hospital Redevelopment (1252-1336 Randolph Road)	Evergreen	120	39 1-BR 81 2-BR	Apartments (market-rate)	2022	Recently completed. COs have been issued. 36 units are proposed to be age-restricted.
North Avenue Redevelopment (187-191 North Avenue)	Stillman	17	8 1-BR 9 2-BR	Apartments (market-rate)	2023 and 2024	Has not been approved. Five-story mixed use building.
Plainfield Avenue Redevelopment (South 2 nd Street & Grant Avenue, a.k.a. The Station at Grant Avenue)	Washington	90	44 1-BR 41 2-BR 5 3-BR	Apartments (affordable)	2021	Recently completed five-story building.
534-536 South Avenue Redevelopment	Evergreen	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No application has been submitted as of yet.
South Avenue Corridor Redevelopment (1222 South Avenue)	Cook	100	73 1-BR 27 2-BR	Apartments (market-rate)	2023 and 2024	Four-story mixed use building. First proposed development in redevelopment zone, others are possible.

South Avenue East Redevelopment	Cook	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No application has been submitted as of yet.
South Avenue Gateway Redevelopment (1400 South Avenue, a.k.a. The Quin)	Cook	212	102 1-BR 110 2-BR	Apartments (market-rate)	2021	Two (2) four-story apartment buildings recently completed.
TODD South Redevelopment	Stillman	124	12 0-BR 13 1-BR 4 2-BR 95 live/work units	Apartments (market-rate)	2022 and 2023	Two separate sites of six (6) and 118 units in three-story and six-story buildings, respectively. Has been approved.
TODD West Redevelopment	Stillman	357	22 0-BR 254 1-BR 81 2-BR	Apartments (market-rate)	2022 and 2023	Recently approved. Four separate buildings to be constructed. Building #1- 277 units in 10-story building Building #2- 28 units in 5-story building Building #3- 40 units in 11-story building Building #4- 12 units in 4-story building
TODN South Avenue Redevelopment (803 and 829 South Avenue)	Cook	174	803 South Avenue 10 0-BR 61 1-BR 33 2-BR 829 South Avenue 31 1-BR 39 2-BR	Apartments (market-rate)	2022 and 2023	Two separate developments in redevelopment area. 803 South Avenue will be a five-story mixed-use building of 104 units. 829 South Avenue will be a four-story mixed-use building of 70 units.
820-836 South Avenue	Cook	12	2-BR	Apartments (market-rate)	2022	Three-story apartment building.
1008-1014 South Avenue	Cook	42	34 1-BR 8 2-BR	Apartments (market-rate)	2022 and 2023	Has been approved for five-story mixed-use building. As owner has purchased adjacent property, the applicant may resubmit a plan with additional units.
TODN North Avenue Redevelopment (926-1018 North Avenue)	Emerson	120	21 0-BR 73 1-BR 26 2-BR	Apartments (market-rate)	2022 and 2023	Under construction. Five-story mixed-use building.
West Front Street Redevelopment	Stillman and Washington	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No application has been submitted as of yet.
Total	1,948 Units					

Source: Mr. William Nierstedt, PP/AICP, Plainfield Planning Director/Zoning Officer

Estimate of Public School Children from New Housing

An estimate was made of the number of public school children that could potentially come from the proposed housing developments in Plainfield. To project the number of public school children from the new housing units, *Who Lives in New Jersey Housing?*², published by the Rutgers University Center for Urban Policy Research (“CUPR”), was utilized. The resource provides statewide housing multipliers (student yields) based on housing type, number of bedrooms, housing value, housing tenure (ownership versus rental), and whether the housing units are market-rate or affordable. Student yields are greatest in detached single-family homes and smallest in apartments, townhouses, and condominiums.

To project the number of public school children from the new housing units, several assumptions were made:

1. The student yield multipliers used from CUPR are from a sample of New Jersey homes and these multipliers would be representative of the families moving into Plainfield.
2. All market-rate apartment units (5-49 units) were assumed to have the following student yield multipliers: 1-bedroom = 0.127 and 2-bedroom = 0.339.
3. All market-rate apartment units (50+ units) were assumed to have the following student yield multipliers: 1-bedroom = 0.018 and 2-bedroom = 0.130.
4. All affordable apartment units were assumed to have the following student yield multipliers: 1-bedroom = 0.088, 2-bedroom = 0.408, 3-bedroom = 1.087.
5. Live/work units were assumed to have one bedroom as the bedroom distributions were unavailable.
6. The full build-out and occupation of each development would occur as assumed in Table 8.
7. **Estimation of the number of public school children was only completed for developments where the number of units and bedroom distributions were available.**

A total of 167 public school children (K-5 = 84, 6-8 = 36, and 9-12 = 47) in grades K-12 are projected according to the following distribution:

- East 3rd Street and Richmond Street – 8 (4 K-5, 2 6-8, 2 9-12)
- Elmwood Gardens – 34 (15 K-5, 8 6-8, 11 9-12)
- Marino’s Tract – 16 (8 K-5, 4 6-8, 4 9-12)
- 522-526 Park Avenue – 4 (2 K-5, 1 6-8, 1 9-12)

² Listokin, David, and Voicu, Alexandru. (2018). *Who Lives in New Jersey Housing?* Updated New Jersey Demographic Multipliers. Rutgers University Center for Urban Policy Research.

- Muhlenberg Hospital – 9 (4 K-5, 2 6-8, 3 9-12)
- North Avenue – 4 (2 K-5, 1 6-8, 1 9-12)
- Plainfield Avenue – 26 (13 K-5, 6 6-8, 7 9-12)
- South Avenue Corridor – 5 (3 K-5, 1 6-8, 1 9-12)
- South Avenue Gateway – 16 (8 K-5, 3 6-8, 5 9-12)
- TODD South – 3 (2 K-5, 0 6-8, 1 9-12)
- TODD West – 15 (8 K-5, 3 6-8, 4 9-12)
- TODN South Avenue (803 South Avenue) – 5 (3 K-5, 1 6-8, 1 9-12)
- TODN South Avenue (829 South Avenue) – 6 (3 K-5, 1 6-8, 2 9-12)
- 820-836 South Avenue – 4 (2 K-5, 1 6-8, 1 9-12)
- 1008-1014 South Avenue – 7 (4 K-5, 1 6-8, 2 9-12)
- TODN North Avenue – 5 (3 K-5, 1 6-8, 1 9-12)

As many of the developments are in close proximity to either the Netherwood Train Station or Plainfield Station, the number of students from these units may be more similar to that of a Transit Oriented Development (“TOD”), which would be lower than shown above. Several redevelopment projects are clearly TODs, e.g., TODD West (“Transit Oriented Development Downtown”) and TODN North Avenue (“Transit Oriented Development Netherwood”). Historically, TODs have fewer students than housing developments not located near mass transit. In a CUPR study, ten TODs in New Jersey were analyzed to determine the number of public school children per housing unit. Nine of the ten developments had yields of 0.10 public school children or less. In the 2,183 units they analyzed, there were a total of 47 public school children, which is a yield of 0.02 students per housing unit. If a yield of 0.02 students per housing unit is used instead for the proposed market-rate apartment units and the student yields for affordable units remain the same, 95 public school children are estimated to come from the developments, which would be much lower than shown above.

While 1,912 non age-restricted housing units are proposed in Plainfield, the number of public school students from these developments is likely to be very low. As many of these developments are to be considered TODs, the apartment units are likely to have very low student yields, which is partially due to high rental prices and the low number of bedrooms per unit. In addition, it appears that the recently-constructed and proposed housing units in Plainfield are targeting empty-nesters or working professionals. These individuals have few children, and are likely commuters using mass transit to travel to employment in New York City or locally in New Jersey. Based on our experience with developments located near mass transit, the developments are not likely to generate a significant number of public school children and therefore the lower number of projected students (95) was used in our analysis.

In addition, the school district’s 2020-21 student address database was used to determine the number of Plainfield students currently living in the recently-completed South Avenue Gateway Redevelopment, which is known as The Quin. Only two children live in this development and attend the Plainfield School District, which is a yield of 0.009 (2/212). While it is possible that the student yield will increase as more units are leased, it appears that the student yield will be very similar to that of a TOD.

Historical Residential Construction

With respect to historical new construction, the number of certificates of occupancy (“COs”) issued for new homes in Plainfield from 2015-2020 is shown in Table 9. A total of 264 COs were issued over this time period, of which 36 were for single-family or two-family homes and 228 were for multi-family homes. Most of the COs in 2020 were likely issued for The Quin, which consists of one- and two-bedroom apartments on South Avenue. As shown in Table 10, 146 housing units were demolished during the same time period, which results in a net gain of 118 housing units since 2015.

Table 9
Number of Residential Certificates of Occupancy by Year
2015-2020

Year	Plainfield			
	1&2 Family	Multi-Family	Mixed Use	Total
2015	19	10	0	29
2016	8	0	0	8
2017	4	0	0	4
2018	3	0	0	3
2019	2	10	0	12
2020	0	208	0	208
Total	36	228	0	264

Source: New Jersey Department of Community Affairs

Table 10
Number of Home Demolitions and Net New Housing by Year
2015-2020

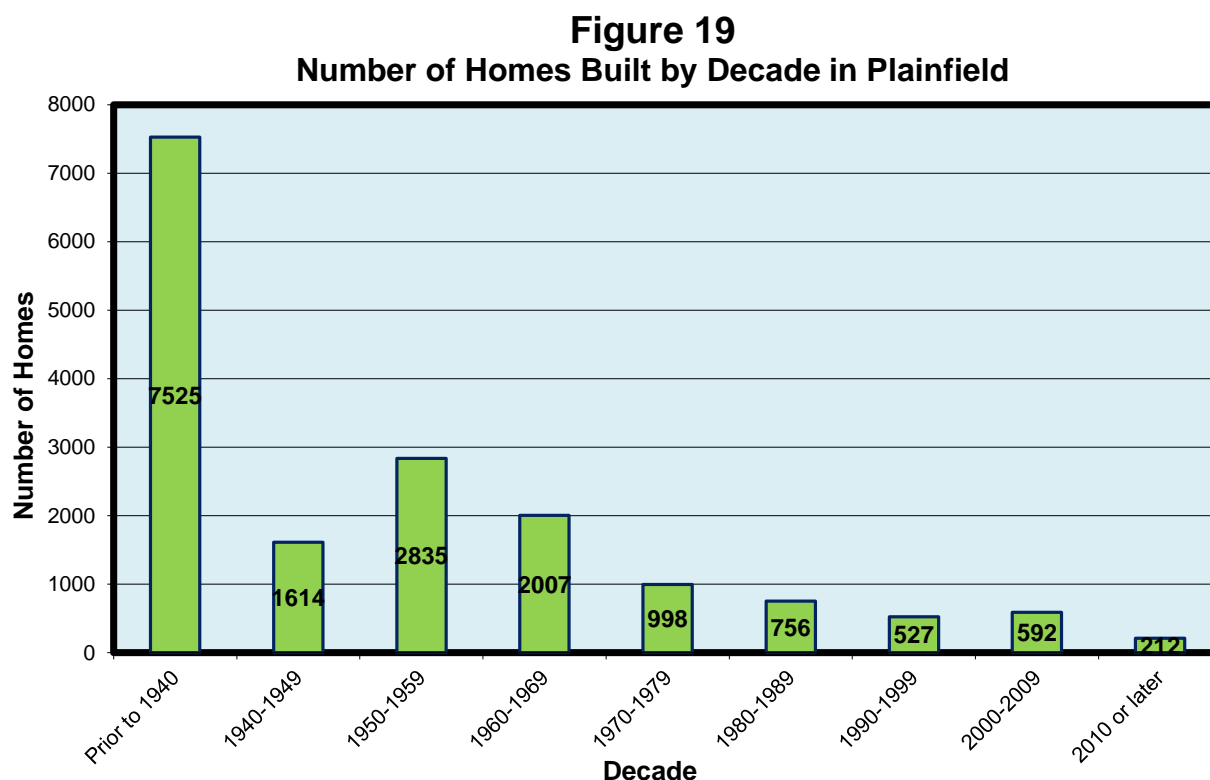
Year	Plainfield		
	Demolitions	COs	Net Total
2015	9	29	+20
2016	128	8	-120
2017	4	4	0
2018	1	3	+2
2019	3	12	+9
2020	1	208	+207
Total	146	264	+118

Source: New Jersey Department of Community Affairs

When determining the impact of future new housing, it should be clearly stated that enrollment projections utilize cohort survival ratios that do take into account prior new home construction growth. Children who move into new homes during the historical period are captured by the survival ratios, as these ratios will be used to project future enrollments. Therefore, it is not appropriate to add all of the new children generated from new housing units without considering the historical period, as double counting would occur. The baseline enrollment projections should only be adjusted if the projected housing growth is significantly greater than prior housing growth. From 2015-2020, there was a net gain of 118 new housing units in Plainfield. Based on this data and that 1,912 non age-restricted housing units are planned, it appears that future residential construction in Plainfield will be significantly greater than that which occurred since 2015. Therefore, the baseline enrollment projections were modified to account for additional children from the new housing developments. **The modification to the enrollment projections assumes that all potential developments listed in Table 8 will be built and occupied in the next five years. Some of these developments have yet to be approved and may be constructed outside of the enrollment projection timeframe.**

Distribution of Homes by Decade Built

Figure 19 shows the number of homes built by decade in Plainfield as provided by the 2015-2019 ACS. As shown in the figure, Plainfield has an older housing stock, as 88% of the homes were built before 1980. The number of homes built per decade has been declining since the 1960s. New home construction has been very limited since 2010 with only 212 units constructed, which is slightly lower than shown previously in Table 9. Of the decades shown, the largest number of homes was built in the 1950s followed by the 1960s.



Home Sales

In Figure 20, the number of annual home sales in Plainfield is shown from 2001-2020. The information was retrieved from the Monmouth County Tax Board database, which possesses tax records and home sales for all municipalities in the state. “Paper sales,” which are sales between members of the immediate family for a low price (e.g., \$1 or \$100) and result in a change in title but often not a change of the occupant, were excluded from the totals. Home sales peaked in 2004 (957 sales) before declining to 267 in 2011 due to the housing market crash and banking crisis. During this period (2008-2011), the annual number of home sales was low, ranging from 267-358. Since then, home sales have rebounded. From 2012-2018, home sales steadily increased before reversing trend. In the last five years, the annual number of sales has ranged from 589-777, which is still lower than the period before the housing market crash and banking crisis (2002-2006).

Figure 20
Plainfield Home Sales
2001-2020

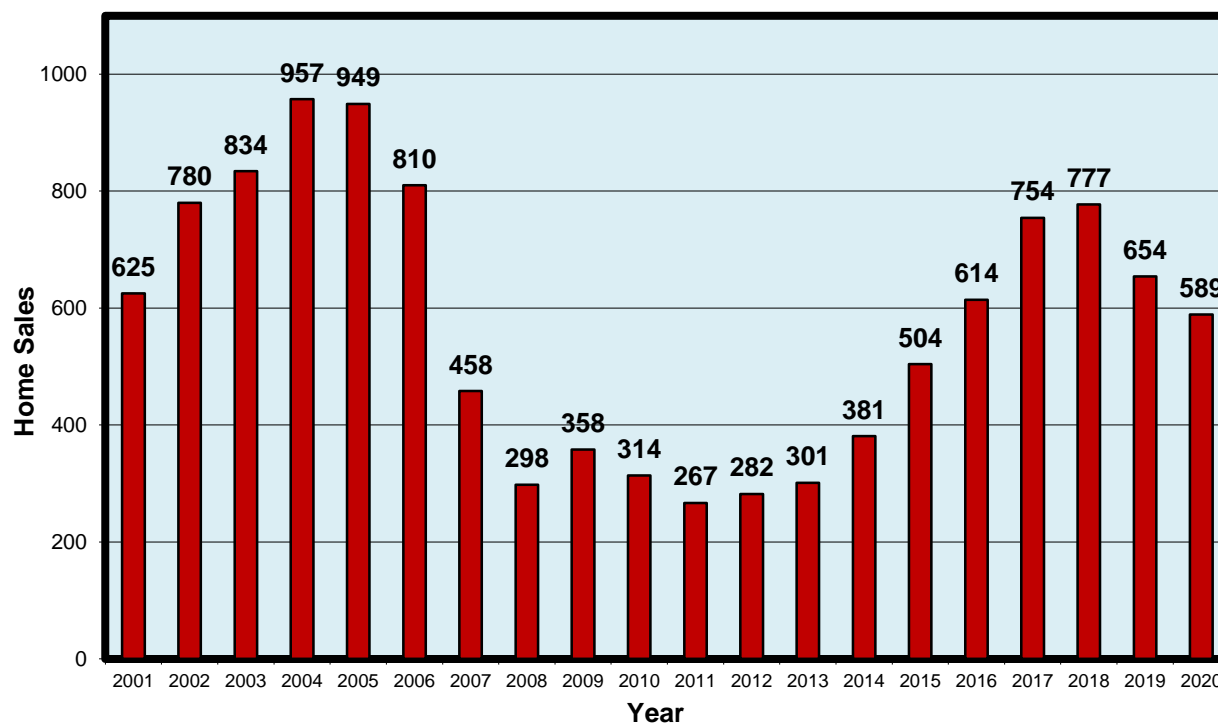
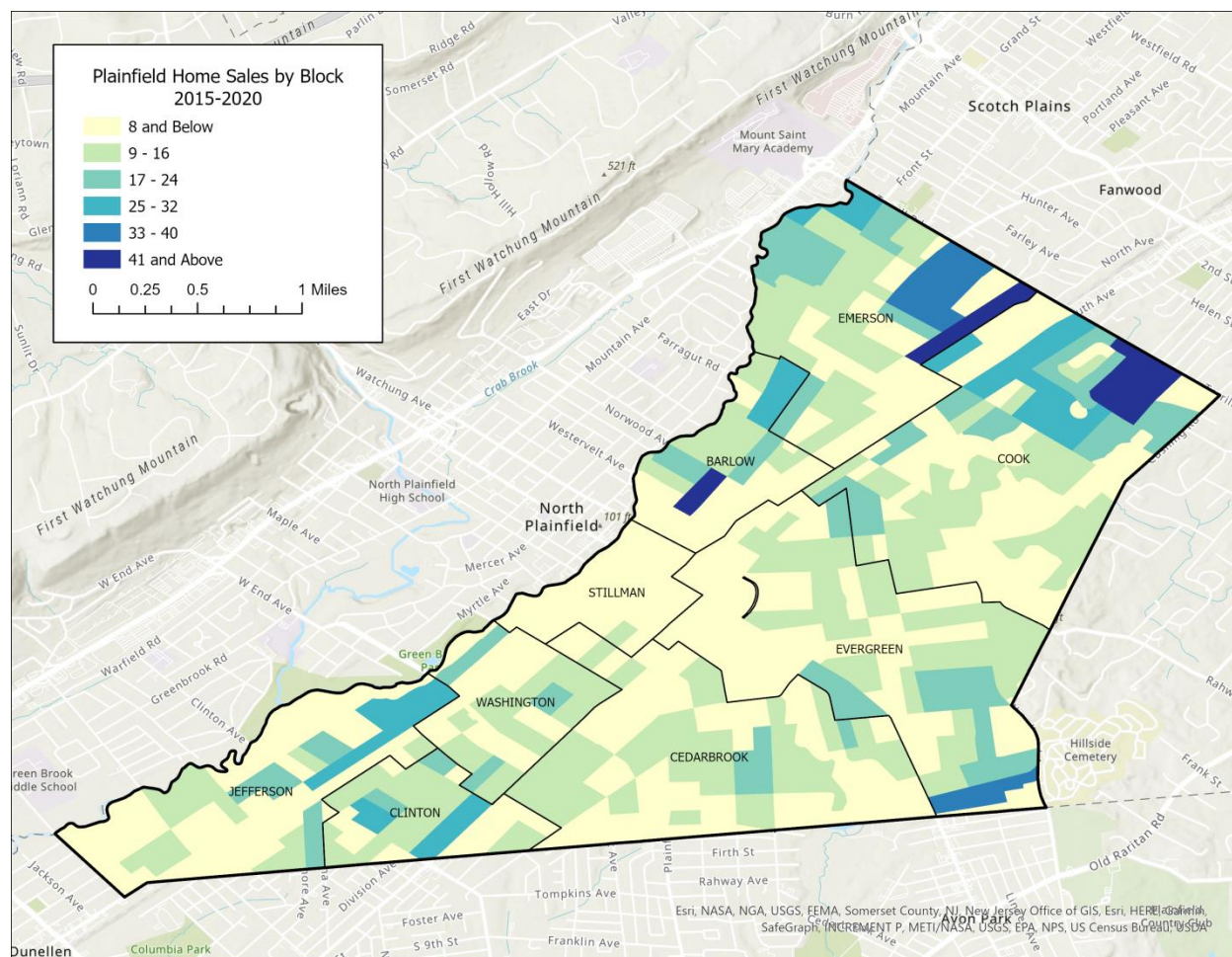


Figure 21 shows the aggregated number of home sales by census block from 2015-2020. Census blocks are the smallest geographic unit in which data are collected by the Census Bureau. Blocks are typically bound by streets, roads, or bodies of water. Over this time period, the greatest number of sales occurred in census blocks in the central and northern sections of the city within the Barlow, Cook, and Emerson attendance areas.



Enrollment Projections

Due to changes in the district's enrollment trends in 2020-21 (in particular, 12 of 13 survival ratios declined in the last year, which were likely related to the coronavirus pandemic), three separate projections were computed from 2021-22 through 2025-26, a five-year period. Projected enrollments were also adjusted for additional children expected from the proposed housing developments. As it is unclear when the pandemic will end and how this will affect enrollments in the near term, three different scenarios were modeled:

1. The five-year average survival ratios were computed including enrollments from 2020-21. In addition, the 2020-21 enrollments were used as a base to project future enrollments.
2. The five-year average survival ratios were computed including enrollments from 2020-21, but the most recent ratio was given only a 10% weight to give less emphasis on the 2020-21 enrollment counts. In addition, the 2020-21 enrollments were used as a base to project future enrollments.
3. The five-year average survival ratios were computed excluding the 2020-21 enrollments. In addition, the 2020-21 enrollments were *projected* for the purpose of providing a "higher base" for projecting future enrollments, simulating what the enrollments would have been if there had not been a pandemic. This may simulate future enrollments if the pandemic ends and students return back to the district.

Enrollments for the self-contained special education/ungraded classes were computed by calculating the historical proportions of self-contained special education/ungraded students with respect to the regular education subtotals at each grade configuration (PK-5, 6-8, and 9-12) and multiplying an average proportion by the future regular education subtotals. Pre-kindergarten children with special needs were included in these totals.

With respect to grade-level pre-kindergarten students, enrollments were projected by computing an average based on historical data, excluding 2020-21, and using this value throughout the five-year projection period. According to the NJDOE, the district's 2020-21 pre-kindergarten enrollment was 167, which was incorrect. From 2015-16 to 2019-20, grade-level pre-kindergarten enrollment was fairly stable, ranging from 13-24 students per year. It was estimated that there would be 20 students in the program annually in the future.

On September 10, 2010, former New Jersey Governor Chris Christie signed into law the Interdistrict School Choice Program ("Choice"), which took effect in the 2011-12 school year. This enables students the choice in attending a school outside their district of residence if the selected school is participating in the Choice program. The Choice district sets the number of openings per grade level. The Plainfield School District does not participate in the program and therefore has no impact on the enrollment projections.

Projected PK-12 enrollments for Scenario 1 follow in Table 11 and Figure 22. Total enrollments are projected to slowly increase throughout the projection period. Enrollment is

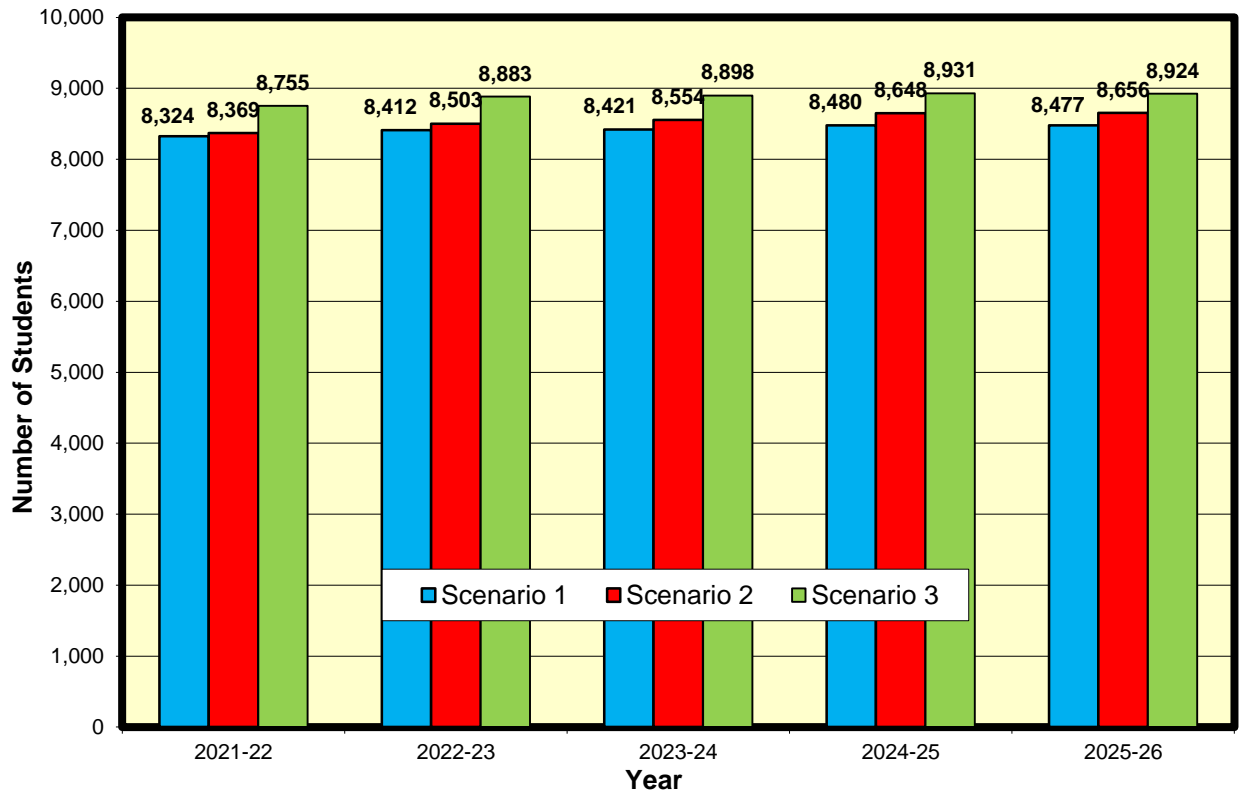
projected to be 8,477 in 2025-26, which would be a gain of 190.5 students from the 2020-21 enrollment of 8,286.5.

Table 11
Plainfield School District Projected Enrollments (PK-12)
Scenario 1

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	SE ¹	PK-12 Total
2021-22	20	672	690	662	695	616	546	601	589	576	553	516	547	480	561	8,324
2022-23	20	643	718	696	663	682	586	497	605	605	544	585	485	519	564	8,412
2023-24	20	638	685	723	696	649	648	531	499	619	569	574	549	459	562	8,421
2024-25	20	648	679	688	721	680	616	587	531	510	581	600	537	518	564	8,480
2025-26	20	639	690	682	686	704	644	558	587	542	479	611	561	507	567	8,477

Note: ¹Ungraded special education enrollment for the entire district

Figure 22
Plainfield School District Enrollment Projections
2021-22 to 2025-26



Projected PK-12 enrollments for Scenario 2 follow in Table 12 and Figure 22. Total enrollments are also projected to increase throughout the projection period, albeit at a faster rate. Enrollment is projected to be 8,656 in 2025-26, which would be a gain of 369.5 students from the 2020-21 enrollment.

Table 12
Plainfield School District Projected Enrollments (PK-12)
Scenario 2

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	SE ¹	PK-12 Total
2021-22	20	669	700	665	698	617	544	599	595	579	564	524	553	479	563	8,369
2022-23	20	641	725	709	669	687	585	493	609	613	557	606	498	523	568	8,503
2023-24	20	636	693	733	712	657	650	528	500	626	588	597	575	469	570	8,554
2024-25	20	646	687	699	735	698	621	587	533	513	599	630	564	541	575	8,648
2025-26	20	636	698	693	700	719	658	560	592	547	491	640	595	530	577	8,656

Note: ¹Ungraded special education enrollment for the entire district

In Scenario 3, projected enrollments (PK-12) are shown in Table 13 and Figure 22. Total enrollments are projected to be higher in 2021-22, as many students who did not attend the district in 2020-21 are projected to return as the coronavirus pandemic subsides. Enrollments are then projected to increase throughout the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 8,924 in 2025-26, which would be a gain of 637.5 students from the 2020-21 enrollment.

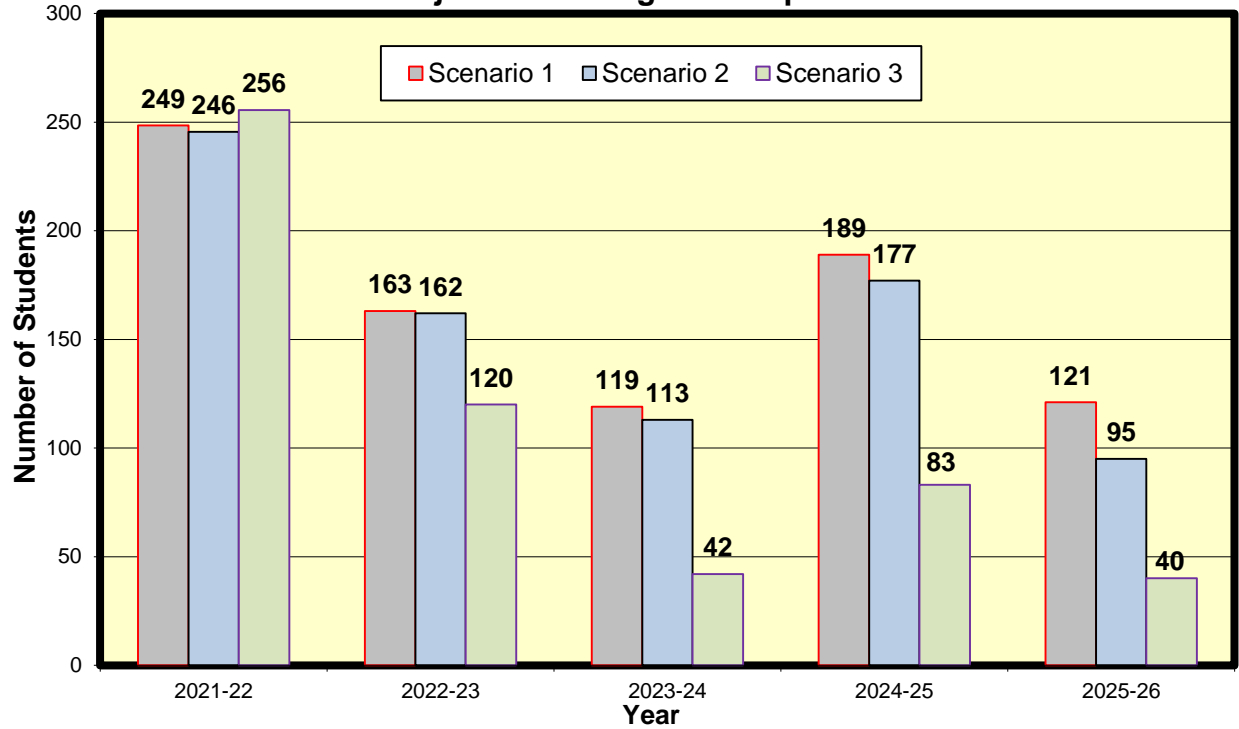
Table 13
Plainfield School District Projected Enrollments (PK-12)
Scenario 3

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	SE ¹	PK-12 Total
2021-22	20	679	685	715	697	628	551	585	599	629	606	619	627	530	585	8,755
2022-23	20	650	729	689	708	687	592	502	609	621	629	656	598	603	590	8,883
2023-24	20	645	696	732	682	696	647	537	521	629	619	679	633	573	589	8,898
2024-25	20	656	690	697	722	669	655	587	555	537	626	668	653	606	590	8,931
2025-26	20	646	702	691	688	707	628	593	607	573	535	675	642	625	592	8,924

Note: ¹Ungraded special education enrollment for the entire district

As discussed earlier in the report, the school district has experienced positive kindergarten replacement in the last nine years. Positive kindergarten replacement is expected to continue to occur in the future as shown in Figure 23. In general, the magnitudes of the positive kindergarten replacements are projected to decrease in magnitude over time as the 12th grade cohorts increase in size.

Figure 23
Plainfield School District
Projected Kindergarten Replacement



Projected Enrollments by Grade Configuration

In Table 14, projected enrollments are shown by grade configuration (PK-5, 6-8, and 9-12) in the Plainfield School District. Ungraded special education students were reassigned into each of the grade configurations.

Table 14
Projected Enrollments for Grades PK-5, 6-8, and 9-12
2021-22 to 2025-26

Historical	PK-5			6-8			9-12		
2020-21	4,247			1,905			2,134.5		
Projected	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
2021-22	4,204	4,217	4,284	1,915	1,922	1,965	2,205	2,230	2,506
2022-23	4,318	4,348	4,391	1,850	1,858	1,877	2,244	2,297	2,615
2023-24	4,373	4,418	4,436	1,786	1,792	1,828	2,262	2,344	2,634
2024-25	4,365	4,424	4,427	1,763	1,769	1,819	2,352	2,455	2,685
2025-26	4,380	4,443	4,398	1,827	1,840	1,921	2,270	2,373	2,605
5-yr. Change	+133	+196	+151	-78	-65	+16	+135.5	+238.5	+470.5

For grades PK-5, enrollments are projected to generally increase throughout the projection period. In 2025-26, enrollment is projected to be 4,380 in Scenario 1, which would represent a gain of 133 students from the 2020-21 enrollment of 4,247. In Scenario 2, enrollment is projected to be 4,443 in 2025-26, which would be a gain of 196 students from the 2020-21 enrollment. In Scenario 3, enrollment is projected to be 4,398 in 2025-26, which would represent a gain of 151 students from the 2020-21 enrollment.

For grades 6-8, enrollments are projected to decline for four years before reversing trend near the end of the projection period. In Scenario 1, enrollment is projected to be 1,827 in 2025-26, which would be a loss of 78 students from the 2020-21 enrollment of 1,905. In Scenario 2, enrollment is projected to be 1,840 in 2025-26, which would represent a loss of 65 students from the 2020-21 enrollment. For Scenario 3, enrollment is projected to be 1,921 in 2025-26, which would be a gain of 16 students from the 2020-21 enrollment.

Finally, for grades 9-12, enrollments are projected to increase for four years before reversing trend near the end of the projection period. In Scenario 1, enrollment is projected to be 2,270 in 2025-26, which would be a gain of 135.5 students from the 2020-21 enrollment of 2,134.5. In Scenario 2, enrollment is projected to be 2,373 in 2025-26, which would represent a gain of 238.5 students from the 2020-21 enrollment. Finally, in Scenario 3, enrollment is projected to be 2,605 in 2025-26, which would be a gain of 470.5 students from the 2020-21 enrollment.

Capacity Analysis

Table 15 shows the educational capacities of the grade configurations (PK-5, 6-8, and 9-12) in the Plainfield School District in comparison to both the current enrollments in 2020-21 and the enrollment projections in the 2025-26 school year. Capacity is shown by grade configuration since the enrollment projections were not performed at the school level. Using the building capacities from the district's LRFP, the differences between capacity and current/projected number of students were computed. Positive values indicate available extra seating while negative values indicate inadequate seating (also known as "unhoused students"). It should be noted that the capacity values are not fixed and can change from year-to-year based on classroom usage. For instance, additional special education classes in a building would reduce a building's capacity. On the other hand, districts with unhoused students can accommodate these children by increasing class sizes, which in turn increases the school's capacity. As such, the capacity of a school is not a fixed value and can be changed depending on how the building is used.

While there were three sets of projections, only the projections from Scenario #2 are shown, which represents the middle range of the projections. In the high school configuration, there is currently a surplus of seating (+454.5). However, there is currently a shortage of seating in the elementary and middle school configurations, with the largest being at the elementary level (-986). It should be noted that the shortage of seating does not include the new building that is projected to come online in September 2022. By 2025-26, it is anticipated that there will be a larger number of unhoused students in the elementary configuration (-1,182). However, once the new building is opened with 750 seats, the seating shortage should be lower. At the middle school level, the shortage of seating (-249) is projected to be lower than the current level while the high school configuration is anticipated to have a lower number of surplus seats (+216) due to a projected increase in enrollment.

Table 15
Capacity Analysis
Plainfield School District

Grade Configuration	Capacity^{1,2,3,4}	Current Enrollment 2020-21	Difference	Projected Enrollment 2025-26	Difference
Elementary (PK-5)	3,261	4,247	-986	4,443	-1,182
Middle (6-8)	1,591	1,905	-314	1,840	-249
High (9-12)	2,589	2,134.5	+454.5	2,373	+216

Notes: ¹District Practices Capacity from the Plainfield School District Long Range Facility Plan (2017)

²As the capacities were last calculated in 2017, the actual capacities of the buildings in 2021 may have changed if the buildings' instructional spaces are being used differently than in 2017.

³As Cedarbrook is a K-8 building and the Plainfield Academy for the Arts & Advanced Studies is a 7-12 building, their capacities were apportioned to their respective grade configurations.

⁴The elementary capacity does not include the closed Woodland Elementary School or the new school that is under construction.

Redistricting Analysis

As Booker Elementary School is projected to open in September 2022 replacing Cook Elementary School, a redistricting analysis was completed for the Plainfield School District. One scenario was created and analyzed for the affected elementary attendance areas. The purpose of this section is to project elementary school enrollments in the affected attendance areas from 2021-22 through 2025-26, a five-year period, using the revised elementary school attendance boundaries. The projected enrollments were then compared to existing building capacities as referenced from the district's LRFP to determine surplus and inadequate seating in the district.

Current and Proposed Attendance Areas

Figure 24 shows the district's current elementary school attendance boundaries in 2020-21 and where each elementary student lives. As shown in Table 16, a large percentage of students do not attend their zoned or "home" school in 2020-21, which is based on their residence. For instance, 39% of students who live in the Stillman attendance area do not attend Stillman and attend another school in the district. Table 17 provides greater detail of the school that students are attending as compared to their residence. The bolded values in the table reflect students who attend their "home" school. As an example, 506 students in the Evergreen attendance area attend their home school while 218 students who live in the Evergreen attendance area attend other elementary schools in the district. In addition, several students live outside of the school district's boundaries yet attend the Plainfield School District, which are not reflected in the table. The forthcoming analysis is based entirely on students attending their assigned or zoned school according to their residence and does not account for students attending a different school within the district for special programs (e.g., gifted and talented, special education, etc.).

Table 16
Percentage of Students Attending Zoned School
2020-21

School	Percent Attending Zoned School	Percent Not Attending Zoned School
Barlow E.S.(K-5)	78%	22%
Cedarbrook K-8 Center (K-8)	80%	20%
Clinton E.S. (K-5)	82%	18%
Cook E.S. (K-5)	77%	23%
Emerson E.S. (K-5)	87%	13%
Evergreen E.S. (K-5)	70%	30%
Jefferson E.S. (K-5)	80%	20%
Stillman E.S. (K-5)	61%	39%
Washington E.S. (K-5)	86%	14%

Figure 24
Elementary School Attendance Areas – Status Quo with 2020-21 Elementary School Students

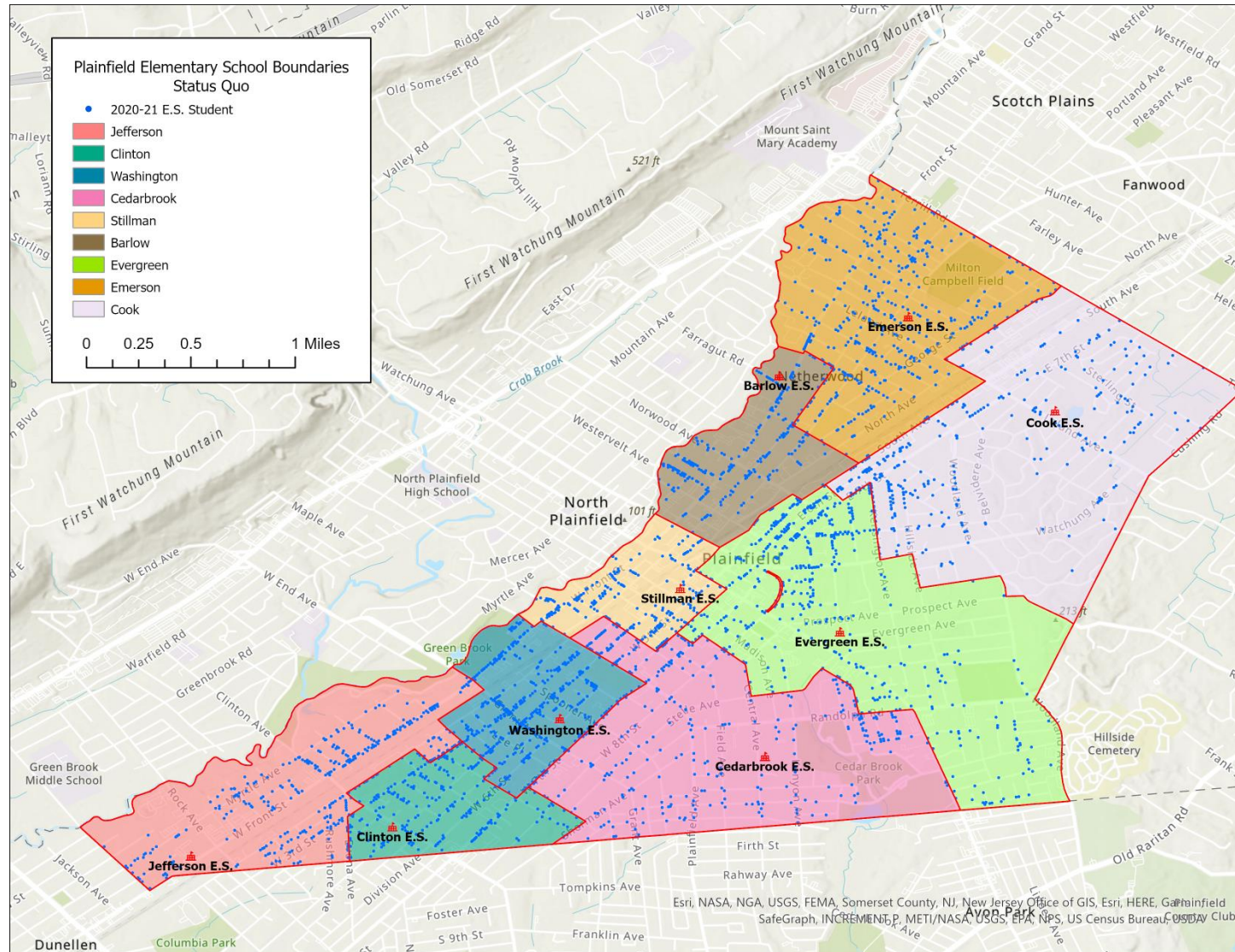


Table 17
Comparison of Enrollments by Residence and Attendance
2020-21

Residing	School	Attending								
		Barlow E.S. (K-5)	Cedarbrook K-8 Center (K-8)	Clinton E.S. (K-5)	Cook E.S. (K-5)	Emerson E.S. (K-5)	Evergreen E.S. (K-5)	Jefferson E.S. (K-5)	Stillman E.S. (K-5)	Washington E.S. (K-5)
	Barlow E.S. (K-5)	301	5	13	13	23	13	13	0	7
	Cedarbrook K-8 Center (K-8)	2	282	9	9	6	5	5	7	27
	Clinton E.S. (K-5)	0	8	192	3	3	1	18	3	6
	Cook E.S. (K-5)	14	12	3	252	24	10	4	4	3
	Emerson E.S. (K-5)	13	9	4	13	386	6	1	1	11
	Evergreen E.S. (K-5)	11	62	11	62	12	506	20	17	23
	Jefferson E.S. (K-5)	5	6	50	5	0	5	349	4	12
	Stillman E.S. (K-5)	11	36	21	18	18	34	24	315	38
	Washington E.S. (K-5)	4	12	16	8	5	6	19	9	489

Note: Bolded values reflect students who attend the school in which they are zoned to attend based on where they live, i.e. “home school.”

Scenario #1

Figure 25 shows the proposed elementary attendance boundaries in Scenario #1, as well as the areas where students would be changing their elementary school based upon their residence. The following represents the highlights of the changes to the elementary zones in Scenario #1 with respect to the status quo:

- Section A in the Emerson attendance area would attend Booker.
- Section B in the Evergreen attendance area would attend Booker.
- Section C in the Stillman attendance area would attend Evergreen.
- Section D in the Stillman attendance area would attend Evergreen.
- Section E in the Cook attendance area would attend Booker.

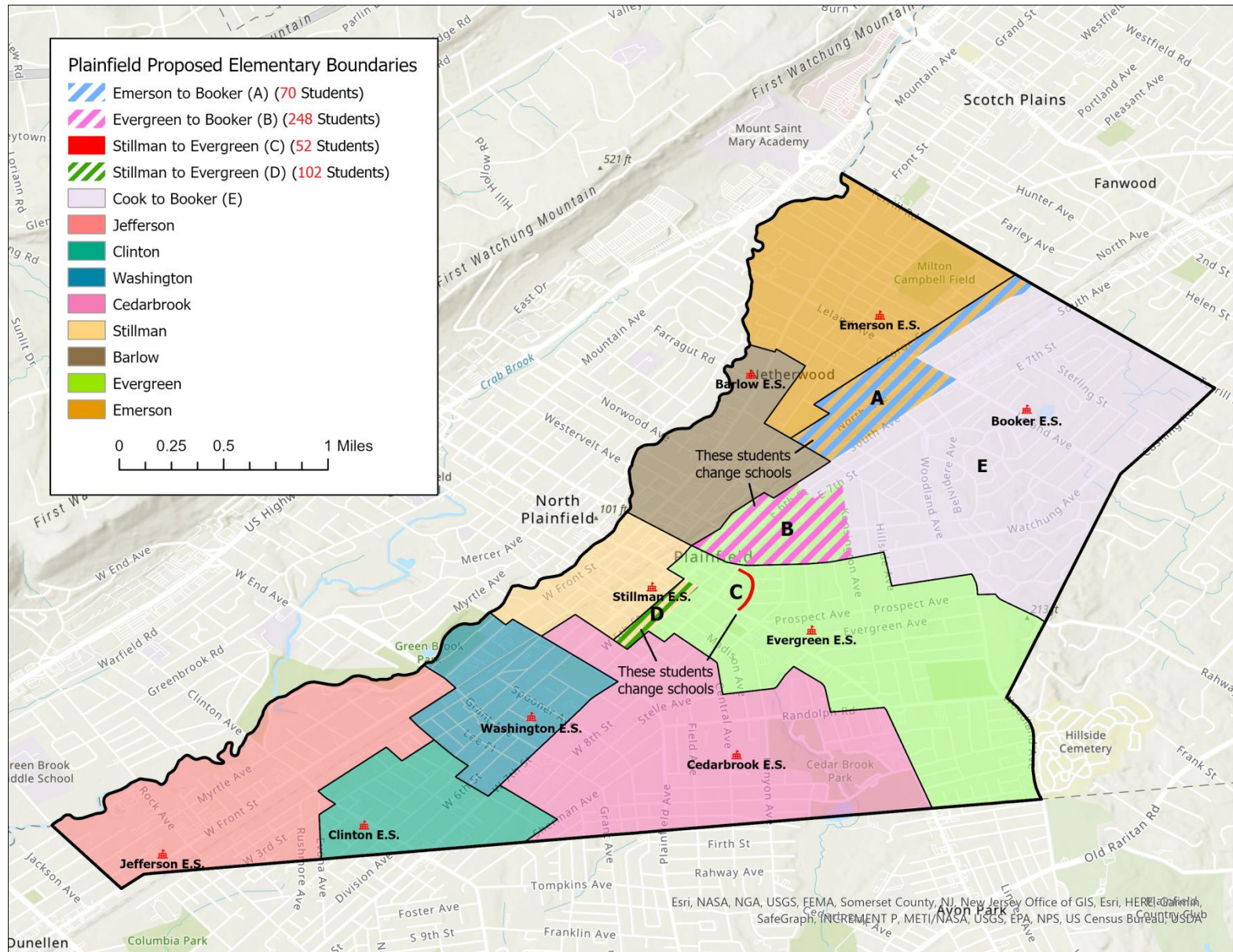
With respect to the rationale for the new boundaries, students from areas in Emerson, Evergreen, and Stillman were moved to relieve overcrowding in their respective schools, as well as to maximize the capacity of the new elementary school (Booker).

Table 18 shows the number of students changing schools based on the school district's 2020-21 enrollment.

Table 18
Number of Elementary Students Changing Schools Based on 2020-21 Enrollment
Scenario 1

Section	Current School	New School	Number of Students
A	Emerson	Booker	70
B	Evergreen	Booker	248
C	Stillman	Evergreen	52
D	Stillman	Evergreen	102
E	Cook	Booker	326

Figure 25
Elementary School Attendance Areas – Scenario #1



Disruption Factors

Disruption factors were computed for each of the affected elementary schools. A disruption factor is the percentage of students that would need to change schools as a result of the new attendance areas. The disruption factors were computed based on where students currently reside in 2020-21 and not where they are actually attending. In the four affected schools, 798 elementary school students would need to change schools as shown in Table 19. The largest disruption factors would be at Cook (100.0%), as all students would attend the new school, and Evergreen (34.3%).

Table 19
Disruption Factor by School

School	Enrollment 2020-21 ¹	Scenario #1	
		Number Disrupted	Percent Disrupted
Cook E.S. (K-5)	326	326	100.0%
Emerson E.S. (K-5)	444	70	15.8%
Evergreen E.S. (K-5)	724	248	34.3%
Stillman E.S. (K-5)	514	154	30.0%

Note: ¹Based on residence and not by actual attendance.

Elementary School Projections Using Proposed Boundaries

Elementary school enrollments in the affected attendance areas were projected from 2021-22 through 2025-26, a five-year period, using the proposed boundaries for the purpose of comparing the projected enrollments with existing building capacities.

To complete this task, student addresses from the Plainfield School District were geocoded or “pin-mapped” from 2016-17 through 2020-21 using mapping software. For the scenario under consideration, the proposed boundaries were used to tabulate the number of students in each grade who would have attended each school from 2016-17 to 2020-21. As discussed previously, this may differ from the number who attended each school, as many students do not attend their “home” school. Historical proportions of the number of kindergarten students in each elementary school were computed and multiplied by the projected districtwide kindergarten enrollments from Scenario #2 in Table 12. Grade 1-5 enrollments were then computed using cohort survival ratios based on the last five years including enrollments from 2020-21, but the most recent ratio was given only a 10% weight to give less emphasis on the 2020-21 enrollment counts due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 20 compares the building capacity of each affected school to its current enrollment, which is the actual enrollment based on attendance and not residence, as well as its projected enrollment in 2025-26 in the proposed scenario. Positive values indicate available extra seating while negative values indicate inadequate seating. In Table 21, the historical enrollments are shown for the proposed scenario from 2016-17 through 2020-21, as well as the projected enrollments from 2021-22 through 2025-26, based on student residence.

In Scenario #1, Booker is projected to have a seating surplus (+86) in 2025-26, assuming that the building has 750 seats, while Emerson is projected to be at capacity. Evergreen (-206) and Stillman (-151) are still projected to have a significant shortage in seating after the boundary changes occurs.

Table 20
Comparison of Projected Enrollments to Building Capacities
Scenario#1

School	Capacity ¹	Status Quo		Scenario #1	
		Actual Enrollment 2020-21 ²	Difference	Projected Enrollment 2025-26	Difference
Cook/Booker E.S. (K-5)	256/750	390	-134	664	+86
Emerson E.S. (K-5)	400	491	-91	398	+2
Evergreen E.S. (K-5)	450	663	-213	656	-206
Stillman E.S. (K-5)	216	418	-202	367	-151

Notes: ¹District Practices Capacity from the Plainfield School District Long Range Facility Plan (2017)

²Based on actual attendance provided by the NJDOE and not by residence.

Table 21
Historical and Projected Enrollments by New Attendance Areas

Booker							
Year	K	1	2	3	4	5	K-5 Total
2016-17	85	113	127	102	113	101	641
2017-18	95	90	112	125	100	104	626
2018-19	114	93	91	103	112	100	613
2019-20	100	133	91	102	116	110	652
2020-21	113	105	128	93	92	113	644
2021-22	108	120	104	129	92	89	642
2022-23	104	115	119	105	128	89	660
2023-24	103	111	114	120	104	124	676
2024-25	105	110	110	115	119	101	660
2025-26	103	112	109	111	114	115	664
Emerson							
Year	K	1	2	3	4	5	K-5 Total
2016-17	49	48	60	68	64	54	343
2017-18	58	52	51	61	57	65	344
2018-19	52	54	58	50	56	58	328
2019-20	58	59	57	64	60	60	358
2020-21	68	52	72	56	63	67	378
2021-22	60	70	57	74	55	66	382
2022-23	58	62	76	59	73	57	385
2023-24	57	60	68	78	58	76	397
2024-25	58	59	66	70	77	60	390
2025-26	57	60	64	68	69	80	398
Evergreen							
Year	K	1	2	3	4	5	K-5 Total
2016-17	86	125	107	109	112	101	640
2017-18	88	95	124	105	108	93	613
2018-19	103	88	89	117	102	97	596
2019-20	119	133	100	95	129	112	688
2020-21	87	109	123	102	91	118	630
2021-22	106	97	110	123	104	85	625
2022-23	102	118	98	110	125	98	651
2023-24	101	113	119	98	112	117	660
2024-25	103	112	114	119	99	105	652
2025-26	101	114	113	114	121	93	656
Stillman							
Year	K	1	2	3	4	5	K-5 Total
2016-17	42	56	48	49	51	42	288
2017-18	54	44	58	46	44	44	290
2018-19	44	66	47	54	49	45	305
2019-20	71	52	72	49	63	47	354
2020-21	47	69	54	70	58	62	360
2021-22	56	53	73	53	74	55	364
2022-23	54	63	56	71	56	70	370
2023-24	54	61	67	55	75	53	365
2024-25	54	61	65	65	58	71	374
2025-26	54	61	65	63	69	55	367