Enrollment Projections

for the

New York City Public Schools

2022-23 to 2031-32

Volume II

Prepared for the New York City School Construction Authority

May 2023

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Executive Summary

Statistical Forecasting was retained by the New York City School Construction Authority ("SCA") to perform enrollment projections for the New York City Public Schools for the ten-year period beginning with the 2022-23 school year and ending in 2031-32. The enrollment projections were performed at the community school district level for grades PK-12. All projections were computed by the four major races in the New York City Public Schools: Asian/American Indian, Non-Hispanic Black (subsequently referred to as Black), Hispanic, and Non-Hispanic White (subsequently referred to as White). Since American Indians are a very small percentage of the student population, they were grouped with Asians to be consistent with the methodology used in previous years. Projections at the borough level were computed by aggregating the projections from each of the 32 community school districts. Borough projections were then aggregated to derive the overall projections for the New York City Public Schools.

Demographic Overview of New York City

From 2020 to 2021, the population in New York City declined by 337,000 persons, and was estimated to be 8,468,000 in 2021 according to the American Community Survey ("ACS"). In the last year, all five boroughs experienced a population decline, which is likely related to the coronavirus pandemic. Manhattan experienced the largest decline (-117,000) followed by Brooklyn (-95,000). Queens decreased by 74,000 persons while the Bronx declined by 48,000 persons. Staten Island had the smallest population decline (-2,300) in the city.

For the school-aged (ages 5-17) segment, there was a decline of 13,000 persons in New York City in the past year. It should be clearly stated that the school-aged segment is the universe of all children aged 5-17 and not just those attending the New York City Public Schools. Four of the five boroughs experienced a loss in the school-age population. The largest declines of school-aged children in the last year occurred in the Bronx and Brooklyn, which declined by 6,500 and 4,100 school-aged children, respectively.

According to the 2021 ACS, Whites (30.9%) and Hispanics (29.1%) were the largest and second-largest races in New York City, respectively. Blacks were the third-largest race at 20.2% while Asians were the fourth-largest race at 14.3%.

In 2021, the number of foreign-born persons in New York City was estimated to be 3.08 million, which is 36.4% of the New York City population. In general, the foreign-born percentage has been fairly stable since 2000, ranging from 35.9%-37.2%. The five largest sources of foreign-born persons in New York City are, in descending order, the Dominican Republic, China, Jamaica, Mexico, and Guyana.

Regarding migration, New York City received a net of 13,000 people from other countries in 2021, yet had 342,000 people leave the city for other domestic locations. When the numbers from net international migration and net domestic migration are added together, the resulting value is total net migration. Total net migration in 2021 was negative and was 330,000 persons. New York City has had negative total net migration in each of the last five years, where the magnitude has been increasing over time.

Impact of Charter Schools

Charter schools are public schools that operate independently according to a five-year performance contract, known as a charter. In 2022-23, 275 charter schools are operating in New York City. As recently as 2011-12, there were 137 charter schools in the city, which reflects a doubling of the number of charter schools in the last 11 years.

While charter school enrollments continue to increase in New York City, growth has slowed significantly in the past year as fewer new schools are opening due to the charter school cap. Enrollment (PK-12) was 139,752 in 2021-22, which is a gain of 1,113 students from the prior year. From 2012-13 to 2021-22, there has been a gain of 81,000 charter school students in New York City, whereby enrollments have more than doubled over this time period.

Births

The number of births in New York City was used to project pre-kindergarten and kindergarten enrollments. The annual number of births has been steadily declining in New York City. In 2020, there were 91,669 births in the city, which are 26,000 fewer births than the peak number (118,021) that occurred in 2007.

When analyzing births by race in New York City, Black births continue to decline in New York City. From 2000-2020, the annual number of Black births has declined from 31,900 to 17,100, which are 14,800 fewer births. In 2020, Blacks had the 3rd-largest number of births of the four major races, accounting for 19% of the city's births. With respect to Asians/American Indians, the annual number of births increased from 14,200 in 2000 to 19,900 in 2016 before declining in the last four years. Asians/American Indians had the fewest number of births of the four major races in New York City in 2020, accounting for 17% of the city's births. With respect to Whites, the annual number of births steadily increased from 30,000 in 2000 to 35,000 in 2015. However, the White birth count has reversed trend and has slowly declined in the last five years, accounting for 35% of New York City births in 2020. Regarding Hispanics, after a long period of stability, the annual number of births has declined for 11 consecutive years. In 2020, there were 26,800 births, which are 12,000 fewer births than in 2009. In 2020, Hispanics had the second-greatest number of births in New York City, accounting for 29% of the city's births.

Using population projections of females of childbearing ages (15-49) and age-specific fertility rates, estimated birth counts from 2021-2027 were computed in order to project pre-kindergarten and kindergarten enrollments through the 2031-32 school year. The number of births in New York City is projected to slowly increase through 2025 before reversing trend. In 2027, 100,703 births are projected in the city, which would be 9,034 more births than the 2020 total (91,669). It is anticipated that the number of births to Asians/American Indians and Whites will increase. Hispanic births are projected to increase through 2025 before reversing trend while Black births are projected to be fairly stable before declining in 2026.

New Residential Construction in New York City

The number of building permits issued annually in New York City was analyzed from 2000-2021. The number of permits issued from 2000-2008 steadily increased until the housing and financial market crisis in the late 2000s. Since the banking and housing market crisis, the number of permits issued has rebounded. While there was a large spike in the number of permits issued in 2015 (56,000), the number of permits issued in the last five years has been fairly consistent, ranging from 19,000-29,000. In 2021, a total of 23,282 building permits were issued in New York City, whereby the greatest number was issued in Brooklyn (8,700) followed by the Bronx (5,900).

The issuance of a permit does not guarantee that a housing unit will be constructed. Often, there is a lag time between the issuing of a permit and when the unit is actually constructed. The number of new units constructed in New York City generally increased from 2013-2018 before stabilizing. In the last five years, the annual number of units built ranged from 20,000-29,000. In 2021, the greatest number of housing units was built in Brooklyn (11,500) followed by Queens (8,200).

At the community school district level, in order of decreasing magnitude, Districts 30, 13, 2, 17, and 19 had the most housing units built in 2021, where three of the districts are located in Brooklyn (Districts 13, 17, and 19). A total of 13,769 units were built in these five community school districts, which accounts for nearly half (49%) of the new units built in New York City in 2021.

New York City Public Schools Historical and Projected Enrollments

In 2021-22, enrollment (PK-12) in the New York City Public Schools is 890,591, excluding D75, the special education district in New York City, and those educated off-site in non-SCA facilities. Enrollments declined by 35,442 students (-3.83%) from the year prior, which may be partially due to the coronavirus pandemic, as parents sought alternative educational experiences (private or parochial schools, homeschooling, etc.) for their children, or may have had to relocate. Enrollments have declined in each of the last six years, losing 123,000 students over this time period.

Enrollment is projected to be 661,881 in 2031-32, which would be a decline of 229,000 students from the 2021-22 enrollment. Over the next ten years, enrollments are projected to decline steadily in four of the five boroughs, with the exception being Staten Island. Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx are projected to have the largest declines in the next ten years, losing 85,000, 62,000, and 50,000 students, respectively.

At the community school district level (PK-8), each community school district is projected to have an enrollment decline. The five largest enrollment declines, which are listed in order of decreasing magnitude, are projected in Districts 24, 20, 10, 15, and 21. Three of these districts are located in Brooklyn (Districts 15, 20, and 21), one is located in Queens (District 24), and one is located in the Bronx (District 10).

The number of high school students in New York City has declined annually over the last decade. In 2021-22, there are 275,602 high school students in the New York City Public Schools, which is a decline of 33,000 students from the enrollment in 2012-13. Citywide, enrollments are projected to decline throughout the projection period. In 2031-32, enrollment is projected to be 193,422, which would be a decline of 82,180 students (-29.8%) from the 2021-22 enrollment. Of the five boroughs, only Staten Island is projected to have an increase in the number of high school students at the end of the ten-year projection period.

Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race

Citywide, enrollments are projected to decline for Asians/American Indians, Hispanics, Blacks, and Whites. Hispanics continue to be the largest race in New York City with 373,347 students in 2021-22, which represents 41.9% of the student population. In 2031-32, enrollment is projected to be 271,405, which would be a decline of 101,942 students (-27.3%). Despite the decline, Hispanics are projected to remain the largest race in the New York City Public Schools throughout the projection period.

Black enrollment continues its sharp decline, as there has been a loss of 86,000 students in the last decade. Despite the decline, Blacks are the second-largest race in the school district. In 2021-22, enrollment is 184,762, which comprises 20.7% of the New York City student population. It is projected that the Black student population will continue to decline throughout the projection period. In 2031-32, enrollment is projected to be 114,576, which would be a decline of 70,186 students (-38.0%) from the 2021-22 enrollment.

Asians/American Indians had been the fastest-growing race in the school district, gaining 21,000 students from 2012-13 to 2019-20 before reversing trend, which may be partially due to the pandemic. Asians/American Indians are the 3rd-largest race in the school district. Enrollment is 182,631 in 2021-22, representing 20.5% of the city's student population. Enrollments are projected to decline before stabilizing near the end of the projection period. In 2031-32, enrollment is projected to be 156,899, which would be a decline of 25,732 (-14.1%) students.

Whites are the smallest race in the school district, as there are 149,851 students in 2021-22, which represents 16.8% of the city's student population. Enrollments are projected to decline before stabilizing near the end of the projection period. In 2031-32, enrollment is projected to be 119,001, which would be a decline of 30,850 students (-20.6%).

In closing, it is difficult to measure the impact of the coronavirus on the school district's enrollments moving forward. In a New York Times article,[1] 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. It is not clear whether these households will permanently reside in these locations or return to suburban/urban centers. While available data are limited, we are continuing to monitor data as it becomes available to assess the pandemic's 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 was retained by the New York City School Construction Authority ("SCA") to perform enrollment projections for the New York City Public Schools for the ten-year period beginning with the 2022-23 school year and ending in 2031-32. The enrollment projections were performed at the community school district level for grades PK-12. All projections were computed by the four major races in the New York City Public Schools: Asian/American Indian, Non-Hispanic Black (subsequently referred to as Black), Hispanic, and Non-Hispanic White (subsequently referred to as White). Since American Indians are a very small percentage of the student population, they were grouped with Asians to be consistent with the methodology used in previous years. Projections at the borough level were computed by aggregating the projections from each of the 32 community school districts. Borough projections were then aggregated to derive the overall projections for the New York City Public Schools.

Historical and Projected Enrollments in the New York City Public Schools

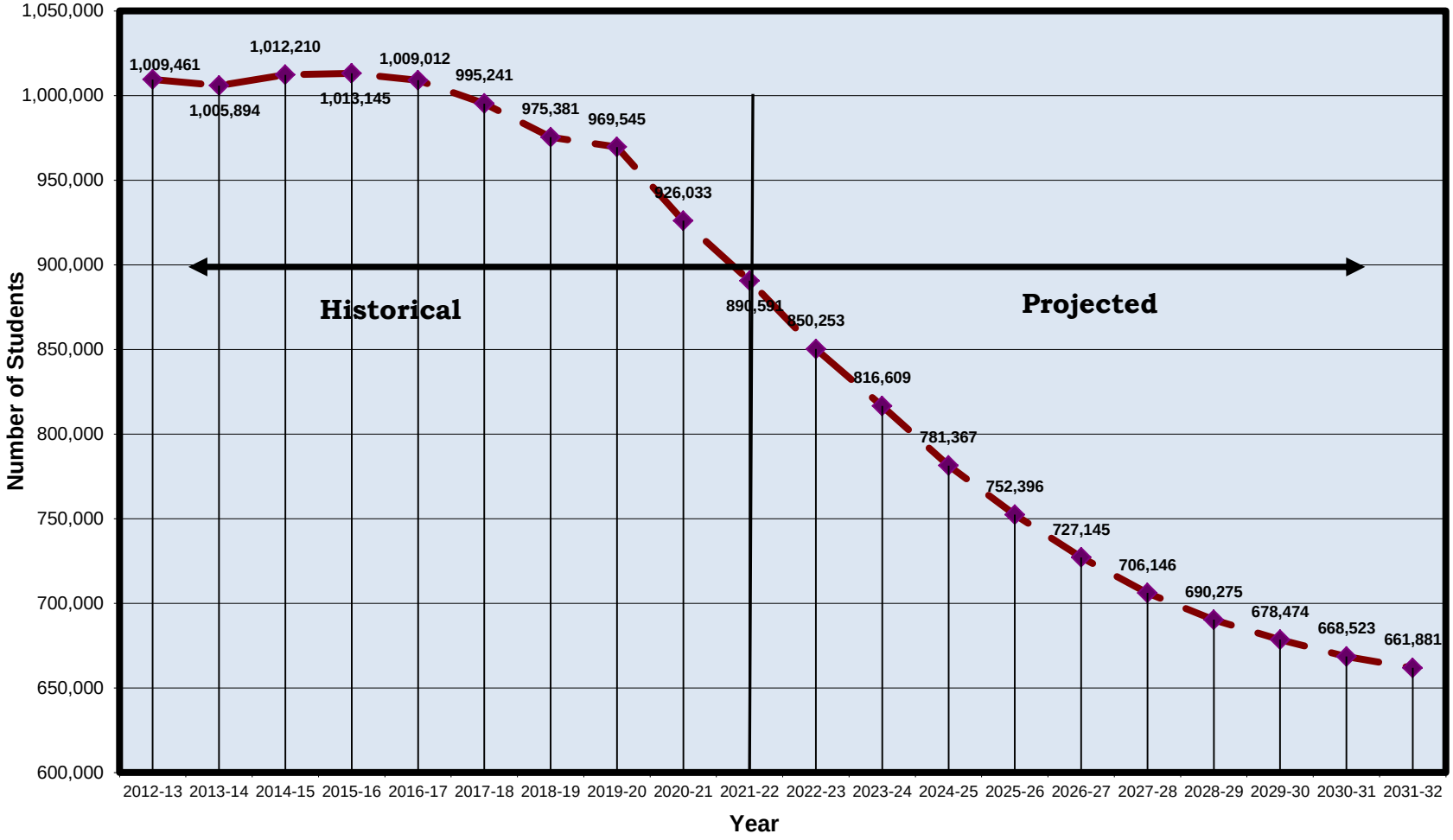
In 2021-22, enrollments (PK-12) in the New York City Public Schools declined by 35,442 students (-3.83%) from the year prior. The sharp decline in enrollment may be partially due to the coronavirus pandemic, as parents sought alternative educational experiences (private or parochial schools, homeschooling, etc.) for their children, or may have had to relocate. Excluding D75, the special education district in New York City, total enrollment is 890,591[2] in 2021-22 as shown in Figure 1. From 2012-13 to 2016-17, enrollments were within a relatively narrow band (approximately 7,000 students) before falling outside of the historical range in 2017-18. Enrollments have declined annually in the school district for the past six years.

Over the next ten years, enrollments are projected to continue to decline, losing 229,000 students. In the first five years of the projection period, a decline of 164,000 students is projected, with an additional decline of 65,000 students projected in the last five years of the projection period.

The projections in this study utilized the Cohort-Survival Ratio method and the Grade Progression Differences method. Detailed discussions of each method are provided in the Appendix. Both methods capture the most recent enrollment trends and carry them forward into the future. The biggest assumption in either method is that the most recent historical trends will continue into the future. If there is a departure from these trends caused by, for example, migration or withdrawal of students due to the coronavirus pandemic, numerous new housing starts (or planned housing starts that do not occur), changes in school district policy, changes to immigration laws, an economic downturn, a change in the housing resale market, etc., the enrollment projections presented are less likely to be accurate in future years, as this analysis does not forecast future trends. Therefore, the projections need to be revised annually to detect potential reversals in enrollment trends. Changes in enrollment are dependent on several factors such as birth counts, migration of students into or out of the school district, the presence of charter schools, private schools, or parochial schools, and school district policy changes.

[2] Enrollment count is lower than official register as students educated in off-site facilities and in D75 are excluded.

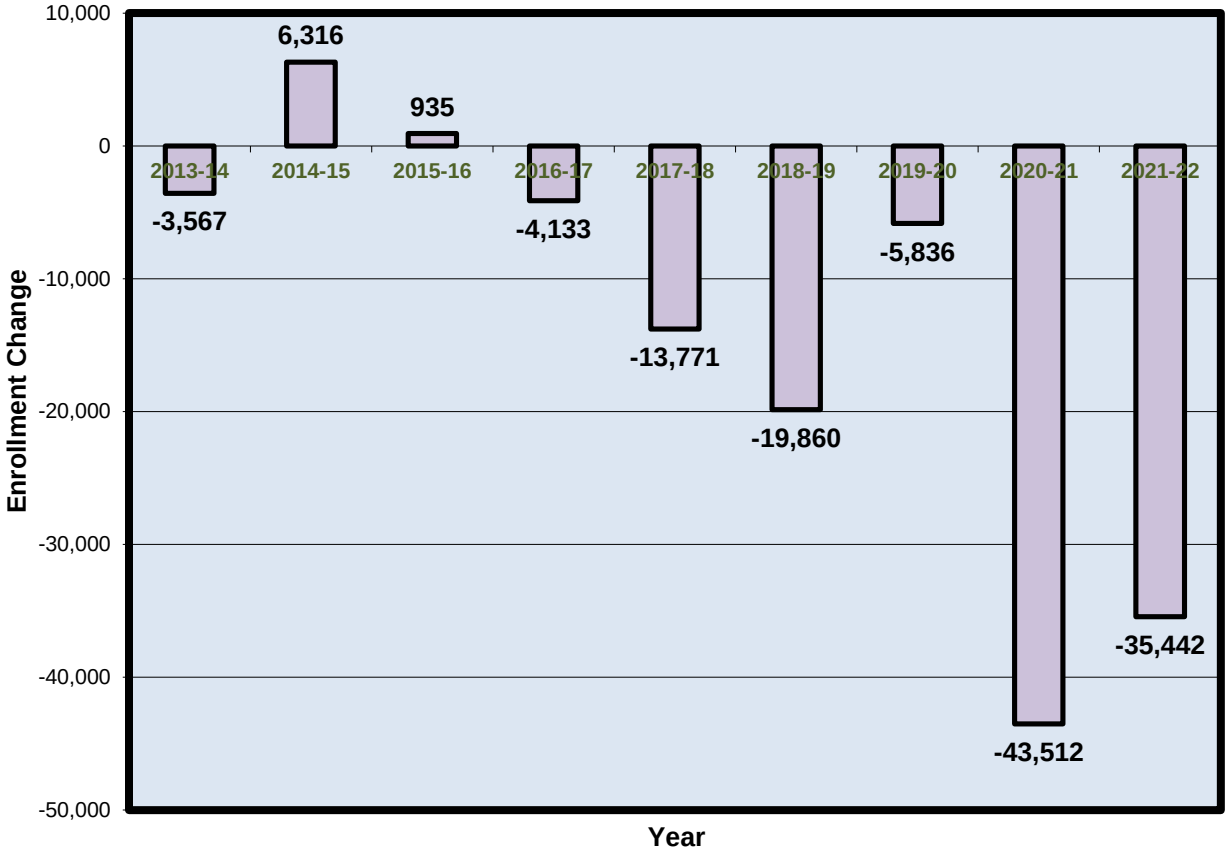
Figure 1
Historical and Projected New York City Enrollments (PK-12)
2012-13 to 2031-32



Note: The historical enrollment values shown are lower than those cited in the official register, which contains students educated in both on-site and off-site facilities. This figure does not reflect students educated in off-site facilities or D-75 students.

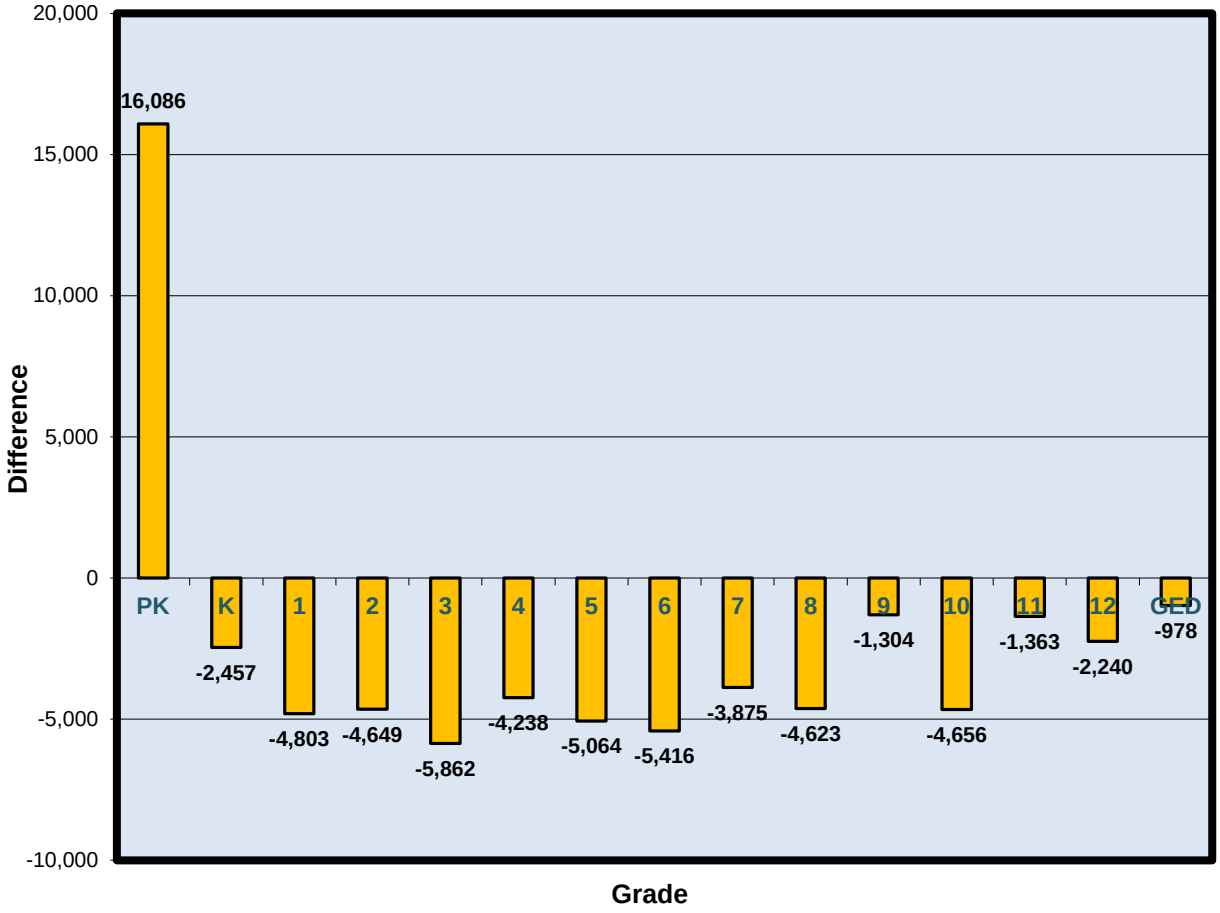
Figure 2 shows the enrollment change by year in the school district. As mentioned previously, enrollments have declined in each of the last six years, losing 123,000 students over this time period. The greatest declines occurred in 2020-21 and 2021-22, which represent the first two years of the pandemic, whereby enrollments declined by 79,000 students.

Figure 2
New York City Public Schools Annual Enrollment Change
2013-14 to 2021-22



In Figure 3, the enrollment change by grade is shown from 2020-21 to 2021-22 for students in grades PK-12 and General Educational Development ("GED"). Special education students in each community school district were returned to their general education grade levels for comparison purposes. Pre-kindergarten enrollment had the largest increase (+16,086) as many students returned to the district in the second year of the pandemic. Each of the remaining grades was smaller than the year prior. The largest declines, in order of decreasing magnitude, occurred in the 3rd grade (-5,862), 6th grade (-5,416), and 5th grade (-5,064).

Figure 3
New York City Enrollment Change by Grade
2020-21 to 2021-22



Overview of New York City School-Age, Public School, and Total Populations

From 2020 to 2021, the population in New York City declined by 337,000 persons, and was estimated to be 8,468,000 in 2021 as shown in Table 1. While not shown in the table, New York City gained 629,000 persons from 2010-2020 before declining in 2021. In the last year, all five boroughs experienced a population decline, which is likely related to the coronavirus pandemic. Manhattan, which is the third-most populated borough in the city, experienced the largest decline (-117,000) followed by Brooklyn (-95,000), which is the city's most populated borough. Queens, which is the second-most populated borough, decreased by 74,000 persons while the Bronx declined by 48,000 persons. Staten Island had the smallest population decline in the city of 2,300 persons. Since population data for 2021 were obtained from the American Community Survey ("ACS") 1-Year Estimates published by the United States Census Bureau and is based on a 1% sample of the population, the estimates are subject to sampling error.

For the school-aged (ages 5-17) segment, there was a decline of 13,000 persons in New York City in the past year. It should be clearly stated that the school-aged segment is the universe of all children aged 5-17 and not just those attending the New York City Public Schools. Four of the five boroughs experienced a loss in the school-age population. The largest declines of school-aged children in the last year occurred in the Bronx and Brooklyn, which declined by 6,500 and 4,100 school-aged children, respectively. On the other hand, Staten Island gained 400 school-aged children in the last year.

Table 1
New York City Population and Enrollment Counts
2020 and 2021

Year	New York City	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
Total Population[1]						
2020	8,804,190	1,694,251	1,472,654	2,736,074	2,405,464	495,747
2021	8,467,513	1,576,876	1,424,948	2,641,052	2,331,143	493,494
Change	**-336,677**	**-117,375**	**-47,706**	**-95,022**	**-74,321**	**-2,253**
School-Age Population (5-17)[1]						
2020	1,264,505	163,662	260,556	426,687	333,873	79,727
2021	1,251,587	161,384	254,079	422,578	333,378	80,168
Change	**-12,918**	**-2,278**	**-6,477**	**-4,109**	**-495**	**+441**
New York City Public School Enrollment (K-12)[2,3,4]						
2020	851,287	127,433	167,007	248,483	251,149	57,215
2021	799,759	119,160	153,195	233,480	238,327	55,597
Change	**-51,528**	**-8,273**	**-13,812**	**-15,003**	**-12,822**	**-1,618**

Notes: [1] Sources: United States Census (2020) and American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate (2021)
[2] Source: New York City School Construction Authority, 2020-21 and 2021-22 school years
[3] The historical enrollment values shown are lower than those cited in the official register, which contains students educated in both on-site and off-site facilities. The values shown do not reflect students educated in off-site facilities or D-75 students.
[4] Does not include pre-kindergarten students to allow for comparison of school-age populations (5-17).

Table 1 also shows the change in enrollments of the New York City Public Schools from 2020 to 2021, excluding the pre-kindergarten grade to facilitate comparison with the New York City school-age population. Each of the five boroughs experienced an enrollment decline, which is partially due to the coronavirus pandemic. The largest decline in enrollment occurred in Brooklyn (-15,000), followed by the Bronx (-13,800) and Queens (-12,800). Manhattan had the fourth-largest decline in enrollment (-8,300) while Staten Island had the smallest enrollment decline (-1,600) of the five boroughs. After comparing the data, the trends of the New York City school-age population do not exactly mirror those occurring within the New York City Public Schools as the universe of students is not identical. According to the 2021 ACS, 79.0% of the New York City school-age population attends public school for grades K-12 and 21.0% attends private school. In addition, since New York City students have school choice for high school and may attend school outside of their home borough, the number of New York City Public Schools students by borough does not necessarily reflect the number of students residing in a particular borough.

Population Age Structure

Figures 4 and 5 show the age pyramids of males and females in New York City from both the 2010 Census and the 2020 Census. As mentioned previously, the city gained 629,000 persons from 2010-2020. In 2010, the largest number of individuals was aged 25-29 for both males and females. In 2020, the largest cohort was aged 30-34 for males and 25-29 for females. As shown in Table 2, the greatest gains (shaded blue), both in number and percentage points, occurred in the 65-69 age group for both males and females. If the male and female age groups are combined, there were gains in every age group with the exception of the 0-4, 15-19, 20-24, and 45-49 age groups.

Figure 4
Population Pyramid of New York City
2010 Census

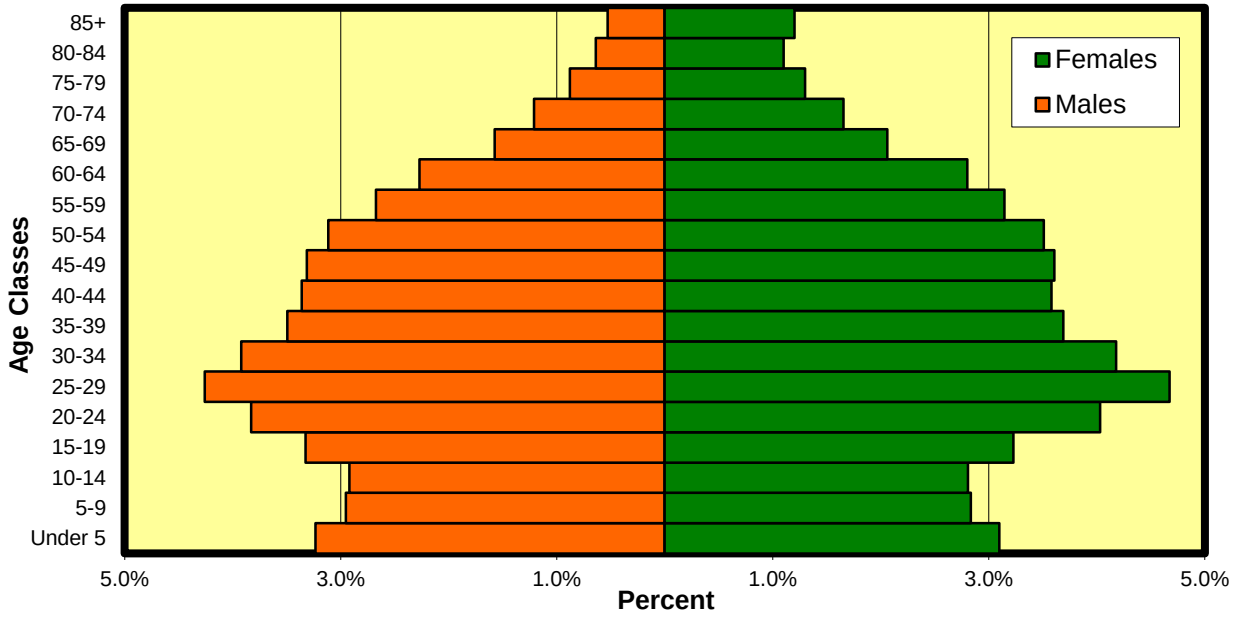


Figure 5
Population Pyramid of New York City
2020 Census

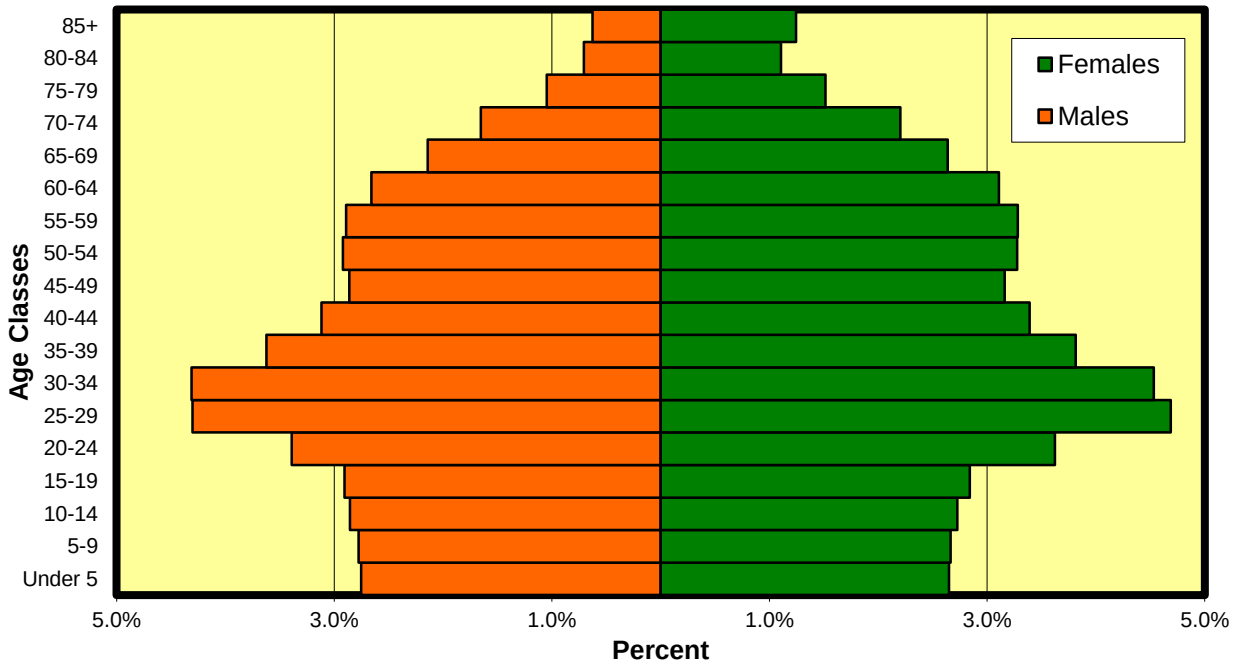


Table 2
Numerical and Percentage Point Changes of Males and Females
New York City
2010 Census to 2020 Census

Age Group	Males		Females	
	Numerical Change	Percentage Point Change	Numerical Change	Percentage Point Change
Under 5	-22,119	-0.5	-19,968	-0.4
5-9	+3,068	-0.2	+2,790	-0.2
10-14	+12,688	-0.1	+10,483	-0.1
15-19	-16,158	-0.4	-13,975	-0.4
20-24	-14,465	-0.4	-10,490	-0.4
25-29	+30,708	0.0	+30,525	0.0
30-34	+58,942	+0.4	+57,403	+0.4
35-39	+33,327	+0.1	+34,157	+0.1
40-44	-330	-0.2	+5,911	-0.2
45-49	-18,978	-0.5	-16,521	-0.4
50-54	+2,430	-0.2	+1,467	-0.2
55-59	+35,979	+0.2	+31,944	+0.1
60-64	+48,416	+0.4	+44,757	+0.3
65-69	+59,726	+0.6	+63,978	+0.6
70-74	+46,570	+0.4	+58,492	+0.5
75-79	+20,279	+0.2	+27,335	+0.2
80-84	+10,027	+0.1	+7,304	0.0
85+	+11,894	+0.1	+11,461	0.0

Note: Cells shaded blue reflect the greatest gains over the ten-year period.

New York City Racial Composition

In Table 2, the race of New York City residents is compared from the 2000, 2010, and 2020 Censuses as well as the 2021 ACS. Since 2000, there has been a decline in the percentages of Whites and Blacks, yet increases in the Hispanic and Asian percentages. Since there has been little change in the racial percentages in the past year, the forthcoming discussion compares the racial percentages in 2021 to that of 2010. In 2021, the White percentage in the city was 30.9% as compared to 33.3% in 2010, which is a decline of 2.4 percentage points. Despite the decline, Whites remain the largest race in the city. Hispanics were the second-largest race at 29.1% in 2021, which is nearly unchanged from the 2010 percentage (28.6%). Blacks were the third-largest race at 20.2% in 2021, which is a 2.6 percentage-point decline from the 2010 percentage of 22.8%. Asians, which were the fourth-largest race in 2021, increased from 12.6% to 14.3% over this time period, a 1.7 percentage-point gain.

Table 2
Race of New York City Residents
2000-2021

Race	2000	2010	2020	2021
White	35.0%	33.3%	30.9%	30.9%
Black/African American	24.5%	22.8%	20.2%	20.2%
Hispanic	27.0%	28.6%	28.3%	29.1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	9.7%	12.6%	15.6%	14.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Race	0.7%	0.7%	1.4%	1.4%
Two or more Races	2.8%	1.8%	3.4%	3.8%
Total	**100.0%[1]**	**100.0%[1]**	**100.0%[1]**	**100.0%[1]**

Sources: United States Census (2000, 2010, and 2020) and American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate (2021)
Note: [1]Data may not sum to 100.0% due to rounding.

In Table 3, the race of residents by borough is shown from the 2021 ACS. In Manhattan, Whites were the largest race (44.8%) followed by Hispanics (26.4%). Blacks were the third-largest race at 12.2% while Asians were the fourth-largest race at 11.8%.

In the Bronx, Hispanics were the largest race, representing 56.4% of the population, followed by Blacks (27.7%) and Whites (8.6%). The Bronx had the largest Hispanic and Black percentages of the five boroughs, yet had the smallest White and Asian percentages.

Like Manhattan, Whites were the largest race in Brooklyn at 35.9% followed by Blacks (26.7%), Hispanics (18.8%), and Asians (12.1%).

Like the Bronx, Hispanics were the largest race in Queens at 28.1% followed by Asians (25.6%), Whites (23.7%), and Blacks (16.3%). Queens had the largest Asian percentage of the five boroughs.

Finally, in Staten Island, Whites were the largest race at 57.5%, which is the largest percentage of the five boroughs. Hispanics were the second-largest race in the borough at 18.7% followed by Asians (11.4%) and Blacks (8.8%).

Table 3
Race by Borough
2021

Race Origin	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
White	44.8%	8.6%	35.9%	23.7%	57.5%
Black/African American	12.2%	27.7%	26.7%	16.3%	8.8%
Hispanic	26.4%	56.4%	18.8%	28.1%	18.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	11.8%	3.7%	12.1%	25.6%	11.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Race	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%	2.8%	0.5%
Two or more Races	3.9%	2.5%	5.2%	3.3%	3.0%
Total	**100.0%[1]**	**100.0%[1]**	**100.0%[1]**	**100.0%[1]**	**100.0%[1]**

Source: 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate
Notes: [1]Data may not sum to 100.0% due to rounding.
The largest race in each borough is highlighted red.

Factors Influencing Future Enrollment

Charter Schools

Charter schools are public schools that operate independently according to a five-year performance contract, known as a charter. While charter schools are free and open to all students, many students cannot attend due to space constraints. Often, a random selection process such as a lottery is used to select students. Admission preference is given to children residing in the community school district where the school is located and also to siblings of students already enrolled at the charter school. Students who are not accepted are added to a waiting list. Many charter schools also offer preferences for students who are academically at risk, including those from low-income families, English Language Learners, students with disabilities, and children of school staff.[3]

In 2022-23, 275 charter schools are operating in New York City. As recently as 2011-12, there were 137 charter schools in the city, which reflects a doubling of the number of charter schools in the last 11 years. Despite the increase in the number of charter schools, future growth is constrained by a cap on the total number of charter schools created by the New York State Legislature. After raising the cap in both 2007 and 2010, New York State decided in 2015 to keep the maximum number of charter schools in the state at 460 as set in 2010, but allowed New York City to issue a maximum of 50 charters to schools on or after July 1, 2015.[4] Of the 50 new charters, all have been issued so there are zero available charters remaining. In addition, 22 charters that had been previously issued and revoked have all been reissued. Therefore, as of March 2019, there are no charters remaining to be issued in New York City. As such, there are six charter schools that have been approved to operate in New York City but cannot open due to the cap on the number of charters.[5]

In a process known as "co-location," many charter schools share space with other public schools in buildings operated by the New York City Department of Education ("NYC DOE"). On April 1, 2014, New York State approved legislation that changed how New York City charter schools are housed. New or expanding charter schools may now request space in city-owned school buildings. If the city determines that space is not available in the district where the charter school will be operating, it must provide rental assistance to pay for space in a private facility. Prior to the 2014 legislation, charter schools were either granted space in city-owned buildings or had to pay rent, through their operating budget, to be housed in private facilities.

In addition, some charter school grade levels are not located within the same community school district, as they may educate their elementary, middle, or high school children in different locations. For instance, the KIPP Infinity Charter School (M336) is a K-12 school that educates its K-8 students in District 5 in Manhattan while students in grades 9-12 are educated in District 7 in the Bronx. Due to this splitting of students, it is difficult to identify the number of schools

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[3]New York City Charter Schools: Charter School Enrollment Process (2023). *New York City Charter School Center.* Retrieved from https://nyccharterschools.org/policy-research/fact-sheets/enrollment-process/

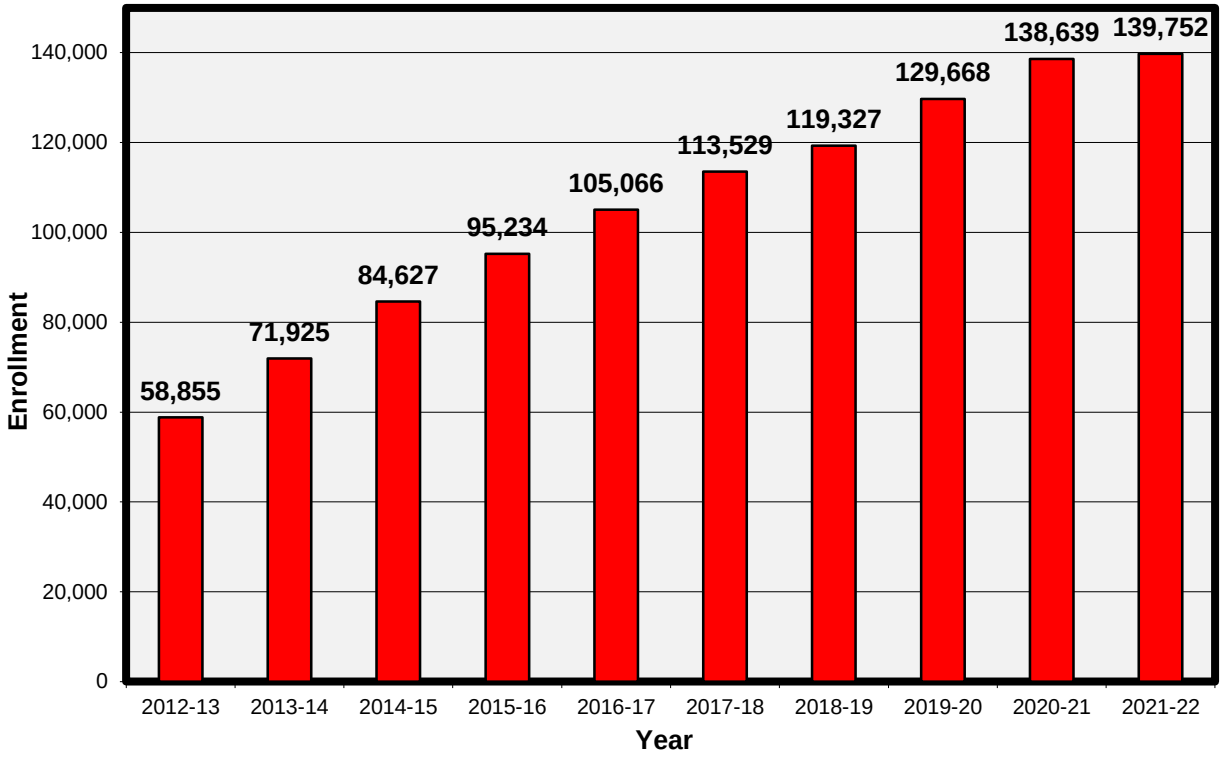
[4]New York State Education Department Charter School Office (2016). Retrieved from http://www.p12.nysed.gov/psc/documents/nyscsfactsheet101916.pdf

[5]New York City Charter Schools: The Cap on NYC Charter Schools (2023). *New York City Charter School Center.* Retrieved from https://nyccharterschools.org/policy-research/fact-sheets/test-fact-sheet/

by community school district, or borough for that matter, since one school may be located in two, or in one instance, three separate community school districts (Brooklyn Ascend Charter School - K652 is located in Districts 17, 18, and 23). While the New York State Charter School Office[6] lists the number of charter schools by community school district, it does not account for all of the school's separate locations and assigns the charter school to a community school district based on only one of its locations, usually the one with the most grade levels.

As shown in Figure 6, while charter school enrollments continue to increase in New York City, growth has slowed significantly in the past year as fewer new schools are opening due to the charter school cap. Enrollment (PK-12) was 139,752 in 2021-22, which is a gain of 1,113 students from the prior year. From 2012-13 to 2021-22, there has been a gain of 81,000 charter school students in New York City, whereby enrollments have more than doubled over this time period.

Figure 6
New York City Historical Charter School Enrollments (PK-12)
2012-13 to 2021-22



[6] New York State Education Department Charter School Office (2021). Retrieved from http://www.p12.nysed.gov/psc/csdirectory/CSLaunchPage.html

In Table 4, historical charter school enrollments are shown from 2012-13 through 2021-22 by borough, which represents a ten-year period. In addition, Table 4 shows the change in charter school enrollments in the last five years, 2016-17 to 2021-22, which represents a more recent time period. Table 5 and Figure 7 display historical charter school enrollments by community school district for 2021-22.

Table 4
Historical Charter School Enrollments (PK-12) by Borough
2012-23 to 2021-22

Year	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
2012-13	15,468	15,149	23,334	4,068	836
2013-14	18,519	17,918	29,523	4,966	999
2014-15	21,237	20,934	35,262	6,076	1,118
2015-16	23,201	24,175	39,631	6,973	1,254
2016-17	25,421	27,289	43,007	8,227	1,122
2017-18	27,321	29,463	46,237	9,306	1,202
2018-19	28,929	31,929	46,863	10,234	1,372
2019-20	30,639	36,330	49,376	11,580	1,743
2020-21	31,853	40,060	51,591	13,055	2,080
2021-22	30,592	42,237	50,606	13,874	2,443
Five-Year Change (2016-17 to 2021-22)	**+5,171**	**+14,948**	**+7,599**	**+5,647**	**+1,321**

Sources: New York City School Construction Authority and New York State Education Department

At the borough level, Brooklyn has the largest charter school enrollment of the five boroughs in 2021-22 with 50,606 students, which is a gain of 7,599 students in the last five years and is the second-largest increase of the five boroughs. District 17 has the greatest number of charter school students (7,533) in the borough, accounting for 15% of the borough's charter school enrollment.

The Bronx has the second-largest charter school enrollment of the five boroughs with 42,237 students in 2021-22. Charter school enrollments increased by nearly 15,000 students over the last five years, which is the largest gain of the five boroughs. District 7 has the largest charter school enrollment (13,939) in the borough as well as citywide, accounting for one-third (33%) of the borough's charter school enrollment.

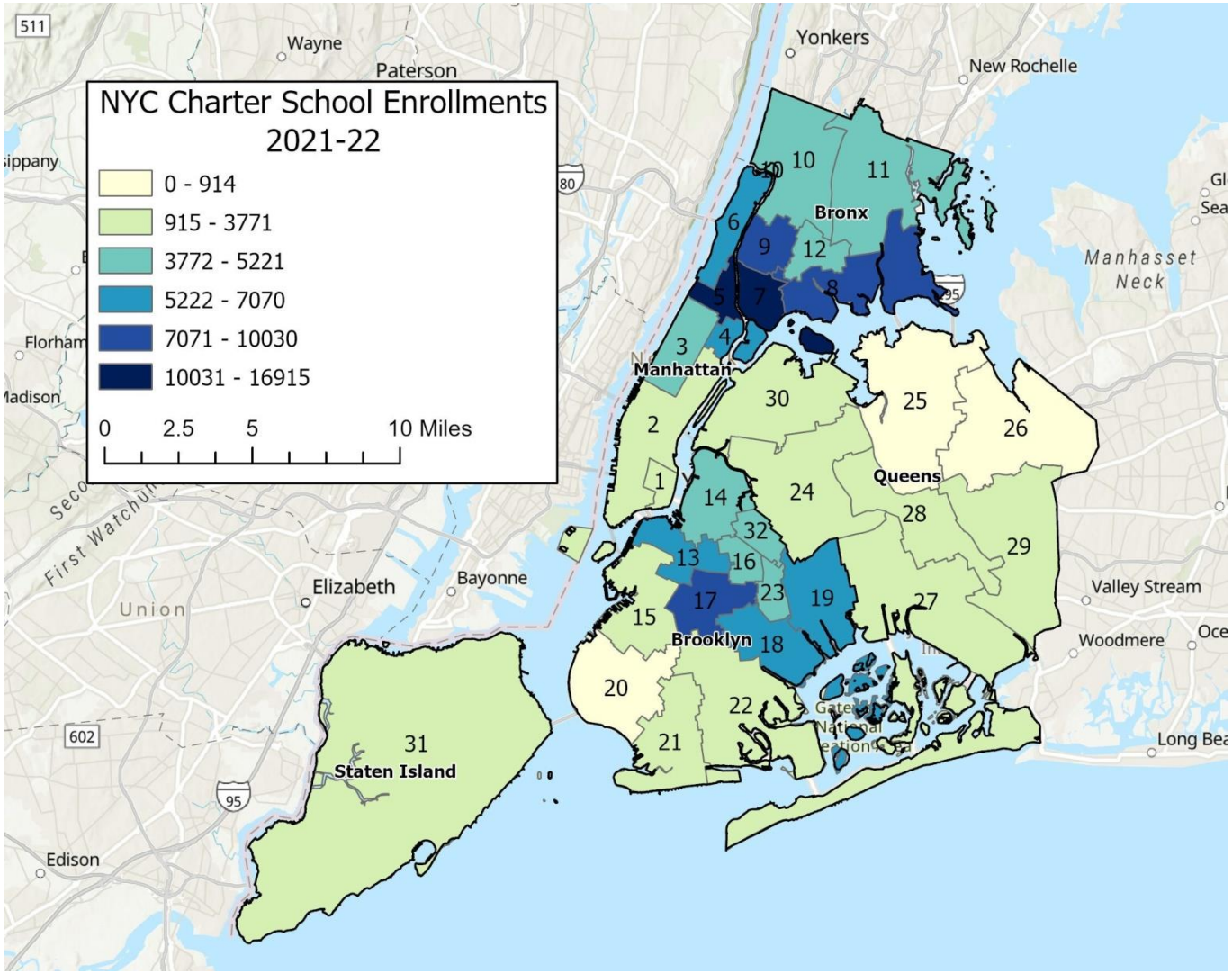
Manhattan has the third-largest charter school enrollment in 2021-22 with 30,592 students. In the last five years, charter school enrollment has increased by 5,171 students. District 5 has the largest charter school enrollment (10,137) in the borough, accounting for one-third (33%) of Manhattan's charter school enrollment.

Table 5
Charter School Enrollments (PK-12) by Community School District 2021-22

Community School District (CSD)	Charter School Enrollment (PK-12)
Manhattan	
1	1,045
2	3,695
3	4,387
4	5,704
5	10,137
6	5,624
Bronx	
7	13,939
8	7,361
9	7,805
10	4,682
11	4,512
12	3,938
Brooklyn	
13	5,753
14	4,340
15	3,357
16	4,038
17	7,533
18	5,434
19	6,211
20	0
21	2,055
22	3,771
23	3,969
32	4,145
Queens	
24	1,769
25	0
26	0
27	3,461
28	1,936
29	3,192
30	3,516
Staten Island	
31	2,443

Source: New York City School Construction Authority

Figure 7
New York City Charter School Enrollments (PK-12) by Community School District
2021-22



Queens has the fourth-largest charter school enrollment of the five boroughs with 13,874 students in 2021-22, which is much smaller than that of Manhattan, the Bronx, or Brooklyn. In the last five years, there has been a gain of 5,647 charter school students in the borough. District 30 has the largest charter school enrollment (3,516) in the borough, accounting for one-quarter (25%) of the borough's charter school enrollment.

Staten Island has the fewest number of charter school students of the five boroughs with 2,443 students in 2021-22. Charter school enrollments have been slowly increasing, as there has been a gain of 1,321 students in the last five years.

Is there a relationship between charter school enrollment and enrollment in the New York City Public Schools? As charter school enrollments increase, it stands to reason that New York City Public School enrollments would decline, particularly in those community school districts having a large number of charter school students. In Table 6, New York City Public School enrollments (PK-8) are shown by community school district for 2016-17 and 2021-22. The change in enrollment for each community school district was computed over this time period. High school enrollments were excluded since many students attend high school outside of their local community district through school choice. For comparison purposes, charter school enrollments (PK-8) are also shown by community school district for 2016-17 and 2021-22, where the changes in charter school enrollments were also computed over this time period. Districts 20, 25, and 26 do not have charter schools located within their boundaries and therefore were excluded from the analysis.

The community school districts in Table 6 were rank-ordered by the largest change in charter school enrollment over the five-year time period. Districts that had gains in charter school enrollment and losses in public school enrollment were highlighted in purple, which applied to all 23 community school districts that had charter school enrollment gains. Six community school districts had a decline in charter school enrollments over this time period. Other highlights are as follows:

- The five largest gains in charter school enrollments occurred in Districts 7, 8, 6, 9, and 10. The largest gains in charter school enrollment did not necessarily translate to the largest declines in public school enrollment. For example, District 7 in the Bronx, which had the largest gain in charter school enrollment, had the 18th-largest decline in public school enrollment.

- District 10 in the Bronx had the largest decline (-7,989) of New York City Public School students and had the 5th-largest gain in charter school students (+1,512) over this time period. District 9, which had the second-largest decline (-6,892) in New York City Public School students, had the 4th-largest gain (+1,573) in charter school students. In instances such as these, public school enrollment in a district may be declining due to other reasons. These reasons may include, for instance, children moving out of the neighborhood served by their local community school district, or children leaving the public school system to be home-schooled or to attend parochial or private schools.

- After District 10, the largest declines in New York City Public School enrollment occurred in Districts 9, 24, 11, and 27. However, these districts were ranked 4th, 14th, 7th, and 9th, respectively, in the largest gains of charter school enrollment.

Table 6
Comparison of New York City Charter School and Public School Enrollments (PK-8) 2016-17 and 2021-22

Community School District (CSD)[1]	NYC Charter School Enrollment 2016-17	NYC Charter School Enrollment 2021-22	NYC Charter School Enrollment Change	NYC Public School Enrollment 2016-17	NYC Public School Enrollment 2021-22	NYC Public School Enrollment Change
7	6,137	11,082	**+4,945**	12,566	9,848	**-2,718**
8	3,184	5,083	**+1,899**	21,410	18,207	**-3,203**
6	2,897	4,737	**+1,840**	17,891	14,288	**-3,603**
9	4,982	6,555	**+1,573**	27,954	21,062	**-6,892**
10	1,246	2,758	**+1,512**	41,331	33,342	**-7,989**
2	1,132	2,493	**+1,361**	27,501	24,345	**-3,156**
11	3,162	4,512	**+1,350**	31,700	26,437	**-5,263**
19	3,941	5,263	**+1,322**	17,821	14,558	**-3,263**
27	1,323	2,547	**+1,224**	35,580	31,329	**-4,251**
28	535	1,712	**+1,177**	27,651	25,575	**-2,076**
22	1,981	3,068	**+1,087**	25,947	22,787	**-3,160**
29	2,154	3,192	**+1,038**	23,658	20,345	**-3,313**
31	859	1,885	**+1,026**	44,729	43,977	**-752**
24	777	1,769	**+992**	47,092	40,990	**-6,102**
32	2,112	3,084	**+972**	9,924	8,627	**-1,297**
17	5,245	6,139	**+894**	15,879	12,822	**-3,057**
12	1,745	2,619	**+874**	17,708	13,517	**-4,191**
21	982	1,708	**+726**	25,251	25,087	**-164**
13	4,062	4,677	**+615**	10,171	9,012	**-1,159**
18	4,313	4,898	**+585**	11,825	8,994	**-2,831**
5	7,992	8,539	**+547**	8,163	6,277	**-1,886**
30	2,966	3,283	**+317**	31,576	28,044	**-3,532**
15	2,201	2,355	**+154**	26,886	23,509	**-3,377**
4	3,944	3,821	**-123**	9,876	8,064	**-1,812**
3	4,026	3,732	**-294**	13,759	11,555	**-2,204**
16	4,105	3,785	**-320**	5,054	4,389	**-665**
14	3,021	2,665	**-356**	12,808	10,784	**-2,024**
1	1338	951	**-387**	8,464	7,159	**-1,305**
23	4,080	3,594	**-486**	7,907	6,429	**-1,478**

Note: [1] Districts highlighted purple had a gain in charter school enrollment and a decline in New York City Public School enrollment.

In a separate analysis, correlation coefficients (r) were computed to measure the strength of linear association between two variables: New York City Public School enrollment (PK-8) and New York City charter school enrollment (PK-8) at the community school district level from the last 16 years. Given the small number of years available in this analysis, discretion should be used in interpreting the results. It was hypothesized that there would be statistically significant negative correlations: that is, as charter school enrollment increased in a district, public school enrollment would decrease.

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 charter school enrollment and public school enrollment. 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 between the variables.

In addition to computing correlation coefficients, tests of significance were performed to determine which correlation coefficients were statistically significant as shown in Table 7. Correlation coefficients that are statistically significant have p values ≤ 0.05, which indicates that there is a relationship between the two variables. Correlation coefficients were only computed for the ten community school districts having the largest gains in charter school enrollment in the last five years (2016-17 to 2021-22). All of these districts also had declines in New York City Public School enrollment over this time period. Correlation coefficients were negative in eight of 10 districts, with the exceptions being District 2 in Manhattan and District 28 and Queens.

Table 7
Correlation between Enrollments in New York City Charter Schools and New York City Public Schools

Community School District	Correlation (r)	p-value
7	-0.908	0.000**
8	-0.893	0.000**
6	-0.979	0.000**
9	-0.695	0.003**
10	-0.691	0.003**
2	+0.469	0.067
11	-0.210	0.436
19	-0.950	0.000**
27	-0.615	0.011*
28	+0.287	0.282

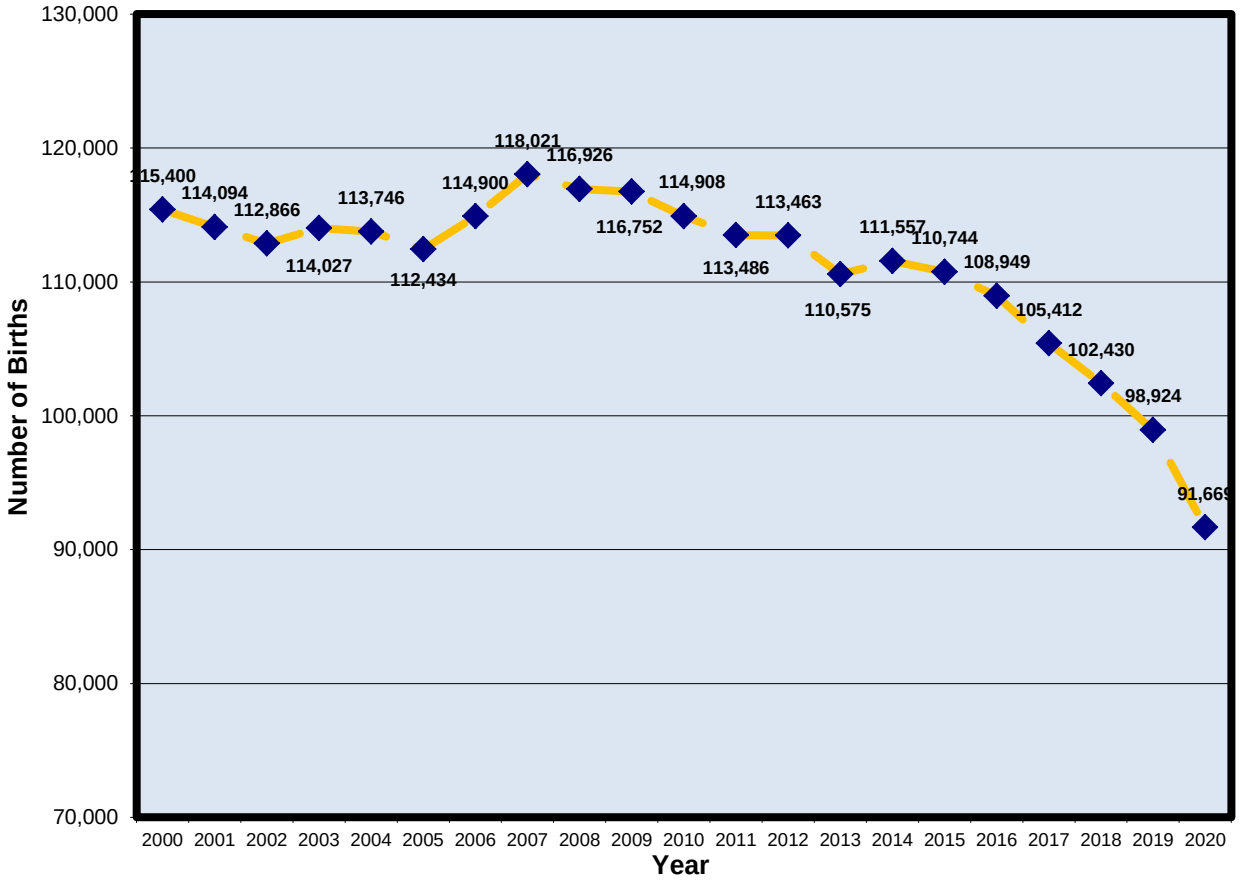
Notes: *$p \leq 0.05$, **$p \leq 0.01$

Seven correlation coefficients were statistically significant, with the exceptions being those in Districts 2, 11, and 28. Each of the correlation coefficients that were statistically significant were negative, which indicates that there is a strong association between increasing charter school enrollment and declining public school enrollment in these districts. To reiterate, these results indicate that there is an association between the two variables, not cause an effect. Declining public school enrollment may be due to other reasons, such as outward migration of families, rather than increasing charter school enrollment.

Birth Counts

Historical birth counts in New York City from 2000-2020 are shown in Figure 8. Birth data for 2021 and 2022 were not yet available. The annual number of births has been steadily declining in New York City. In 2020, there were 91,669 births in the city, which are 26,000 fewer births than the peak number (118,021) that occurred in 2007. From a longer historical perspective, the annual number of births was fairly stable from 2000-2012, fluctuating between 112,434-118,021, which is a range of 5,587 births, before dropping below the historical range in 2013.

Figure 8
New York City Historical Birth Counts
2000-2020

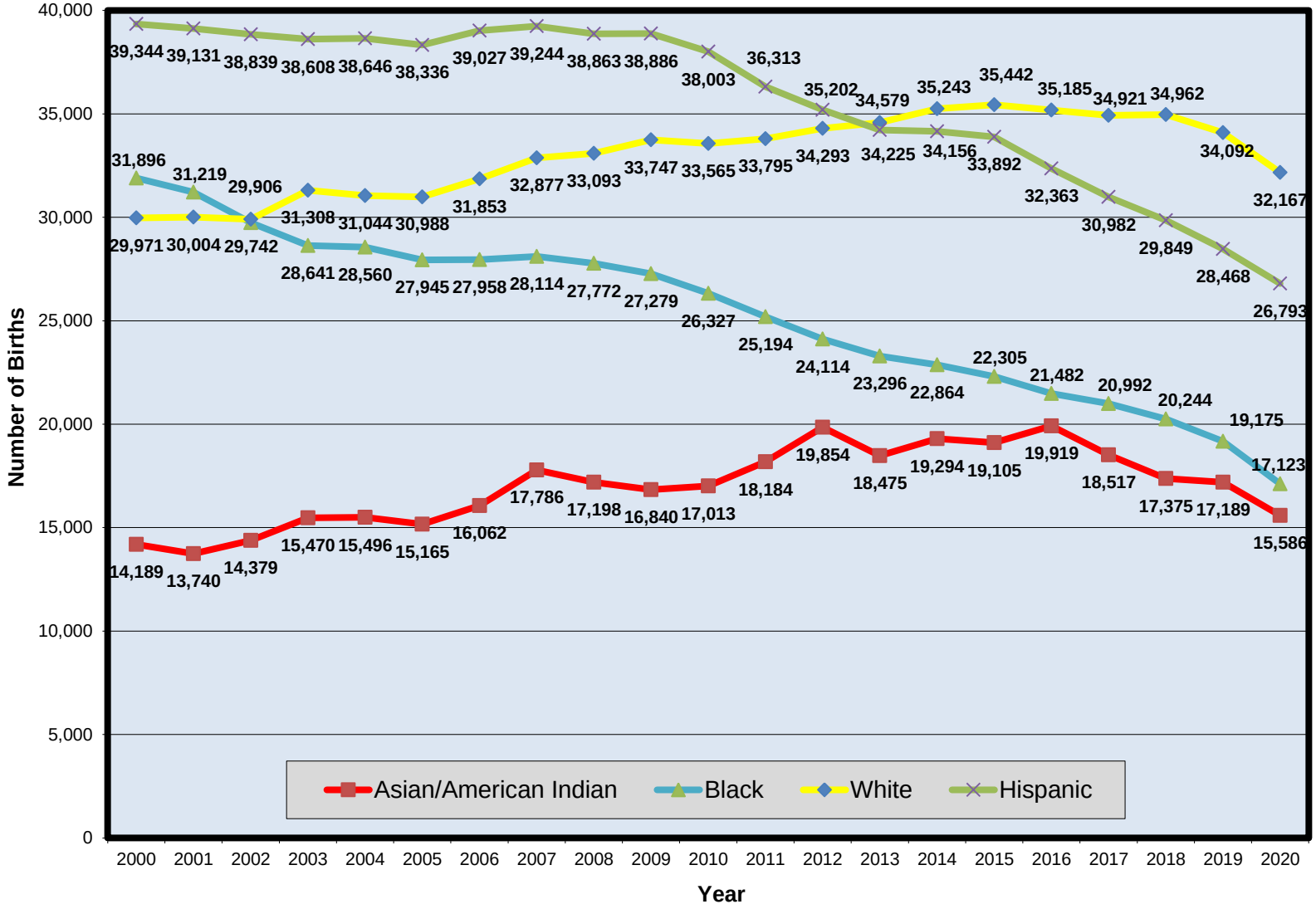


Since enrollments for the New York City Public Schools are projected by race, historical birth data by race were needed and were provided by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene ("DHMH"). Birth data are needed to calculate survival ratios for each birth-to-pre-kindergarten and birth-to-kindergarten cohort. The race of the child was determined by the mother and was categorized as Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, White Non-Hispanic, Black Non-Hispanic, Other Non-Hispanic, or Non-Hispanic of Two or More Races. The DHMH geocoded the birth data, which is the assignment of geographic coordinates to a birth mother based on her address, so that birth counts by race could be tabulated for each of the 32 community school districts.

As shown in Figure 9, Black births continue to decline in New York City. From 2000-2020, the annual number of Black births has declined from 31,900 to 17,100, which are 14,800 fewer births. In 2020, Blacks had the 3rd-largest number of births of the four major races, accounting for 19% of the city's births. With respect to Asians/American Indians, the annual number of births increased from 14,200 in 2000 to 19,900 in 2016 before declining in the last four years. Asians/American Indians had the fewest number of births of the four major races in New York City in 2020, accounting for 17% of the city's births. With respect to Whites, the annual number of births steadily increased from 30,000 in 2000 to 35,000 in 2015. However, the White birth count has reversed trend and has slowly declined in the last five years. In 2013, Whites surpassed Hispanics in having the greatest number of births of the four major races. Whites accounted for 35% of New York City births in 2020. Regarding Hispanics, after a long period of stability, the annual number of births has declined for 11 consecutive years. In 2020, there were 26,800 births, which are 12,000 fewer births than in 2009. Before the decline, the annual number of Hispanic births was within a very narrow band, ranging from 38,000 to 39,400. In 2020, Hispanics had the second-greatest number of births in New York City, accounting for 29% of the city's births.

Using population projections of females of childbearing ages (15-49) and age-specific fertility rates, estimated birth counts from 2021-2027 were computed. A detailed explanation of the methodology used to project the future number of births is found in the Appendix. The number of births in New York City is projected to slowly increase through 2025 before reversing trend. In 2027, 100,703 births are projected in the city, which would be 9,034 more births than the 2020 total (91,669). Birth data from 2021-2027 were estimated in order to project pre-kindergarten and kindergarten enrollments through the 2031-32 school year. Regarding the projected birth trends by race over this time period, it is anticipated that the number of births to Asians/American Indians and Whites will increase. Hispanic births are projected to increase through 2025 before reversing trend while Black births are projected to be fairly stable before declining in 2026.

Figure 9
New York City Historical Birth Counts by Race
2000-2020



Natural Increase

Natural increase, which is an increase in population due to more births and less mortality, is displayed in Table 8 for New York City and each of the five boroughs from 2017-2021. Natural increase is one of several variables, along with net domestic and net international migration data, that is used by the United States Census Bureau to estimate population change. The United States Census Bureau provides yearly estimates on the number of births and deaths occurring in New York City ending on July 1, as opposed to a calendar year (January-December). For this reason, and that the table also includes births to New York City residents that occurred outside of the city, the annual number of births shown in the table is slightly higher than those shown in Figure 8.

Table 8
Natural Increase in New York City
2017-2021

Year Ending	Borough	Number of Births	Number of Deaths	Natural Increase
July 1, 2017	Manhattan	17,724	11,380	6,344
	Bronx	21,092	10,612	10,480
	Brooklyn	40,752	17,398	23,354
	Queens	29,706	15,638	14,068
	Staten Island	5,331	3,976	1,355
	New York City	**114,605**	**59,004**	**55,601**
July 1, 2018	Manhattan	16,906	12,280	4,626
	Bronx	20,331	11,267	9,064
	Brooklyn	39,259	18,550	20,709
	Queens	29,144	16,669	12,475
	Staten Island	5,355	4,146	1,209
	New York City	**110,995**	**62,912**	**48,083**
July 1, 2019	Manhattan	16,968	12,171	4,797
	Bronx	19,674	11,145	8,529
	Brooklyn	37,786	18,218	19,568
	Queens	27,453	16,380	11,073
	Staten Island	5,322	4,147	1,175
	New York City	**107,203**	**62,061**	**45,142**
July 1, 2020	Manhattan	16,643	13,234	3,409
	Bronx	19,182	12,017	7,165
	Brooklyn	37,399	19,573	17,826
	Queens	26,781	17,672	9,109
	Staten Island	5,086	4,496	590
	New York City	**105,091**	**66,992**	**38,099**
July 1, 2021	Manhattan	15,643	13,412	2,231
	Bronx	18,196	12,645	5,551
	Brooklyn	35,247	20,534	14,713
	Queens	25,490	18,667	6,823
	Staten Island	5,069	4,815	254
	New York City	**99,645**	**70,073**	**29,572**

Source: United States Census Bureau

As Table 8 shows, the magnitude of natural increase continues to decline in New York City due to an increase in the annual number of deaths and a decline in the annual number of births. In 2021, natural increase was 29,752 as compared to 55,601 in 2017. In particular, the lower natural increase in 2020 and 2021 is partially due to the significant number of deaths that occurred during the coronavirus pandemic. At the borough level, the greatest natural increase has occurred annually in Brooklyn and Queens.

Immigration

The number and percentage of foreign-born residents in New York City from 1990-2021 is shown in Table 9. From 1990 to 2000, the number and percentage of foreign-born residents in New York City increased rather significantly. In 1990, 28.4% of the population in New York City was foreign-born, which was nearly 2.1 million people. By 2000, the percentage of foreign-born persons in New York City increased to 35.9%, which is a 7.5 percentage-point gain from 1990 to 2000. More recently, the growth in the foreign-born population has slowed. In 2010, there were 3.04 million foreign-born residents in New York City, which represents 37.2% of the city's population. The 2021 ACS has estimated the number of foreign-born persons to be 3.08 million, which is 36.4% of the New York City population. In general, the foreign-born percentage has been fairly stable since 2000, ranging from 35.9%-37.2%.

Table 9
Number and Percentage of Foreign-Born Persons in New York City
1990-2021

Year	New York City Foreign-Born	Total New York City Population	Percentage Foreign-Born
1990	2,082,931	7,322,564	28.4%
2000	2,871,032	8,008,278	35.9%
2010	3,042,315	8,175,133	37.2%
2021	3,079,776	8,467,513	36.4%

Sources: 1990, 2000, and 2010 Censuses, 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

Using data from the 2021 ACS, the percentage of school age (5-17) foreign-born children in New York City was computed to be 9.4%. As shown in Table 9, the percentage of foreign-born residents of all age groups in 2021 was much higher (36.4%), indicating that a large percentage of New York City school children are likely second-generation rather than first-generation immigrants.

The number of foreign-born persons by borough is shown in Table 10. The Bronx, Queens, and Staten Island had an increase in the number of foreign-born persons from 2010 to 2021, while Brooklyn and Manhattan experienced a decline. Of the five boroughs, Queens had the largest number of foreign-born persons in 2021 with 1.09 million, which corresponds to 35.4% of the New York City foreign-born population. From 1990-2021, Queens has been the

largest source of foreign-born persons and has gained 383,000 foreign-born persons over this time period. In the short term, from 2010-2021, Queens has gained 24,000 foreign-born persons, which was the second-largest gain of the five boroughs.

Brooklyn had 940,000 foreign-born persons in 2021, which corresponds to 30.5% of the foreign-born population in New York City. From 1990-2021, Brooklyn has been the second-largest source of foreign-born persons, gaining 267,000 foreign-born persons over this time period. However, in the short term, there has been a decline of 8,100 foreign-born persons in Brooklyn since 2010.

Table 10
Number of Foreign-Born Persons by Borough

Year	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
1990	383,866	274,793	672,569	707,153	44,550
2000	452,440	385,827	931,769	1,028,339	72,657
2010	451,770	475,734	948,052	1,066,262	100,497
2021	443,003	480,685	939,940	1,090,031	126,117
Change from 1990 to 2021	**+59,137**	**+205,892**	**+267,371**	**+382,878**	**+81,567**
Change from 2010 to 2021	**-8,767**	**+4,951**	**-8,112**	**+23,769**	**+25,620**

Sources: 1990, 2000, and 2010 Censuses, 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

The Bronx surpassed Manhattan as the third-largest source of foreign-born persons in 2010. The Bronx had 481,000 foreign-born persons in 2021, accounting for 15.6% of the city's foreign-born population. The Bronx gained 206,000 foreign-born persons from 1990-2021. In the short term, there has been a gain of 5,000 foreign-born persons from 2010-2021, which was the third-largest gain of the five boroughs.

Manhattan is the fourth-largest source of foreign-born persons (443,000) in 2021, accounting for 14.4% of the city's foreign-born population. Manhattan gained 59,000 foreign-born persons from 1990-2021. Since 2010, there has been a decline of 8,800 foreign-born persons in the borough.

Staten Island had the fewest number of foreign-born persons with 126,000 in 2021, accounting for 4.1% of the city's foreign-born population. Staten Island gained 82,000 foreign-born persons from 1990-2021. From 2010-2021, Staten Island gained 26,000 foreign-born persons, which was the largest gain of the five boroughs.

Using data from the 2010 and 2021 ACS, Table 11 lists the place of birth of the New York City foreign-born population for the five most-reported countries. Place of birth serves as a

proxy for country of origin since the country shown may not be where the person originated. The rank order of the top five countries has changed slightly during this time period. The Dominican Republic and China continue to be the two largest sources of foreign-born persons. In 2021, 13.6% of the foreign-born population was from the Dominican Republic (420,000 persons). From 2010-2021, the city gained 38,000 foreign-born persons from the Dominican Republic. China represented 12.3% of the foreign-born population in 2021, gaining 32,000 foreign-born persons over this time period. Jamaica is now the third-largest source of foreign-born persons (163,000), surpassing Mexico. However, the number of foreign-born persons from Jamaica has declined by 11,000 since 2010. While Mexico was the fourth-largest source of foreign-born persons in New York City in 2021 with 154,474, the number has declined by 29,000 since 2010. Finally, Guyana was the fifth-largest source of foreign-born persons in New York City in 2021 with 154,258, which is nearly identical to that of Mexico. From 2010-2021, there was a gain of 15,000 foreign-born persons from Guyana.

Table 11
New York City Foreign-Born Population Place of Birth for Five Largest Sources 2010 and 2021

Country	2010		Country	2021	
	Number	Percent of Total		Number	Percent of Total
Dominican Republic	382,346	12.6%	Dominican Republic	419,972	13.6%
China	348,474	11.5%	China	380,277	12.3%
Mexico	183,205	6.0%	Jamaica	162,608	5.3%
Jamaica	173,814	5.7%	Mexico	154,474	5.0%
Guyana	138,768	4.6%	Guyana	154,258	5.0%
Sum of Top 5 Countries	**1,226,607**	**40.3%**	**Sum of Top 5 Countries**	**1,258,140**	**41.3%**
Sum of All Countries	**3,042,315**	**100.0%**	**Sum of All Countries**	**3,079,776**	**100.0%**

Sources: 2010 and 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

Migration

In Table 12, estimated net international migration and net domestic migration data from 2017-2021 are shown**.** As the table shows, there is positive net international migration yet negative net domestic migration in New York City. Net international migration is the difference between people moving into New York City from other countries and people leaving the city to reside in other countries. Positive net international migration indicates that more people are entering from other countries than leaving New York City to reside abroad. The inflow due to international migration has sharply declined in the last four years, as positive net international migration was 13,000 persons in 2021, which is much smaller than four years prior (94,000). The decline in the positive net international migration in the last two years is likely due to the pandemic, whereby travelling between countries was greatly restricted.

Net domestic migration is the difference between people moving into New York City from other parts of the United States and people leaving the city to reside in other United States locations besides New York City. Negative net domestic migration indicates that more people are moving out of New York City to other parts of the United States than are coming into the city from other parts of the country. From 2017-2020, the outflow due to domestic migration in New York City ranged from 132,000-152,000 persons per year before increasing sharply to 342,000 in 2021. The outflow in 2021 was primarily due to the coronavirus pandemic as many people left the city, either temporarily or permanently.

In summary, New York City received a net of 13,000 people from other countries in 2021, yet had 342,000 people leave the city for other domestic locations. When the numbers from net international migration and net domestic migration are added together, the resulting value is total net migration. Total net migration in 2021 was negative and was 330,000 persons. New York City has had negative total net migration in each of the last five years, where the magnitude has been increasing over time.

Table 12
Estimated Net International Migration, Net Domestic Migration, and Total Net Migration in New York City 2017-2021

Year Ending	Net International Migration	Net Domestic Migration	Total Net Migration
July 1, 2017	+94,066	-142,586	**-48,520**
July 1, 2018	+49,379	-137,191	**-87,812**
July 1, 2019	+33,818	-132,266	**-98,448**
July 1, 2020	+24,784	-151,899	**-127,115**
July 1, 2021	+12,695	-342,449	**-329,754**

Source: United States Census Bureau

In Table 13, total net migration is shown for each borough from 2017-2021. With the exception of Staten Island, each borough has had negative total net migration in each of the last

five years. In 2021, Manhattan had the largest negative total net migration of the five boroughs, losing 111,000 persons, while Brooklyn had the second-largest negative total net migration, losing 99,000 persons. Queens had the third-largest negative total net migration in 2021, declining by 70,000 persons, while the Bronx lost 46,000 persons due to total net migration, which is the fourth-largest value of the five boroughs. The magnitude of negative total net migration in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens has increased in each of the last four years. Regarding Staten Island, the borough had negative total net migration in the last four years with the magnitude increasing over time. The magnitude of the total net migration in Staten Island is small compared to the other four boroughs. In 2021, Staten Island lost 2,400 persons due to total net migration.

Table 13
Total Net Migration by Borough
2017-2021

Year Ending	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
July 1, 2017	-3,762	-8,381	-25,484	-11,626	+733
July 1, 2018	-5,635	-16,764	-34,282	-30,596	-535
July 1, 2019	-5,003	-22,506	-37,742	-31,906	-1,291
July 1, 2020	-23,625	-24,053	-40,985	-37,021	-1,431
July 1, 2021	-111,204	-46,308	-99,455	-70,420	-2,367

Source: United States Census Bureau

In summary, New York City is gaining people due to natural increase, but is losing people due to migration. When the results from Tables 8, 12, and 13 are combined, the result is the estimated net population change in New York City and the five boroughs. The estimated net population change is shown in Table 14, which also includes a residual (population change that cannot be attributed to any specific demographic component).

Table 14
Estimated Net Population Change
Due to Migration and Natural Increase
2017-2021

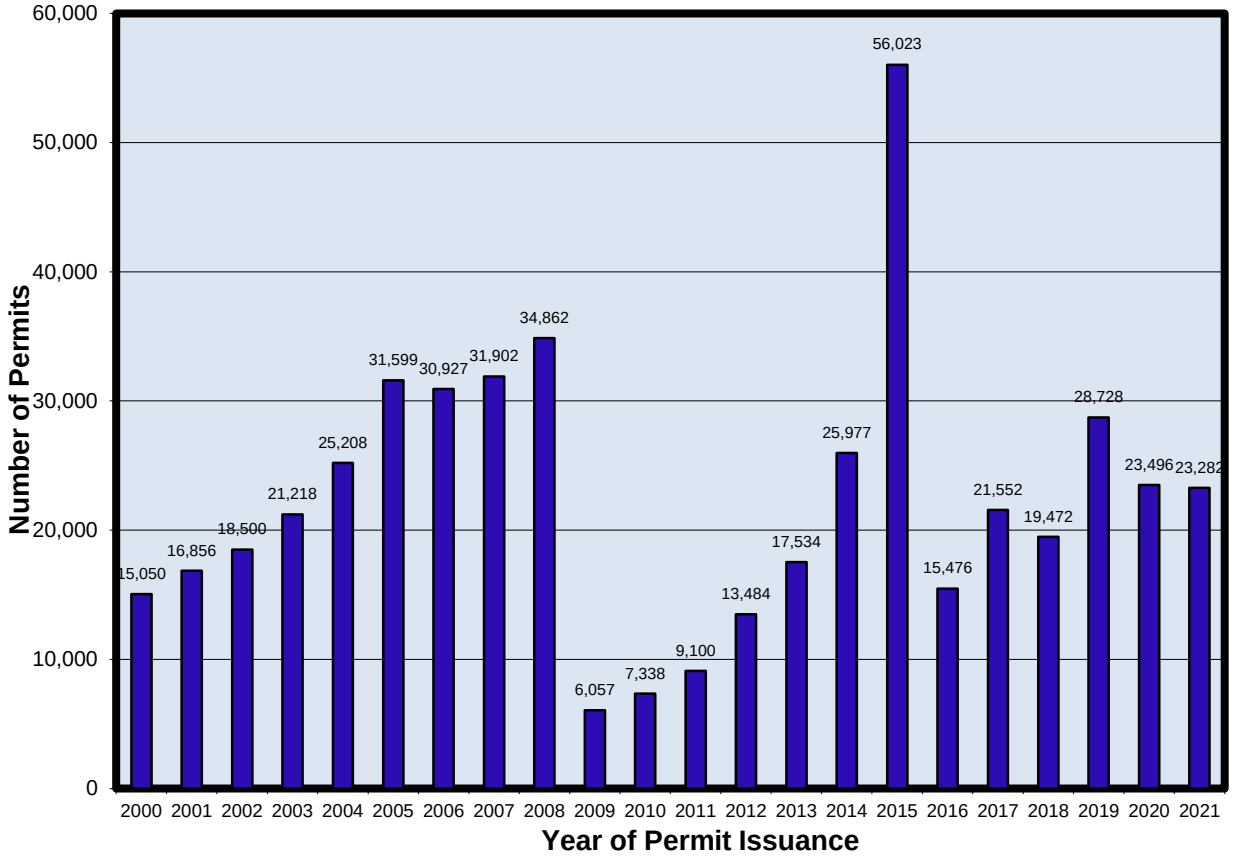
Year Ending	New York City	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
July 1, 2017	**+7,272**	+2,563	+2,184	-2,088	+2,538	+2,075
July 1, 2018	**-39,523**	-1,079	-7,593	-13,555	-17,959	+663
July 1, 2019	**-53,264**	-349	-13,880	-18,171	-20,747	-117
July 1, 2020	**-89,712**	-20,337	-17,045	-23,395	-28,121	-814
July 1, 2021	**-305,465**	-110,958	-41,490	-86,341	-64,648	-2,028

Note: The values above include a residual, which is population change that cannot be attributed to any specific demographic component.

New Housing

The number of building permits issued annually in New York City from 2000-2021 for privately-owned residential construction is shown in Figure 10. The number of permits issued from 2000-2008 steadily increased until the housing and financial market crisis in the late 2000s. In 2009, only 6,000 permits were issued compared to 35,000 permits in 2008. Since the banking and housing market crisis, the number of permits issued has rebounded. While there was a large spike in the number of permits issued in 2015 (56,000), the number of permits issued in the last five years has been fairly consistent, ranging from 19,000-29,000. In 2021, a total of 23,282 building permits were issued in New York City, whereby the greatest number was issued in Brooklyn (8,700) followed by the Bronx (5,900).

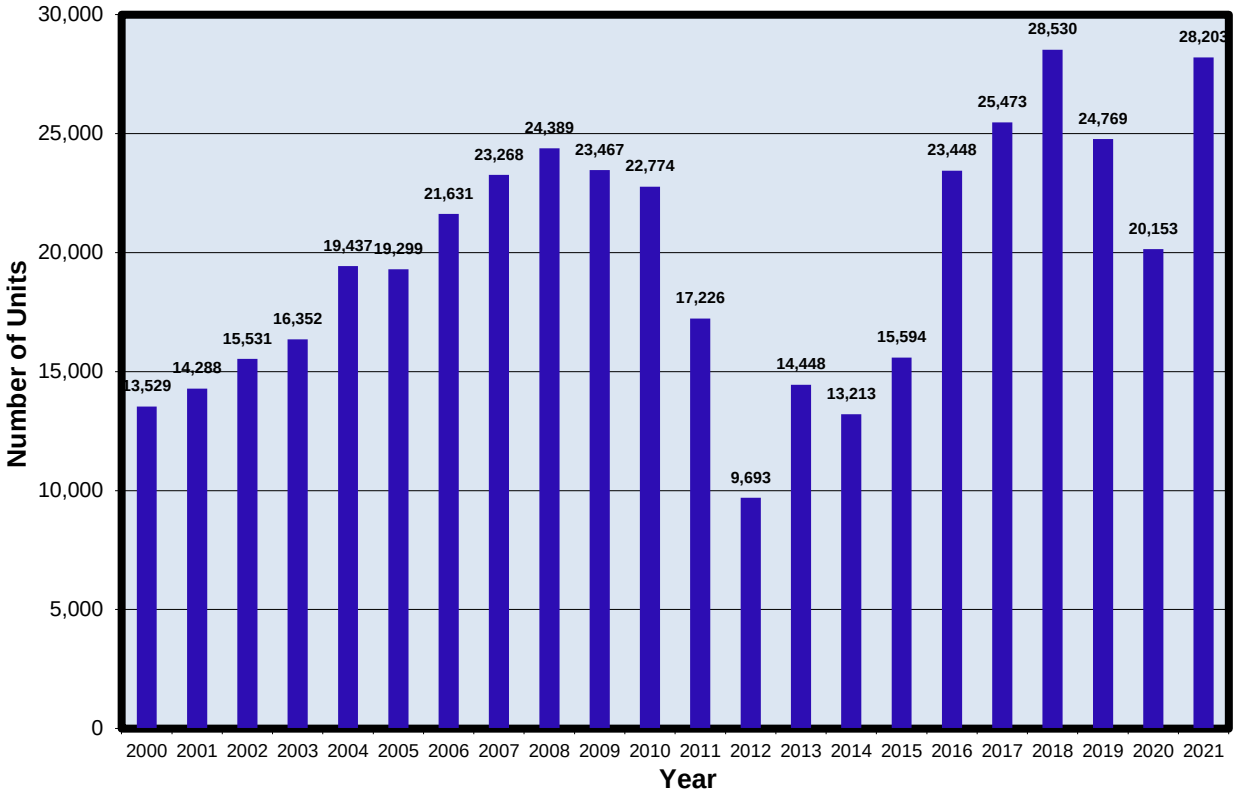
Figure 10
Number of Units from New Privately-Owned Residential Building Permits Issued in New York City 2000-2021



Source: NYC DCP Housing Database 22Q2

The issuance of a permit does not guarantee that a housing unit will be constructed. Often, there is a lag time between the issuing of a permit and when the unit is actually constructed. In Figure 11, the number of new units constructed in new buildings in New York City from 2000-2021 is shown. It should be noted that Figure 11 shows the number of new separate residential units, not buildings, constructed during this time period. In 2011 and 2012, there was a sharp decline in the number of new residential units constructed, which was expected due to the large drop in the number of residential building permits issued in 2009. The number of new units constructed generally increased from 2013-2018 before stabilizing. In the last five years, the annual number of units built ranged from 20,000-29,000. In 2021, the greatest number of housing units was built in Brooklyn (11,500) followed by Queens (8,200).

Figure 11
Number of New Residential Units
in New Residential Buildings in New York City
2000-2021



Source: NYC DCP Housing Database 22Q2

In Figure 12, the number of new housing units constructed in 2021 is shown by community school district. In decreasing order of magnitude, Districts 30, 13, 2, 17, and 19 had the most housing units built in 2021, where three of the districts are located in Brooklyn (Districts 13, 17, and 19). A total of 13,769 units were built in these five community school districts, which accounts for nearly half (49%) of the new units built in New York City in 2021.

Figure 13 shows the change in the number of new housing units constructed by community school district from 2020 to 2021. Over this time period, 19 of the 32 community school districts (59%) had an increase in the number of new units constructed, while 13 community school districts (41%) had a decline. District 30 in Queens had the greatest gain in the number of units (+5,000) constructed over the past year. The second-largest gain occurred in District 13 in Brooklyn, where 1,901 additional units were built in 2021 as compared to 2020. On the other hand, District 14 in Brooklyn built 665 fewer units, which was the greatest decline of the community school districts. The second-largest decline occurred in District 4 in Manhattan, which built 559 fewer units in 2021.

Finally, Figure 14 shows the total number of new housing units constructed from 2010-2021 by community school district. Over this time period, 244,000 new housing units were constructed in New York City, whereby 90,000 were located in Brooklyn. In decreasing order of magnitude, Districts 2, 30, 14, 13, and 15 had the most housing units built from 2010-2021, where three of the districts are located in Brooklyn (Districts 13, 14, and 15).

If the number and type of new housing units planned for the future greatly exceeds that which was built historically, school enrollments are likely to rise, assuming all other variables are controlled. However, if the number and type of future housing units are similar to the number built historically, it is unlikely that a significant enrollment increase would occur since the historical cohort-survival ratios do capture enrollment growth due to new housing, as the survival ratios would have already increased due to the new children.

Figure 12
Number of New Units Built by Community School District
2021

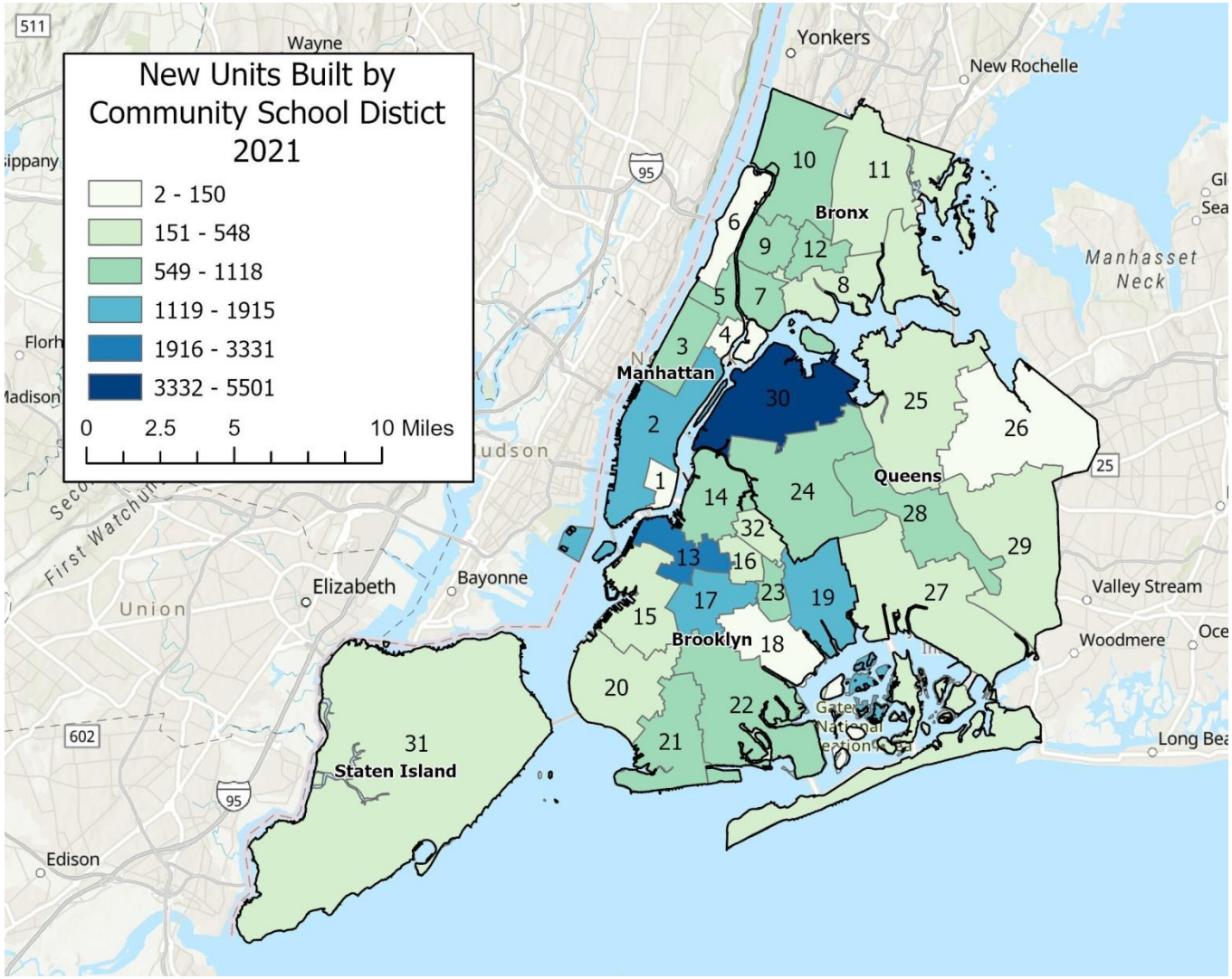


Figure 13

Change in the Number of New Units by Community School District
2020 to 2021

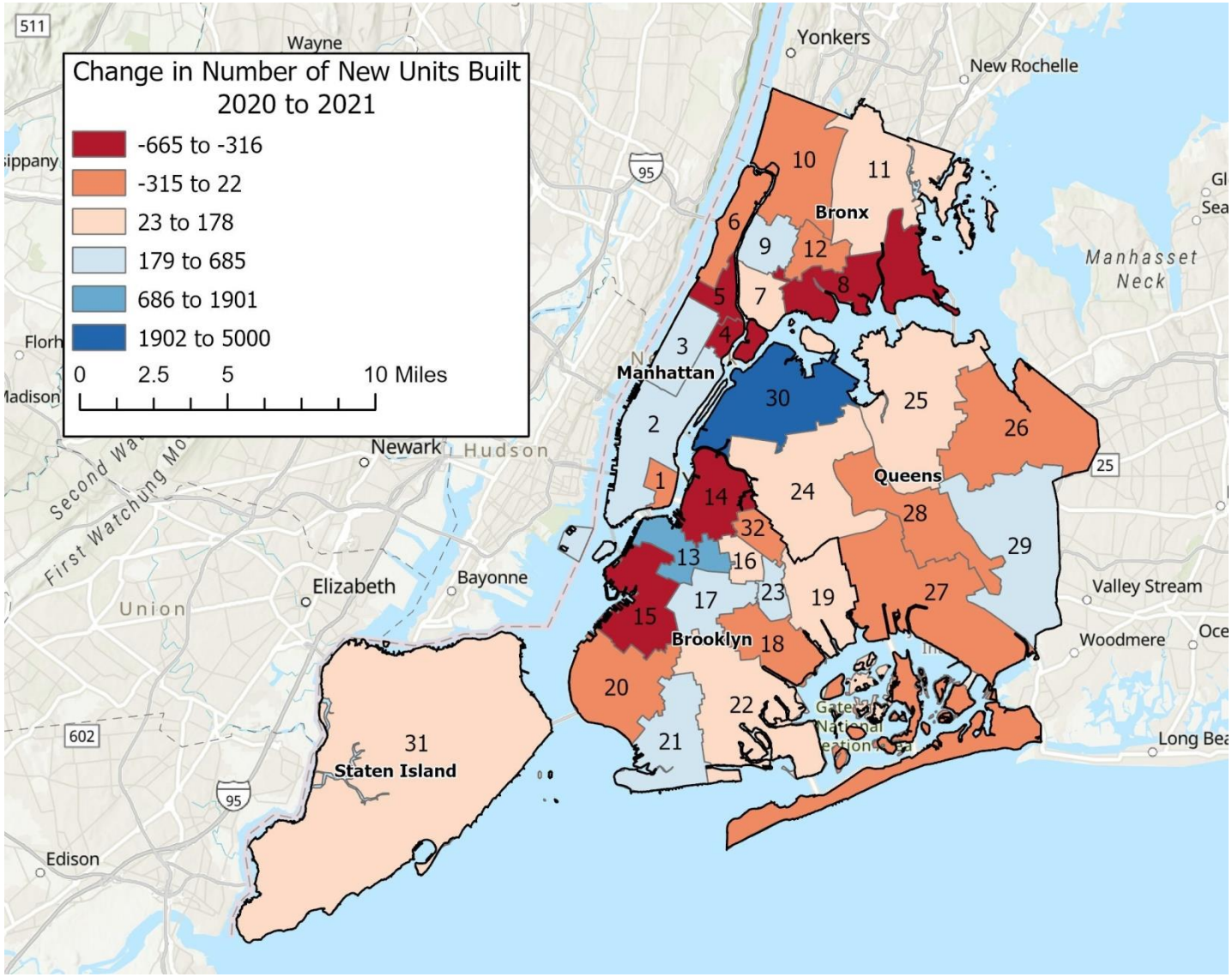
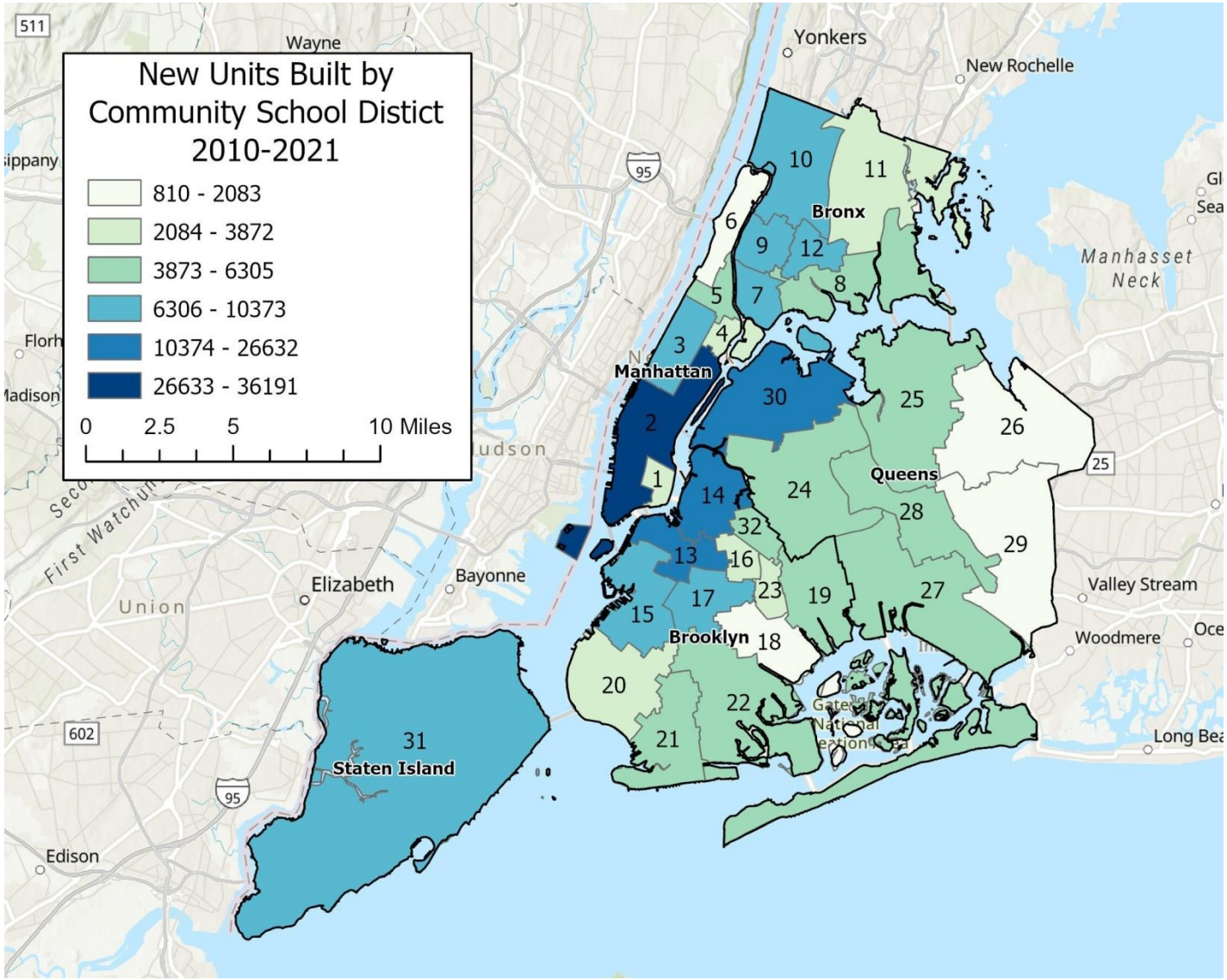


Figure 14

Number of New Units Built by Community School District
2010-2021



Historical and Projected Enrollments in the Five Boroughs

In Table 15 and Figure 15, historical enrollments from 2012-13 through 2021-22, a ten-year period, are shown along with the projections from 2022-23 through 2031-32 for each of the five boroughs. The historical enrollments and projections (PK-12) do not include students from D75, the special education district in New York City. Table 15 also shows the projected numerical and percentage changes in enrollments for the next five and ten years in comparison to current enrollments in 2021-22. In the last two years, with the exception of Staten Island, each borough has had a sharp decline in enrollments, which was primarily related to the coronavirus pandemic, as parents sought alternative educational experiences (private or parochial schools, homeschooling, etc.) for their children, or may have had to relocate. Over the next ten years, enrollments are projected to decline steadily in four of the five boroughs, with the exception being Staten Island. Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx are projected to have the largest declines in the next ten years, losing 85,000, 62,000, and 50,000 students, respectively.

In 2021-22, Queens surpassed Brooklyn and now has the largest enrollment of the five boroughs. While enrollments steadily increased in Queens from 2012-13 to 2016-17, enrollments have declined in each of the last five years, losing 27,000 students. Queens, which has 265,631 students in 2021-22, is projected to decline throughout the ten-year projection period. In the first five years of the projection period, a loss of 48,000 students is projected while a smaller decline of 14,000 students is projected for the last five years of the projection period. In 2031-32, enrollment is projected to be 203,860, which would be a decline of 61,771 students (-23.3%) from 2021-22 and the second-largest decline of the five boroughs. Despite the decline, it is anticipated that Queens will continue to have the largest enrollment in the city throughout the projection period.

Brooklyn has the 2nd-largest enrollment of the five boroughs with 263,899 students in 2021-22. In the last ten years, enrollments in Brooklyn have declined by 36,000 students, which is the second-largest decline of the five boroughs. Looking ahead, the borough's enrollments are projected to continue to decline throughout the ten-year projection period. In the first five years, a loss of 53,000 students is projected, while an additional decline of 32,000 students is projected for the last five years of the projection period. In 2031-32, enrollment is projected to be 179,043, which would be a decline of 84,856 students (-32.2%) from the enrollment in 2021-22 and the largest decline of the five boroughs.

After being fairly stable from 2012-13 to 2015-16, enrollments have declined in the Bronx in each of the last six years, losing 42,000 students over this time period. The Bronx has the 3rd-largest enrollment in 2021-22 with 169,965 students. Enrollments are also projected to steadily decline throughout the projection period. In the first five years of the projection period, a loss of 39,000 students is projected. An additional decline of 11,000 students is projected for the last five years of the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 120,393 in 2031-32, which would be a decline of 49,572 students (-29.2%) from the enrollment in 2021-22 and the third-largest enrollment decline of the five boroughs.

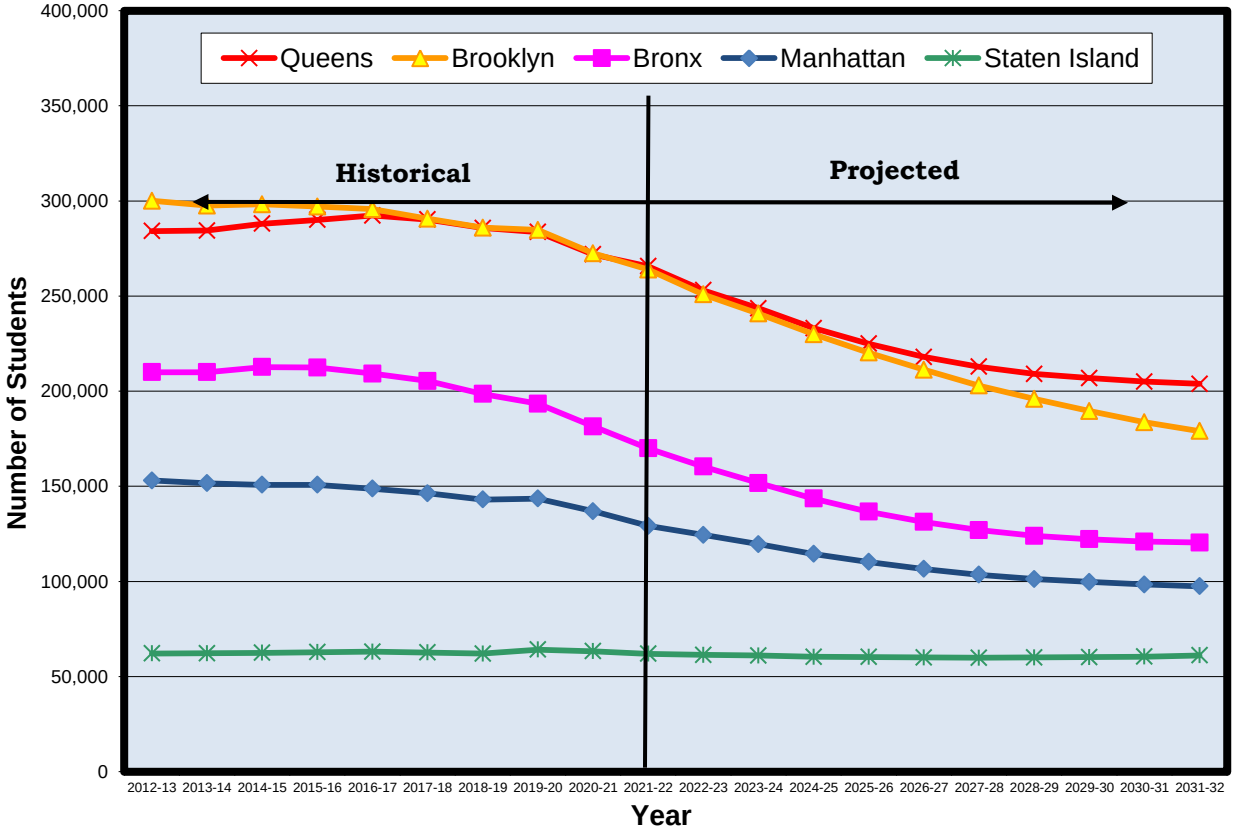
Table 15
Historical and Projected Enrollments by Borough

	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
Historical					
2012-13	153,079	209,980	300,074	284,194	62,134
2013-14	151,620	210,025	297,555	284,445	62,249
2014-15	150,774	212,689	298,232	288,016	62,499
2015-16	150,794	212,384	297,066	290,056	62,845
2016-17	148,765	209,199	295,653	292,323	63,072
2017-18	146,320	205,389	290,665	290,195	62,672
2018-19	143,058	198,559	285,953	285,742	62,069
2019-20	143,512	193,417	284,778	283,646	64,192
2020-21	136,920	181,435	272,446	271,923	63,309
2021-22	129,159	169,965	263,899	265,631	61,937
10-Year Change	**-23,920**	**-40,015**	**-36,175**	**-18,563**	**-197**
%	**-15.6%**	**-19.1%**	**-12.1%**	**-6.5%**	**-0.3%**
Projected					
2022-23	124,495	160,403	250,858	253,087	61,410
2023-24	119,584	151,673	240,796	243,529	61,027
2024-25	114,441	143,512	229,903	233,109	60,402
2025-26	110,265	136,648	220,222	224,971	60,290
2026-27	106,536	131,287	211,270	218,003	60,049
5-Year Change	**-22,623**	**-38,678**	**-52,629**	**-47,628**	**-1,888**
%	**-17.5%**	**-22.8%**	**-19.9%**	**-17.9%**	**-3.0%**
2027-28	103,487	126,990	202,938	212,832	59,899
2028-29	101,276	123,962	195,913	209,085	60,039
2029-30	99,704	122,185	189,536	206,886	60,163
2030-31	98,401	120,956	183,690	205,033	60,443
2031-32	97,466	120,393	179,043	203,860	61,119
5-Year Change	**-9,070**	**-10,894**	**-32,228**	**-14,143**	**+1,070**
%	**-8.5%**	**-8.3%**	**-15.3%**	**-6.5%**	**+1.8%**
10-Year Change	**-31,693**	**-49,572**	**-84,856**	**-61,771**	**-818**
%	**-24.5%**	**-29.2%**	**-32.2%**	**-23.3%**	**-1.3%**

Manhattan's enrollment has been steadily declining in the last decade, losing 24,000 students since 2012-13. Manhattan has the 4th-largest enrollment of the five boroughs with 129,159 students in 2021-22. Like the prior boroughs, enrollments are projected to steadily decline throughout the ten-year projection period. In the first five years of the projection period, a loss of 23,000 students is projected, while an additional decline of 9,000 students is projected for the last five years of the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 97,466 in 2031-32, which would be a decline of 31,693 students (-24.5%) from the 2021-22 enrollment.

Staten Island has 61,937 students in 2021-22, which is the smallest enrollment of the five boroughs. In general, enrollments had been within a fairly narrow range from 2012-13 through 2018-19, ranging from 62,000-63,100 students per year, before increasing outside of the historical range in 2019-20. However, enrollments have declined in the last two years, which is likely due to the pandemic. Enrollments are projected to slowly decline for the first six years of the projection period before reversing trend. In the first five years of the projection period, a decline of 1,900 students is projected, while a gain of 1,100 students is projected for the last five years of the projection period. In 2031-32, enrollment is projected to be 61,119, which would be a decline of 818 students (-1.3%) from the 2021-22 enrollment.

Figure 15
Historical and Projected Enrollments by Borough
2012-13 to 2031-32



Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race in New York City

Historical and projected enrollments (PK-12) by race for New York City are shown in Figure 16 and Table 16. As discussed previously, the historical enrollments and projections do not include students from D75, the special education district in New York City. In summary, enrollments are projected to decline for Asians/American Indians, Hispanics, Blacks, and Whites.

Hispanics continue to be the largest race in New York City with 373,347 students in 2021-22, which represents 41.9% of the student population. Hispanic enrollments increased through 2015-16 before reversing trend. In the last six years, enrollments decreased by 45,000 students and are projected to continue declining throughout the projection period. In the first five years of the projection period, a loss of 67,000 students is projected, while a decline of 35,000 students is projected in the last five years. In 2031-32, enrollment is projected to be 271,405, which would be a decline of 101,942 students (-27.3%). Despite the decline, Hispanics are projected to remain the largest race in the New York City Public Schools throughout the projection period.

Figure 16
New York City Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race
2012-13 to 2031-32

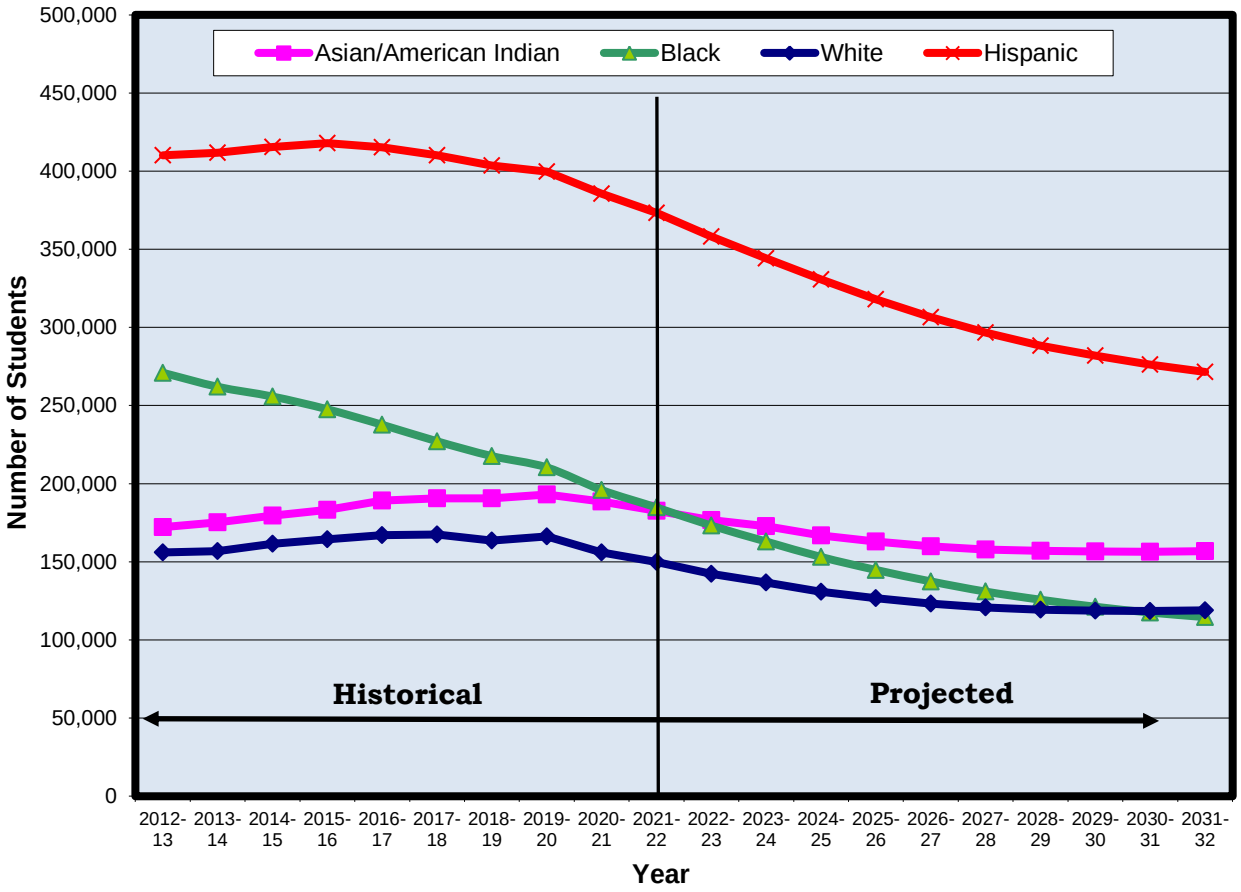


Table 16
New York City Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race

	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White
Historical				
2012-13	172,257	410,234	270,978	155,992
2013-14	175,252	411,764	261,993	156,885
2014-15	179,517	415,461	255,763	161,469
2015-16	183,218	417,883	247,607	164,437
2016-17	189,166	415,218	237,673	166,955
2017-18	190,641	410,129	227,094	167,377
2018-19	190,506	403,623	217,631	163,621
2019-20	193,093	399,800	210,386	166,266
2020-21	188,514	385,607	195,906	156,006
2021-22	182,631	373,347	184,762	149,851
10-Year Change	**+10,374**	**-36,887**	**-86,216**	**-6,141**
%	**+6.0%**	**-9.0%**	**-31.8%**	**-3.9%**
Projected				
2022-23	176,664	358,194	173,143	142,253
2023-24	172,727	344,115	162,945	136,823
2024-25	166,865	330,682	153,062	130,758
2025-26	163,030	317,924	144,773	126,668
2026-27	159,862	306,558	137,424	123,302
5-Year Change	**-22,769**	**-66,789**	**-47,338**	**-26,549**
%	**-12.5%**	**-17.9%**	**-25.6%**	**-17.7%**
2027-28	157,828	296,597	130,911	120,810
2028-29	156,947	288,275	125,722	119,331
2029-30	156,681	281,844	121,210	118,739
2030-31	156,293	276,179	117,503	118,548
2031-32	156,899	271,405	114,576	119,001
5-Year Change	**-2,963**	**-35,153**	**-22,848**	**-4,301**
%	**-1.9%**	**-11.5%**	**-16.6%**	**-3.5%**
10-Year Change	**-25,732**	**-101,942**	**-70,186**	**-30,850**
%	**-14.1%**	**-27.3%**	**-38.0%**	**-20.6%**

Black enrollment continues its sharp decline, as there has been a loss of 86,000 students in the last decade. Despite the decline, Blacks are the second-largest race in the school district. In 2021-22, enrollment is 184,762, which comprises 20.7% of the New York City student population. It is projected that the Black student population will continue to decline throughout the projection period. In 2031-32, enrollment is projected to be 114,576, which would be a decline of 70,186 students (-38.0%) from the 2021-22 enrollment. A decline of 47,000 students is projected in the first five years while a smaller decline of 23,000 students is projected in the last five years of the projection period.

Asians/American Indians had been the fastest-growing race in the school district, gaining 21,000 students from 2012-13 to 2019-20 before reversing trend, which may be partially due to the pandemic. Asians/American Indians are the 3rd-largest race in the school district. Enrollment is 182,631 in 2021-22, representing 20.5% of the city's student population. Enrollments are projected to decline before stabilizing near the end of the projection period. In 2031-32, enrollment is projected to be 156,899, which would be a decline of 25,732 (-14.1%) students. A decline of 23,000 students is projected in the first five years of the projection period while a smaller decline of 3,000 students is projected in the last five years.

White enrollments increased through 2017-18 before reversing trend. In the last two years, White enrollment declined by 16,000 students, which may be partially due to the pandemic. Whites are the smallest race in the school district, as there are 149,851 students in 2021-22, which represents 16.8% of the city's student population. Enrollments are projected to decline before stabilizing near the end of the projection period. In 2031-32, enrollment is projected to be 119,001, which would be a decline of 30,850 students (-20.6%). In the first five years of the projection period, a decline of 27,000 students is projected, while a much smaller decline of 4,000 students is projected in the last five years.

Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race in the Five Boroughs

In Table 17, historical and projected enrollments (PK-12) by race are shown for each of the five boroughs. The historical enrollments and projections do not include students from D75, the special education district in New York City. Table 17 also shows the projected numerical change in enrollments for the next ten years in comparison to current enrollments in 2021-22.

In Manhattan, enrollments are projected to decline in each race over the next ten years as shown in Figure 17 and Table 17. In the last decade, the White student population increased through 2017-18 before stabilizing. However, enrollments declined in the last two years, which may be partially due to the pandemic. Whites became the second-largest race in Manhattan in 2016-17, surpassing Blacks. White enrollments are projected to decline before stabilizing near the end of the projection period, losing 6,200 students over the next ten years. Asian/American Indian enrollments had been fairly stable from 2012-13 to 2019-20, ranging from 21,800-22,500 students per year, before declining outside of the historical range in the last two years. Asian/American Indian enrollments are projected to slowly decline, resulting in a loss of 4,400 students over the ten-year projection period. With respect to Hispanics, which are the largest race in Manhattan, enrollments have declined annually over the last ten years, losing 14,000 students over this time period. Hispanic enrollments are projected to steadily decline throughout the ten-year projection period, losing 16,000 students. Despite the anticipated decline, Hispanics are projected to remain the largest race in Manhattan. Black enrollments have also declined annually in the last ten years, losing 9,800 students over this time period, and are projected to decline an additional 5,400 students over the next ten years. In 2021-22, Hispanics represent 46% of the Manhattan student population while Blacks represent 18%, accounting for nearly two-thirds (64%) of the borough's student population.

Figure 17
Manhattan Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race
2012-13 to 2031-32

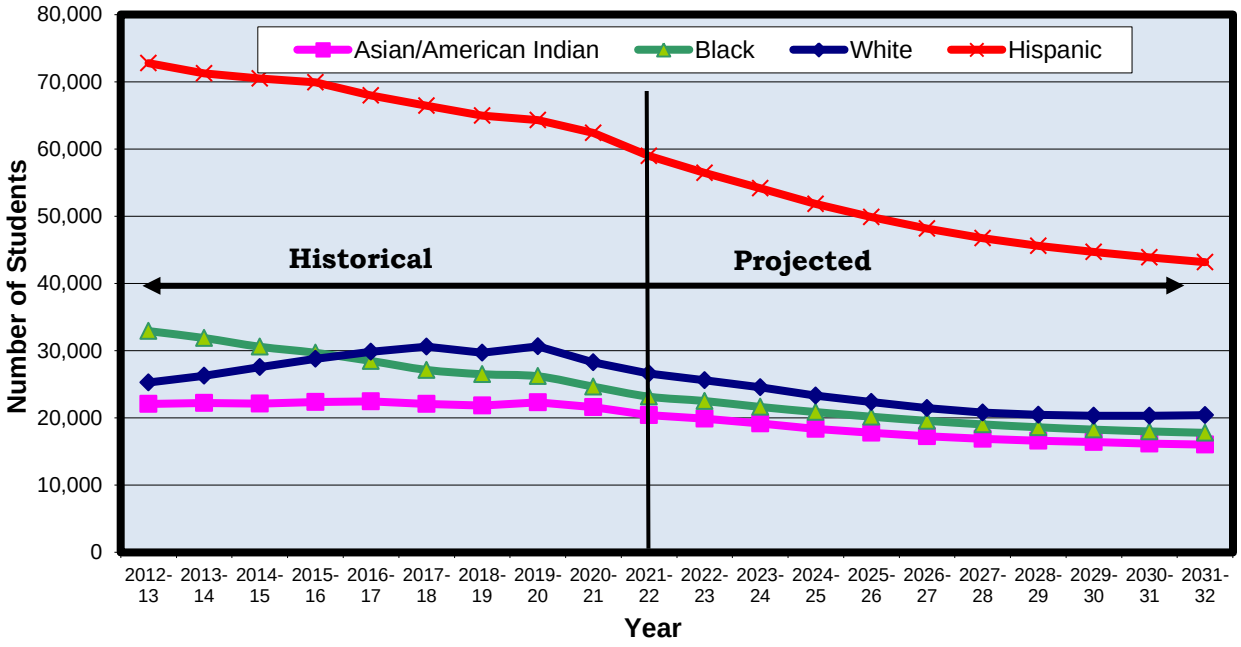


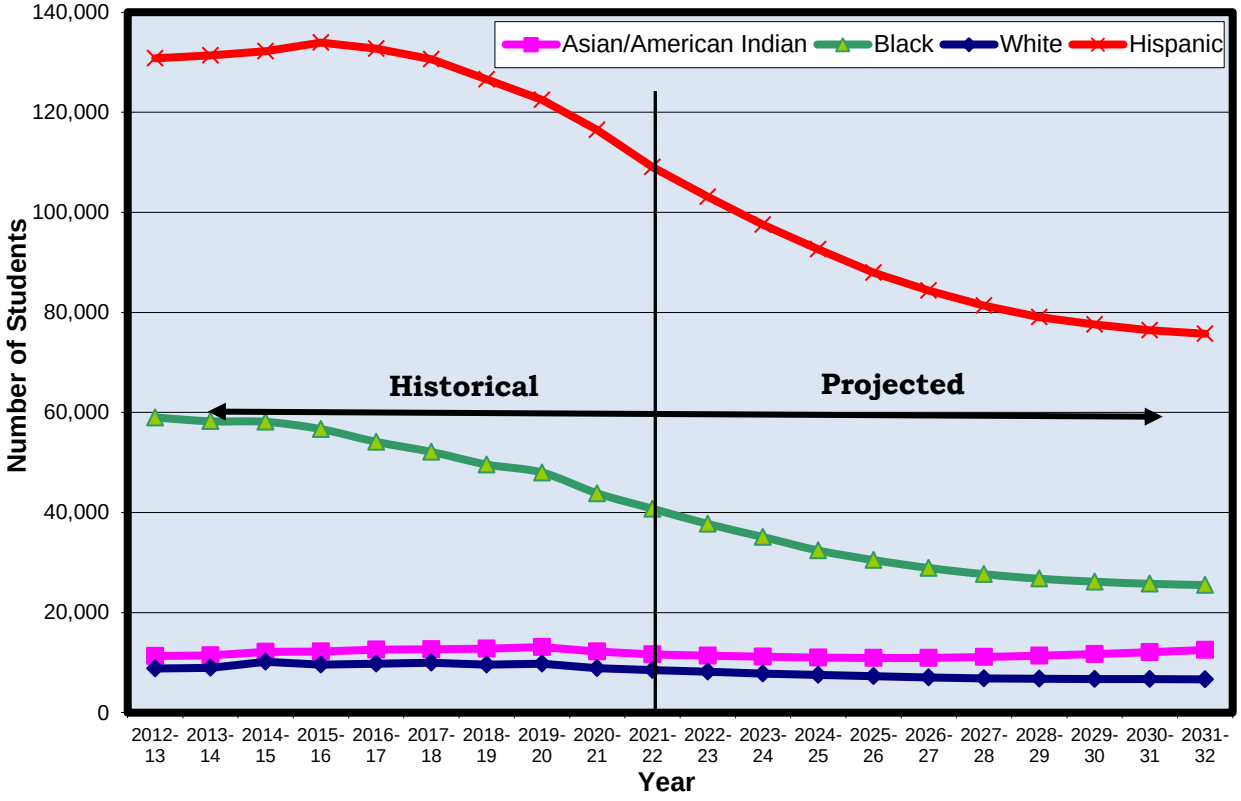
Table 17
Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race and Borough

Year	Manhattan				Bronx				Brooklyn			
	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White
2012-13	22,100	72,766	32,927	25,286	11,320	130,823	58,991	8,846	48,518	84,864	115,669	51,023
2013-14	22,214	71,240	31,892	26,274	11,448	131,354	58,243	8,980	50,378	85,256	110,338	51,583
2014-15	22,140	70,487	30,592	27,555	12,164	132,212	58,120	10,193	52,331	85,783	106,180	53,938
2015-16	22,352	69,922	29,702	28,818	12,194	133,910	56,670	9,610	53,923	85,575	101,541	56,027
2016-17	22,457	67,956	28,485	29,867	12,575	132,712	54,127	9,785	56,297	84,589	96,931	57,836
2017-18	22,100	66,456	27,149	30,615	12,661	130,628	52,118	9,982	56,960	83,093	91,879	58,733
2018-19	21,864	64,963	26,505	29,726	12,765	126,605	49,594	9,595	57,293	82,750	87,565	58,345
2019-20	22,342	64,313	26,207	30,650	13,109	122,502	48,001	9,805	58,256	82,481	84,184	59,857
2020-21	21,623	62,384	24,656	28,257	12,191	116,506	43,835	8,903	57,268	80,463	78,484	56,231
2021-22	20,425	58,978	23,166	26,590	11,626	109,054	40,765	8,520	55,216	79,058	74,166	55,459
10-year Change	**-1,675**	**-13,788**	**-9,761**	**+1,304**	**+306**	**-21,769**	**-18,226**	**-326**	**+6,698**	**-5,806**	**-41,503**	**+4,436**
Projected												
2022-23	19,904	56,478	22,523	25,590	11,359	103,136	37,715	8,193	53,173	76,062	69,151	52,473
2023-24	19,191	54,181	21,638	24,574	11,185	97,552	35,105	7,831	51,674	73,402	64,841	50,880
2024-25	18,361	51,862	20,877	23,341	10,997	92,591	32,410	7,514	49,620	70,457	60,662	49,164
2025-26	17,781	49,908	20,187	22,389	10,924	87,963	30,495	7,266	47,476	67,874	56,920	47,951
2026-27	17,274	48,196	19,575	21,491	10,964	84,358	28,914	7,051	45,335	65,156	53,534	47,246
2027-28	16,882	46,759	19,046	20,800	11,095	81,351	27,673	6,871	43,286	62,443	50,390	46,819
2028-29	16,610	45,601	18,617	20,448	11,367	79,059	26,766	6,770	41,277	60,096	47,819	46,721
2029-30	16,410	44,690	18,268	20,336	11,689	77,580	26,179	6,737	39,322	58,034	45,302	46,878
2030-31	16,182	43,908	18,003	20,308	12,093	76,429	25,751	6,683	37,096	56,145	43,179	47,270
2031-32	16,042	43,196	17,792	20,436	12,506	75,718	25,503	6,666	35,196	54,466	41,469	47,912
10-year Change	**-4,383**	**-15,782**	**-5,374**	**-6,154**	**+880**	**-33,336**	**-15,262**	**-1,854**	**-20,020**	**-24,592**	**-32,697**	**-7,547**

Year	Queens				Staten Island			
	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White
2012-13	84,937	105,684	54,957	38,616	5,382	16,097	8,434	32,221
2013-14	85,856	107,193	53,264	38,132	5,356	16,721	8,256	31,916
2014-15	87,476	109,675	52,606	38,259	5,406	17,304	8,265	31,524
2015-16	89,134	110,658	51,484	38,780	5,615	17,818	8,210	31,202
2016-17	91,797	111,880	49,817	38,829	6,040	18,081	8,313	30,638
2017-18	92,322	111,797	47,830	38,246	6,598	18,155	8,118	29,801
2018-19	91,275	111,098	46,059	37,310	7,309	18,207	7,908	28,645
2019-20	91,071	111,552	44,110	36,913	8,315	18,952	7,884	29,041
2020-21	88,689	107,428	41,125	34,681	8,743	18,826	7,806	27,934
2021-22	85,671	107,792	39,178	32,990	9,693	18,465	7,487	26,292
10-year Change	**+734**	**+2,108**	**-15,779**	**-5,626**	**+4,311**	**+2,368**	**-947**	**-5,929**
Projected								
2022-23	81,544	104,192	36,553	30,798	10,684	18,326	7,201	25,199
2023-24	78,920	100,915	34,388	29,306	11,757	18,065	6,973	24,232
2024-25	75,273	98,008	32,359	27,469	12,614	17,764	6,754	23,270
2025-26	73,301	94,675	30,589	26,406	13,548	17,504	6,582	22,656
2026-27	71,812	91,703	29,038	25,450	14,477	17,145	6,363	22,064
2027-28	71,165	89,214	27,671	24,782	15,400	16,830	6,131	21,538
2028-29	71,247	86,966	26,600	24,272	16,446	16,553	5,920	21,120
2029-30	71,876	85,188	25,775	24,047	17,384	16,352	5,686	20,741
2030-31	72,547	83,580	25,032	23,874	18,375	16,117	5,538	20,413
2031-32	73,636	82,038	24,395	23,791	19,519	15,987	5,417	20,196
10-year Change	**-12,035**	**-25,754**	**-14,783**	**-9,199**	**+9,826**	**-2,478**	**-2,070**	**-6,096**

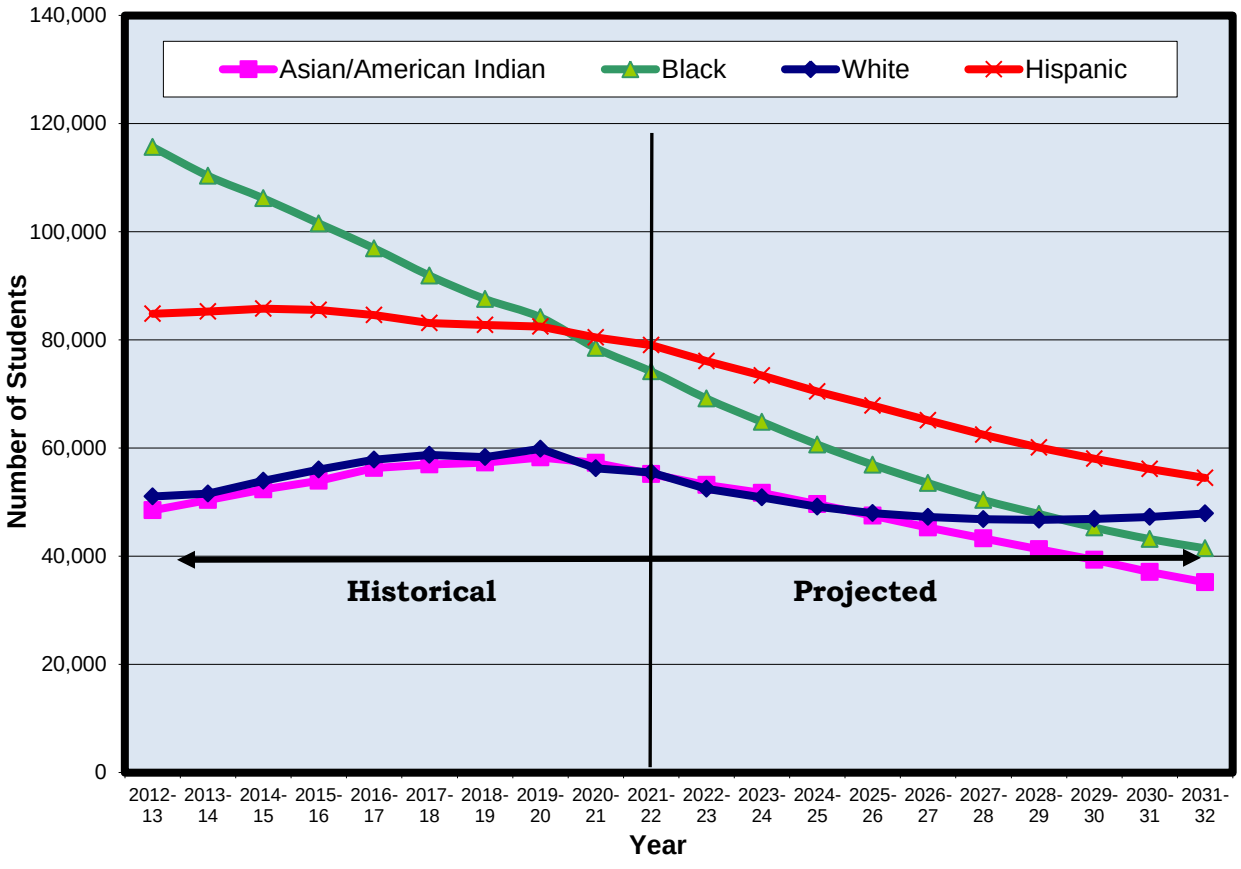
With respect to the Bronx, enrollments are projected to increase for the Asian/American Indian student population and decline for Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites over the ten-year projection period as shown in Figure 18 and Table 17. Hispanics, which are the largest race in the Bronx, have declined by 25,000 students in the last six years after a period of fairly stable enrollment. Blacks, which are the 2nd-largest race in the Bronx, have been steadily declining over the last decade, losing 18,000 students over this time period. Over the next ten years, Hispanic and Black enrollments are projected to steadily decline, losing 33,000 and 15,000 students, respectively. Asians/American Indians and Whites make up a very small percentage of the Bronx student population. Asians/American Indians, which are the 3rd-largest race in the Bronx, slowly increased through 2019-20 before reversing trend and declining in the last two years. White enrollments had been fairly stable before also declining in the last two years. Asian/American Indian enrollments are projected to decline for the next four years before reversing trend, gaining 900 students by 2031-32. White enrollments are projected to slowly decline throughout the projection period, losing 1,900 students in the next ten years. It is projected that the Hispanic and Black student populations will remain the largest and second-largest races, respectively, over the ten-year period. In 2021-22, Hispanics represent 64% of the Bronx student population while Blacks represent 24%, which sums to 88% of the total student population in the borough.

Figure 18
Bronx Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race
2012-13 to 2031-32



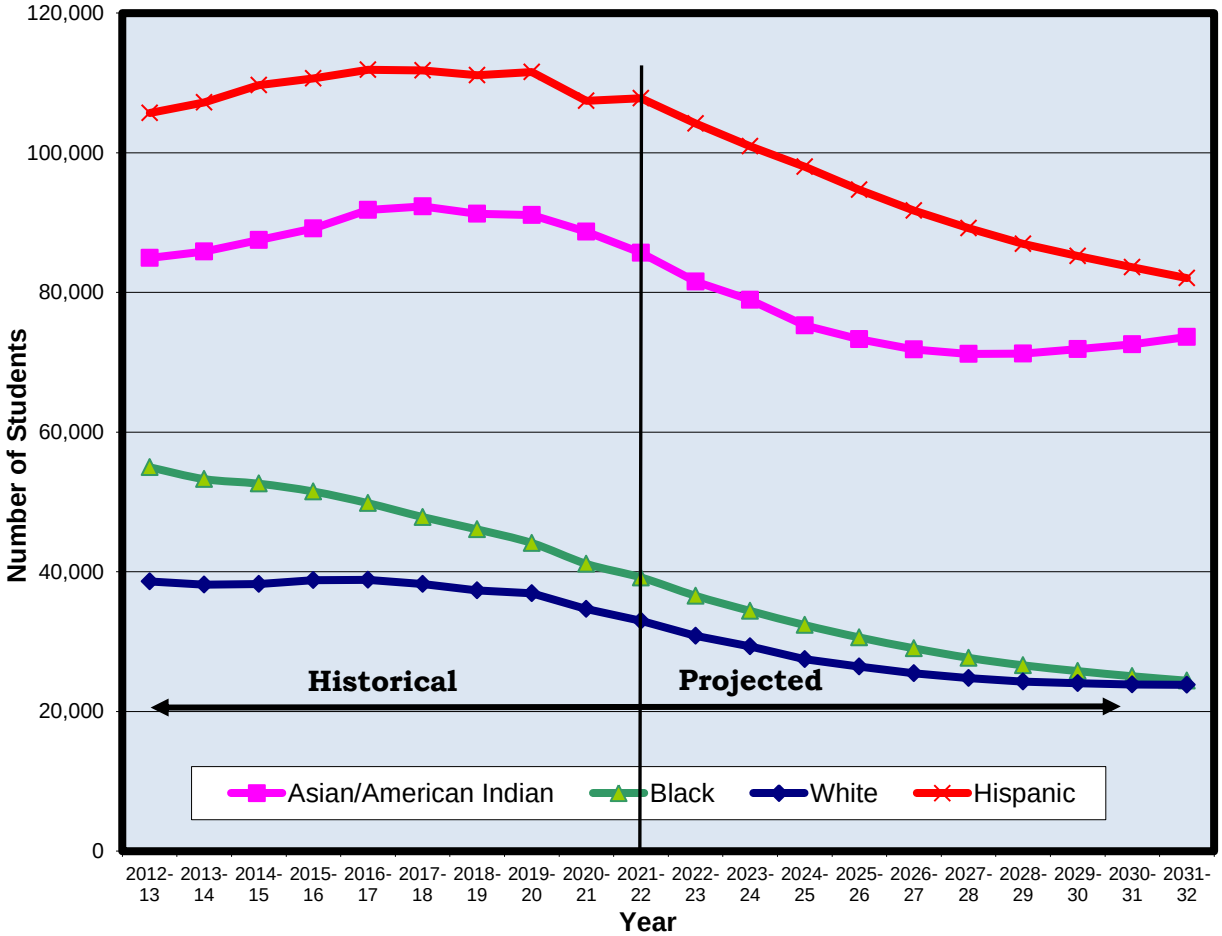
In Brooklyn, enrollments are projected to decline in each race as shown in Figure 19 and Table 17. After declining by 42,000 students in the last ten years, Blacks are the second-largest race in the borough, being surpassed by Hispanics in 2020-21. Black enrollments are projected to sharply decline, losing 33,000 students in the next ten years. Hispanic enrollment, which had been fairly stable, has declined by 6,700 students in the last seven years. Hispanic enrollments are also projected to sharply decline, losing 25,000 students by 2031-32. In general, White enrollments steadily increased from 2012-13 to 2019-20 before declining in the last two years, which is likely due to the pandemic. White enrollments are projected to decline through 2028-29 before reversing trend, losing 7,500 students over the next decade. Asian/American Indian enrollment increased from 2012-13 to 2019-20 before declining in the last two years. The Asian/American Indian student population is currently the smallest of the four races in Brooklyn, although it is almost identical to the White student population. Asians/American Indians are projected to decline by 20,000 students over the projection period. While Asians are projected to be the third-largest race in the next three years, Whites are projected to be the third-largest race by 2025-26, surpassing Asians/American Indians, and are projected to be the second-largest race in 2029-30, surpassing Blacks. While Blacks had been the largest race in Brooklyn through 2019-20, they are projected to be the third-largest race by 2029-30. In 2021-22, Hispanics represent 30% of the Brooklyn student population while Blacks constitute 28%, accounting for 58% of the total student population in the borough.

Figure 19
Brooklyn Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race
2012-13 to 2031-32



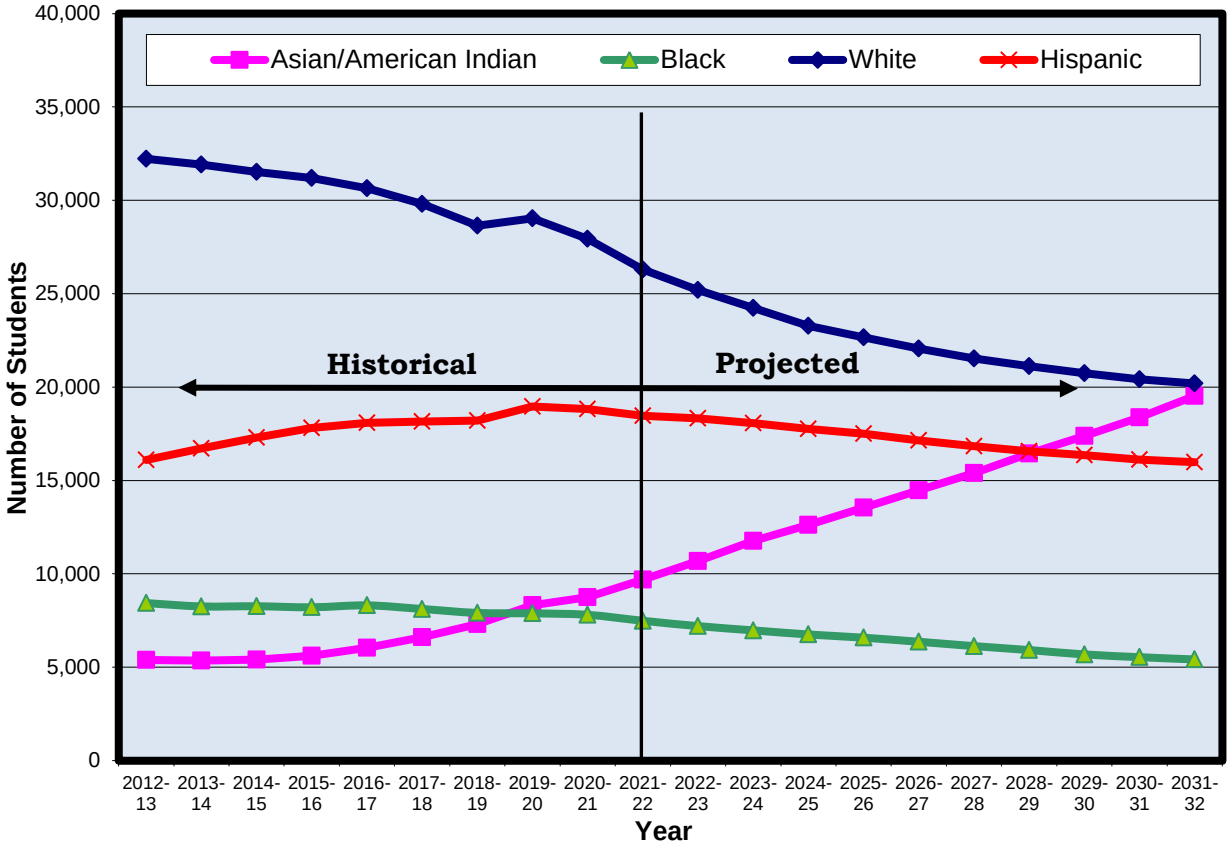
In Queens, enrollments are projected to decline for each race as shown in Figure 20 and Table 17. Asian/American Indian enrollments increased through 2017-18 before declining in each of the last four years. The Asian/American Indian student population, which is the 2nd-largest race in the borough, is projected to decline through 2027-28 before reversing trend, resulting in a decline of 12,000 students in the next ten years. Hispanic enrollment increased through 2016-17 before reversing trend and declining. Hispanics, which are the largest race in the borough, are projected to decline by 26,000 students over the next decade. Despite the decline, Hispanics are projected to continue to be the largest race at the end of the projection period. Regarding Blacks, enrollments have declined annually for the last ten years, losing 16,000 students since 2012-13. Blacks, which are the 3rd-largest race in the borough, are projected to steadily decline, losing 15,000 students in the next ten years. White enrollments had been very stable from 2012-13 to 2016-17 before declining by 5,800 students in the last five years. Whites are the smallest race in the borough. Whites are projected to decline throughout the projection period, losing 9,200 students in the next ten years. In 2021-22, Hispanics comprise 41% of the borough's student population while Asians/American Indians represent 32%, accounting for nearly three-quarters (73%) of the total student population in the borough.

Figure 20
Queens Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race
2012-13 to 2031-32



In Staten Island, enrollments are projected to increase for the Asian/American Indian student population and decline for Hispanics, Whites, and Blacks as shown in Figure 21 and Table 17. From 2012-13 to 2019-20, Hispanic enrollments increased before slightly declining in the last two years, gaining 2,400 students over the last decade. Hispanic enrollment, which is 2nd-largest in the borough, is projected to slowly decline throughout the projection period, losing 2,500 students by 2031-32. Over the last decade, Asian/American Indian enrollment has increased by 4,300 students. Asian/American Indians are the 3rd-largest race in the borough, surpassing Blacks in 2019-20. Asian/American Indian enrollment is projected to double, increasing by 9,800 students over the ten-year period and is projected to surpass Hispanics in 2029-30, becoming the 2nd-largest race in the borough. White enrollments have declined over the last ten years, losing 5,900 students over this time period. Despite the decline, Whites are the largest race in the borough. White enrollments are projected to continue to decline, losing 6,100 students by 2031-32. Despite the decline, Whites are projected to remain the largest race in Staten Island throughout the projection period. Regarding Blacks, which are the smallest race in the borough, enrollments have declined by 1,000 students in the last ten years. Black enrollments are projected to decline by 2,100 students over the next decade. Whites account for 42% of the Staten Island student population in 2021-22 while Hispanics represent 30%, accounting for nearly three-quarters (72%) of the borough's total student population.

Figure 21
Staten Island Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race
2012-13 to 2031-32



Projections by Community School District

In Table 18, the projected enrollments are presented for each of the 32 community school districts, which include both regular and special education students in grades PK-8. Projected grade-by-grade enrollments for each district are provided in the Appendix.

For each community school district, the historical enrollment in 2021-22 is presented along with the five-year and ten-year projections. Numerical gains/losses are also shown for the five-year and ten-year projections. Figure 22 also shows the projected ten-year change in enrollment by community school district. Over the ten-year projection period, each community school district is projected to have an enrollment decline. The five largest enrollment declines, which are listed in order of decreasing magnitude, are projected in Districts 24, 20, 10, 15, and 21. Three of these districts are located in Brooklyn (Districts 15, 20, and 21), one is located in Queens (District 24), and one is located in the Bronx (District 10).

Table 18
Enrollment Projections by Community School District (PK-8)

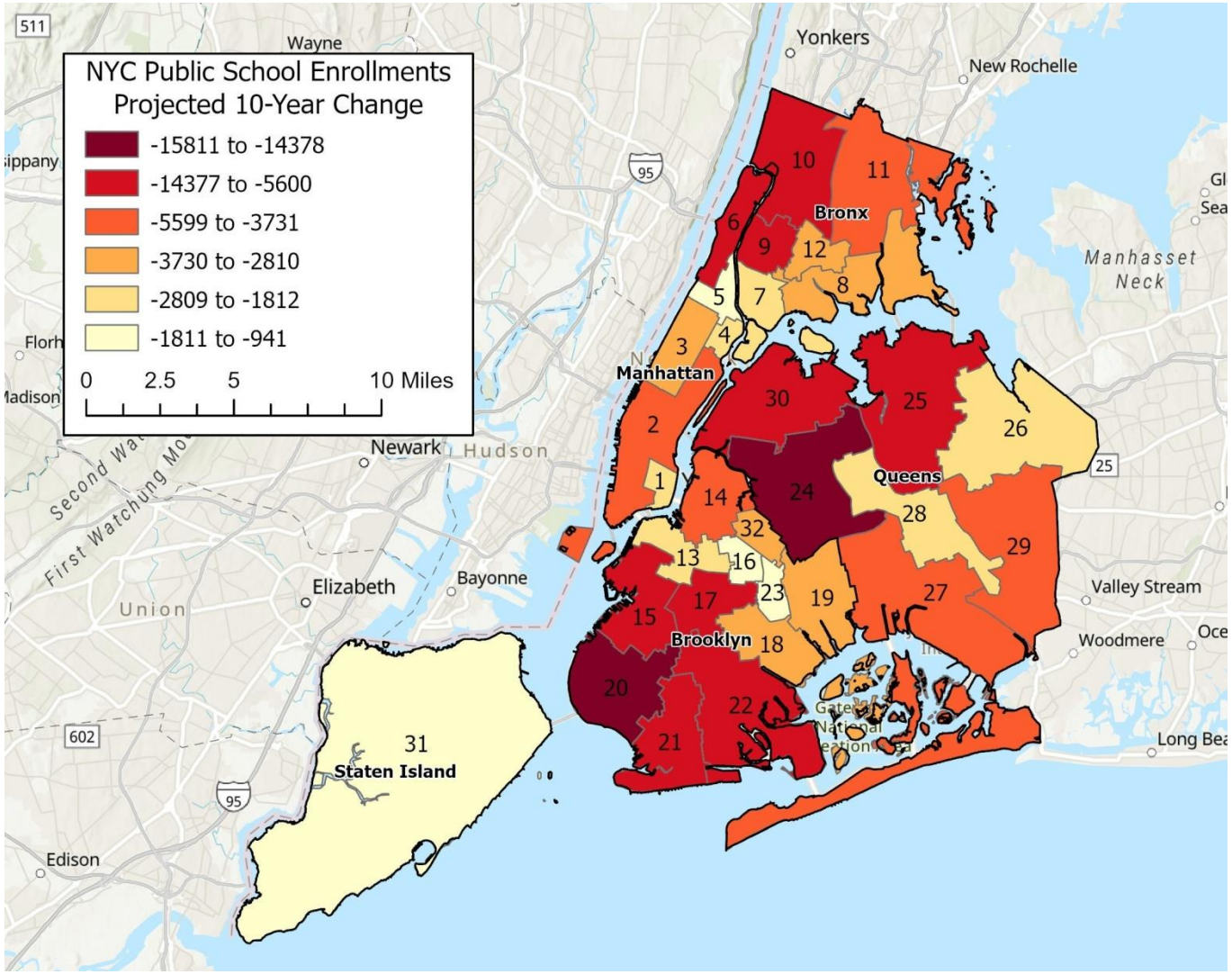
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2021-22	7,159	24,345	11,555	8,064	6,277	14,288	9,848	18,207	21,062	33,342	26,437	13,517	9,012	10,784	23,509	4,389
Projected																
2026-27	5,680	20,006	8,702	6,154	4,993	10,285	7,433	14,802	15,394	25,271	21,264	10,619	7,336	8,210	17,669	3,640
5-year change	-1,479	-4,339	-2,853	-1,910	-1,284	-4,003	-2,415	-3,405	-5,668	-8,071	-5,173	-2,898	-1,676	-2,574	-5,840	-749
2031-32	5,347	20,614	8,119	5,934	5,033	8,688	7,330	14,703	15,197	24,467	22,035	10,667	6,612	6,964	15,083	3,448
10-year change	-1,812	-3,731	-3,436	-2,130	-1,244	-5,600	-2,518	-3,504	-5,865	-8,875	-4,402	-2,850	-2,400	-3,820	-8,426	-941
Year	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
2021-22	12,822	8,994	14,558	38,079	25,087	22,787	6,429	40,990	27,731	17,820	31,329	25,575	20,345	28,044	43,977	8,627
Projected																
2026-27	8,808	6,412	11,870	29,390	20,280	18,145	5,233	30,608	22,463	14,733	26,535	21,452	16,052	22,588	41,625	6,998
5-year change	-4,014	-2,582	-2,688	-8,689	-4,807	-4,642	-1,196	-10,382	-5,268	-3,087	-4,794	-4,123	-4,293	-5,456	-2,352	-1,629
2031-32	6,804	6,149	11,748	23,701	18,536	16,868	4,937	25,179	22,007	15,525	26,799	22,990	16,349	22,058	42,845	5,723
10-year change	-6,018	-2,845	-2,810	-14,378	-6,551	-5,919	-1,492	-15,811	-5,724	-2,295	-4,530	-2,585	-3,996	-5,986	-1,132	-2,904

Legend:

Top five projected declines over 10-year period

Figure 22

Projected Ten-Year Change in Enrollments (PK-8) by Community School District

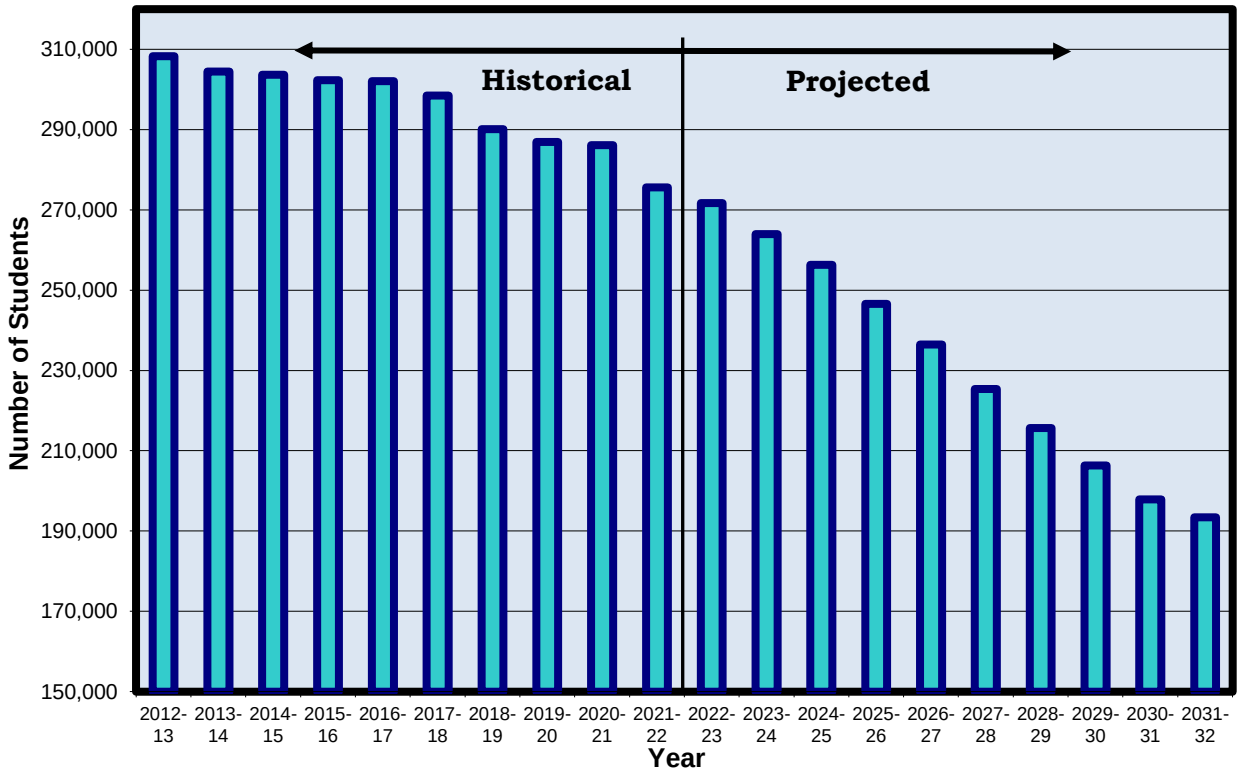


High School Projections

Since students in the New York City Public Schools have high school choice and many students attend high school outside of their local community school district, the high school projections are shown at the borough level. Like the PK-8 projections, the high school projections were also computed by race. Historical enrollments of District 79, the city's alternative high school district, were returned to their corresponding local community school districts before the projections were performed. District 79 students housed in off-site facilities not maintained by the New York City School Construction Authority were not included in this analysis. Special education students were returned to their general education grade levels for the purpose of projecting enrollments. Grade-by-grade projections for each of the five boroughs are provided in the Appendix.

As shown in Figure 23 and Table 19, the number of high school students in New York City has declined annually over the last decade. In 2021-22, there are 275,602 high school students in the New York City Public Schools, which is a decline of 33,000 students from the enrollment in 2012-13.

Figure 23
New York City
Historical and Projected High School Enrollments
2012-13 to 2031-32



Note: The enrollment values shown do not reflect D79 students educated in off-site facilities.

Citywide, enrollments are projected to decline throughout the projection period. In 2031-32, enrollment is projected to be 193,422, which would be a decline of 82,180 students (-29.8%) from the 2021-22 enrollment. In the first five years of the projection period, enrollments are projected to decline by 39,000 students before a decline of 43,000 students occurs in the last five years of the projection period. Of the five boroughs, only Staten Island is projected to have an increase in the number of high school students at the end of the ten-year projection period.

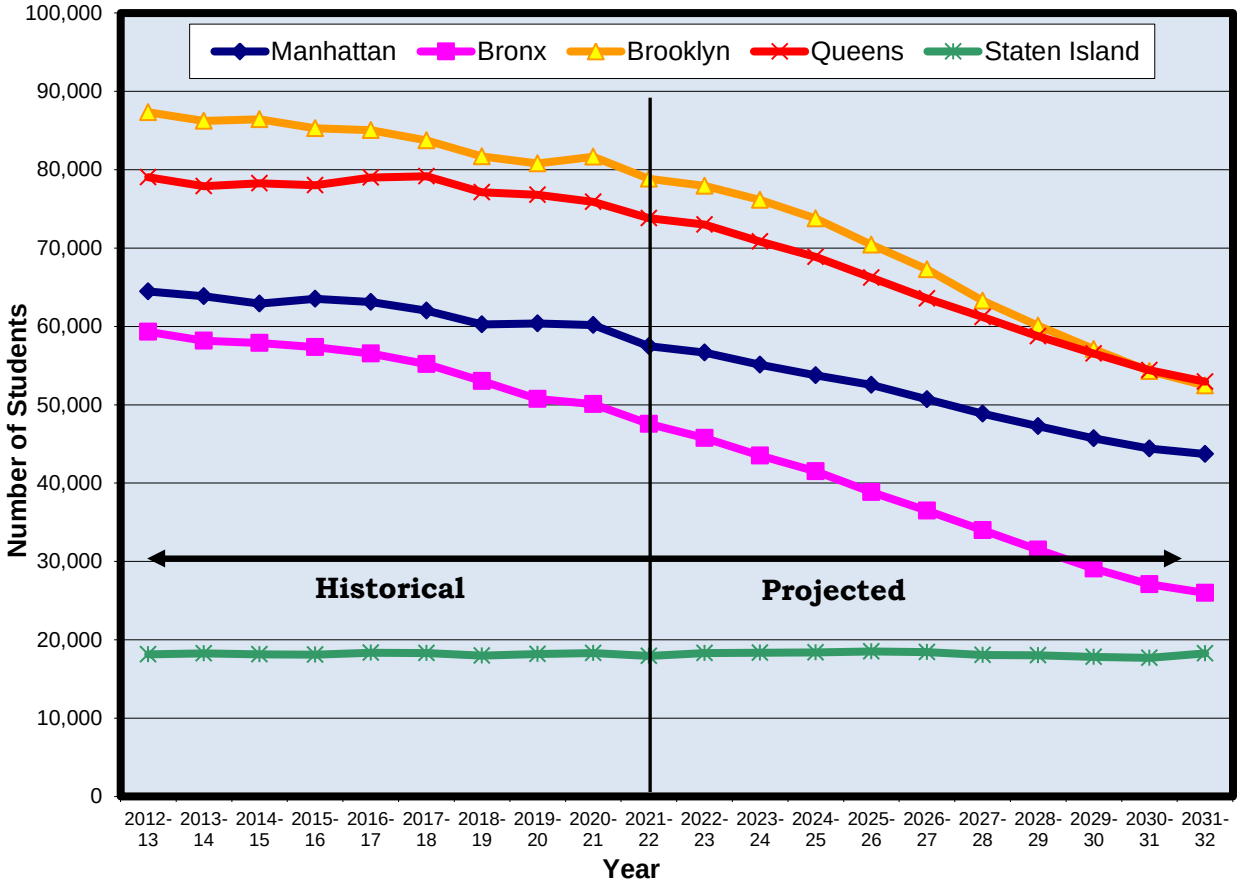
Table 19
New York City Historical and Projected High School Enrollments

Year	New York City	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
Historical						
2012-13	308,310	64,480	59,334	87,332	79,032	18,132
2013-14	304,452	63,868	58,170	86,240	77,901	18,273
2014-15	303,660	62,915	57,880	86,457	78,253	18,155
2015-16	302,296	63,539	57,345	85,284	78,025	18,103
2016-17	302,050	63,111	56,530	85,051	79,015	18,343
2017-18	298,490	62,011	55,207	83,760	79,184	18,328
2018-19	290,120	60,264	53,041	81,703	77,115	17,997
2019-20	286,887	60,370	50,727	80,791	76,799	18,200
2020-21	286,143	60,164	50,106	81,652	75,896	18,325
2021-22	275,602	57,471	47,552	78,822	73,797	17,960
10-Yr. Change	**-32,708**	**-7,009**	**-11,782**	**-8,510**	**-5,235**	**-172**
%	**-10.6%**	**-10.9%**	**-19.9%**	**-9.7%**	**-6.6%**	**-0.9%**
Projected						
2022-23	271,668	56,678	45,755	77,932	73,008	18,295
2023-24	263,959	55,096	43,505	76,141	70,853	18,364
2024-25	256,300	53,763	41,524	73,757	68,878	18,378
2025-26	246,569	52,525	38,841	70,440	66,232	18,531
2026-27	236,495	50,716	36,504	67,279	63,572	18,424
5-Yr. Change	**-39,107**	**-6,755**	**-11,048**	**-11,543**	**-10,225**	**+464**
%	**-14.2%**	**-11.8%**	**-23.2%**	**-14.6%**	**-13.9%**	**+2.6%**
2027-28	225,362	48,850	33,981	63,296	61,178	18,057
2028-29	215,622	47,255	31,504	60,113	58,733	18,017
2029-30	206,302	45,727	29,109	57,101	56,559	17,806
2030-31	197,886	44,403	27,081	54,280	54,416	17,706
2031-32	193,422	43,731	25,994	52,470	52,953	18,274
5-Yr. Change	**-43,074**	**-6,985**	**-10,510**	**-14,810**	**-10,619**	**-150**
%	**-18.2%**	**-13.8%**	**-28.8%**	**-22.0%**	**-16.7%**	**-0.8%**
10-Yr. Change	**-82,180**	**-13,740**	**-21,558**	**-26,352**	**-20,844**	**+314**
%	**-29.8%**	**-23.9%**	**-45.3%**	**-33.4%**	**-28.2%**	**+1.7%**

Brooklyn, which has the greatest number of high school students with 78,822 students in 2021-22, has declined by 8,500 students in the last decade as shown in Table 19 and Figure 24. Enrollments are projected to decline throughout the projection period. Enrollments are projected to decline by 11,500 students in the first five years before declining by 14,800 students in the last five years of the projection period. In 2031-32, enrollment is projected to be 52,470, which would be a decline of 26,352 (-33.4%) students from the 2021-22 enrollment.

Queens has the second-largest high school enrollment in 2021-22 with 73,797 students as shown in Table 19 and Figure 24. High school enrollments in Queens had been fairly stable before declining in the last four years, losing 5,400 students over this time period. Enrollments are projected to decline throughout the projection period. In the first five years of the projection period, enrollments are projected to decline by 10,200 students before declining by an additional 10,600 students in the last five years. Enrollment is projected to be 52,953 in 2031-32, which would be a decline of 20,844 students (-28.2%) from the 2021-22 enrollment. Despite the decline, Queens is projected to surpass Brooklyn in 2030-31 in having the greatest number of high school students in the city.

Figure 24
Historical and Projected High School Enrollments by Borough
2012-13 to 2031-32



Manhattan, which has the third-largest high school enrollment with 57,471 students in 2021-22, has declined by 7,000 students in the last decade as shown in Table 19 and Figure 24. Enrollments are also projected to decline throughout the projection period. Enrollments are projected to decline by 6,800 students in the first five years before losing an additional 7,000 students in the last five years of the projection period. In 2031-32, enrollment is projected to be 43,731, which would be a decline of 13,740 students (-23.9%) from 2021-22.

The Bronx has the fourth-largest high school enrollment in 2021-22 with 47,552 students as shown in Table 19 and Figure 24. Enrollments have declined annually for the last ten years, losing 12,000 students over this time period. The historical decline is the largest of the five boroughs. Enrollments are projected to steadily decline throughout the projection period, declining by 11,000 students in the first five years before losing an additional 10,500 students in the last five years of the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 25,994 in 2031-32, which would be a decline of 21,558 students (-45.3%) from the 2021-22 enrollment.

Staten Island has the smallest high school enrollment of the five boroughs with 17,960 students in 2021-22 as shown in Table 19 and Figure 24. In the last decade, enrollments have been within a fairly narrow band, ranging from 17,900-18,400 students per year. Enrollments are projected to slowly increase through 2025-26 before reversing trend. In the first five years of the projection period, a gain of 500 students is projected, while a decline of 200 students is projected in the last five years of the projection period. In 2031-32, enrollment is projected to be 18,274, which would be a gain of 314 students (+1.7%) from the 2021-22 enrollment. During the ten-year projection period, the number of students is projected to be fairly similar to the enrollments that have occurred over the last decade.

Appendix

Projected PK-12 Enrollments

for 2022-23 to 2031-32

for New York City

Table A1
New York City Public Schools Totals

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	GED	Total[1]
Historical																
2021-22	90832	54959	55522	56023	56951	59010	59550	58638	60834	62670	74413	70036	65406	62360	3387	**890,591**
Projected																
2022-23	79050	55803	53262	52760	53573	54719	56579	55689	57174	59976	72371	69946	62090	62999	4262	**850,253**
2023-24	76087	53801	54040	50641	50480	51513	52476	52901	54324	56387	69884	68006	61992	59815	4262	**816,609**
2024-25	68832	52016	52095	51349	48464	48585	49444	49066	51619	53597	66309	65665	60319	59745	4262	**781,367**
2025-26	71370	46886	50385	49495	49123	46646	46664	46423	47887	50948	63672	62292	58231	58112	4262	**752,396**
2026-27	72816	48564	45452	47884	47339	47277	44831	43862	45344	47281	61066	59830	55234	56103	4262	**727,145**
2027-28	74237	49615	47056	43220	45825	45550	45421	42193	42868	44799	57442	57403	53085	53170	4262	**706,146**
2028-29	75658	50653	48070	44738	41382	44117	43767	42662	41238	42368	55259	53968	51013	51120	4262	**690,275**
2029-30	77052	51689	49060	45705	42818	39867	42400	41104	41709	40768	52984	51961	47954	49141	4262	**678,474**
2030-31	76646	52716	50057	46650	43734	41231	38319	39878	40167	41239	51380	49816	46249	46179	4262	**668,523**
2031-32	76231	52463	51043	47598	44635	42112	39649	36025	38998	39705	51966	48329	44344	44521	4262	**661,881**

Note: [1]Does not include enrollments in D75, the city's special education district.

Projected PK-12 Enrollments

for 2022-23 to 2031-32

by Borough

Table A2
Manhattan Totals

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	GED	Total[1]
Historical																
2021-22	9999	6635	6642	6590	6587	6702	6892	6994	7204	7443	14459	14321	13859	13317	1515	**129,159**
Projected																
2022-23	9424	6923	6189	6198	6207	6214	6307	6511	6758	7086	14469	13764	13134	13468	1843	**124,495**
2023-24	9105	6697	6448	5781	5833	5859	5856	5967	6292	6650	14109	13774	12607	12763	1843	**119,584**
2024-25	7949	6511	6231	6018	5442	5506	5527	5535	5765	6194	13623	13419	12634	12244	1843	**114,441**
2025-26	7989	5637	6059	5812	5659	5136	5191	5241	5345	5671	13161	12953	12305	12263	1843	**110,265**
2026-27	8331	5699	5251	5647	5461	5341	4845	4919	5065	5261	12566	12503	11860	11944	1843	**106,536**
2027-28	8655	5961	5303	4898	5308	5150	5036	4590	4751	4985	12116	11934	11451	11506	1843	**103,487**
2028-29	8970	6218	5543	4944	4606	5006	4855	4773	4433	4673	11867	11498	10934	11113	1843	**101,276**
2029-30	9269	6469	5781	5169	4646	4351	4718	4605	4609	4360	11495	11252	10530	10607	1843	**99,704**
2030-31	9092	6712	6010	5392	4853	4382	4100	4480	4443	4534	11157	10892	10300	10211	1843	**98,401**
2031-32	8909	6619	6229	5604	5065	4575	4134	3906	4324	4370	11366	10567	9971	9984	1843	**97,466**

Note: [1]Does not include enrollments in D75, the city's special education district.

Table A3
Bronx Totals

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	GED	Total[1]
Historical																
2021-22	16770	10493	10678	11206	11699	12182	12331	11913	12430	12711	13176	12055	11345	10455	521	**169,965**
Projected																
2022-23	15329	10927	10263	10077	10647	11183	11580	10922	11528	12192	12186	12088	10353	10438	690	**160,403**
2023-24	14607	10672	10688	9687	9574	10177	10634	10253	10570	11306	11739	11173	10381	9522	690	**151,673**
2024-25	13486	10220	10443	10084	9203	9161	9673	9432	9920	10366	10937	10753	9597	9547	690	**143,512**
2025-26	13940	9478	10001	9857	9580	8800	8714	8578	9129	9730	10064	10010	9243	8834	690	**136,648**
2026-27	14439	9727	9275	9438	9368	9161	8368	7744	8305	8958	9488	9218	8607	8501	690	**131,287**
2027-28	14935	10089	9516	8756	8971	8965	8709	7422	7495	8151	8746	8690	7936	7919	690	**126,990**
2028-29	15434	10450	9875	8981	8326	8584	8530	7736	7183	7359	8001	8012	7493	7308	690	**123,962**
2029-30	15935	10809	10226	9321	8536	7971	8162	7576	7490	7050	7280	7330	6907	6902	690	**122,185**
2030-31	15917	11173	10579	9651	8860	8166	7583	7255	7338	7353	7015	6676	6329	6371	690	**120,956**
2031-32	15898	11181	10938	9989	9176	8481	7767	6739	7025	7205	7254	6437	5777	5836	690	**120,393**

Note: [1]Does not include enrollments in D75, the city's special education district.

Table A4
Brooklyn Totals

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	GED	Total[1]
Historical																
2021-22	30419	16462	16649	16439	16566	17401	17639	17129	17993	18380	21583	20442	18248	18060	489	**263,899**
Projected																
2022-23	25889	16245	15952	15717	15649	15817	16758	16517	16687	17695	20662	20921	17528	18080	741	**250,858**
2023-24	24750	15822	15711	15070	14965	14949	15231	15652	16091	16414	20013	20024	18004	17359	741	**240,796**
2024-25	22502	15184	15297	14815	14350	14302	14411	14204	15253	15828	18584	19401	17189	17842	741	**229,903**
2025-26	22999	13660	14681	14422	14087	13713	13791	13577	13837	15015	18014	18016	16632	17037	741	**220,222**
2026-27	22835	13886	13204	13842	13711	13446	13229	12985	13235	13618	17157	17442	15433	16506	741	**211,270**
2027-28	22666	13738	13417	12443	13159	13081	12953	12491	12662	13032	15709	16634	14907	15305	741	**202,938**
2028-29	22493	13593	13271	12650	11828	12559	12592	12164	12180	12470	15119	15227	14239	14787	741	**195,913**
2029-30	22311	13437	13122	12513	12020	11284	12091	11805	11855	11997	14549	14649	13019	14143	741	**189,536**
2030-31	22046	13283	12965	12372	11885	11462	10850	11377	11500	11670	14001	14087	12529	12922	741	**183,690**
2031-32	21776	13073	12811	12219	11742	11330	11034	10186	11086	11316	13703	13563	12029	12434	741	**179,043**

Note: [1]Does not include enrollments in D75, the city's special education district.

Table A5
Queens Totals

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	GED	Total[1]
Historical																
2021-22	27304	17414	17486	17670	18042	18392	18267	18499	18929	19831	20528	18626	17296	16574	773	**265,631**
Projected																
2022-23	22419	17501	16897	16760	16995	17464	17660	17578	18090	18715	20212	18592	16535	16845	824	**253,087**
2023-24	21465	16603	16970	16191	16136	16454	16766	17003	17194	17894	19175	18279	16473	16102	824	**243,529**
2024-25	19113	15965	16098	16252	15585	15640	15799	16134	16634	17011	18476	17325	16200	16053	824	**233,109**
2025-26	20393	14222	15479	15415	15637	15101	15028	15211	15793	16460	17607	16699	15338	15764	824	**224,971**
2026-27	21115	15191	13807	14823	14825	15146	14519	14483	14887	15635	17150	15907	14771	14920	824	**218,003**
2027-28	21838	15729	14736	13236	14261	14354	14561	14011	14188	14740	16442	15494	14076	14342	824	**212,832**
2028-29	22568	16259	15257	14113	12743	13807	13808	14027	13718	14052	15667	14849	13730	13663	824	**209,085**
2029-30	23296	16801	15768	14610	13577	12350	13280	13322	13736	13587	15110	14155	13146	13324	824	**206,886**
2030-31	23357	17337	16296	15100	14051	13152	11886	12803	13033	13602	14679	13634	12534	12745	824	**205,033**
2031-32	23419	17377	16816	15603	14521	13607	12660	11471	12533	12900	14694	13244	12054	12137	824	**203,860**

Note: [1]Does not include enrollments in D75, the city's special education district.

Table A6
Staten Island Totals

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	GED	Total[1]
Historical																
2021-22	6340	3955	4067	4118	4057	4333	4421	4103	4278	4305	4667	4592	4658	3954	89	**61,937**
Projected																
2022-23	5989	4207	3961	4008	4075	4041	4274	4161	4111	4288	4842	4581	4540	4168	164	**61,410**
2023-24	6160	4007	4223	3912	3972	4074	3989	4026	4177	4123	4848	4756	4527	4069	164	**61,027**
2024-25	5782	4136	4026	4180	3884	3976	4034	3761	4047	4198	4689	4767	4699	4059	164	**60,402**
2025-26	6049	3889	4165	3989	4160	3896	3940	3816	3783	4072	4826	4614	4713	4214	164	**60,290**
2026-27	6096	4061	3915	4134	3974	4183	3870	3731	3852	3809	4705	4760	4563	4232	164	**60,049**
2027-28	6143	4098	4084	3887	4126	4000	4162	3679	3772	3891	4429	4651	4715	4098	164	**59,899**
2028-29	6193	4133	4124	4050	3879	4161	3982	3962	3724	3814	4605	4382	4617	4249	164	**60,039**
2029-30	6241	4173	4163	4092	4039	3911	4149	3796	4019	3774	4550	4575	4352	4165	164	**60,163**
2030-31	6234	4211	4207	4135	4085	4069	3900	3963	3853	4080	4528	4527	4557	3930	164	**60,443**
2031-32	6229	4213	4249	4183	4131	4119	4054	3723	4030	3914	4949	4518	4513	4130	164	**61,119**

Note: [1]Does not include enrollments in D75, the city's special education district.

Projected PK-8 Enrollments

for 2022-23 to 2031-32

by Community School District

Table A7
Community School District #1

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	871	685	701	686	680	707	717	707	687	718	**7,159**
Projected											
2022-23	849	672	658	668	649	642	679	650	690	682	**6,839**
2023-24	783	679	645	626	632	612	617	618	634	685	**6,531**
2024-25	709	621	652	614	592	597	588	560	603	630	**6,166**
2025-26	711	559	598	621	580	558	572	536	547	599	**5,881**
2026-27	738	570	540	570	588	548	536	523	524	543	**5,680**
2027-28	757	594	548	515	541	554	525	487	510	520	**5,551**
2028-29	780	612	571	521	488	511	532	478	475	506	**5,474**
2029-30	796	631	588	543	492	462	489	484	467	471	**5,423**
2030-31	774	647	606	560	513	465	443	445	472	463	**5,388**
2031-32	750	632	620	576	530	485	445	404	436	469	**5,347**

Table A8
Community School District #2

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	2930	2518	2441	2328	2272	2362	2281	2325	2398	2490	**24,345**
Projected											
2022-23	2726	2719	2270	2216	2146	2126	2209	2250	2211	2339	**23,212**
2023-24	2711	2672	2449	2064	2041	2011	1991	2177	2141	2157	**22,414**
2024-25	2315	2653	2405	2225	1902	1911	1885	1971	2072	2090	**21,429**
2025-26	2360	2265	2389	2183	2048	1782	1791	1871	1878	2023	**20,590**
2026-27	2500	2304	2042	2169	2010	1918	1671	1773	1783	1836	**20,006**
2027-28	2644	2440	2074	1857	1998	1883	1797	1656	1689	1745	**19,783**
2028-29	2788	2581	2196	1882	1712	1871	1764	1782	1578	1651	**19,805**
2029-30	2941	2723	2323	1994	1734	1607	1752	1751	1698	1542	**20,065**
2030-31	2944	2871	2451	2109	1837	1625	1507	1737	1669	1660	**20,410**
2031-32	2951	2876	2583	2225	1944	1721	1523	1504	1655	1632	**20,614**

Table A9
Community School District #3

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	1317	1057	1088	1095	1049	1040	1134	1216	1253	1306	**11,555**
Projected											
2022-23	1183	1126	973	1004	1032	969	986	1140	1175	1228	**10,816**
2023-24	1165	1086	1034	900	944	956	920	978	1103	1152	**10,238**
2024-25	1016	1075	997	955	847	874	910	910	944	1082	**9,610**
2025-26	994	920	987	921	898	784	831	906	876	926	**9,043**
2026-27	1029	917	845	911	864	831	746	826	875	858	**8,702**
2027-28	1062	954	844	779	855	798	789	740	796	857	**8,474**
2028-29	1093	989	876	780	732	790	758	780	713	780	**8,291**
2029-30	1118	1024	909	810	733	678	751	748	752	699	**8,222**
2030-31	1086	1055	941	841	761	678	643	741	720	738	**8,204**
2031-32	1055	1033	967	871	791	703	644	636	713	706	**8,119**

Table A10
Community School District #4

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	1126	684	671	676	734	693	759	893	900	928	**8,064**
Projected											
2022-23	1141	681	653	645	650	688	683	755	853	883	**7,632**
2023-24	1124	635	651	628	620	609	680	686	718	837	**7,188**
2024-25	962	627	606	627	604	581	601	679	655	705	**6,647**
2025-26	1005	529	600	583	603	566	574	600	646	642	**6,348**
2026-27	1050	565	503	577	559	565	559	571	571	634	**6,154**
2027-28	1096	591	541	483	553	524	559	561	543	560	**6,011**
2028-29	1138	618	566	522	464	518	517	558	535	532	**5,968**
2029-30	1179	643	592	546	501	435	511	515	531	525	**5,978**
2030-31	1160	668	616	572	522	469	428	509	490	520	**5,954**
2031-32	1143	660	641	596	547	488	465	430	484	480	**5,934**

Table A11
Community School District #5

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	1203	488	500	569	531	546	607	581	632	620	**6,277**
Projected											
2022-23	1275	509	475	496	544	514	528	520	567	623	**6,051**
2023-24	1204	492	496	471	475	527	497	459	509	560	**5,690**
2024-25	1055	468	479	492	450	460	509	431	450	502	**5,296**
2025-26	1089	412	455	475	470	436	444	444	422	443	**5,090**
2026-27	1147	424	401	450	454	455	421	390	435	416	**4,993**
2027-28	1203	447	412	397	431	440	440	370	382	428	**4,950**
2028-29	1261	471	435	408	379	418	425	386	362	375	**4,920**
2029-30	1319	495	459	431	391	367	404	375	378	356	**4,975**
2030-31	1310	518	482	455	412	379	354	358	367	372	**5,007**
2031-32	1303	517	505	478	436	400	366	316	351	361	**5,033**

Table A12
Community School District #6

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	2552	1203	1241	1236	1321	1354	1394	1272	1334	1381	**14,288**
Projected											
2022-23	2250	1216	1160	1169	1186	1275	1222	1196	1262	1331	**13,267**
2023-24	2118	1133	1173	1092	1121	1144	1151	1049	1187	1259	**12,427**
2024-25	1892	1067	1092	1105	1047	1083	1034	984	1041	1185	**11,530**
2025-26	1830	952	1030	1029	1060	1010	979	884	976	1038	**10,788**
2026-27	1867	919	920	970	986	1024	912	836	877	974	**10,285**
2027-28	1893	935	884	867	930	951	926	776	831	875	**9,868**
2028-29	1910	947	899	831	831	898	859	789	770	829	**9,563**
2029-30	1916	953	910	845	795	802	811	732	783	767	**9,314**
2030-31	1818	953	914	855	808	766	725	690	725	781	**9,035**
2031-32	1707	901	913	858	817	778	691	616	685	722	**8,688**

Table A13
Community School District #7

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	1670	814	792	827	920	961	974	923	982	985	**9,848**
Projected											
2022-23	1713	807	780	740	781	874	914	818	900	964	**9,291**
2023-24	1627	780	774	729	697	741	831	768	797	883	**8,627**
2024-25	1555	742	749	724	688	662	704	699	748	782	**8,053**
2025-26	1595	711	712	702	683	653	629	593	681	734	**7,693**
2026-27	1649	728	683	667	662	649	620	528	578	669	**7,433**
2027-28	1696	751	699	639	629	629	616	522	514	568	**7,263**
2028-29	1750	772	722	655	603	597	598	520	508	505	**7,230**
2029-30	1800	795	742	677	618	573	567	505	506	499	**7,282**
2030-31	1792	816	764	696	639	587	544	479	492	498	**7,307**
2031-32	1782	813	785	718	656	607	558	460	467	484	**7,330**

Table A14
Community School District #8

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	2484	1533	1627	1664	1700	1752	1836	1830	1933	1848	**18,207**
Projected											
2022-23	2415	1561	1524	1563	1606	1658	1710	1682	1791	1906	**17,416**
2023-24	2204	1584	1553	1464	1509	1567	1619	1568	1649	1766	**16,483**
2024-25	2167	1454	1577	1492	1412	1474	1529	1488	1537	1628	**15,758**
2025-26	2129	1439	1449	1515	1440	1378	1440	1407	1459	1516	**15,172**
2026-27	2202	1407	1432	1394	1463	1406	1345	1333	1381	1439	**14,802**
2027-28	2279	1458	1402	1377	1346	1429	1373	1238	1308	1363	**14,573**
2028-29	2349	1511	1454	1348	1330	1316	1396	1264	1213	1293	**14,474**
2029-30	2424	1561	1506	1399	1302	1300	1287	1291	1241	1198	**14,509**
2030-31	2420	1613	1557	1449	1351	1272	1271	1192	1268	1226	**14,619**
2031-32	2412	1613	1609	1500	1401	1321	1243	1179	1171	1254	**14,703**

Table A15
Community School District #9

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	3,233	1726	1741	1898	1981	2028	2096	2022	2067	2270	**21,062**
Projected											
2022-23	2973	1877	1665	1616	1772	1844	1899	1861	1953	1994	**19,454**
2023-24	2840	1745	1809	1546	1509	1649	1727	1683	1797	1885	**18,190**
2024-25	2475	1663	1682	1680	1444	1405	1543	1530	1625	1732	**16,779**
2025-26	2714	1458	1603	1561	1568	1346	1316	1368	1477	1569	**15,980**
2026-27	2812	1596	1405	1489	1458	1460	1261	1167	1320	1426	**15,394**
2027-28	2907	1657	1538	1305	1391	1358	1368	1118	1126	1274	**15,042**
2028-29	3003	1715	1597	1429	1219	1296	1273	1214	1079	1086	**14,911**
2029-30	3100	1773	1653	1483	1335	1135	1214	1129	1173	1041	**15,036**
2030-31	3094	1832	1709	1534	1385	1243	1063	1076	1090	1131	**15,157**
2031-32	3092	1832	1766	1587	1433	1290	1165	942	1039	1051	**15,197**

Table A16
Community School District #10

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	4,401	2870	2988	3105	3165	3446	3403	3234	3351	3379	**33,342**
Projected											
2022-23	3739	3003	2793	2815	2940	3024	3250	3055	3086	3268	**30,973**
2023-24	3648	2900	2923	2632	2665	2808	2851	2912	2916	3009	**29,264**
2024-25	3304	2837	2823	2754	2491	2547	2648	2558	2778	2844	**27,584**
2025-26	3387	2567	2761	2660	2607	2378	2402	2374	2440	2709	**26,285**
2026-27	3489	2635	2498	2600	2518	2490	2243	2154	2265	2379	**25,271**
2027-28	3587	2717	2563	2353	2461	2406	2348	2010	2054	2209	**24,708**
2028-29	3685	2796	2643	2414	2227	2351	2269	2104	1918	2003	**24,410**
2029-30	3778	2873	2721	2489	2285	2127	2216	2033	2007	1870	**24,399**
2030-31	3747	2948	2795	2564	2356	2182	2005	1988	1940	1958	**24,483**
2031-32	3715	2928	2869	2634	2428	2251	2057	1798	1896	1891	**24,467**

Table A17
Community School District #11

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	3502	2277	2321	2336	2575	2576	2589	2681	2748	2832	**26,437**
Projected											
2022-23	3133	2429	2261	2192	2228	2490	2464	2368	2612	2735	**24,912**
2023-24	2979	2368	2413	2135	2091	2156	2383	2256	2308	2597	**23,686**
2024-25	2722	2278	2352	2278	2036	2023	2062	2185	2199	2296	**22,431**
2025-26	2885	2092	2264	2220	2174	1967	1935	1895	2130	2188	**21,750**
2026-27	3013	2188	2080	2137	2118	2102	1880	1778	1849	2119	**21,264**
2027-28	3147	2288	2174	1963	2040	2049	2009	1728	1734	1841	**20,973**
2028-29	3282	2392	2275	2051	1875	1973	1960	1851	1684	1726	**21,069**
2029-30	3422	2497	2377	2147	1957	1815	1885	1804	1805	1675	**21,384**
2030-31	3454	2607	2481	2242	2050	1893	1736	1740	1759	1796	**21,758**
2031-32	3486	2633	2591	2340	2141	1984	1810	1603	1697	1750	**22,035**

Table A18
Community School District #12

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	1,480	1273	1209	1376	1358	1419	1433	1223	1349	1397	**13,517**
Projected											
2022-23	1356	1250	1240	1151	1320	1293	1343	1138	1186	1325	**12,602**
2023-24	1309	1295	1216	1181	1103	1256	1223	1066	1103	1166	**11,918**
2024-25	1263	1246	1260	1156	1132	1050	1187	972	1033	1084	**11,383**
2025-26	1230	1211	1212	1199	1108	1078	992	941	942	1014	**10,927**
2026-27	1274	1173	1177	1151	1149	1054	1019	784	912	926	**10,619**
2027-28	1319	1218	1140	1119	1104	1094	995	806	759	896	**10,450**
2028-29	1365	1264	1184	1084	1072	1051	1034	783	781	746	**10,364**
2029-30	1411	1310	1227	1126	1039	1021	993	814	758	767	**10,466**
2030-31	1410	1357	1273	1166	1079	989	964	780	789	744	**10,551**
2031-32	1411	1362	1318	1210	1117	1028	934	757	755	775	**10,667**

Table A19
Community School District #13

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	1545	997	963	870	956	934	896	607	615	629	**9,012**
Projected											
2022-23	1391	970	928	897	807	896	887	581	569	600	**8,526**
2023-24	1342	1005	902	863	829	757	850	575	545	556	**8,224**
2024-25	1220	966	935	839	798	774	719	549	538	531	**7,869**
2025-26	1189	882	897	870	773	746	732	465	513	525	**7,592**
2026-27	1183	866	820	833	801	721	707	469	436	500	**7,336**
2027-28	1177	866	800	763	768	746	681	454	439	426	**7,120**
2028-29	1170	863	798	743	702	715	707	435	425	429	**6,987**
2029-30	1162	861	794	742	680	654	676	452	405	415	**6,841**
2030-31	1151	859	790	738	677	629	618	431	422	395	**6,710**
2031-32	1139	853	788	734	671	625	593	396	402	411	**6,612**

Table A20
Community School District #14

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	1763	940	1004	943	952	989	1015	987	1056	1135	**10,784**
Projected											
2022-23	1646	956	873	929	871	892	927	968	946	1029	**10,037**
2023-24	1581	1004	883	809	859	816	837	890	925	921	**9,525**
2024-25	1563	959	931	815	747	805	765	800	853	900	**9,138**
2025-26	1385	949	887	862	749	699	755	731	766	832	**8,615**
2026-27	1371	828	878	819	793	700	655	723	699	744	**8,210**
2027-28	1357	814	761	811	752	741	654	625	692	681	**7,888**
2028-29	1343	802	746	700	747	703	693	621	597	674	**7,626**
2029-30	1323	788	733	686	639	698	657	659	593	581	**7,357**
2030-31	1300	772	718	674	625	594	652	625	630	577	**7,167**
2031-32	1273	752	702	659	612	580	554	622	597	613	**6,964**

Table A21
Community School District #15

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	3027	2421	2423	2371	2468	2452	2501	1946	1925	1975	**23,509**
Projected											
2022-23	2572	2413	2290	2219	2217	2314	2313	1854	1837	1869	**21,898**
2023-24	2444	2312	2278	2100	2077	2076	2184	1701	1749	1781	**20,702**
2024-25	2212	2190	2181	2086	1965	1948	1958	1617	1604	1696	**19,457**
2025-26	2251	1987	2070	1996	1950	1842	1840	1448	1526	1556	**18,466**
2026-27	2209	2040	1877	1897	1864	1826	1740	1370	1366	1480	**17,669**
2027-28	2164	2005	1919	1721	1773	1744	1723	1312	1294	1324	**16,979**
2028-29	2119	1971	1885	1753	1608	1660	1645	1289	1238	1256	**16,424**
2029-30	2075	1933	1850	1721	1637	1506	1567	1233	1216	1202	**15,940**
2030-31	2021	1898	1813	1689	1605	1529	1422	1187	1163	1180	**15,507**
2031-32	1964	1852	1779	1652	1574	1498	1440	1076	1120	1128	**15,083**

Table A22
Community School District #16

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	933	437	435	417	424	422	430	284	331	276	**4,389**
Projected											
2022-23	971	381	426	421	403	399	414	259	285	322	**4,281**
2023-24	848	394	370	413	407	380	392	247	260	278	**3,989**
2024-25	795	346	383	358	400	385	373	233	248	253	**3,774**
2025-26	898	324	336	371	346	378	378	223	234	242	**3,730**
2026-27	893	368	314	326	360	326	372	229	224	228	**3,640**
2027-28	887	367	359	303	316	340	321	227	230	218	**3,568**
2028-29	882	365	358	349	293	298	333	196	228	224	**3,526**
2029-30	878	364	357	349	338	276	292	207	197	222	**3,480**
2030-31	869	364	357	348	338	319	270	179	208	192	**3,444**
2031-32	861	363	357	349	337	320	314	165	179	203	**3,448**

Table A23
Community School District #17

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	2630	1025	990	995	966	1099	1137	1171	1359	1450	**12,822**
Projected											
2022-23	2144	984	985	910	950	907	1048	1179	1149	1352	**11,608**
2023-24	1894	961	943	905	868	890	865	1078	1157	1143	**10,704**
2024-25	1809	845	920	866	862	813	849	891	1058	1149	**10,062**
2025-26	1731	795	809	843	825	808	775	871	874	1052	**9,383**
2026-27	1684	754	762	742	803	773	770	794	855	871	**8,808**
2027-28	1633	723	720	699	704	752	737	790	779	850	**8,387**
2028-29	1582	690	691	660	666	659	718	756	776	775	**7,973**
2029-30	1530	658	658	633	627	622	629	733	743	771	**7,604**
2030-31	1470	625	626	603	601	585	593	641	718	739	**7,201**
2031-32	1408	588	594	574	571	561	559	606	629	714	**6,804**

Table A24
Community School District #18

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	1885	675	732	688	731	797	878	828	888	892	**8,994**
Projected											
2022-23	1448	721	643	687	653	692	752	750	812	857	**8,015**
2023-24	1392	720	689	603	652	618	652	644	737	784	**7,491**
2024-25	1245	690	690	646	571	617	583	559	634	711	**6,946**
2025-26	1312	620	662	646	614	537	582	501	551	612	**6,637**
2026-27	1316	650	597	620	615	582	506	500	494	532	**6,412**
2027-28	1324	652	623	558	592	584	549	435	493	477	**6,287**
2028-29	1332	655	627	583	535	563	549	473	428	476	**6,221**
2029-30	1337	659	630	587	556	510	530	473	467	414	**6,163**
2030-31	1339	661	634	589	561	528	480	458	468	451	**6,169**
2031-32	1344	661	636	592	564	534	497	415	453	453	**6,149**

Table A25
Community School District #19

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	2498	1345	1242	1250	1274	1348	1396	1366	1365	1474	**14,558**
Projected											
2022-23	2489	1324	1323	1172	1176	1216	1284	1242	1339	1319	**13,884**
2023-24	2333	1314	1302	1249	1104	1122	1159	1139	1217	1295	**13,234**
2024-25	2104	1217	1293	1228	1175	1054	1069	1028	1114	1176	**12,458**
2025-26	2304	1102	1197	1220	1157	1121	1004	949	1006	1078	**12,138**
2026-27	2331	1212	1084	1129	1151	1104	1067	889	929	974	**11,870**
2027-28	2358	1230	1192	1023	1064	1099	1051	942	869	899	**11,727**
2028-29	2384	1248	1210	1124	963	1015	1047	925	922	841	**11,679**
2029-30	2412	1265	1228	1142	1059	920	967	924	905	892	**11,714**
2030-31	2434	1283	1245	1159	1077	1010	875	852	903	876	**11,714**
2031-32	2456	1299	1262	1174	1092	1027	961	769	833	875	**11,748**

Table A26
Community School District #20

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	5227	3417	3555	3496	3452	3822	3742	3613	3875	3880	**38,079**
Projected											
2022-23	4165	3315	3328	3392	3365	3344	3725	3668	3557	3849	**35,708**
2023-24	4156	3104	3225	3173	3268	3263	3257	3676	3614	3536	**34,272**
2024-25	3628	3090	3020	3073	3057	3172	3180	3188	3620	3594	**32,622**
2025-26	3614	2632	3005	2879	2956	2966	3095	3133	3139	3598	**31,017**
2026-27	3554	2621	2558	2864	2770	2864	2893	3061	3086	3119	**29,390**
2027-28	3492	2546	2547	2439	2755	2685	2790	2867	3017	3068	**28,206**
2028-29	3430	2469	2473	2429	2346	2670	2616	2747	2825	3001	**27,006**
2029-30	3367	2392	2398	2358	2336	2275	2601	2569	2705	2809	**25,810**
2030-31	3294	2316	2322	2287	2266	2265	2215	2552	2530	2689	**24,736**
2031-32	3219	2229	2247	2215	2197	2197	2205	2163	2514	2515	**23,701**

Table A27
Community School District #21

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	4243	1930	1936	1961	1927	1926	2014	2973	3117	3060	**25,087**
Projected											
2022-23	3235	1864	1906	1841	1891	1861	1873	2901	2914	3085	**23,371**
2023-24	3205	1829	1839	1813	1776	1825	1809	2692	2844	2884	**22,516**
2024-25	2906	1829	1803	1746	1748	1714	1775	2595	2641	2816	**21,573**
2025-26	2945	1628	1804	1712	1682	1687	1668	2559	2545	2616	**20,846**
2026-27	2965	1649	1606	1714	1650	1622	1642	2402	2509	2521	**20,280**
2027-28	2985	1651	1627	1523	1653	1589	1579	2371	2356	2485	**19,819**
2028-29	3006	1652	1628	1544	1468	1593	1545	2291	2325	2332	**19,384**
2029-30	3028	1652	1628	1543	1487	1412	1549	2245	2246	2303	**19,093**
2030-31	3037	1653	1627	1543	1487	1432	1370	2245	2199	2224	**18,817**
2031-32	3047	1645	1628	1541	1487	1431	1392	1989	2200	2176	**18,536**

Table A28
Community School District #22

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	3827	2137	2185	2222	2227	2346	2315	1778	1841	1909	**22,787**
Projected											
2022-23	3120	2266	2083	2073	2121	2127	2265	1647	1729	1801	**21,232**
2023-24	3004	2197	2208	1977	1981	2029	2052	1605	1601	1693	**20,347**
2024-25	2701	2119	2140	2093	1887	1897	1960	1450	1562	1568	**19,377**
2025-26	2767	1894	2064	2030	1999	1806	1834	1386	1411	1529	**18,720**
2026-27	2773	1948	1844	1958	1938	1912	1745	1297	1349	1381	**18,145**
2027-28	2781	1949	1896	1748	1869	1855	1848	1231	1264	1321	**17,762**
2028-29	2789	1953	1898	1798	1669	1789	1792	1301	1199	1239	**17,427**
2029-30	2797	1956	1901	1801	1717	1597	1729	1261	1268	1174	**17,201**
2030-31	2792	1958	1903	1803	1720	1642	1542	1214	1229	1241	**17,044**
2031-32	2788	1952	1904	1804	1721	1645	1586	1082	1184	1202	**16,868**

Table A29
Community School District #23

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	1092	523	566	530	512	563	584	657	691	711	**6,429**
Projected											
2022-23	1170	525	512	543	499	489	534	638	648	671	**6,229**
2023-24	1135	509	512	492	511	475	463	581	629	630	**5,937**
2024-25	1019	498	497	491	463	487	450	502	573	611	**5,591**
2025-26	1074	448	487	477	462	442	462	490	495	557	**5,394**
2026-27	1076	476	440	467	449	440	418	503	483	481	**5,233**
2027-28	1076	477	468	422	440	428	417	453	495	468	**5,144**
2028-29	1076	480	469	449	398	420	405	454	446	480	**5,077**
2029-30	1075	480	472	450	423	380	398	440	447	433	**4,998**
2030-31	1074	481	473	453	424	405	359	432	433	434	**4,968**
2031-32	1072	484	474	455	427	406	384	389	425	421	**4,937**

Table A30
Community School District #24

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	4752	3762	3930	3958	4146	4211	4084	3779	4067	4301	**40,990**
Projected											
2022-23	3596	3709	3629	3812	3842	4044	3894	3576	3858	4070	**38,030**
2023-24	3544	3305	3571	3519	3706	3746	3738	3415	3649	3863	**36,056**
2024-25	3190	3255	3180	3458	3420	3619	3464	3277	3487	3652	**34,002**
2025-26	3130	2935	3132	3080	3357	3339	3348	3038	3349	3492	**32,200**
2026-27	3136	2869	2826	3032	2989	3274	3089	2935	3104	3354	**30,608**
2027-28	3131	2873	2757	2737	2942	2914	3027	2708	3002	3109	**29,200**
2028-29	3115	2864	2759	2667	2656	2866	2695	2654	2769	3009	**28,054**
2029-30	3089	2846	2749	2667	2585	2590	2650	2362	2711	2774	**27,023**
2030-31	2964	2818	2729	2658	2584	2520	2395	2324	2412	2715	**26,119**
2031-32	2833	2699	2701	2637	2573	2517	2330	2100	2374	2415	**25,179**

Table A31
Community School District #25

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	4139	2617	2581	2584	2563	2693	2652	2561	2631	2710	**27,731**
Projected											
2022-23	3045	2506	2553	2504	2476	2477	2616	2631	2503	2592	**25,903**
2023-24	2939	2330	2445	2477	2403	2394	2409	2595	2570	2465	**25,027**
2024-25	2410	2256	2277	2371	2376	2328	2330	2398	2534	2532	**23,812**
2025-26	2803	1866	2203	2211	2274	2300	2270	2318	2347	2496	**23,088**
2026-27	2904	2173	1833	2139	2123	2202	2239	2267	2270	2313	**22,463**
2027-28	3007	2257	2123	1788	2053	2059	2146	2231	2223	2237	**22,124**
2028-29	3109	2342	2205	2061	1721	1989	2009	2143	2186	2191	**21,956**
2029-30	3211	2429	2287	2141	1979	1676	1939	2008	2101	2154	**21,925**
2030-31	3221	2514	2373	2220	2055	1918	1642	1935	1970	2070	**21,918**
2031-32	3234	2529	2456	2303	2131	1991	1870	1654	1898	1941	**22,007**

Table A32
Community School District #26

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	2402	1624	1635	1573	1664	1751	1663	1760	1802	1946	**17,820**
Projected											
2022-23	1752	1622	1588	1578	1529	1622	1719	1720	1709	1794	**16,633**
2023-24	1676	1479	1589	1531	1536	1491	1592	1782	1672	1702	**16,050**
2024-25	1443	1415	1449	1535	1491	1500	1464	1650	1732	1666	**15,345**
2025-26	1756	1218	1386	1400	1495	1457	1474	1519	1604	1727	**15,036**
2026-27	1846	1488	1194	1339	1363	1460	1431	1535	1477	1600	**14,733**
2027-28	1938	1566	1460	1156	1304	1329	1435	1489	1494	1473	**14,644**
2028-29	2041	1645	1539	1414	1128	1274	1306	1496	1449	1491	**14,783**
2029-30	2139	1734	1616	1491	1380	1100	1252	1357	1455	1446	**14,970**
2030-31	2185	1820	1704	1567	1455	1351	1081	1305	1320	1452	**15,240**
2031-32	2229	1860	1790	1653	1530	1425	1329	1120	1271	1318	**15,525**

Table A33
Community School District #27

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	4536	2790	2776	2780	2847	2935	3006	3057	3278	3324	**31,329**
Projected											
2022-23	4570	2861	2751	2648	2673	2773	2875	2916	3017	3222	**30,306**
2023-24	4324	2804	2819	2626	2545	2604	2717	2792	2878	2967	**29,076**
2024-25	4056	2661	2761	2690	2523	2479	2549	2637	2756	2830	**27,942**
2025-26	4065	2511	2620	2634	2587	2458	2427	2473	2604	2709	**27,088**
2026-27	4225	2511	2476	2501	2532	2521	2408	2355	2443	2563	**26,535**
2027-28	4387	2612	2474	2366	2403	2467	2469	2337	2325	2405	**26,245**
2028-29	4549	2716	2573	2363	2274	2341	2415	2397	2310	2287	**26,225**
2029-30	4715	2821	2675	2458	2272	2216	2291	2349	2369	2275	**26,441**
2030-31	4747	2927	2779	2556	2363	2215	2169	2229	2321	2334	**26,640**
2031-32	4781	2950	2883	2657	2457	2304	2168	2110	2204	2285	**26,799**

Table A34
Community School District #28

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	4391	2390	2364	2416	2349	2326	2261	2334	2294	2450	**25,575**
Projected											
2022-23	3686	2520	2297	2227	2292	2236	2172	2121	2245	2263	**24,059**
2023-24	3442	2486	2420	2166	2114	2184	2088	2035	2040	2216	**23,191**
2024-25	3054	2317	2389	2280	2058	2016	2041	1953	1958	2015	**22,081**
2025-26	3407	2051	2227	2252	2163	1964	1885	1910	1878	1933	**21,670**
2026-27	3577	2310	1970	2098	2138	2063	1838	1766	1837	1855	**21,452**
2027-28	3751	2431	2219	1857	1992	2040	1928	1721	1700	1815	**21,454**
2028-29	3930	2554	2335	2091	1764	1900	1908	1804	1657	1681	**21,624**
2029-30	4116	2682	2453	2200	1985	1683	1777	1785	1736	1638	**22,055**
2030-31	4187	2816	2576	2311	2088	1893	1574	1662	1718	1717	**22,542**
2031-32	4260	2871	2704	2426	2194	1992	1771	1474	1599	1699	**22,990**

Table A35
Community School District #29

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	3060	1667	1738	1834	1919	1962	2024	2009	2031	2101	**20,345**
Projected											
2022-23	2453	1838	1639	1659	1759	1861	1914	1855	1967	1991	**18,936**
2023-24	2359	1756	1803	1563	1593	1707	1815	1744	1819	1930	**18,089**
2024-25	2088	1718	1722	1720	1502	1547	1664	1649	1712	1785	**17,107**
2025-26	2204	1519	1687	1643	1653	1458	1510	1509	1620	1682	**16,485**
2026-27	2288	1616	1492	1611	1577	1605	1424	1366	1482	1591	**16,052**
2027-28	2371	1688	1588	1424	1550	1531	1568	1293	1342	1457	**15,812**
2028-29	2459	1759	1658	1517	1370	1505	1494	1408	1270	1320	**15,760**
2029-30	2546	1835	1729	1584	1460	1331	1470	1347	1386	1251	**15,939**
2030-31	2560	1912	1805	1653	1526	1419	1300	1319	1325	1365	**16,184**
2031-32	2574	1934	1881	1726	1594	1482	1386	1171	1298	1303	**16,349**

Table A36
Community School District #30

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	4024	2564	2462	2525	2554	2514	2577	2999	2826	2999	**28,044**
Projected											
2022-23	3317	2445	2440	2332	2424	2451	2470	2759	2791	2783	**26,212**
2023-24	3181	2443	2323	2309	2239	2328	2407	2640	2566	2751	**25,187**
2024-25	2872	2343	2320	2198	2215	2151	2287	2570	2455	2531	**23,942**
2025-26	3028	2122	2224	2195	2108	2125	2114	2444	2391	2421	**23,172**
2026-27	3139	2224	2016	2103	2103	2021	2090	2259	2274	2359	**22,588**
2027-28	3253	2302	2115	1908	2017	2014	1988	2232	2102	2244	**22,175**
2028-29	3365	2379	2188	2000	1830	1932	1981	2125	2077	2073	**21,950**
2029-30	3480	2454	2259	2069	1916	1754	1901	2114	1978	2049	**21,974**
2030-31	3493	2530	2330	2135	1980	1836	1725	2029	1967	1949	**21,974**
2031-32	3508	2534	2401	2201	2042	1896	1806	1842	1889	1939	**22,058**

Table A37
Community School District #31

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	6340	3955	4067	4118	4057	4333	4421	4103	4278	4305	**43,977**
Projected											
2022-23	5989	4207	3961	4008	4075	4041	4274	4161	4111	4288	**43,115**
2023-24	6160	4007	4223	3912	3972	4074	3989	4026	4177	4123	**42,663**
2024-25	5782	4136	4026	4180	3884	3976	4034	3761	4047	4198	**42,024**
2025-26	6049	3889	4165	3989	4160	3896	3940	3816	3783	4072	**41,759**
2026-27	6096	4061	3915	4134	3974	4183	3870	3731	3852	3809	**41,625**
2027-28	6143	4098	4084	3887	4126	4000	4162	3679	3772	3891	**41,842**
2028-29	6193	4133	4124	4050	3879	4161	3982	3962	3724	3814	**42,022**
2029-30	6241	4173	4163	4092	4039	3911	4149	3796	4019	3774	**42,357**
2030-31	6234	4211	4207	4135	4085	4069	3900	3963	3853	4080	**42,737**
2031-32	6229	4213	4249	4183	4131	4119	4054	3723	4030	3914	**42,845**

Table A38
Community School District #32

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2021-22	1749	615	618	696	677	703	731	919	930	989	**8,627**
Projected											
2022-23	1538	526	655	633	696	680	736	830	902	941	**8,137**
2023-24	1416	473	560	673	633	698	711	824	813	913	**7,714**
2024-25	1300	435	504	574	677	636	730	792	808	823	**7,279**
2025-26	1529	399	463	516	574	681	666	821	777	818	**7,244**
2026-27	1480	474	424	473	517	576	714	748	805	787	**6,998**
2027-28	1432	458	505	433	473	518	603	784	734	815	**6,755**
2028-29	1380	445	488	518	433	474	542	676	771	743	**6,470**
2029-30	1327	429	473	501	521	434	496	609	663	781	**6,234**
2030-31	1265	413	457	486	504	524	454	561	597	672	**5,933**
2031-32	1205	395	440	470	489	506	549	514	550	605	**5,723**

Projected Grade 9-12 Enrollments

for 2022-23 to 2031-32

by Borough

Table A39
Manhattan High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
Historical						
2021-22	14459	14321	13859	13317	1515	**57,471**
Projected						
2022-23	14469	13764	13134	13468	1843	**56,678**
2023-24	14109	13774	12607	12763	1843	**55,096**
2024-25	13623	13419	12634	12244	1843	**53,763**
2025-26	13161	12953	12305	12263	1843	**52,525**
2026-27	12566	12503	11860	11944	1843	**50,716**
2027-28	12116	11934	11451	11506	1843	**48,850**
2028-29	11867	11498	10934	11113	1843	**47,255**
2029-30	11495	11252	10530	10607	1843	**45,727**
2030-31	11157	10892	10300	10211	1843	**44,403**
2031-32	11366	10567	9971	9984	1843	**43,731**

Table A40
Bronx High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
Historical						
2021-22	13176	12055	11345	10455	521	**47,552**
Projected						
2022-23	12186	12088	10353	10438	690	**45,755**
2023-24	11739	11173	10381	9522	690	**43,505**
2024-25	10937	10753	9597	9547	690	**41,524**
2025-26	10064	10010	9243	8834	690	**38,841**
2026-27	9488	9218	8607	8501	690	**36,504**
2027-28	8746	8690	7936	7919	690	**33,981**
2028-29	8001	8012	7493	7308	690	**31,504**
2029-30	7280	7330	6907	6902	690	**29,109**
2030-31	7015	6676	6329	6371	690	**27,081**
2031-32	7254	6437	5777	5836	690	**25,994**

Table A41
Brooklyn High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
Historical						
2021-22	21583	20442	18248	18060	489	**78,822**
Projected						
2022-23	20662	20921	17528	18080	741	**77,932**
2023-24	20013	20024	18004	17359	741	**76,141**
2024-25	18584	19401	17189	17842	741	**73,757**
2025-26	18014	18016	16632	17037	741	**70,440**
2026-27	17157	17442	15433	16506	741	**67,279**
2027-28	15709	16634	14907	15305	741	**63,296**
2028-29	15119	15227	14239	14787	741	**60,113**
2029-30	14549	14649	13019	14143	741	**57,101**
2030-31	14001	14087	12529	12922	741	**54,280**
2031-32	13703	13563	12029	12434	741	**52,470**

Table A42
Queens High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
Historical						
2021-22	20528	18626	17296	16574	773	**73,797**
Projected						
2022-23	20212	18592	16535	16845	824	**73,008**
2023-24	19175	18279	16473	16102	824	**70,853**
2024-25	18476	17325	16200	16053	824	**68,878**
2025-26	17607	16699	15338	15764	824	**66,232**
2026-27	17150	15907	14771	14920	824	**63,572**
2027-28	16442	15494	14076	14342	824	**61,178**
2028-29	15667	14849	13730	13663	824	**58,733**
2029-30	15110	14155	13146	13324	824	**56,559**
2030-31	14679	13634	12534	12745	824	**54,416**
2031-32	14694	13244	12054	12137	824	**52,953**

Table A43
Staten Island High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
Historical						
2021-22	4667	4592	4658	3954	89	**17,960**
Projected						
2022-23	4842	4581	4540	4168	164	**18,295**
2023-24	4848	4756	4527	4069	164	**18,364**
2024-25	4689	4767	4699	4059	164	**18,378**
2025-26	4826	4614	4713	4214	164	**18,531**
2026-27	4705	4760	4563	4232	164	**18,424**
2027-28	4429	4651	4715	4098	164	**18,057**
2028-29	4605	4382	4617	4249	164	**18,017**
2029-30	4550	4575	4352	4165	164	**17,806**
2030-31	4528	4527	4557	3930	164	**17,706**
2031-32	4949	4518	4513	4130	164	**18,274**

Methodology

Introduction

Statistical Forecasting was retained by the New York City School Construction Authority ("SCA") to perform enrollment projections for the New York City Public Schools for the ten-year period beginning with the 2022-23 school year and ending in 2031-32. The enrollment projections were performed at the community school district level for grades PK-12. All projections were computed by the four major races in the New York City Public Schools: Asian/American Indian, Non-Hispanic Black (subsequently referred to as Black), Hispanic, and Non-Hispanic White (subsequently referred to as White). Since American Indians are a very small percentage of the student population, they were grouped with Asians to be consistent with the methodology used in previous years. Projections at the borough level were computed by aggregating the projections from each of the 32 community school districts. Borough projections were then aggregated to derive the overall projections for the New York City Public Schools.

Historical Enrollments

To perform the projections, historical enrollment data were provided by the SCA. Enrollment data were collected for each of the 32 community school districts by race (Asian/American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and White). In 2018-19, for the first time, approximately 13,000 students were categorized as "Other" race, which has increased to nearly 23,000 students in 2021-22. As counts by grade were typically very small, students who were classified as "Other" were returned to one of the four races based on the current racial proportions in each community school district.

Historical enrollments of District 79, the city's alternative high school district, were returned to their corresponding local community school districts prior to completing the projections. District 79 students housed in off-site facilities not maintained by the SCA were not included in the historical counts.

Special education students in the community school districts were returned to their regular education grade levels for the purpose of projecting future enrollments. District 75, the special education district in New York City, was not analyzed and is not included in the overall historical enrollments and projections. By not counting D75 students and off-site D79 students, the historical enrollment totals provided in this report are lower than the totals provided by the SCA and what are shown in the official register.

Birth Data

Birth data were needed to calculate future pre-kindergarten and kindergarten students. The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene ("DHMH") provided historical birth data by race through 2020. Birth data for 2021 were not yet available. The birth data were geocoded by DHMH by assigning geographic coordinates to a birth mother based on her residence, so that birth counts could be tabulated for each of the 32 community school districts. The residences of some mothers were unknown. Race was determined by the child's mother and

was categorized as Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, White Non-Hispanic, Black Non-Hispanic, Other Non-Hispanic, or Non-Hispanic of Two or More Races. Since the counts in Other Non-Hispanic and Non-Hispanic of Two or More Races were relatively small, these births were reassigned either into Asian/Pacific Islander, White Non-Hispanic, or Black Non-Hispanic based on the current race proportions in each district.

For children whose race and borough of residence were known but not the community school district, they were reassigned into a local community school district on a proportional basis. This process was completed for the four major races in each borough for all historical birth years. In addition, when the community school district of a birth was known but the child had an unknown race, the birth was reassigned into a specific race within the community school district based on the district's existing racial proportions.

Future birth rates for 2021-2027 were needed to project pre-kindergarten and kindergarten cohorts through the 2031-32 school year. To project the future number of births, the number of women of childbearing ages (15-49) in each borough was estimated for these years. Age-specific projections of the number of females in 2025 and 2030 were provided for each borough for five-year intervals (15-19, 20-24, 25-29, etc.) by the New York City Department of City Planning ("DCP"). Race-specific projections were unavailable. Using actual age-specific counts from the 2020 Census and the projections from 2025 and 2030, the number of women of childbearing age in the intermediate years was interpolated. Women living in group quarters, based on historical estimates, were removed from the 2025 and 2030 projections and the subsequent interpolations.

Births occurring in New York City, by New York City residents, were obtained from the DHMH for each age-specific group and borough. To be consistent with our reporting method from previous years, this does not include births occurring in New York State by New York City residents. Using the number of women in each age group from the 2020 Census, age-specific fertility rates were computed by averaging the number of births over a historical period and dividing by the age-specific populations. This process was repeated for all five boroughs to determine the age-specific fertility rates.

In projecting the future number of children in each borough, the number of women in each age class for each borough was multiplied by the corresponding age-specific fertility rate. It was assumed that the fertility rates computed would remain constant and that the changing age structure of the female population would determine the number of future births. This process was completed for all the age classes in each borough for each projection year. Births by age class were then summed to determine the number of births in each borough.

As previously discussed, the 2025 and 2030 population projections of women of childbearing age and the birth counts by age class (for computing age-specific fertility rates) were not available by race. Since the enrollment projections for the New York City Public Schools are computed by race for each community school district, births by race are needed at the community school district level. To accomplish this, linear regression equations were constructed using historical birth data from 1996-2020 at the borough level and for each community school district by race. For each community school district, four regression

equations were constructed (one for each race) resulting in a total of 128 regression equations. The purpose of using linear regression was not to project future births by race, but to use the projected birth totals to determine the future *proportions* of births by race in each community school district within a borough. For instance, in Manhattan, regression equations were first formulated for each of the four major races using historical borough birth data. The number of births by race was projected from 2021-2027 for the borough using the regression equations. Births by race were summed to determine the total number of births in Manhattan so that proportions could be computed for each race. These proportions were then multiplied by the total number of births projected in the borough as determined by the age-specific fertility rates, which subsequently yielded the number of births by race in Manhattan from 2021-2027.

To distribute the births by race to Manhattan's six community school districts, a similar process was undertaken. As an example, regression equations were formulated for Black births in each of Manhattan's six community school districts using historical birth data from 1996-2020. The number of Black births by community district was projected from 2021-2027 using the regression equations. The total number of Black births in the borough was computed by summing the Black births by community school district so that the future *proportions* of Black births in each community school district could be derived. The proportions were then multiplied by the total number of Black births projected in Manhattan as previously described. This process was completed for all five boroughs for each of the four major races.

Enrollment Projection Methods

The Cohort-Survival Ratio method ("CSR") and the Grade Progression Differences method ("GPD") were used to project enrollments for grades PK-12. The CSR method is the most commonly-employed technique by school demographers to project 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 and outward migration, while greater than 1.00 indicates increasing enrollment and inward migration. If, for example, a community school district had 100 4^{th} graders and the next year had 95 5^{th} graders, the survival ratio would be 0.95.

Survival ratios were calculated using historical data from the past ten years for birth to pre-kindergarten, 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 enrollments ten years into the future. Due to the effects of the coronavirus pandemic, as parents sought alternative educational experiences for their children in the 2020-21 and 2021-22 school years, an average of the last three survival ratios (four historical years) was typically used to avoid significant underestimation of future enrollments as students return to the New York City Public Schools.

Due to the very small grade sizes in some of the community school districts, as there are not many individuals of a particular race in some districts, the GPD method was used. In the CSR method, small grade cohorts can lead to greater fluctuation of the survival ratios with the

entering or exiting of just a few students. To prevent this, the GPD method was used when cohort sizes were less than 30-35 students, although professional judgment was used on a case-by-case basis. In the GPD method, the change in the number of students, as opposed to the ratio, is computed for each grade progression from one year to the next. A positive value indicates an inward migration of students while a negative value indicates an outward migration of students. Differences were computed over ten historical years and averaged, usually from the last five years, to project grade-by-grade enrollments for ten years into the future.

The main assumption for both of these enrollment projection methods is that past trends will continue to occur in the future. If future trends in the local community school districts are different than those occurring historically, the accuracy of the enrollment projection methods will be limited.

Enrollment Projections

PK-12 projections were computed for each of the four major races (Asian/American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and White) for each of the 32 community school districts. A total of 128 PK-12 projections were completed. The projections by race were aggregated at the community school district level to determine their totals, and were then aggregated again to derive the overall counts at the borough level and citywide.

Regarding the projection of General Educational Development ("GED") students, they were projected at the community school district level by race. An average of the number of GED students from the last two years was typically computed in each community school district and used for the entire ten-year projection period. In instances where there was a large change in the number of GED students from the year prior, the most recent count in each community school district was used to reflect future enrollments in the program for the entire ten-year projection period.