Enrollment Projections

for the

New York City Public Schools

2023-24 to 2032-33

Volume II

Prepared for the New York City School Construction Authority

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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 2023-24 school year and ending in 2032-33. 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 2021 to 2022, the population in New York City declined by 132,000 persons, and was estimated to be 8,336,000 in 2022 according to the American Community Survey ("ACS"). Since 2020, the population in New York City has declined by 468,000 persons. In the past year, four of the five boroughs experienced a population decline. Manhattan was the only borough to have a population increase (+19,000). Queens had the largest population decline (-53,000) followed by Brooklyn (-50,000).

For the school-aged (ages 5-17) segment, there was a decline of 47,000 persons in New York City from 2021 to 2022. 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. Each 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 Brooklyn and Queens, which declined by 17,000 and 14,000 school-aged children, respectively.

Age-sex diagrams from the 2020 Census and 2022 ACS were created for New York City to show the percentage of males and females in each age class. In 2020, the largest number of individuals was aged 30-34 for males and 25-29 for females. In 2022, the largest cohort was aged 30-34 for both genders. Over this time period, the greatest numerical declines occurred in the 25-29 age group for both genders. The greatest numerical gains occurred in the 65-69 age group for males and the 75-79 age group for females. If the male and female age groups are combined, there were gains in every age group for those aged 65 and up, indicating a "graying" of the population. On the contrary, there were declines in every age group from 0-64.

With respect to race, Whites (30.5%) and Hispanics (29.1%) were the largest and second-largest races in New York City according to the 2022 ACS. Blacks were the third-largest race at 20.3% while Asians were the fourth-largest race at 14.8%.

Regarding nativity, the number of foreign-born persons in New York City in 2022 was estimated to be 3.07 million, which is 36.8% 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, Mexico, Jamaica, and Guyana.

Regarding migration, New York City received a net of 54,000 people from other countries in 2022, yet had 216,000 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 2022 was negative and was 162,000 persons. New York City has had negative total net migration in each of the last five years.

Impact of Charter Schools

Charter schools are public schools that operate independently according to a five-year performance contract, known as a charter. In 2023-24, 274 charter schools are operating in New York City, which is one fewer than in the prior year. As recently as 2011-12, there were 137 charter schools in the city, as the number of charter schools has doubled in the last 12 years.

While charter school enrollments continue to increase in New York City, growth has slowed significantly as fewer new schools are opening due to the charter school cap. Enrollment (PK-12) was 140,897 in 2022-23, which is a gain of 1,145 students from the prior year. Over the last decade, there has been a gain of 69,000 charter school students in New York City, whereby enrollments have nearly doubled over this time period.

Births

The number of births in New York City from 2000-2021 was used to project pre-kindergarten and kindergarten enrollments. Birth data for 2022 and 2023 were not yet available. The annual number of births has declined in each of the last seven years in New York City. In 2021, there were 86,746 births in the city, which are 25,000 fewer births than seven years prior (2014).

When analyzing births by race in New York City, Black births continue to decline. The number of Black births has declined annually for the past 14 years. From 2000-2021, the annual number of Black births has declined from 31,900 to 16,500, which are 15,400 fewer 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 five years. Asians/American Indians had the fewest number of births of the four major races in New York City in 2021. 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 six years. In 2013, Whites surpassed Hispanics in having the greatest number of births of the four major races. Regarding Hispanics, after a long period of stability, the annual number of births has declined for 12 consecutive years. In 2021, there were 26,600 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 38,300 to 39,400.

Using population projections of females of childbearing ages (15-49) and age-specific fertility rates, estimated birth counts from 2022-2028 were computed. The number of births in

New York City is projected to slowly increase through 2025 before reversing trend. In 2028, 95,162 births are projected in the city, which would be 8,416 more births than the 2021 total (86,746). Birth data from 2022-2028 were estimated in order to project pre-kindergarten and kindergarten enrollments through the 2032-33 school year. Regarding the projected birth trends by race over this time period, it is anticipated that the number of births to Whites will increase through 2028 while Asian, Black, and Hispanic births are projected to increase through 2025 before reversing trend.

New Residential Construction in New York City

The number of building permits issued annually in New York City was analyzed from 2000-2022. 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 (55,000), the number of permits issued from 2017-2021 was fairly consistent, ranging from 20,000-29,000. However, in 2022, the number of building permits issued increased sharply to 68,668, which is the greatest number of the historical period. At the borough level, the greatest number of building permits was issued in Brooklyn (32,000) followed by Queens (13,000).

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 generally increased from 2013-2018 before stabilizing. Since 2016, the annual number of new units built has ranged from 20,000-29,000. In 2022, 26,000 new housing units were constructed in New York City, with the greatest number being built in Brooklyn (8,300) and Queens (7,300).

At the community school district level, in order of decreasing magnitude, Districts 2, 30, 14, 28, and 27 had the most housing units built in 2022, where three of the districts are located in Queens (Districts 27, 28, and 30). A total of 12,093 units were built in these five community school districts, which accounts for nearly half (47%) of the new units built in New York City in 2022.

New York City Public Schools Historical and Projected Enrollments

In 2022-23, enrollment (PK-12) in the New York City Public Schools is 860,635, excluding D75, the special education district in New York City, and those educated off-site in non-SCA facilities. Enrollments have declined annually in the school district for the past seven years. In the shorter term, enrollments have declined by 109,000 students in the last three years, which is 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.

Enrollment is projected to be 648,145 in 2032-33, which would be a decline of 213,000 students from the 2022-23 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 74,000, 63,000, and 47,000 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 20, 24, 25, 10, and 15. Two of these districts are located in Brooklyn (Districts 15 and 20), two are located in Queens (Districts 24 and 25), 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 2022-23, there are 271,772 high school students in the New York City Public Schools, which is a decline of 33,000 students (-10.7%) from the enrollment in 2013-14. Citywide, enrollments are projected to decline throughout the projection period. In 2032-33, enrollment is projected to be 199,353, which would be a decline of 72,419 students (-26.6%) from the 2022-23 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 364,401 students in 2022-23, which represents 42.3% of the student population. In 2032-33, enrollment is projected to be 268,960, which would be a decline of 95,441 students (-26.2%). 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 90,000 students in the last decade. In 2022-23, Blacks were surpassed by Asians/American Indians and now are the third-largest race in the school district. In 2022-23, enrollment is 172,276, which comprises 20.0% of the New York City student population. In 2032-33, enrollment is projected to be 114,302, which would be a decline of 57,974 students (-33.7%) from the 2022-23 enrollment.

Asians/American Indians had been the fastest-growing race in the school district, gaining 18,000 students from 2013-14 to 2019-20 before reversing trend, which may be partially due to the coronavirus pandemic. Asians/American Indians are now the 2nd-largest race in the school district, surpassing Blacks in 2022-23. Enrollment is 177,413 in 2022-23, representing 20.6% of the city's student population. In 2032-33, enrollment is projected to be 137,917, which would be a decline of 39,496 (-22.3%) students.

Whites are the smallest race in the school district, as there are 146,545 students in 2022-23, which represents 17.0% of the city's student population. In the last three years, White enrollment declined by 20,000 students, which may be partially due to the pandemic. Enrollments are projected to decline before reversing trend near the end of the projection period. In 2032-33, enrollment is projected to be 126,966, which would be a decline of 19,579 students (-13.4%).

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 2023-24 school year and ending in 2032-33. 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.

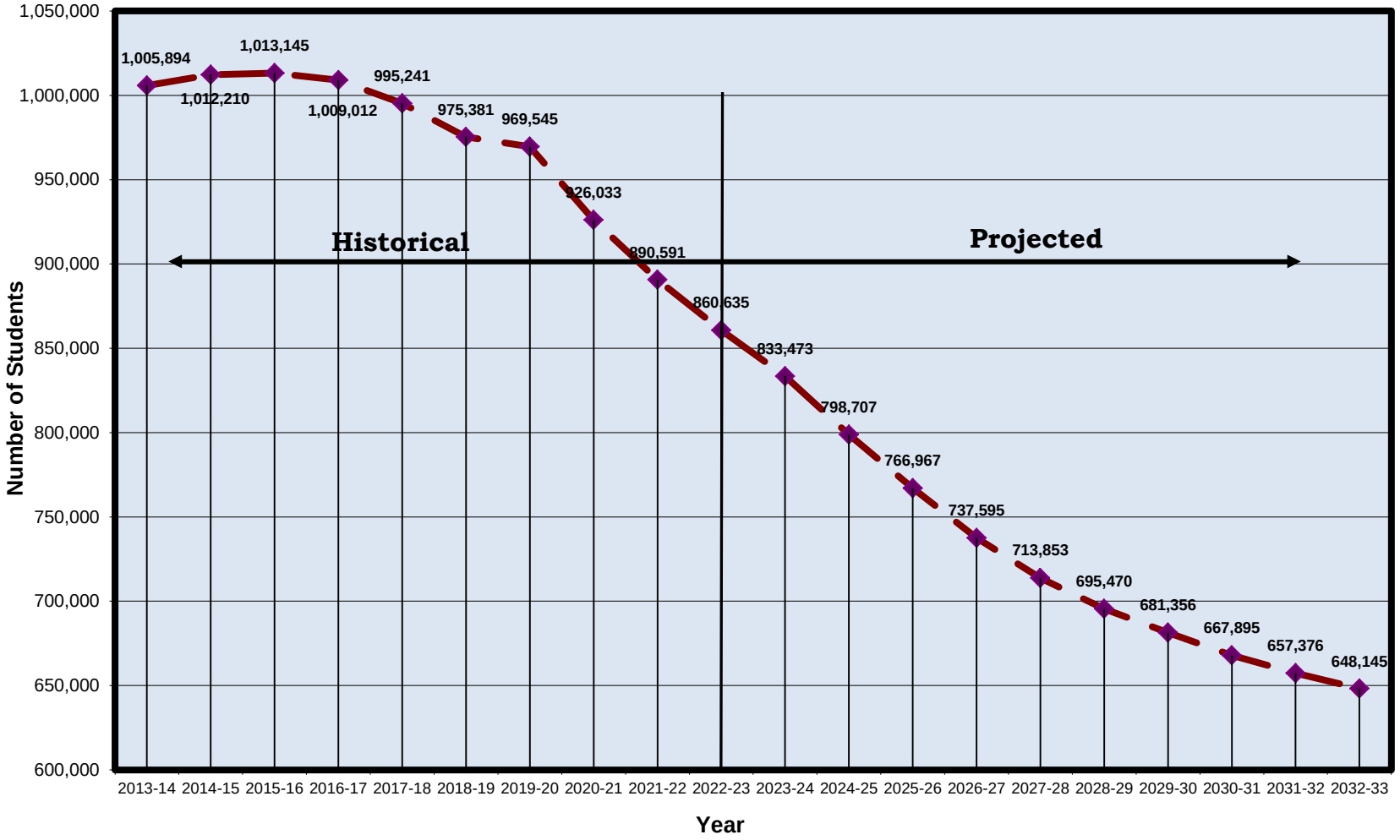
Historical and Projected Enrollments in the New York City Public Schools

In 2022-23, enrollments (PK-12) in the New York City Public Schools declined by 29,956 students (-3.4%) from the year prior. Excluding D75, the special education district in New York City, total enrollment is 860,635[1] in 2022-23 as shown in Figure 1. From 2013-14 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 seven years. In the shorter term, enrollments have declined by 109,000 students in the last three years, which is 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. Over the next ten years, enrollments are projected to continue to decline, losing 213,000 students. In the first five years of the projection period, a decline of 147,000 students is projected, with an additional decline of 66,000 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.

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

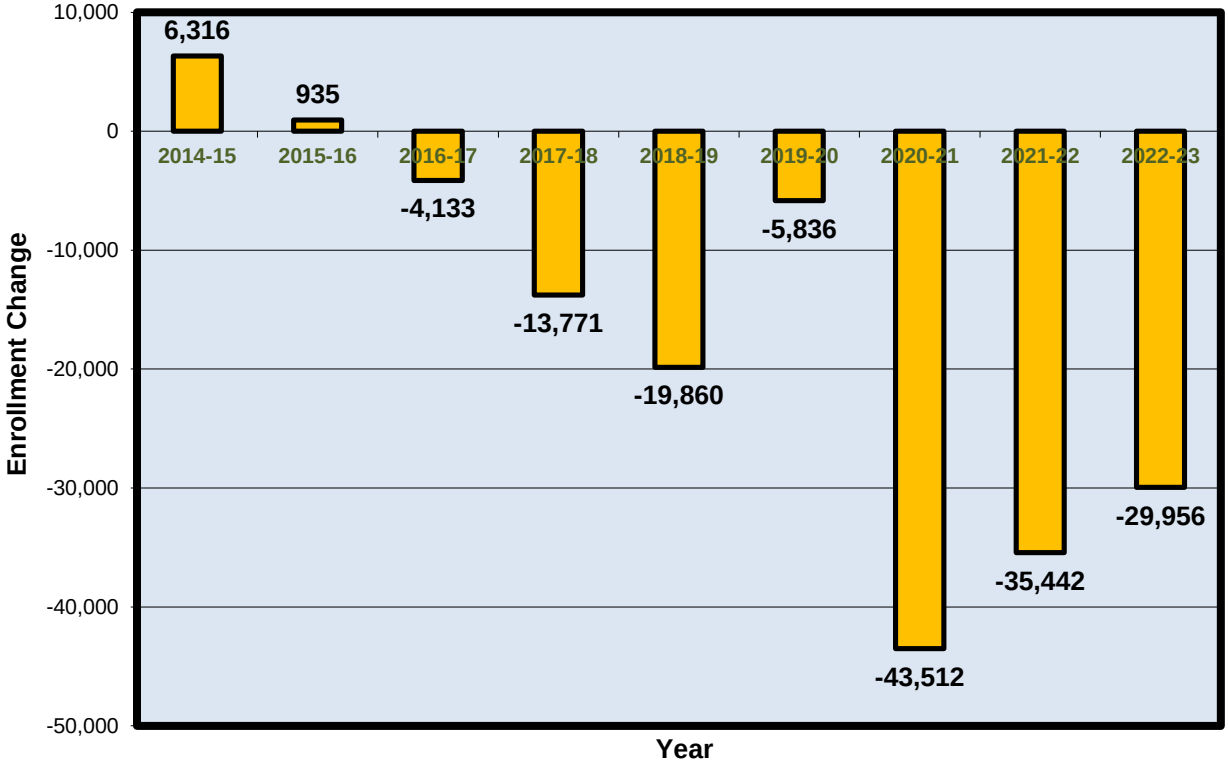
Figure 1
Historical and Projected New York City Enrollments (PK-12)
2013-14 to 2032-33



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.

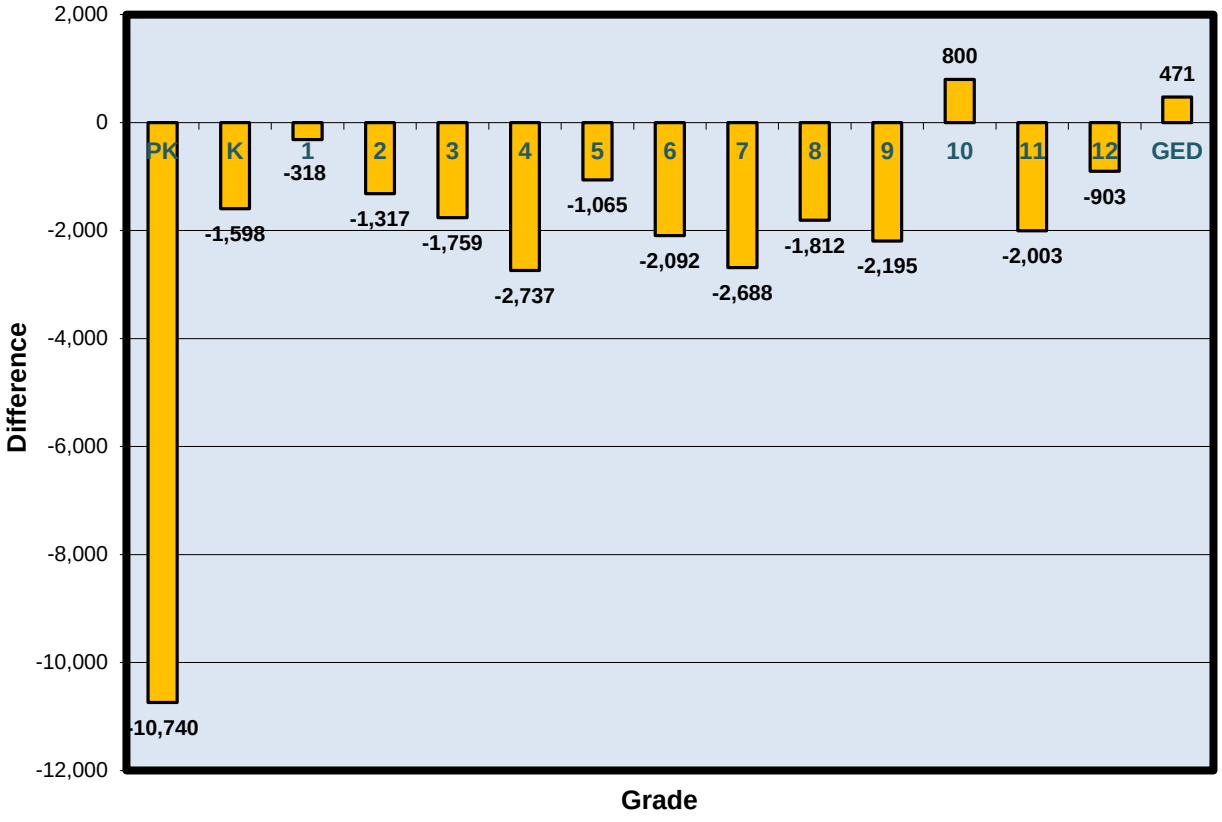
Figure 2 shows the enrollment change by year in the New York City Public Schools. As mentioned previously, enrollments have declined in each of the last seven years, losing 153,000 students over this time period. The greatest declines occurred in 2020-21 (-44,000) and 2021-22 (-35,000), which represent the first two years of the pandemic, whereby enrollments declined by 79,000 students.

Figure 2
New York City Public Schools Annual Enrollment Change
2014-15 to 2022-23



In Figure 3, the enrollment change by grade is shown from 2021-22 to 2022-23 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. With the exception of the 10th grade and GED, the number of students in each grade was smaller than the year prior. The largest declines, in order of decreasing magnitude, occurred in pre-kindergarten (-10,740), 4th grade (-2,737), and 7th grade (-2,688).

Figure 3
New York City Enrollment Change by Grade
2021-22 to 2022-23



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

From 2021 to 2022, the population in New York City declined by 132,000 persons, and was estimated to be 8,336,000 in 2022 as shown in Table 1. Since 2020, the population in New York City has declined by 468,000 persons. In the past year, four of the five boroughs experienced a population decline. Manhattan, which is the third-most populated borough in the city, was the only borough to have a population increase (+19,000). Queens, which is the second-most populated borough, had the largest population decline (-53,000) followed by Brooklyn (-50,000), which is the city's most populated borough. The Bronx declined by 45,000 persons while Staten Island had the smallest population decline (-2,300) in the city. Since population data 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 47,000 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. Each 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 Brooklyn and Queens, which declined by 17,000 and 14,000 school-aged children, respectively.

Table 1
New York City Population and Enrollment Counts
2021 and 2022

Year	New York City	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
Total Population[1]						
2021	8,467,513	1,576,876	1,424,948	2,641,052	2,331,143	493,494
2022	8,335,897	1,596,273	1,379,946	2,590,916	2,278,029	491,133
Change	**-131,616**	**+19,397**	**-45,002**	**-50,136**	**-53,114**	**-2,361**
School-Age Population (5-17)[1]						
2021	1,251,587	161,384	254,079	422,578	333,378	80,168
2022	1,204,757	156,941	243,843	405,730	319,494	78,749
Change	**-46,830**	**-4,443**	**-10,236**	**-16,848**	**-13,884**	**-1,419**
New York City Public School Enrollment (K-12)[2,3,4]						
2021	799,759	119,160	153,195	233,480	238,327	55,597
2022	780,543	115,867	146,340	228,586	234,729	55,021
Change	**-19,216**	**-3,293**	**-6,855**	**-4,894**	**-3,598**	**-576**

Notes: [1] Sources: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates
[2] Source: New York City School Construction Authority, 2021-22 and 2022-23 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 the school-age population (5-17).

Table 1 also shows the change in enrollments of the New York City Public Schools from 2021 to 2022, 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. The largest decline in enrollment occurred in the Bronx (-6,900), followed by Brooklyn (-4,900) and Queens (-3,600). Manhattan had the fourth-largest decline in enrollment (-3,300) while Staten Island had the smallest enrollment decline (-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 2022 ACS, 80.4% of the New York City school-age population that are enrolled in school attends public school for grades K-12 while 19.6% 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 2020 Census and the 2022 ACS. In 2020, the largest number of individuals was aged 30-34 for males and 25-29 for females. In 2022, the largest cohort was aged 30-34 for both genders. As shown in Table 2, the greatest numerical declines (shaded red) over this time period occurred in the 25-29 age group for both genders. The greatest numerical gains (shaded blue) occurred in the 65-69 age group for males and the 75-79 age group for females. If the male and female age groups are combined, there were gains in every age group for those aged 65 and up, indicating a "graying" of the population. On the contrary, there were declines in every age group from 0-64.

Figure 4
Population Pyramid of New York City
2020 Census

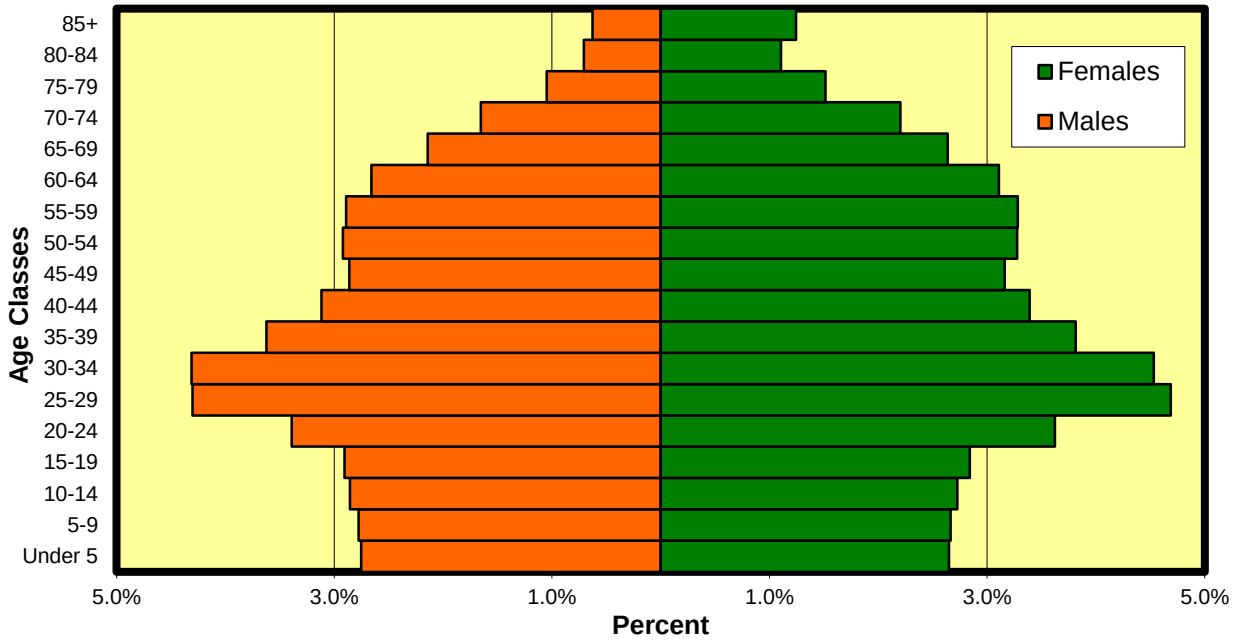


Figure 5
Population Pyramid of New York City
2022 ACS

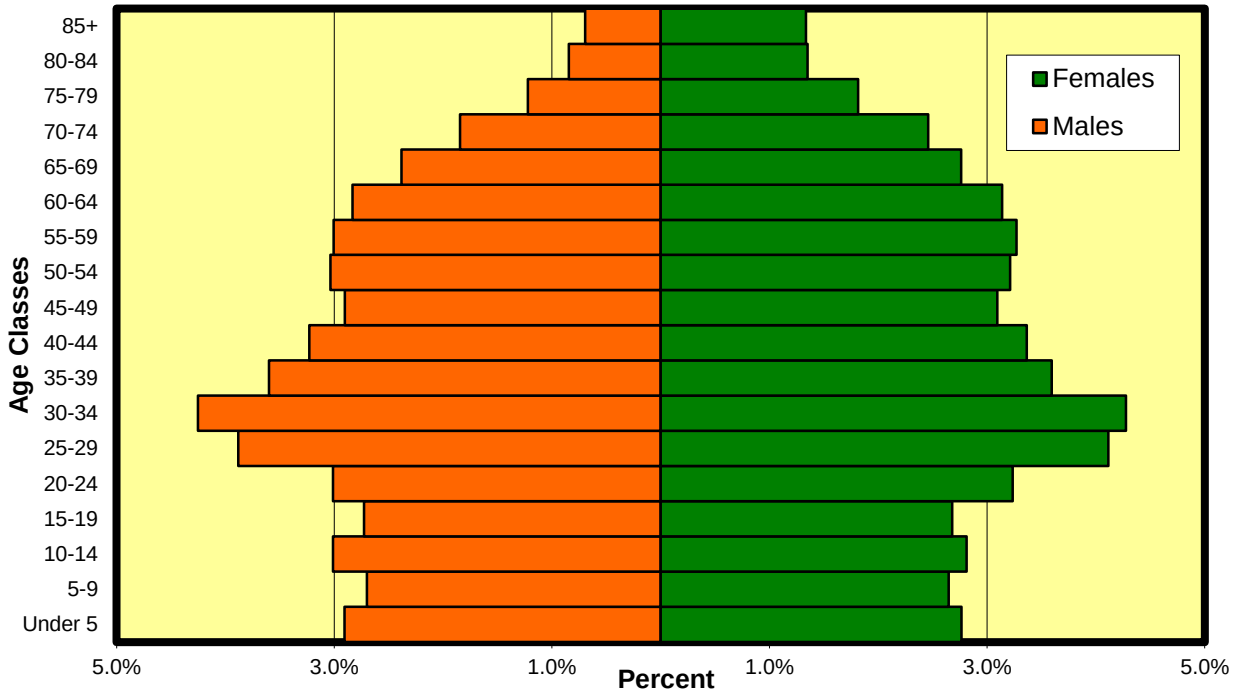


Table 2
Numerical Changes of Males and Females
New York City
2020-2022

Age Group	Males	Females
Under 5	-210	-2,756
5-9	-19,383	-13,957
10-14	-325	-5,714
15-19	-28,334	-26,729
20-24	-47,594	-49,423
25-29	-55,274	-69,572
30-34	-25,003	-42,602
35-39	-18,960	-36,172
40-44	-5,208	-18,089
45-49	-9,960	-20,352
50-54	-4,220	-20,701
55-59	-3,829	-16,486
60-64	+2,056	-12,110
65-69	+10,155	-2,234
70-74	+8,218	+11,028
75-79	+9,614	+17,874
80-84	+8,231	+15,157
85+	+2,834	+1,737

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

New York City Racial Composition

In Table 3, the race of New York City residents is compared from the 2000, 2010, and 2020 Censuses, as well as the 2022 ACS. Since 2000, there has been a decline in the percentages of Whites and Blacks, yet gains in the Hispanic and Asian percentages. Since there has been little change in the racial percentages in the past two years, the forthcoming discussion compares the racial percentages in 2022 to that of 2010. In 2022, the White percentage in the city was 30.5% as compared to 33.3% in 2010, which is a decline of 2.8 percentage points. Despite the decline, Whites remain the largest race in the city. Hispanics were the second-largest race at 29.1% in 2022, which is nearly unchanged from the 2010 percentage (28.6%). Blacks were the third-largest race at 20.3% in 2022, which is a 2.5 percentage-point decline from the 2010 percentage of 22.8%. Asians, which were the fourth-largest race in 2022, increased from 12.6% to 14.8% over this time period, a 2.2 percentage-point gain.

Table 3
Race of New York City Residents
2000-2022

Race	2000	2010	2020	2022
White	35.0%	33.3%	30.9%	30.5%
Black/African American	24.5%	22.8%	20.2%	20.3%
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%	14.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Race	0.7%	0.7%	1.4%	1.6%
Two or more Races	2.8%	1.8%	3.4%	3.6%
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 (2022)
Note: [1] Data may not sum to 100.0% due to rounding.

In Table 4, the race of residents by borough is shown from the 2022 ACS. In Manhattan, Whites were the largest race (44.5%) followed by Hispanics (26.2%). Asians were the third-largest race (12.4%) while Blacks were the fourth-largest race (11.9%).

In the Bronx, Hispanics were the largest race, representing 56.6% of the population, followed by Blacks (28.2%) and Whites (8.3%). 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 35.7% followed by Blacks (26.9%), Hispanics (18.9%), and Asians (12.3%).

Like the Bronx, Hispanics were the largest race in Queens at 28.2% followed by Asians (26.1%), Whites (22.9%), and Blacks (16.2%). Queens had the largest Asian percentage of the five boroughs.

Finally, in Staten Island, Whites were the largest race at 55.7%, which is the largest White percentage of the five boroughs. Hispanics were the second-largest race in the borough at 18.8% followed by Asians (13.0%) and Blacks (9.0%).

Table 4
Race by Borough
2022

Race Origin	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
White	44.5%	8.3%	35.7%	22.9%	55.7%
Black/African American	11.9%	28.2%	26.9%	16.2%	9.0%
Hispanic	26.2%	56.6%	18.9%	28.2%	18.8%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Asian	12.4%	3.9%	12.3%	26.1%	13.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Other Race	0.9%	1.0%	1.5%	2.6%	1.1%
Two or more Races	4.1%	1.8%	4.5%	3.6%	2.2%
Total	**100.0%[1]**	**100.0%[1]**	**100.0%[1]**	**100.0%[1]**	**100.0%[1]**

Source: 2022 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.

In 2023-24, 274 charter schools are operating in New York City, which is one fewer than in the prior year. As recently as 2011-12, there were 137 charter schools in the city, as the number of charter schools has doubled in the last 12 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.[2] 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 were no charters remaining to be issued in New York City. As such, there are numerous charter schools that have been approved to operate in New York City but cannot open due to the cap on the number of charters. However, in April 2023, Governor Kathy Hochul and state legislative leaders approved 14 charter schools to open in New York City, provided that the charter schools were located in community districts where less than 55% of its students attend charter schools.[3]

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, KIPP Infinity Charter School (M336) is a K-12 school that educates its

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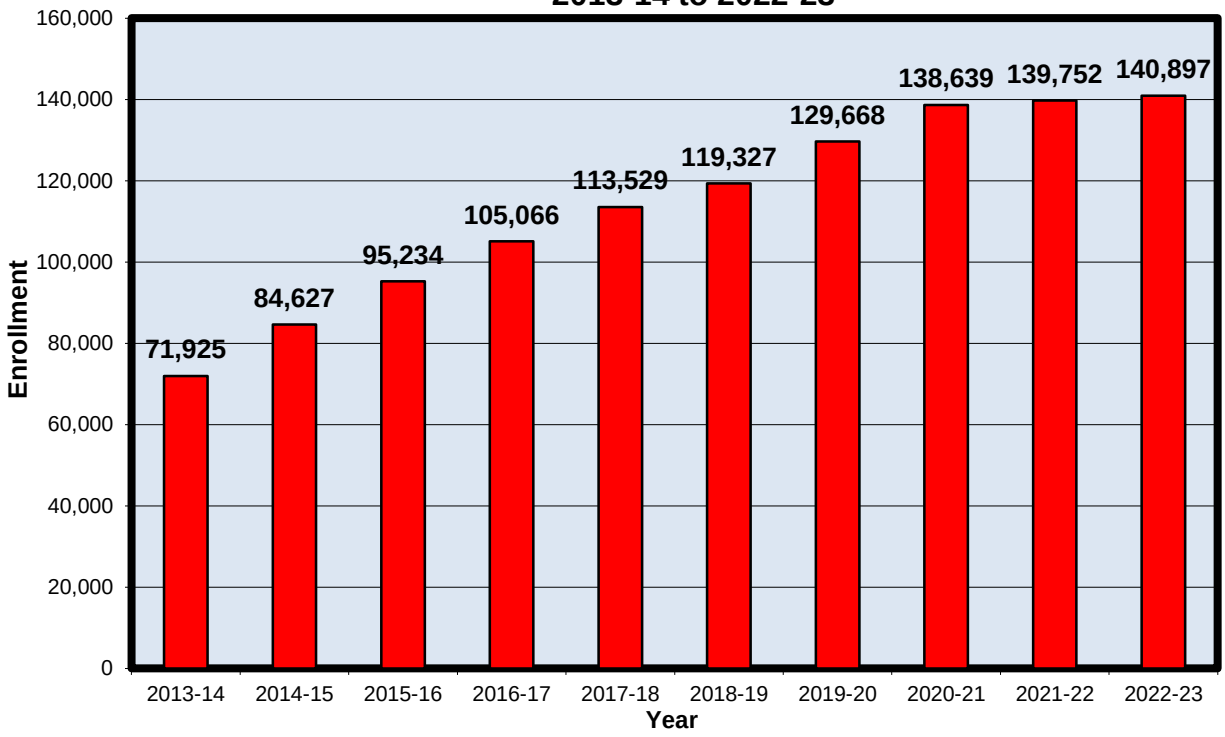
[2] New York City Charter Schools: Reissuing Closed Charters (2023). *New York City Charter School Center.* Retrieved from https://nyccharterschools.org/policy-research/fact-sheets/reissuing-closed-charters/

[3] Campanile, Carl and Williams, Zach. "State pols reach deal with Gov. Kathy Hochul to open 14 new charter schools in NYC." New York Post, April 27, 2023, https://nypost.com/2023/04/27/lawmakers-agree-to-open-14-new-charter-schools-in-nyc/

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 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 lists the number of charter schools by community school district,[4] 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 as fewer new schools are opening due to the charter school cap. Enrollment (PK-12) was 140,897 in 2022-23, which is a gain of 1,145 students from the prior year. Over the last decade, there has been a gain of 69,000 charter school students in New York City, whereby enrollments have nearly doubled over this time period.

Figure 6
New York City Historical Charter School Enrollments (PK-12)
2013-14 to 2022-23



In Table 5, historical charter school enrollments are shown from 2013-14 through 2022-23 by borough, which represents a ten-year period. In addition, Table 5 shows the change in charter school enrollments in the last five years, 2017-18 to 2022-23, which represents a more

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

recent time period. Table 6 and Figure 7 display historical charter school enrollments by community school district for 2022-23.

Table 5
Historical Charter School Enrollments (PK-12) by Borough
2013-14 to 2022-23

Year	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
2013-14	18,519	17,918	29,124	5,365	999
2014-15	21,237	20,934	34,829	6,509	1,118
2015-16	23,201	24,175	39,213	7,391	1,254
2016-17	25,421	27,289	42,500	8,734	1,122
2017-18	27,321	29,463	45,641	9,902	1,202
2018-19	28,929	31,929	46,452	10,645	1,372
2019-20	30,598	36,371	48,992	11,964	1,743
2020-21	31,788	40,125	51,226	13,420	2,080
2021-22	30,592	42,237	50,301	14,179	2,443
2022-23	29,298	44,514	49,052	15,106	2,927
Five-Year Change (2017-18 to 2022-23)	**+1,977**	**+15,051**	**+3,411**	**+5,204**	**+1,725**

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 2022-23 with 49,052 students, which is a gain of 3,411 students in the last five years and is the third-largest increase of the five boroughs. Enrollment has declined in the last two years in the borough. District 17 has the greatest number of charter school students (7,144) 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 44,514 students in 2022-23. Charter school enrollments increased by 15,051 students over the last five years, which is the largest gain of the five boroughs. District 7 has the largest charter school enrollment (13,977) in the borough as well as citywide, accounting for nearly one-third (31%) of the borough's charter school enrollment.

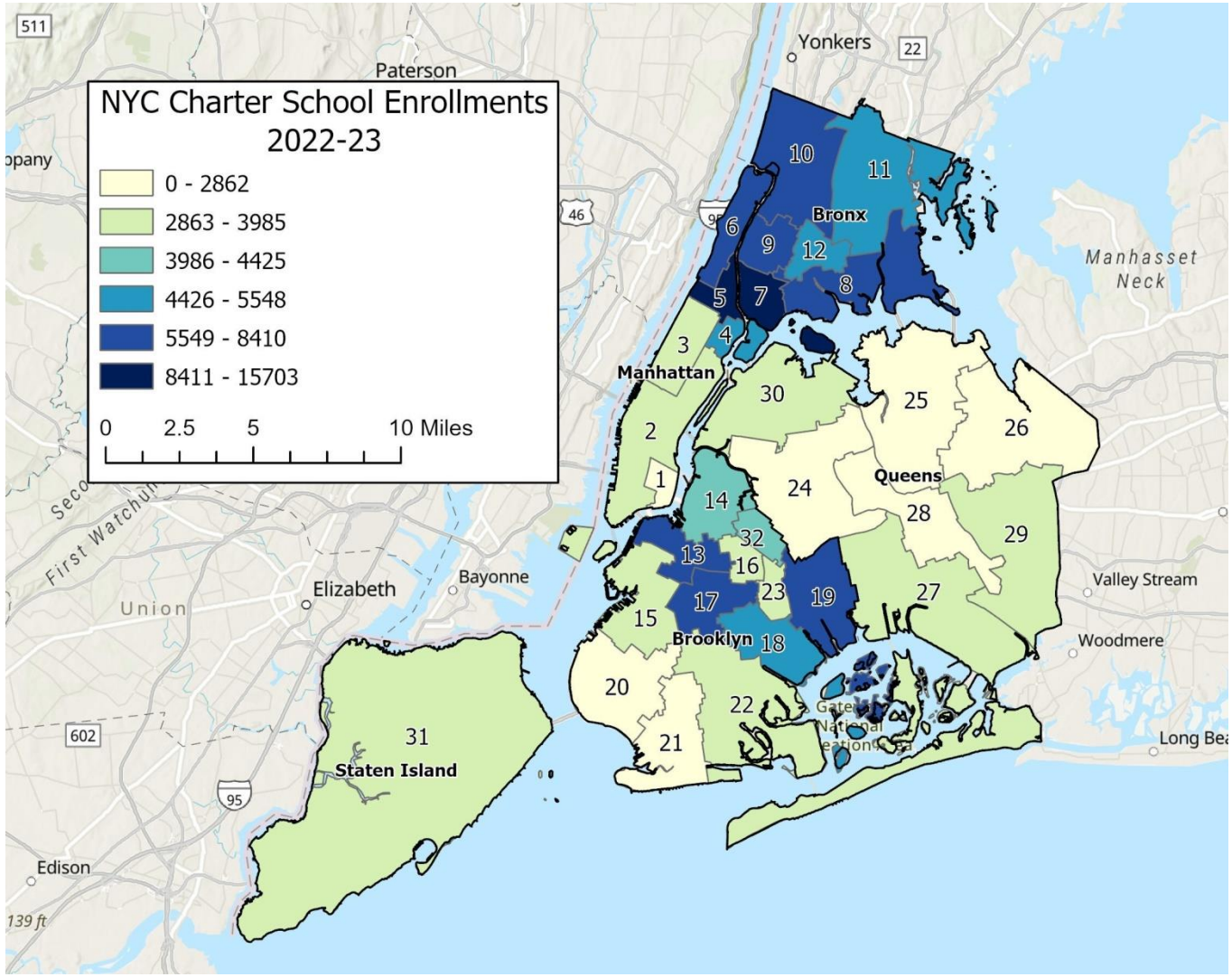
Manhattan has the third-largest charter school enrollment in 2022-23 with 29,298 students. In the last five years, charter school enrollments have increased by 1,977 students. Like Brooklyn, charter school enrollments have declined in the last two years in the borough. District 5 has the largest charter school enrollment (9,098) in the borough, accounting for nearly one-third (31%) of Manhattan's charter school enrollment.

Table 6
Charter School Enrollments (PK-12) by Community School District 2022-23

Community School District (CSD)	Charter School Enrollment (PK-12)
Manhattan	
1	858
2	3,706
3	3,915
4	5,295
5	9,098
6	6,426
Bronx	
7	13,977
8	7,488
9	8,044
10	5,563
11	4,948
12	4,494
Brooklyn	
13	5,741
14	4,087
15	3,478
16	3,728
17	7,144
18	5,333
19	5,940
20	0
21	2,243
22	3,681
23	3,544
32	4,133
Queens	
24	2,335
25	0
26	0
27	3,628
28	2,208
29	3,335
30	3,600
Staten Island	
31	2,927

Source: New York City School Construction Authority

Figure 7
New York City Charter School Enrollments (PK-12) by Community School District
2022-23



Queens has the fourth-largest charter school enrollment of the five boroughs with 15,106 students in 2022-23, which is much smaller than that of Manhattan, the Bronx, or Brooklyn. In the last five years, there has been a gain of 5,204 charter school students, which is the second-largest increase of the five boroughs. District 27 has the largest charter school enrollment (3,628) in the borough, accounting for nearly one-quarter (24%) of the borough's charter school enrollment.

Staten Island has the fewest number of charter school students of the five boroughs with 2,927 students in 2022-23. Charter school enrollments have been slowly increasing, as there has been a gain of 1,725 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 7, New York City Public School enrollments (PK-8) are shown by community school district for 2017-18 and 2022-23. 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 2017-18 and 2022-23, 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 7 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 21 community school districts. Eight 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, 10, 6, 8, and 11. 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 11th-largest decline in public school enrollment.

- District 10 in the Bronx had the largest decline (-10,815) of New York City Public School students and had the 2nd-largest gain in charter school students (+2,355) over this time period. District 9, which had the second-largest decline (-7,818) in New York City Public School students, had the 7th-largest gain (+1,472) 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 12. However, these districts were ranked 7th, 8th, 5th, and 11th, respectively, in the largest gains of charter school enrollment.

Table 7
Comparison of New York City Charter and Public School Enrollments (PK-8) 2017-18 and 2022-23

Community School District (CSD)[1]	NYC Charter School Enrollment 2017-18	NYC Charter School Enrollment 2022-23	NYC Charter School Enrollment Change	NYC Public School Enrollment 2017-18	NYC Public School Enrollment 2022-23	NYC Public School Enrollment Change
7	6,885	10,895	**+4,010**	12,684	9,049	**-3,635**
10	1,175	3,530	**+2,355**	40,645	29,830	**-10,815**
6	3,385	5,539	**+2,154**	16,983	13,392	**-3,591**
8	3,560	5,152	**+1,592**	21,078	17,174	**-3,904**
11	3,466	4,948	**+1,482**	31,523	25,136	**-6,387**
31	878	2,360	**+1,482**	44,344	43,451	**-893**
9	5,186	6,658	**+1,472**	27,013	19,195	**-7,818**
24	882	2,335	**+1,453**	46,431	39,613	**-6,818**
28	613	1,975	**+1,362**	27,668	25,013	**-2,655**
27	1,643	2,739	**+1,096**	34,702	29,876	**-4,826**
12	1,892	2,943	**+1,051**	17,239	12,349	**-4,890**
2	1,645	2,547	**+902**	27,847	23,391	**-4,456**
29	2,470	3,335	**+865**	23,202	18,883	**-4,319**
22	2,223	3,055	**+832**	25,712	23,219	**-2,493**
19	4,231	5,032	**+801**	17,178	13,787	**-3,391**
32	2,440	3056	**+616**	9,138	8,057	**-1,081**
21	1,303	1,887	**+584**	25,564	25,445	**-119**
18	4,260	4,824	**+564**	11,312	8,423	**-2,889**
30	3,027	3,361	**+334**	30,954	27,683	**-3,271**
15	2,256	2,462	**+206**	27,023	23,250	**-3,773**
17	5,747	5,831	**+84**	14,825	12,096	**-2,729**
13	4,957	4,611	**-346**	9,943	8,724	**-1,219**
3	3,662	3,312	**-350**	13,749	11,061	**-2,688**
14	2,865	2,323	**-542**	12,427	10,202	**-2,225**
5	8,032	7,458	**-574**	7,917	5,446	**-2,471**
1	1,327	730	**-597**	8,292	6,729	**-1,563**
16	4,298	3,492	**-806**	4,775	4,128	**-647**
23	4,104	3,182	**-922**	7,887	6,090	**-1,797**
4	4,683	3,417	**-1,266**	9,521	7,506	**-2,015**

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 17 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 8. 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 (2017-18 to 2022-23). 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 28 in Queens and District 31 in Staten Island.

Table 8
Correlation between Enrollments in New York City Charter Schools and New York City Public Schools

Community School District	Correlation (r)	p-value
7	-0.902	0.000**
10	-0.814	0.000**
6	-0.983	0.000**
8	-0.895	0.000**
11	-0.396	0.116
31	+0.282	0.274
9	-0.737	0.001**
24	-0.002	0.993
28	+0.171	0.512
27	-0.709	0.001**

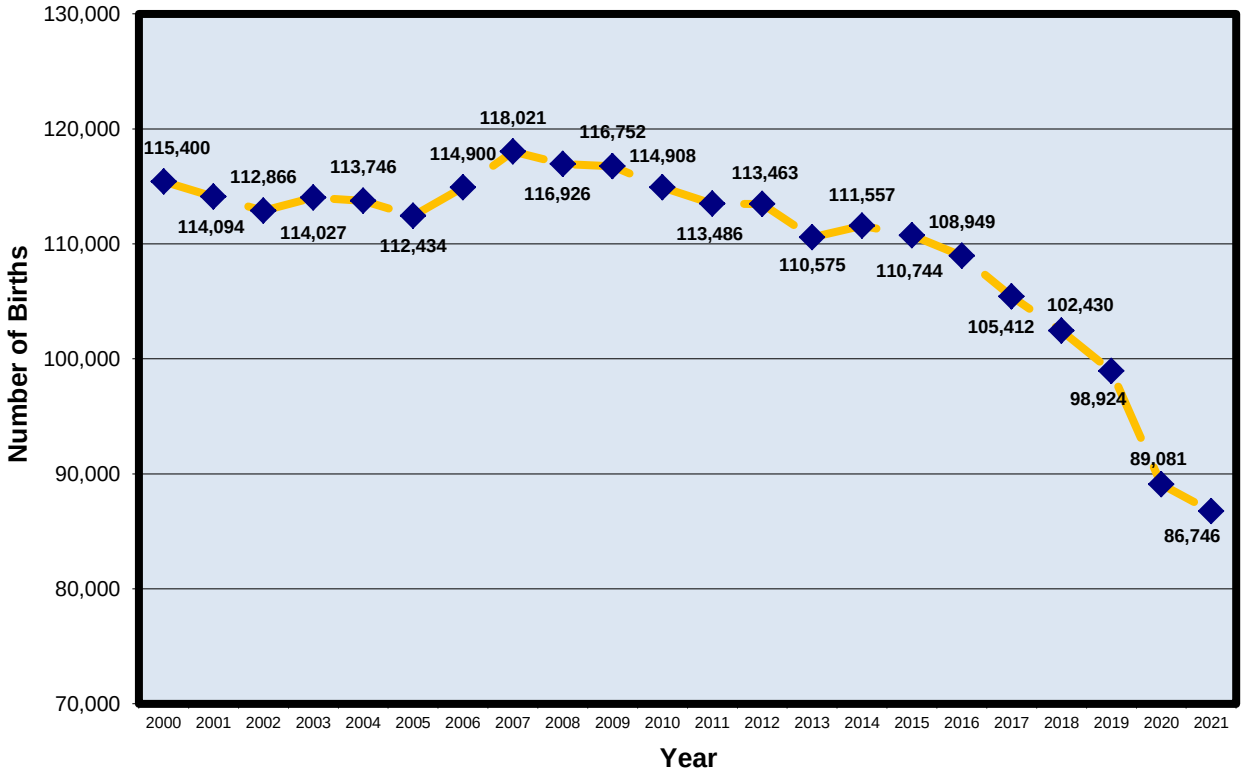
Notes: *$p \leq 0.05$, **$p \leq 0.01$

Six correlation coefficients were statistically significant. 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 2000-2021 are shown in Figure 8. Birth data for 2022 and 2023 were not yet available. The annual number of births has declined in each of the last seven years in New York City. In 2021, there were 86,746 births in the city, which are 25,000 fewer births than seven years prior (2014). 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
2000-2021



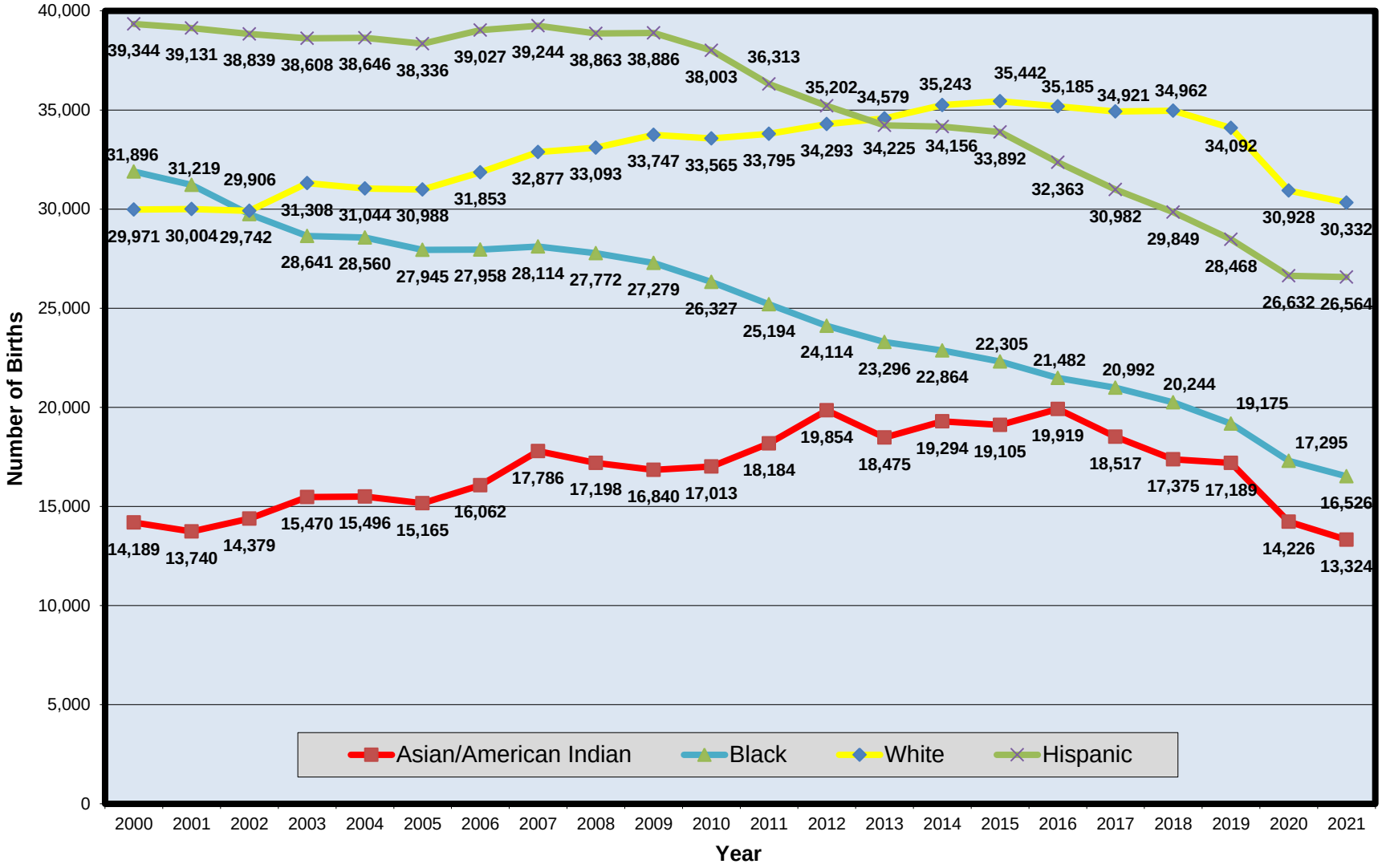
Since enrollments for the New York City Public Schools are projected by race, historical birth data by race were needed and were provided by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene ("DHMH"). Birth data are needed to calculate survival ratios for each birth-to-pre-kindergarten and birth-to-kindergarten 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. The number of Black births has declined annually for the past 14 years. From 2000-2021, the annual number of Black births has declined from 31,900 to 16,500, which are 15,400 fewer births. In 2021, 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 five years. Asians/American Indians had the fewest number of births of the four major races in New York City in 2021, accounting for 15% 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 six 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 2021. Regarding Hispanics, after a long period of stability, the annual number of births has declined for 12 consecutive years. In 2021, there were 26,600 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 38,300 to 39,400. In 2021, Hispanics had the second-greatest number of births in New York City, accounting for 31% of the city's births.

Using population projections of females of childbearing ages (15-49) and age-specific fertility rates, estimated birth counts from 2022-2028 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 2028, 95,162 births are projected in the city, which would be 8,416 more births than the 2021 total (86,746). Birth data from 2022-2028 were estimated in order to project pre-kindergarten and kindergarten enrollments through the 2032-33 school year. Regarding the projected birth trends by race over this time period, it is anticipated that the number of births to Whites will increase through 2028 while Asian, Black, and Hispanic births are projected to increase through 2025 before reversing trend.

Figure 9
New York City Historical Birth Counts by Race
2000-2021



Natural Increase

Natural increase, which is an increase in population due to more births and less mortality, is displayed in Table 9 for New York City and each of the five boroughs from 2018-2022. 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 9
Natural Increase in New York City
2018-2022

Year Ending	Borough	Number of Births	Number of Deaths	Natural Increase
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**
July 1, 2022	Manhattan	14,918	11,626	3,292
	Bronx	18,102	12,483	5,619
	Brooklyn	34,912	19,604	15,308
	Queens	24,973	17,897	7,076
	Staten Island	5,034	4,271	763
	New York City	**97,939**	**65,881**	**32,058**

Source: United States Census Bureau

As Table 9 shows, the magnitude of natural increase declined in New York City from 2018-2021 due to an increase in the annual number of deaths and a decline in the annual number of births. 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. While the magnitude of natural increase rose to 32,058 in 2022, it is still much lower than in 2018 (48,083). At the borough level, the greatest natural increase has occurred annually in Brooklyn and Queens, respectively.

Immigration

The number and percentage of foreign-born residents in New York City from 1990-2022 is shown in Table 10. 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. In 2020, there were 3.05 million foreign-born residents in New York City, which is nearly unchanged from a decade prior. The 2022 ACS estimates the number of foreign-born persons to be 3.07 million, which is 36.8% 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 10
Number and Percentage of Foreign-Born Persons in New York City 1990-2022

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%
2020	3,052,279	8,379,552	36.4%
2022	3,065,136	8,335,897	36.8%

Sources: 1990, 2000, and 2010 Censuses, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate, 2022 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

Using data from the 2022 ACS, the percentage of school age (5-17) foreign-born children in New York City was computed to be 10.7%. As shown in Table 10, the percentage of foreign-born residents of all age groups in 2022 was much higher (36.8%), 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 11. From 2020 to 2022, Queens and Staten Island had an increase in the number of foreign-born persons while the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan experienced a decline. Of the five boroughs, Queens had the largest number of foreign-born persons in 2022 with 1.08 million, which corresponds to 35.3% of the New York City foreign-born population. From 1990-2022, Queens has been the largest source of foreign-born persons and has gained 374,000 foreign-born persons over this time period. In the short term, from 2020-2022, Queens has gained 15,000 foreign-born persons, which was the largest gain of the five boroughs.

Brooklyn had 908,000 foreign-born persons in 2022, which corresponds to 29.6% of the foreign-born population in New York City. From 1990-2022, Brooklyn has been the second-largest source of foreign-born persons, gaining 235,000 foreign-born persons over this time period. However, in the short term, there has been a decline of 9,600 foreign-born persons in Brooklyn since 2020, which was the largest decline of the five boroughs.

Table 11
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
2020	460,810	494,349	917,406	1,065,898	113,816
2022	456,694	491,508	907,780	1,081,374	127,780
Change from 1990 to 2022	**+72,828**	**+216,715**	**+235,211**	**+374,221**	**+83,230**
Change from 2020 to 2022	**-4,116**	**-2,841**	**-9,626**	**+15,476**	**+13,964**

Sources: 1990, 2000, and 2010 Censuses, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate, 2022 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

The Bronx surpassed Manhattan as the third-largest source of foreign-born persons in 2010. The Bronx had 492,000 foreign-born persons in 2022, accounting for 16.0% of the city's foreign-born population. The Bronx gained 217,000 foreign-born persons from 1990-2022. In the short term, there has been a decline of 2,800 foreign-born persons from 2020-2022.

Manhattan is the fourth-largest source of foreign-born persons (457,000) in 2022, accounting for 14.9% of the city's foreign-born population. Manhattan gained 73,000 foreign-born persons from 1990-2022. Since 2020, there has been a decline of 4,100 foreign-born persons in the borough.

Staten Island had the fewest number of foreign-born persons with 128,000 in 2022, accounting for 4.2% of the city's foreign-born population. Staten Island gained 83,000 foreign-born persons from 1990-2022. From 2020-2022, Staten Island gained 14,000 foreign-born persons.

Using data from the 2010 and 2022 ACS (to provide a longer timeframe for the data), Table 12 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 not changed during this time period. The Dominican Republic and China continue to be the two largest sources of foreign-born persons. In 2022, 13.7% of the foreign-born population was from the Dominican Republic (420,000 persons). From 2010-2022, the city gained 37,000 foreign-born persons from the Dominican Republic. China represented 13.0% of the foreign-born population in 2022, gaining 49,000 foreign-born persons over this time period. Mexico is the third-largest source of foreign-born persons (167,000). However, the number of foreign-born persons from Mexico has declined by 17,000 since 2010. While Jamaica was the fourth-largest source of foreign-born persons in New York City in 2022 with 152,000, the number of foreign-born persons has declined by 22,000 since 2010. Finally, Guyana was the fifth-largest source of foreign-born persons in New York City in 2022 with 138,000. From 2010-2022, there was a small decline of 1,000 foreign-born persons from Guyana.

Table 12
New York City Foreign-Born Population Place of Birth for Five Largest Sources 2010 and 2022

Country	2010		Country	2022	
	Number	Percent of Total		Number	Percent of Total
Dominican Republic	382,346	12.6%	Dominican Republic	419,526	13.7%
China	348,474	11.5%	China	397,894	13.0%
Mexico	183,205	6.0%	Mexico	166,670	5.4%
Jamaica	173,814	5.7%	Jamaica	151,559	4.9%
Guyana	138,768	4.6%	Guyana	137,769	4.5%
Sum of Top 5 Countries	**1,226,607**	**40.3%**	**Sum of Top 5 Countries**	**1,258,140**	**41.5%**
Sum of All Countries	**3,042,315**	**100.0%**	**Sum of All Countries**	**3,065,136**	**100.0%**

Sources: 2010 and 2022 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

Migration

In Table 13, estimated net international migration and net domestic migration data from 2018-2022 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 declined through 2021 before reversing trend in 2022. The sharp decline in the positive net international migration in 2020 and 2021 was likely due to the pandemic, whereby travelling between countries was greatly restricted. Positive net international migration was 54,000 persons in 2022, which is the highest value in the last five years and is likely related to the increase in migrants seeking asylum in New York City.

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 2018-2020, the outflow due to domestic migration 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 2022, negative net domestic migration was 216,000 persons, which is lower than the value in 2021 yet is greater than the years prior to the pandemic.

In summary, New York City received a net of 54,000 people from other countries in 2022, yet had 216,000 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 2022 was negative and was 162,000 persons. New York City has had negative total net migration in each of the last five years, where the magnitude increased through 2021 before reversing trend.

Table 13
Estimated Net International Migration, Net Domestic Migration, and Total Net Migration in New York City 2018-2022

Year Ending	Net International Migration	Net Domestic Migration	Total Net Migration
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**
July 1, 2022	+54,307	-216,031	**-161,724**

Source: United States Census Bureau

In Table 14, total net migration is shown for each borough from 2018-2022. With the exception of Manhattan, each borough has had negative total net migration in each of the last five years. In 2022, Brooklyn had the largest negative total net migration of the five boroughs, losing 64,000 persons, while Queens had the second-largest negative total net migration, losing 59,000 persons. The Bronx had the third-largest negative total net migration in 2022, declining by 49,000 persons, while Staten Island lost 3,000 persons due to total net migration. The magnitude of the total net migration in Staten Island is small compared to the other four boroughs. The magnitude of negative total net migration in the Bronx and Staten Island has increased in each of the last four years. Regarding Manhattan, after having significant negative total net migration in 2021, Manhattan gained 14,000 persons due to total net migration in 2022.

Table 14
Total Net Migration by Borough
2018-2022

Year Ending	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
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
July 1, 2022	+13,855	-49,283	-63,801	-59,444	-3,051

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 9, 13, and 14 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 15, which also includes a residual (population change that cannot be attributed to any specific demographic component).

Table 15
Estimated Net Population Change
Due to Migration and Natural Increase
2018-2022

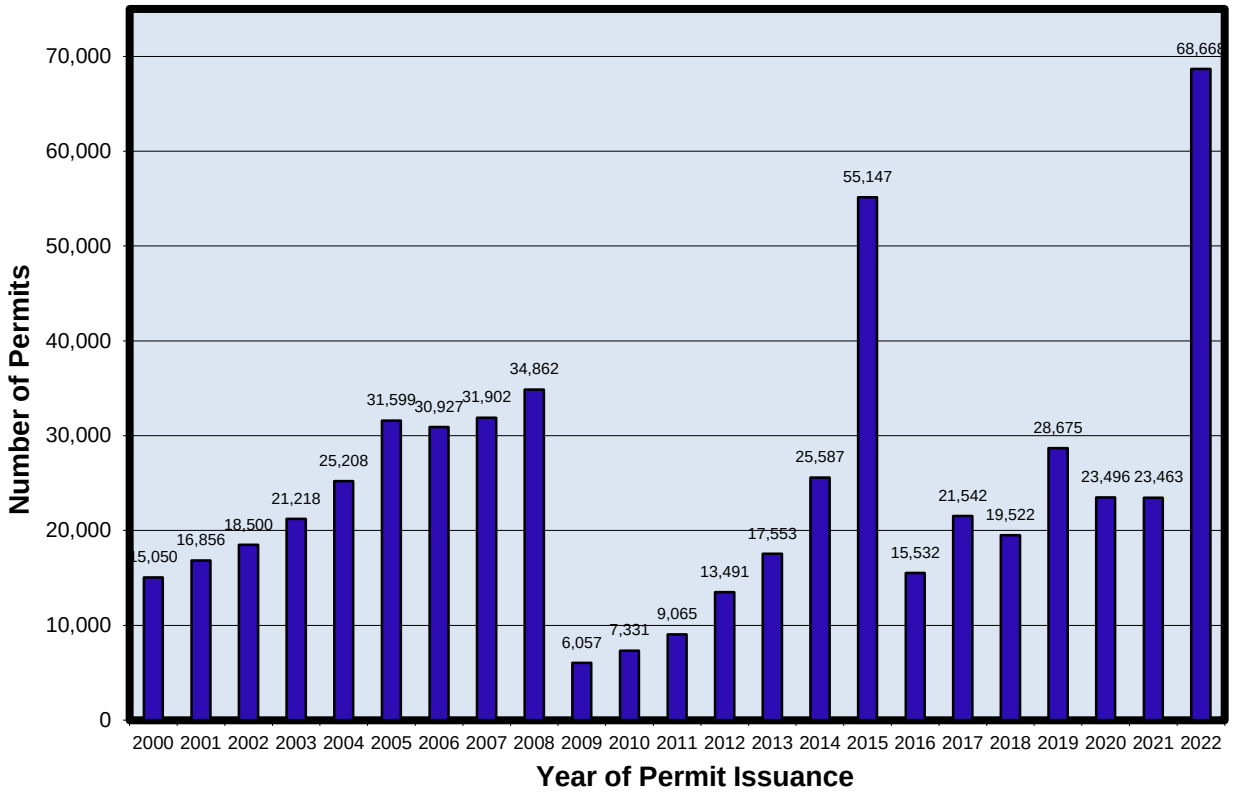
Year Ending	New York City	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
July 1, 2018	**-39,523**	-1,079	-7,593	-13,555	-17,959	+663
July 1, 2019	**-53,264**	-349	-13,880	-18,171	-20,747	-117
July 1, 2020	**-89,712**	-20,337	-17,045	-23,395	-28,121	-814
July 1, 2021	**-305,465**	-110,958	-41,490	-86,341	-64,648	-2,028
July 1, 2022	**-123,104**	+17,472	-41,143	-46,970	-50,112	-2,351

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 2000-2022 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 (55,000), the number of permits issued from 2017-2021 was fairly consistent, ranging from 20,000-29,000. However, in 2022, the number of building permits issued increased sharply to 68,668, which is the greatest number of the historical period. At the borough level, the greatest number of building permits was issued in Brooklyn (32,000) followed by Queens (13,000).

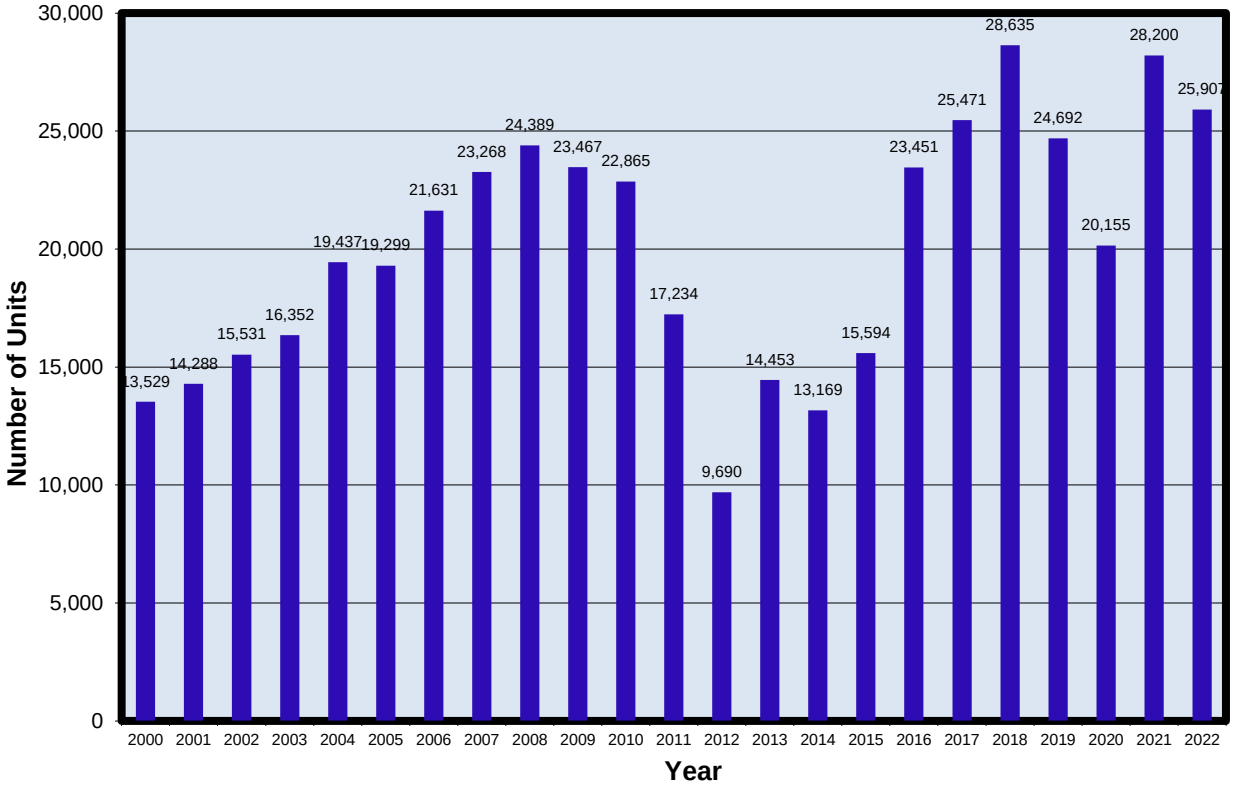
Figure 10
Number of Units from New Privately-Owned Residential Building Permits Issued in New York City 2000-2022



Source: NYC DCP Housing Database 23Q4

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 2000-2022 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. Since 2016, the annual number of new units built has ranged from 20,000-29,000. In 2022, 26,000 new housing units were constructed in New York City, with the greatest number being built in Brooklyn (8,300) and Queens (7,300).

Figure 11
Number of New Residential Units in New Residential Buildings in New York City 2000-2022



Source: NYC DCP Housing Database 23Q4

In Figure 12, the number of new housing units constructed in 2022 is shown by community school district. In decreasing order of magnitude, Districts 2, 30, 14, 28, and 27 had the most housing units built in 2022, where three of the districts are located in Queens (Districts 27, 28, and 30). A total of 12,093 units were built in these five community school districts, which accounts for nearly half (47%) of the new units built in New York City in 2022.

Figure 13 shows the change in the number of new housing units constructed by community school district from 2021 to 2022. Over this time period, 16 of the 32 community school districts (50%) had an increase in the number of new units constructed, 15 community school districts (47%) had a decline, and one community school district had no change (District 18). District 2 in Manhattan had the greatest gain in the number of units (+1,863) constructed over the past year. The second-largest gain occurred in District 14 in Brooklyn, where 1,245 additional units were built in 2022 as compared to 2021. On the other hand, District 30 in Queens built 2,525 fewer units, which was the greatest decline of the community school districts. The second-largest decline occurred in District 13 in Brooklyn, which built 2,175 fewer units in 2022.

Finally, Figure 14 shows the total number of new housing units constructed from 2013-2022 by community school district, which is a ten-year period. Over this time period, 220,000 new housing units were constructed in New York City, whereby 83,000 were located in Brooklyn. In decreasing order of magnitude, Districts 2, 30, 14, 13, and 15 had the most housing units built from 2013-2022, 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
2022

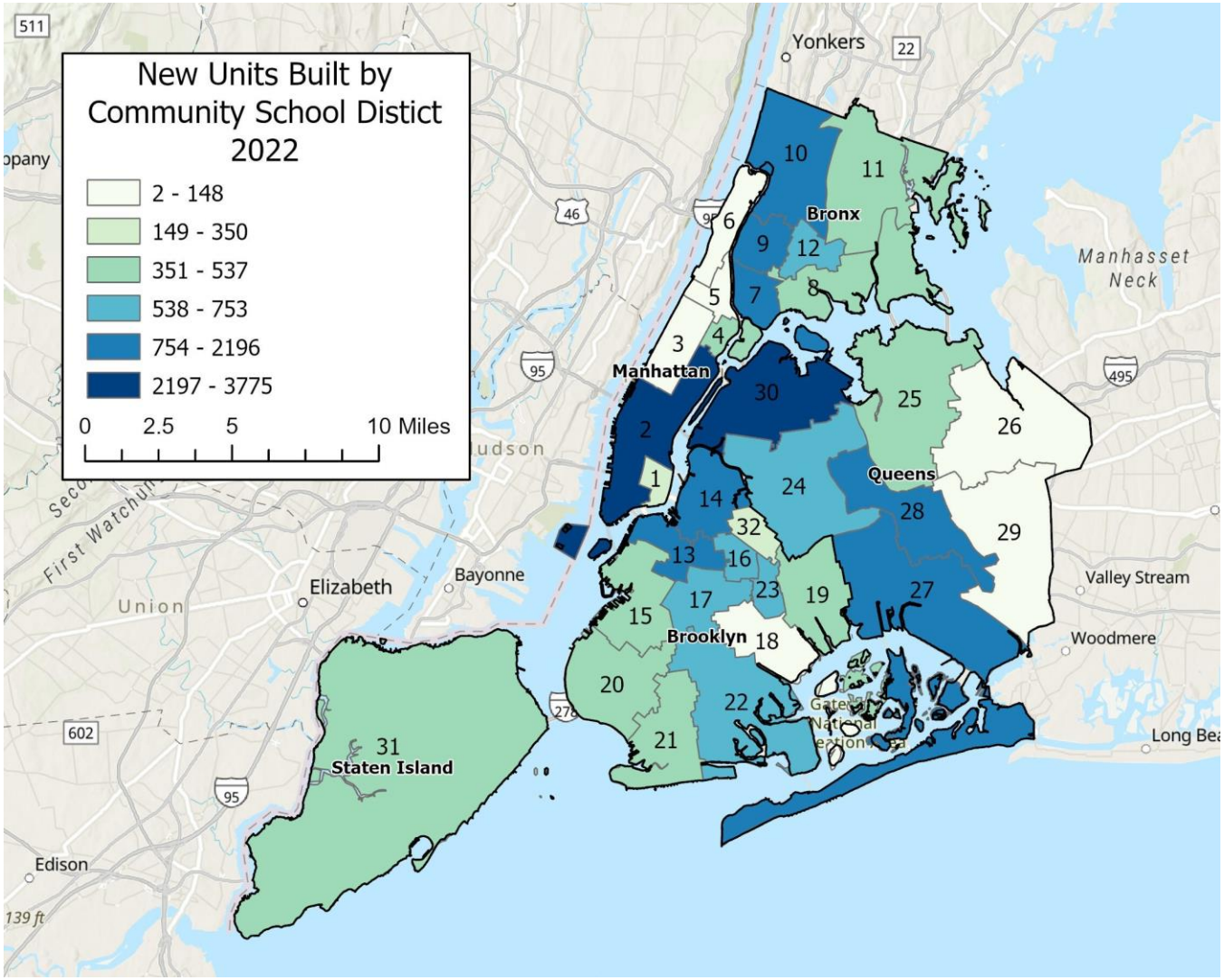


Figure 13

Change in the Number of New Units by Community School District
2021 to 2022

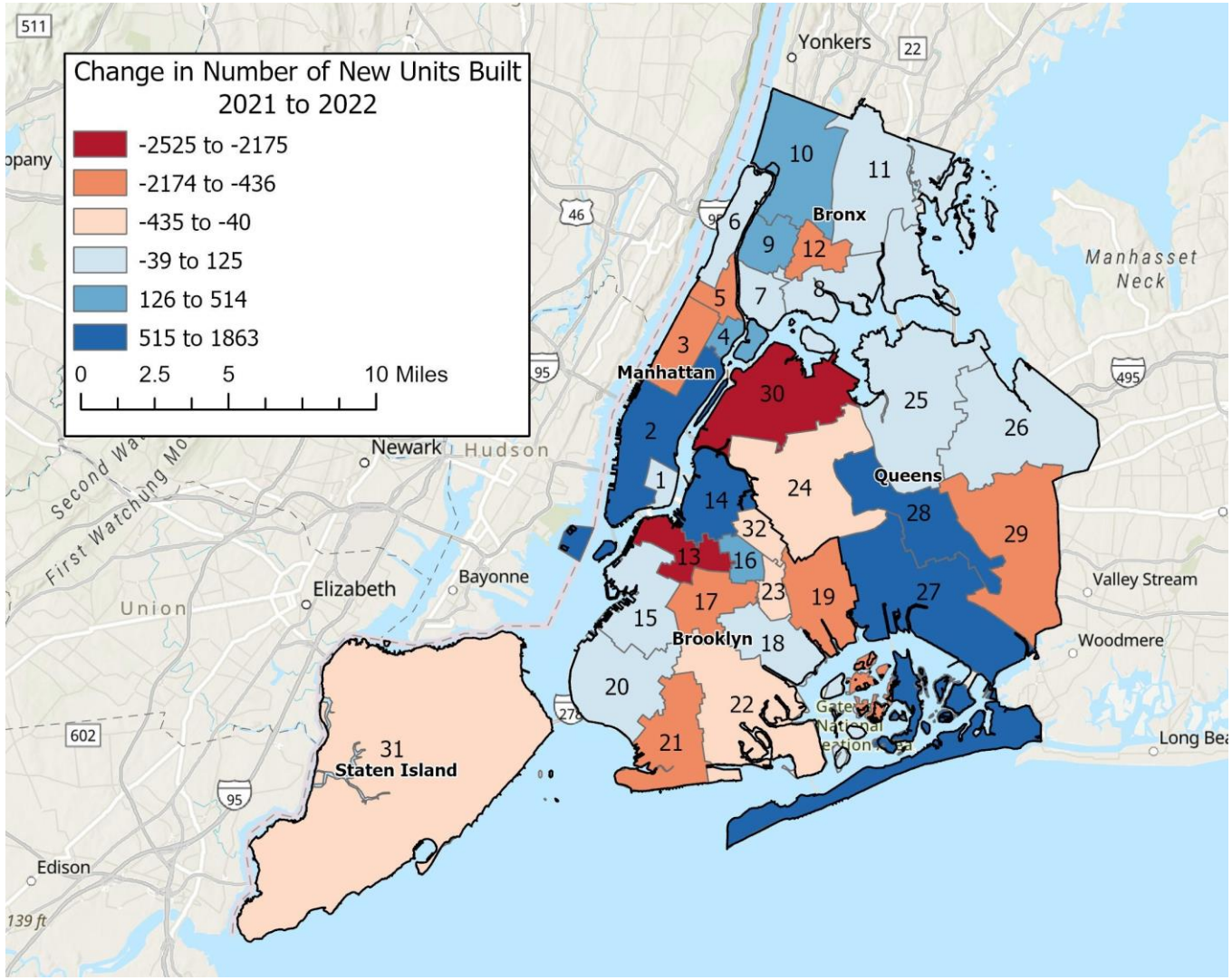
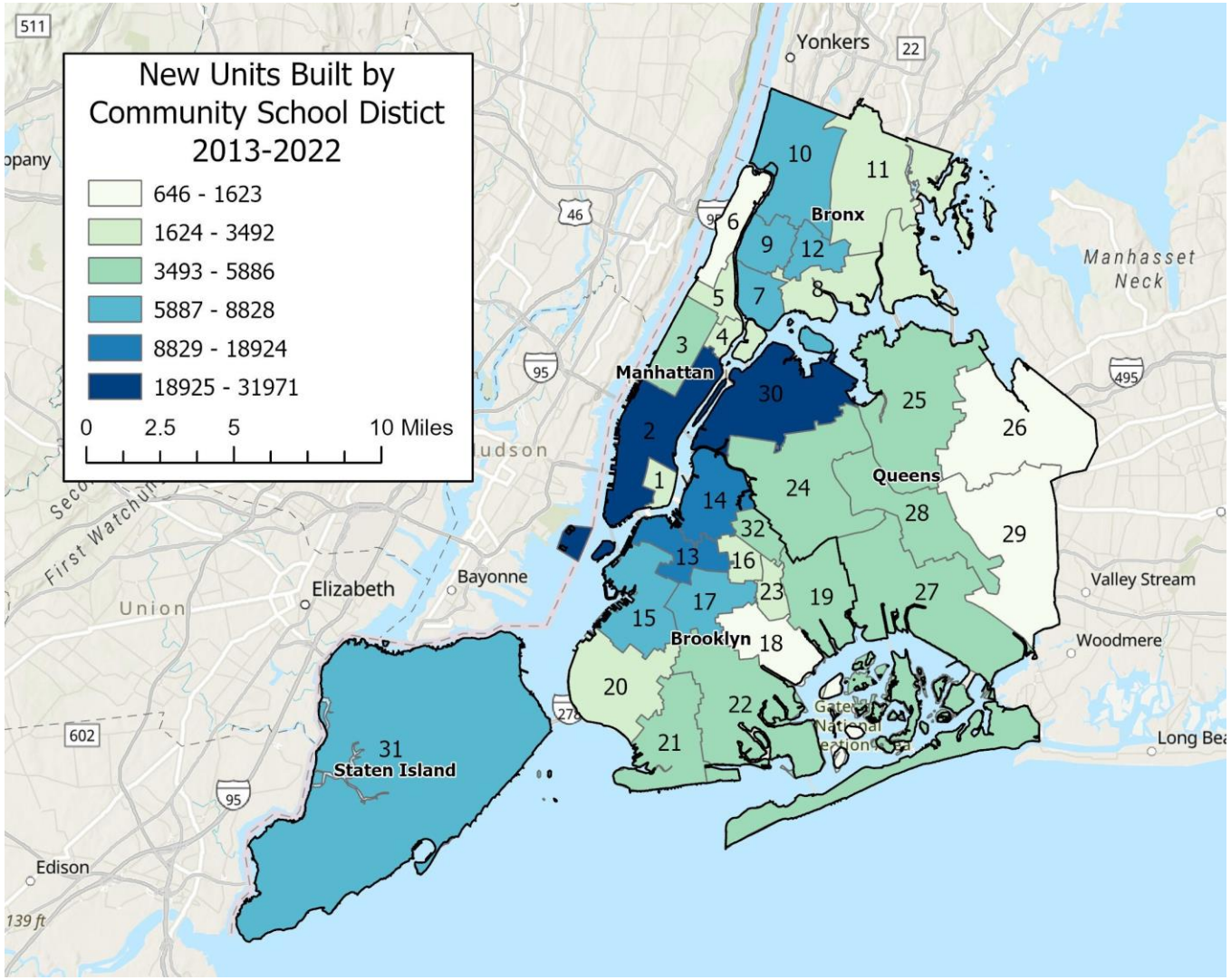


Figure 14

Number of New Units Built by Community School District
2013-2022



Historical and Projected Enrollments in the Five Boroughs

In Table 16 and Figure 15, historical enrollments from 2013-14 through 2022-23, a ten-year period, are shown along with the projections from 2023-24 through 2032-33 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 16 also shows the projected numerical and percentage changes in enrollments for the next five and ten years in comparison to current enrollments in 2022-23. In the last three 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 74,000, 63,000, and 47,000 students, respectively.

Brooklyn has the largest enrollment of the five boroughs with 258,700 students in 2022-23, which is just ahead of Queens. In the last ten years, enrollments in Brooklyn have declined by 39,000 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 45,000 students is projected, while an additional decline of 30,000 students is projected for the last five years of the projection period. In 2032-33, enrollment is projected to be 184,233, which would be a decline of 74,467 students (-28.8%) from the enrollment in 2022-23 and would be the largest decline of the five boroughs.

In 2022-23, Queens has the 2nd-largest enrollment of the five boroughs. While enrollments steadily increased in Queens from 2013-14 to 2016-17, enrollments have reversed trend and have declined in each of the last six years, losing 34,000 students. Queens, which has 257,975 students in 2022-23, is projected to decline throughout the ten-year projection period. In the first five years of the projection period, a loss of 44,000 students is projected while a decline of 19,000 students is projected for the last five years of the projection period. In 2032-33, enrollment is projected to be 195,036, which would be a decline of 62,939 students (-24.4%) from 2022-23 and would be the second-largest decline of the five boroughs. Despite the decline, it is anticipated that Queens will surpass Brooklyn and have the largest enrollment of the five boroughs at the end of the projection period.

After being fairly stable from 2013-14 to 2015-16, enrollments have declined in the Bronx in each of the last seven years, losing 54,000 students over this time period. The Bronx has the 3rd-largest enrollment in 2022-23 with 158,759 students. Enrollments are projected to steadily decline throughout the projection period. In the first five years of the projection period, a loss of 35,000 students is projected. A smaller decline of 11,000 students is projected for the last five years of the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 112,072 in 2032-33, which would be a decline of 46,687 students (-29.4%) from the enrollment in 2022-23 and the third-largest enrollment decline of the five boroughs.

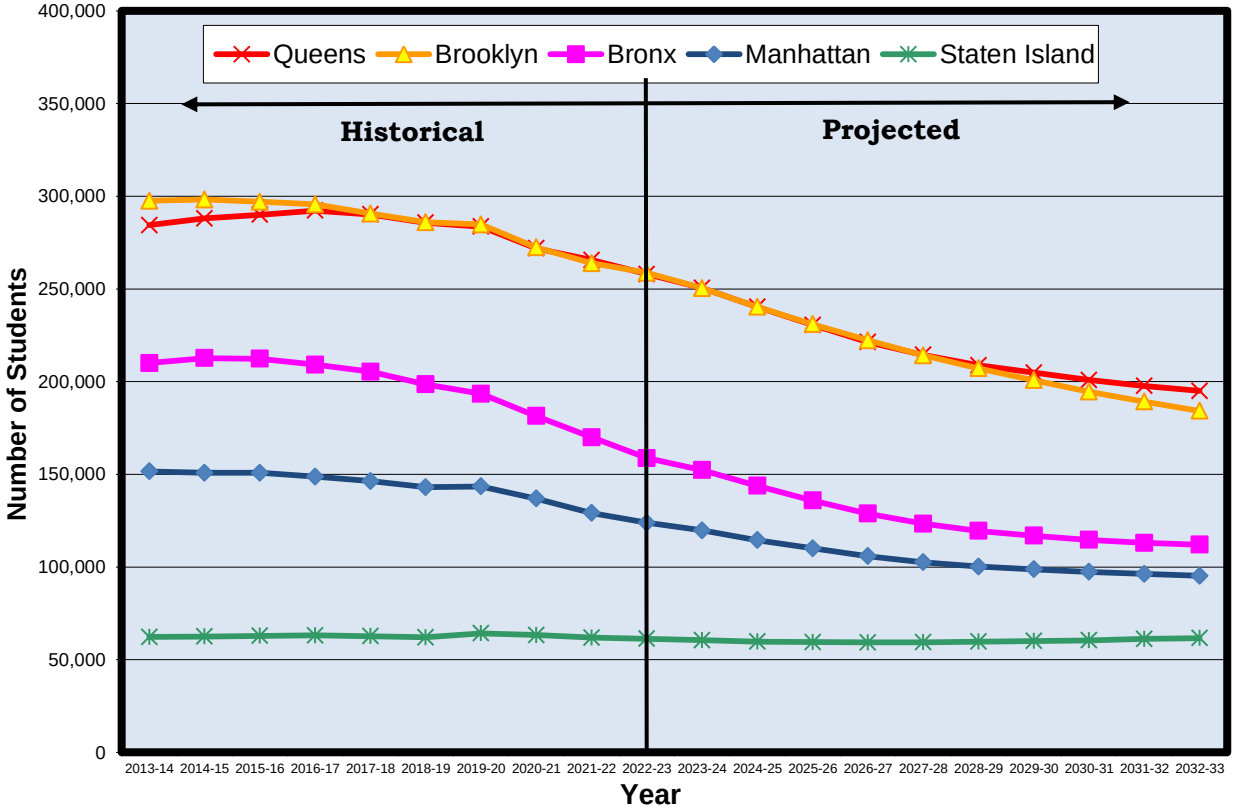
Table 16
Historical and Projected Enrollments by Borough

	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
Historical					
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
2022-23	123,919	158,759	258,700	257,975	61,282
10-Year Change	**-27,701**	**-51,266**	**-38,855**	**-26,470**	**-967**
%	**-18.3%**	**-24.4%**	**-13.1%**	**-9.3%**	**-1.6%**
Projected					
2023-24	119,730	152,258	250,409	250,544	60,532
2024-25	114,500	143,841	240,287	240,297	59,782
2025-26	110,099	135,855	231,035	230,528	59,450
2026-27	105,810	128,777	222,285	221,373	59,350
2027-28	102,569	123,369	214,139	214,386	59,390
5-Year Change	**-21,350**	**-35,390**	**-44,561**	**-43,589**	**-1,892**
%	**-17.2%**	**-22.3%**	**-17.2%**	**-16.9%**	**-3.1%**
2028-29	100,258	119,451	207,170	208,857	59,734
2029-30	98,760	116,876	200,824	204,809	60,087
2030-31	97,377	114,624	194,538	200,902	60,454
2031-32	96,267	113,033	189,243	197,656	61,177
2032-33	95,200	112,072	184,233	195,036	61,604
5-Year Change	**-7,369**	**-11,297**	**-29,906**	**-19,350**	**+2,214**
%	**-7.2%**	**-9.2%**	**-14.0%**	**-9.0%**	**+3.7%**
10-Year Change	**-28,719**	**-46,687**	**-74,467**	**-62,939**	**+322**
%	**-23.2%**	**-29.4%**	**-28.8%**	**-24.4%**	**+0.5%**

Manhattan's enrollment has been steadily declining in the last decade, losing 28,000 students since 2013-14. Manhattan has the 4th-largest enrollment of the five boroughs with 123,919 students in 2022-23. 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 21,000 students is projected, while an additional decline of 7,000 students is projected for the last five years of the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 95,200 in 2032-33, which would be a decline of 28,719 students (-23.2%) from the 2022-23 enrollment.

Staten Island has 61,282 students in 2022-23, which is the smallest enrollment of the five boroughs. In general, enrollments had been within a fairly narrow range from 2013-14 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 three years, which is likely due to the pandemic. Enrollments are projected to slowly decline for the first four 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 2,200 students is projected for the last five years of the projection period. In 2032-33, enrollment is projected to be 61,604, which would be a gain of 322 students (+0.5%) from the 2022-23 enrollment.

Figure 15
Historical and Projected Enrollments by Borough
2013-14 to 2032-33



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 17. 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 364,401 students in 2022-23, which represents 42.3% of the student population. Hispanic enrollments increased through 2015-16 before reversing trend. Enrollments have declined in each of the last seven years, decreasing by 53,000 students over this time period. Enrollments are projected to continue declining throughout the projection period. In the first five years of the projection period, a loss of 64,000 students is projected, while a decline of 31,000 students is projected in the last five years. In 2032-33, enrollment is projected to be 268,960, which would be a decline of 95,441 students (-26.2%). 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
2013-14 to 2032-33

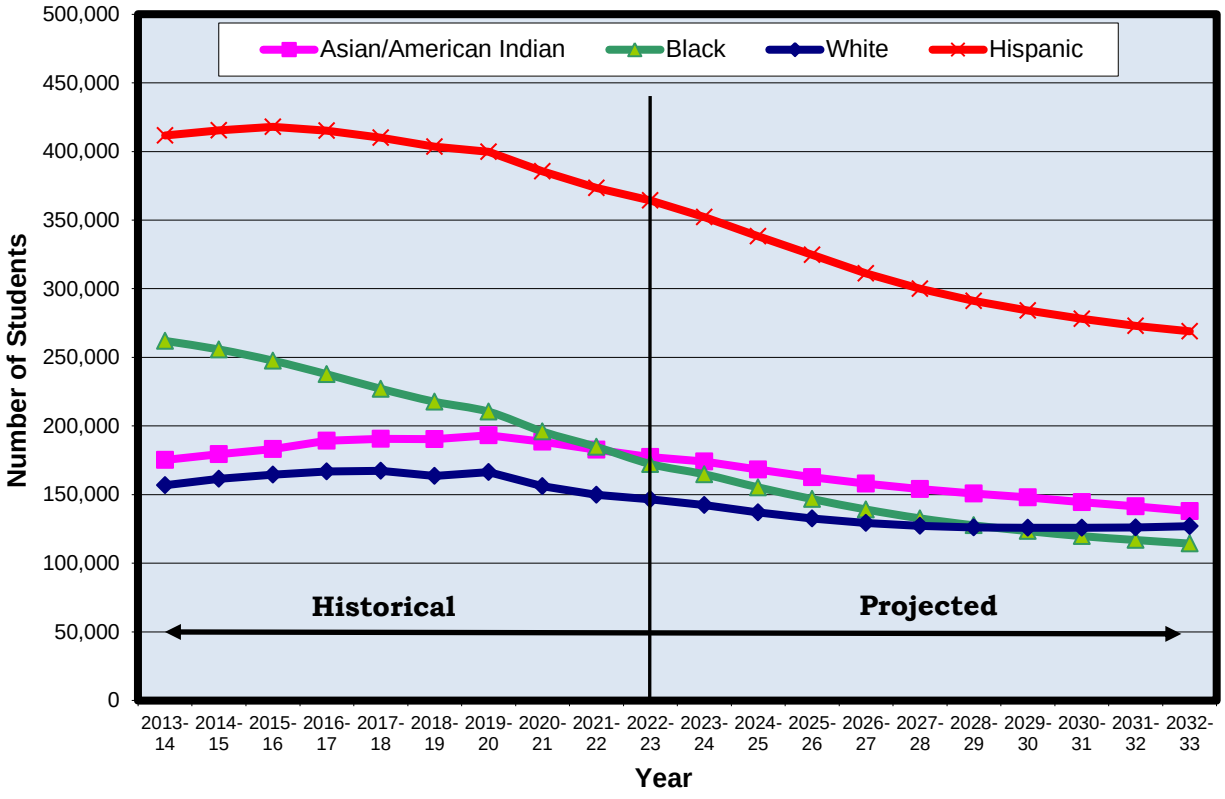


Table 17
New York City Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race

Year	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White
Historical				
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
2022-23	177,413	364,401	172,276	146,545
10-Year Change	**+2,161**	**-47,363**	**-89,717**	**-10,340**
%	**+1.2%**	**-11.5%**	**-34.2%**	**-6.6%**
Projected				
2023-24	173,998	352,248	164,779	142,449
2024-25	168,228	338,209	155,240	137,029
2025-26	162,752	324,820	146,745	132,651
2026-27	157,953	311,171	139,138	129,332
2027-28	153,955	300,105	132,669	127,124
5-Year Change	**-23,458**	**-64,296**	**-39,607**	**-19,421**
%	**-13.2%**	**-17.6%**	**-23.0%**	**-13.3%**
2028-29	150,867	291,050	127,581	125,971
2029-30	148,017	284,093	123,413	125,833
2030-31	144,478	277,999	119,720	125,697
2031-32	141,422	272,940	116,884	126,130
2032-33	137,917	268,960	114,302	126,966
5-Year Change	**-16,038**	**-31,145**	**-18,367**	**-157**
%	**-10.4%**	**-10.4%**	**-13.8%**	**-0.1%**
10-Year Change	**-39,496**	**-95,441**	**-57,974**	**-19,579**
%	**-22.3%**	**-26.2%**	**-33.7%**	**-13.4%**

Black enrollment continues its sharp decline, as there has been a loss of 90,000 students in the last decade. In 2022-23, Blacks were surpassed by Asians/American Indians and now are the third-largest race in the school district. In 2022-23, enrollment is 172,276, which comprises 20.0% of the New York City student population. It is projected that the Black student population will continue to decline throughout the projection period. In 2032-33, enrollment is projected to be 114,302, which would be a decline of 57,974 students (-33.7%) from the 2022-23 enrollment. A decline of 40,000 students is projected in the first five years while a smaller decline of 18,000 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 18,000 students from 2013-14 to 2019-20 before reversing trend, which may be partially due to the coronavirus pandemic. Asians/American Indians are now the 2nd-largest race in the school district, surpassing Blacks in 2022-23. Enrollment is 177,413 in 2022-23, representing 20.6% of the student population in New York City. Enrollments are also projected to decline throughout the projection period. In 2032-33, enrollment is projected to be 137,917, which would be a decline of 39,496 (-22.3%) students. A decline of 23,000 students is projected in the first five years of the projection period while a smaller decline of 16,000 students is projected in the last five years.

White enrollments increased through 2017-18 before stabilizing. However, in the last three years, White enrollment declined by 20,000 students, which may be partially due to the pandemic. Whites are the smallest race in the school district, as there are 146,545 students in 2022-23, which represents 17.0% of the city's student population. Enrollments are projected to decline before reversing trend near the end of the projection period. In 2032-33, enrollment is projected to be 126,966, which would be a decline of 19,579 students (-13.4%). In the first five years of the projection period, a decline of 19,000 students is projected, while enrollments are projected to be fairly stable (-157) in the last five years.

Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race in the Five Boroughs

In Table 18, 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 18 also shows the projected numerical change in enrollments for the next ten years in comparison to current enrollments in 2022-23.

In Manhattan, enrollments are projected to decline in each race over the next ten years as shown in Figure 17 and Table 18. In the last decade, the White student population increased through 2017-18 before stabilizing. However, enrollments declined in the last three 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 6,100 students over the next ten years. Asian/American Indian enrollments had been fairly stable from 2013-14 to 2019-20, ranging from 21,900-22,500 students, before declining outside of the historical range in the last three years. Asian/American Indian enrollments are projected to slowly decline, resulting in a loss of 4,200 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 14,000 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 10,000 students over this time period, and are projected to decline an additional 4,000 students over the next ten years. In 2022-23, 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
2013-14 to 2032-33

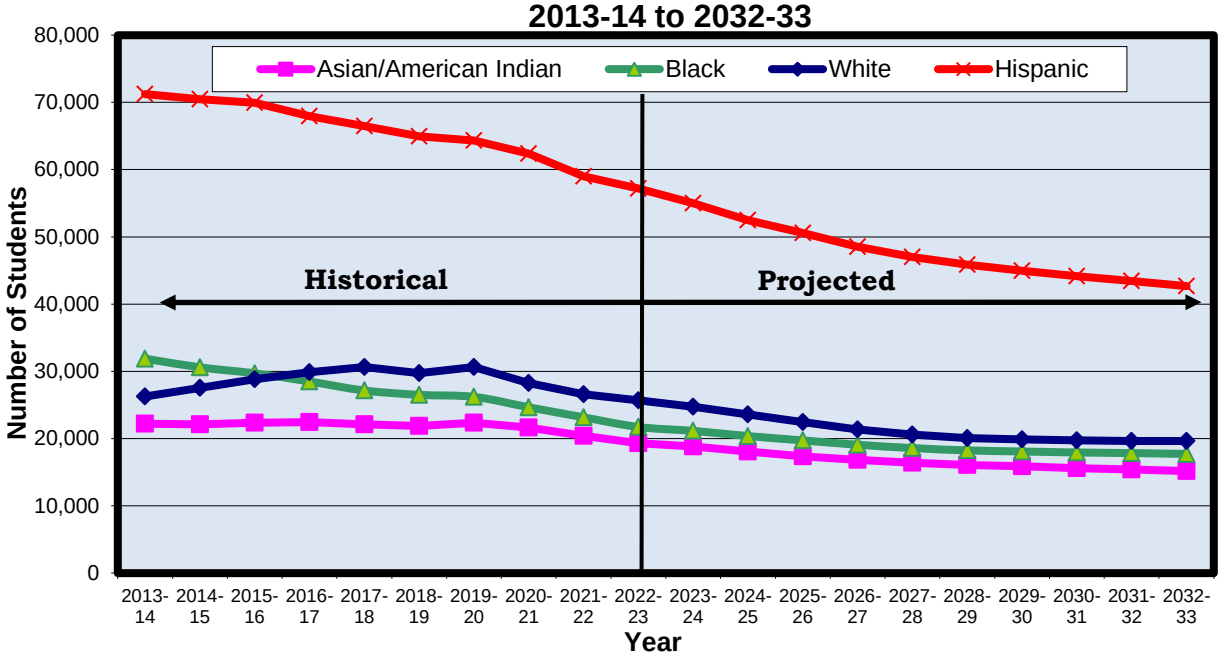


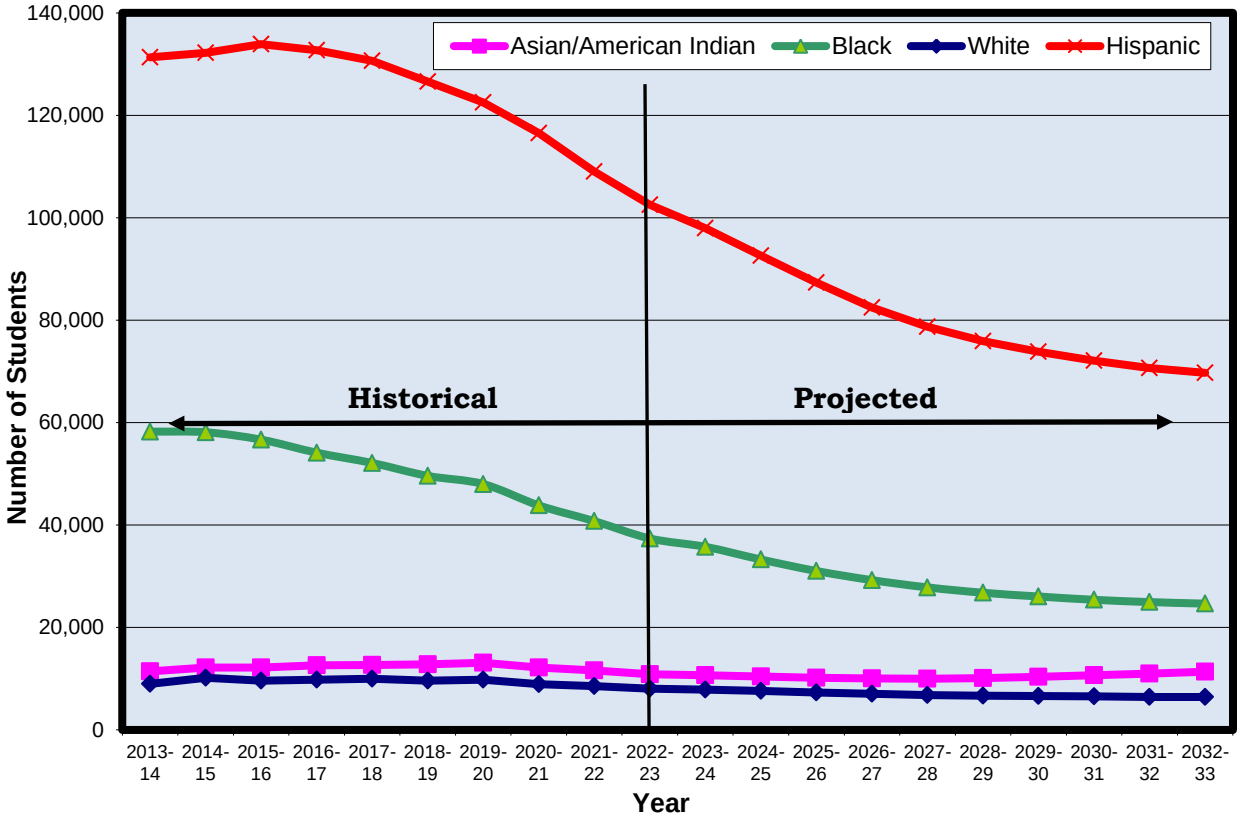
Table 18
Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race and Borough

Year	Manhattan				Bronx				Brooklyn			
	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White
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
2022-23	19,329	57,187	21,720	25,683	10,838	102,505	37,371	8,045	54,618	78,092	69,532	56,458
10-year Change	**-2,885**	**-14,053**	**-10,172**	**-591**	**-610**	**-28,849**	**-20,872**	**-935**	**+4,240**	**-7,164**	**-40,806**	**+4,875**
Projected												
2023-24	18,826	55,014	21,145	24,745	10,684	97,952	35,744	7,878	52,964	75,827	65,842	55,777
2024-25	18,064	52,479	20,372	23,585	10,400	92,588	33,266	7,587	50,860	72,986	61,751	54,689
2025-26	17,373	50,557	19,731	22,438	10,184	87,337	31,020	7,314	48,648	70,307	58,108	53,973
2026-27	16,836	48,511	19,084	21,379	10,052	82,472	29,237	7,016	46,489	67,601	54,707	53,487
2027-28	16,393	47,014	18,590	20,572	10,010	78,748	27,820	6,791	44,289	64,772	51,668	53,410
2028-29	16,082	45,850	18,244	20,082	10,133	75,884	26,774	6,660	42,130	62,272	49,142	53,625
2029-30	15,860	44,943	18,084	19,873	10,355	73,867	26,047	6,607	39,985	60,072	46,706	54,061
2030-31	15,585	44,141	17,935	19,716	10,642	72,068	25,402	6,512	37,457	58,079	44,526	54,475
2031-32	15,384	43,419	17,843	19,621	10,957	70,681	24,953	6,442	35,125	56,269	42,777	55,072
2032-33	15,173	42,690	17,714	19,623	11,326	69,698	24,650	6,398	32,685	54,749	41,050	55,749
10-year Change	**-4,156**	**-14,497**	**-4,006**	**-6,060**	**+488**	**-32,807**	**-12,721**	**-1,647**	**-21,933**	**-23,343**	**-28,482**	**-709**

Year	Queens				Staten Island			
	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White
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
2022-23	81,898	108,274	36,530	31,273	10,730	18,343	7,123	25,086
10-year Change	**-3,958**	**+1,081**	**-16,734**	**-6,859**	**+5,374**	**+1,622**	**-1,133**	**-6,830**
Projected								
2023-24	79,695	105,371	35,273	30,205	11,829	18,084	6,775	23,844
2024-25	76,051	102,398	33,407	28,441	12,853	17,758	6,444	22,727
2025-26	72,499	99,252	31,798	26,979	14,048	17,367	6,088	21,947
2026-27	69,312	95,591	30,268	26,202	15,264	16,996	5,842	21,248
2027-28	66,768	92,903	28,993	25,722	16,495	16,668	5,598	20,629
2028-29	64,680	90,668	28,047	25,462	17,842	16,376	5,374	20,142
2029-30	62,745	89,062	27,401	25,601	19,072	16,149	5,175	19,691
2030-31	60,496	87,843	26,828	25,735	20,298	15,868	5,029	19,259
2031-32	58,347	86,853	26,399	26,057	21,609	15,718	4,912	18,938
2032-33	56,143	86,296	26,090	26,507	22,590	15,527	4,798	18,689
10-year Change	**-25,755**	**-21,978**	**-10,440**	**-4,766**	**+11,860**	**-2,816**	**-2,325**	**-6,397**

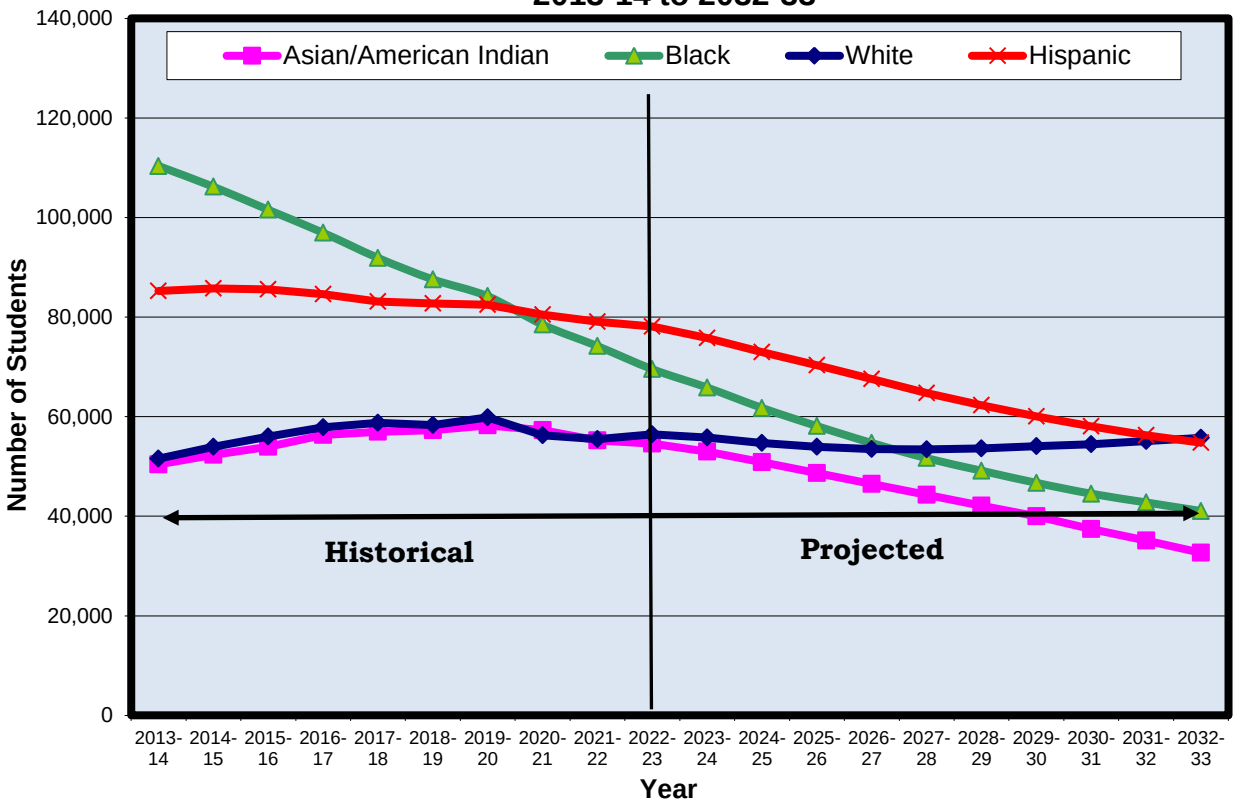
With respect to the Bronx, enrollments are projected to be fairly stable for the Asian/American Indian student population and decline for Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites over the ten-year projection period as shown in Figure 18 and Table 18. Hispanics, which are the largest race in the Bronx, have declined by 29,000 students in the last decade. Blacks, which are the 2nd-largest race in the Bronx, have been steadily declining over the last decade, losing 21,000 students over this time period. Over the next ten years, Hispanic and Black enrollments are projected to steadily decline, losing 33,000 and 13,000 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. Enrollments have declined in each of the last three years, losing 2,300 students over this time period. Asian/American Indian enrollments are projected to decline for the next five years before reversing trend, gaining 500 students by 2032-33. White enrollments had been fairly stable before also declining in the last three years, losing 1,800 students during this time. White enrollments are projected to slowly decline throughout the projection period, losing 1,600 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 2022-23, Hispanics represent 65% of the Bronx student population while Blacks represent 24%, which sums to 89% of the total student population in the borough.

Figure 18
Bronx Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race
2013-14 to 2032-33



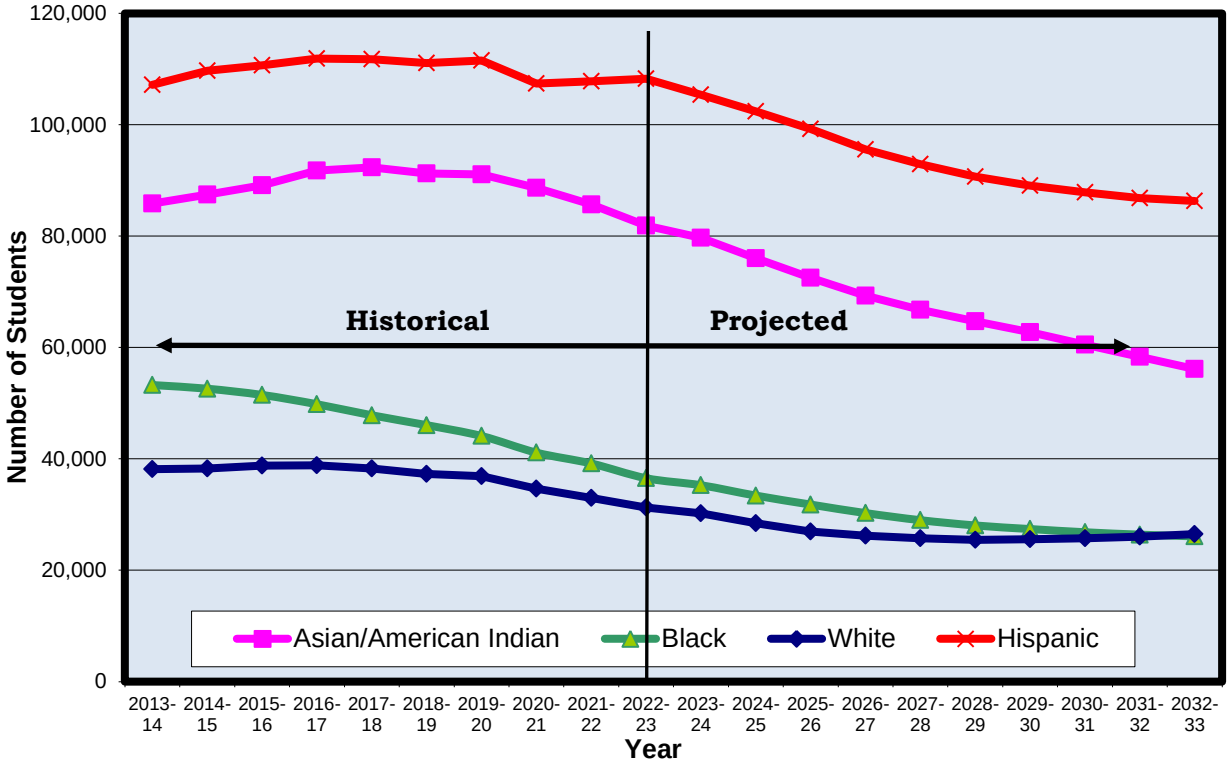
In Brooklyn, enrollments are projected to decline in each race as shown in Figure 19 and Table 18. After declining by 41,000 students in the last ten years, Blacks are the second-largest race in the borough, being surpassed by Hispanics in 2020-21. Black enrollments are projected to continue to decline, losing 28,000 students in the next ten years. While Blacks had been the largest race in Brooklyn through 2019-20, they are projected to be the third-largest race by 2027-28. Hispanics, which are the largest race in the borough, have declined by 7,200 students in the last decade. Hispanic enrollments are projected to sharply decline, losing 23,000 students by 2032-33. White enrollments increased, in general, from 2013-14 to 2019-20 before reversing trend and stabilizing. White enrollments are projected to decline through 2027-28 before reversing trend. By 2032-33, White enrollments are projected to be slightly lower (-709) than in 2022-23. Whites are projected to be the second-largest race by 2027-28, surpassing Blacks. Asian/American Indian enrollment increased from 2013-14 to 2019-20 before reversing trend. Enrollments have declined in the last three years. The Asian/American Indian student population is the smallest of the four races in Brooklyn. Asians/American Indians are projected to sharply decline by 22,000 students over the projection period and are projected to be the smallest race throughout the projection period. In 2022-23, Hispanics represent 30% of the Brooklyn student population while Blacks constitute 27%, accounting for 57% of the total student population in the borough.

Figure 19
Brooklyn Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race
2013-14 to 2032-33



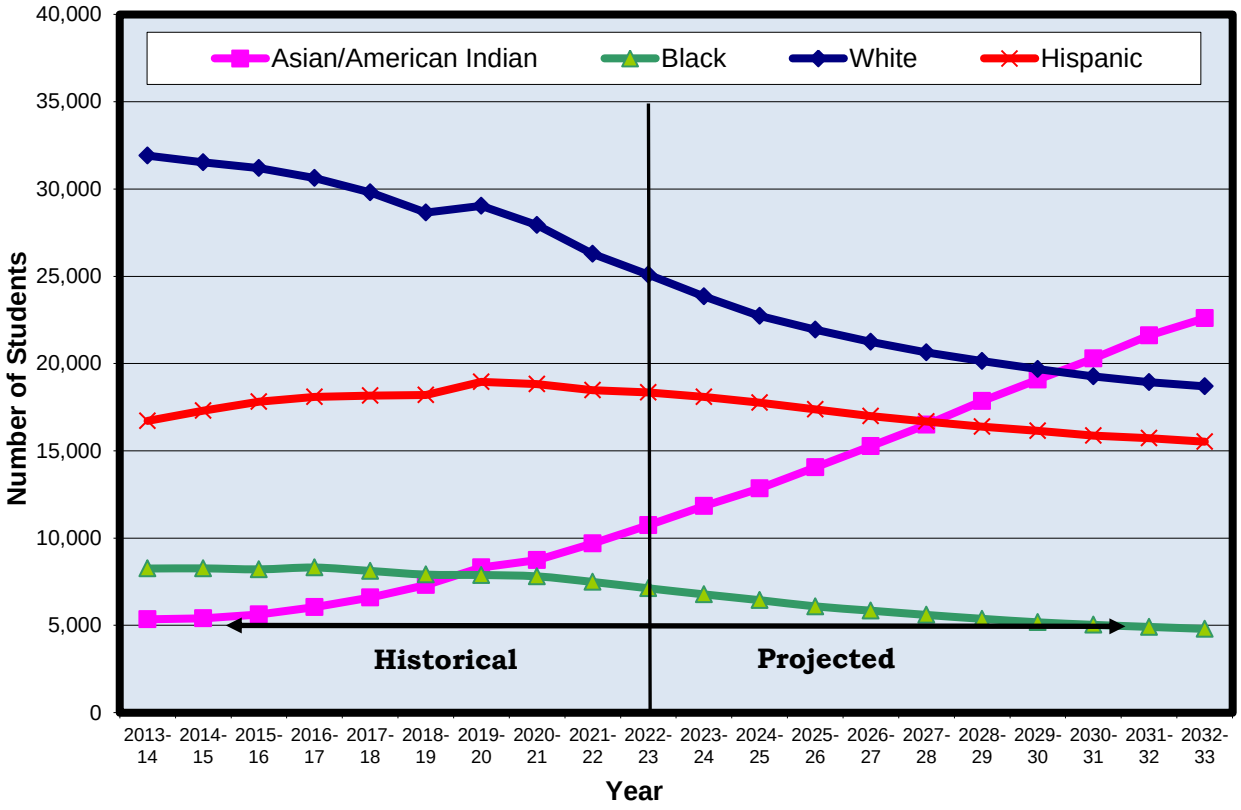
In Queens, enrollments are projected to decline for each race as shown in Figure 20 and Table 18. Asian/American Indian enrollments increased through 2017-18 before reversing trend. Enrollments have declined in each of the last five years. The Asian/American Indian student population, which is the 2nd-largest race in the borough, is projected to decline throughout the projection period, resulting in a decline of 26,000 students in the next ten years. Hispanic enrollments increased through 2016-17 before reversing trend and stabilizing. Hispanics, which are the largest race in the borough, are projected to decline by 22,000 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 17,000 students since 2013-14. Blacks, which are the 3rd-largest race in the borough, are projected to steadily decline, losing 10,000 students in the next ten years. White enrollments had been very stable from 2013-14 to 2016-17 before declining by 7,600 students in the last six years. Whites are currently the smallest race in the borough. Whites are projected to decline for the next six years before reversing trend, losing 4,800 students in the next ten years. Whites are projected to be the third-largest race by 2032-33, surpassing Blacks. In 2022-23, Hispanics comprise 42% of the borough's student population while Asians/American Indians represent 32%, accounting for nearly three-quarters (74%) of the total student population in the borough.

Figure 20
Queens Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race
2013-14 to 2032-33



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 18. From 2013-14 to 2019-20, Hispanic enrollments increased before reversing trend. In the last decade, there has been a gain of 1,600 Hispanic students in the borough. Hispanic enrollment, which is 2nd-largest in Staten Island, is projected to slowly decline throughout the projection period, losing 2,800 students by 2032-33. Over the last decade, Asian/American Indian enrollment has increased by 5,400 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 12,000 students over the ten-year period. Asians/American Indians are projected to surpass Hispanics in 2028-29, becoming the 2nd-largest race, and surpass Whites in 2030-31, becoming the largest race in the borough. White enrollments have steadily declined over the last ten years, losing 6,800 students over this time period. Despite the decline, Whites are the largest race in the borough. White enrollments are projected to continue to decline in the next ten years, losing 6,400 students by 2032-33. Whites are projected to be the 2nd-largest race in Staten Island beginning in 2030-31. Regarding Blacks, which are the smallest race in the borough, enrollments have declined by 1,100 students in the last ten years. Black enrollments are projected to decline by 2,300 students over the next decade. Whites account for 41% of the Staten Island student population in 2022-23 while Hispanics represent 30%, accounting for nearly three-quarters (71%) of the borough's total student population.

Figure 21
Staten Island Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race
2013-14 to 2032-33



Projections by Community School District

In Table 19, 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 2022-23 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 20, 24, 25, 10, and 15. Two of these districts are located in Brooklyn (Districts 15 and 20), two are located in Queens (Districts 24 and 25), and one is located in the Bronx (District 10).

Table 19
Enrollment Projections by Community School District (PK-8)

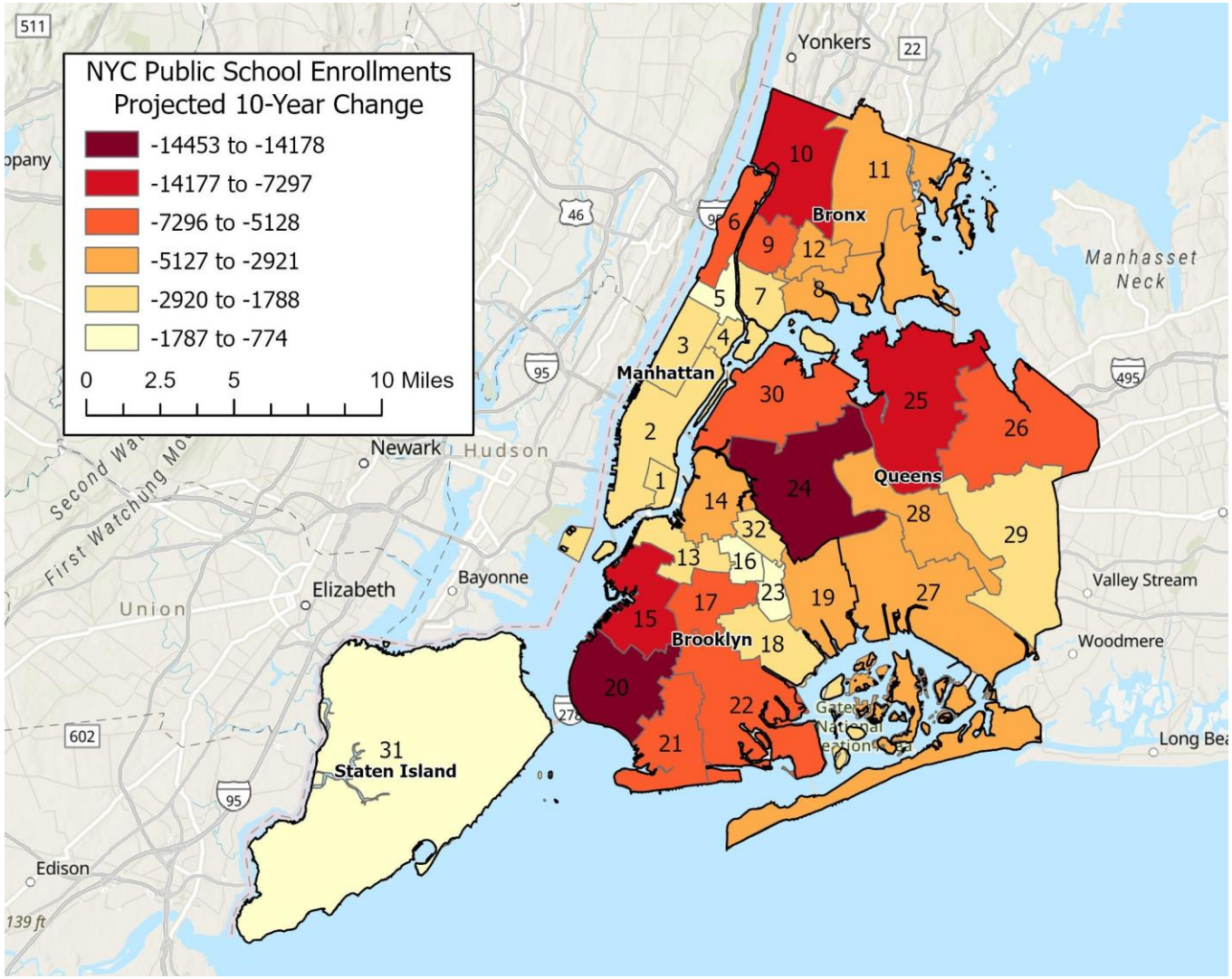
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2022-23	6,729	23,391	11,061	7,506	5,446	13,392	9,049	17,174	19,195	29,830	25,136	12,349	8,724	10,202	23,250	4,128
Projected																
2027-28	5,394	19,608	9,047	5,863	4,565	9,935	7,089	14,262	14,400	23,073	20,667	9,434	7,348	8,217	18,024	3,514
5-year change	-1,335	-3,783	-2,014	-1,643	-881	-3,457	-1,960	-2,912	-4,795	-6,757	-4,469	-2,915	-1,376	-1,985	-5,226	-614
2032-33	4,847	20,639	8,556	5,718	4,646	7,941	6,864	13,969	13,780	21,426	20,932	9,213	6,408	6,789	15,953	3,354
10-year change	-1,882	-2,752	-2,505	-1,788	-800	-5,451	-2,185	-3,205	-5,415	-8,404	-4,204	-3,136	-2,316	-3,413	-7,297	-774
Year	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**	**32**
2022-23	12,096	8,423	13,787	37,633	25,445	23,219	6,090	39,613	26,410	16,622	29,876	25,013	18,883	27,683	43,451	8,057
Projected																
2027-28	8,960	6,640	11,207	29,898	22,687	19,313	5,081	29,668	20,940	13,389	25,165	21,300	16,020	22,736	42,040	6,948
5-year change	-3,136	-1,783	-2,580	-7,735	-2,758	-3,906	-1,009	-9,945	-5,470	-3,233	-4,711	-3,713	-2,863	-4,947	-1,411	-1,109
2032-33	6,756	6,229	10,866	23,180	20,195	17,304	4,727	25,435	17,104	11,494	25,955	21,001	16,901	22,145	42,571	5,894
10-year change	-5,340	-2,194	-2,921	-14,453	-5,250	-5,915	-1,363	-14,178	-9,306	-5,128	-3,921	-4,012	-1,982	-5,538	-880	-2,163

Legend:

Top five projected declines over 10-year period

Figure 22

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

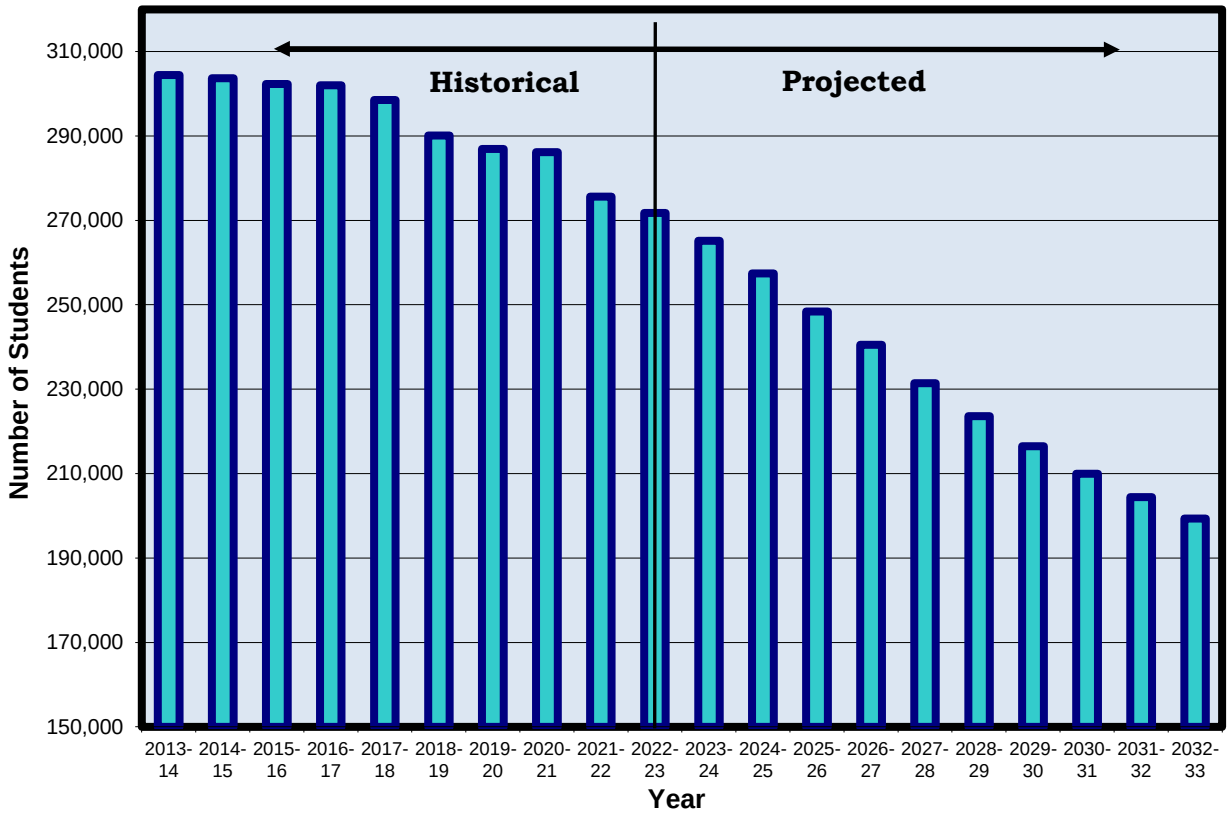


High School Projections

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 20, the number of high school students in New York City has declined annually over the last decade. In 2022-23, there are 271,772 high school students in the New York City Public Schools, which is a decline of 33,000 students (-10.7%) from the enrollment in 2013-14.

Figure 23
New York City Historical and Projected High School Enrollments
2013-14 to 2032-33



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 2032-33, enrollment is projected to be 199,353, which would be a decline of 72,419 students (-26.6%) from the 2022-23 enrollment. In the first five years of the projection period, enrollments are projected to decline by 40,000 students, while a smaller decline of 32,000 students is projected 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.

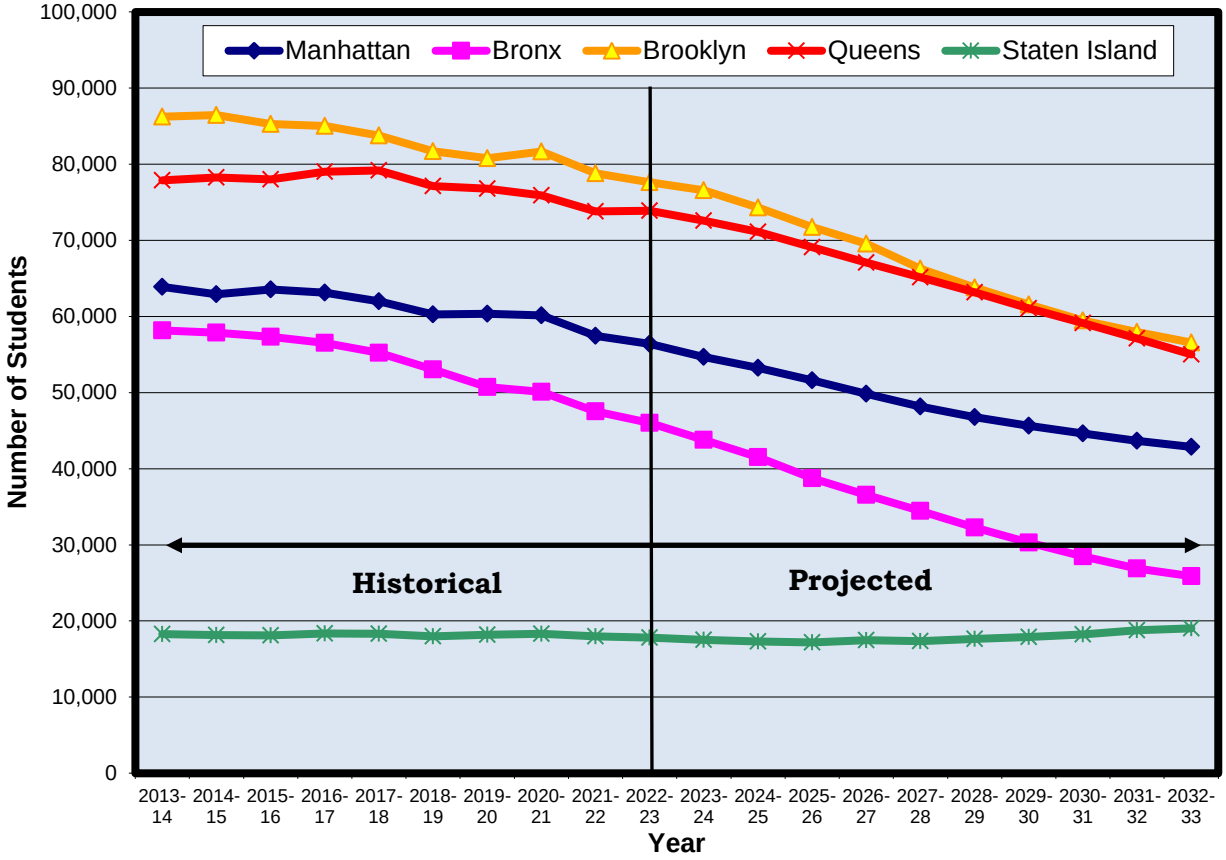
Table 20
New York City Historical and Projected High School Enrollments

Year	New York City	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
Historical						
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
2022-23	271,772	56,394	46,026	77,646	73,875	17,831
10-Yr. Change	**-32,680**	**-7,474**	**-12,144**	**-8,594**	**-4,026**	**-442**
%	**-10.7%**	**-11.7%**	**-20.9%**	**-10.0%**	**-5.2%**	**-2.4%**
Projected						
2023-24	265,141	54,698	43,773	76,583	72,580	17,507
2024-25	257,465	53,243	41,524	74,312	71,098	17,288
2025-26	248,419	51,632	38,735	71,743	69,112	17,197
2026-27	240,523	49,867	36,560	69,559	67,080	17,457
2027-28	231,421	48,157	34,444	66,302	65,168	17,350
5-Yr. Change	**-40,351**	**-8,237**	**-11,582**	**-11,344**	**-8,707**	**-481**
%	**-14.8%**	**-14.6%**	**-25.2%**	**-14.6%**	**-11.8%**	**-2.7%**
2028-29	223,645	46,777	32,267	63,789	63,153	17,659
2029-30	216,498	45,661	30,313	61,565	61,067	17,892
2030-31	209,958	44,615	28,502	59,460	59,156	18,225
2031-32	204,435	43,676	26,895	57,979	57,114	18,771
2032-33	199,353	42,853	25,888	56,578	55,001	19,033
5-Yr. Change	**-32,068**	**-5,304**	**-8,556**	**-9,724**	**-10,167**	**+1,683**
%	**-13.9%**	**-11.0%**	**-24.8%**	**-14.7%**	**-15.6%**	**+9.7%**
10-Yr. Change	**-72,419**	**-13,541**	**-20,138**	**-21,068**	**-18,874**	**+1,202**
%	**-26.6%**	**-24.0%**	**-43.8%**	**-27.1%**	**-25.5%**	**+6.7%**

Brooklyn, which has the greatest number of high school students with 77,646 students in 2022-23, has declined by 8,600 students in the last decade as shown in Table 20 and Figure 24. Enrollments are projected to decline throughout the projection period. Enrollments are projected to decline by 11,000 students in the first five years before declining by 10,000 students in the last five years of the projection period. In 2032-33, enrollment is projected to be 56,578, which would be a decline of 21,068 (-27.1%) students from the 2022-23 enrollment. Despite the decline, Brooklyn is projected to continue having the greatest number of high school students at the end of the projection period.

Queens has the second-largest high school enrollment in 2022-23 with 73,875 students as shown in Table 20 and Figure 24. High school enrollments in Queens were fairly stable through 2017-18 before declining. In the last decade, enrollments have declined by 4,000 students. Enrollments are projected to decline throughout the projection period. In the first five years of the projection period, enrollments are projected to decline by 8,700 students before declining by an additional 10,000 students in the last five years. Enrollment is projected to be 55,001 in 2032-33, which would be a decline of 18,874 students (-25.5%) from the 2022-23 enrollment.

Figure 24
Historical and Projected High School Enrollments by Borough
2013-14 to 2032-33



Manhattan, which has the third-largest high school enrollment with 56,394 students in 2022-23, has declined by 7,500 students in the last decade as shown in Table 20 and Figure 24. Enrollments are also projected to decline throughout the projection period. Enrollments are projected to decline by 8,200 students in the first five years before losing an additional 5,300 students in the last five years of the projection period. In 2032-33, enrollment is projected to be 42,853, which would be a decline of 13,541 students (-24.0%) from 2022-23.

The Bronx has the fourth-largest high school enrollment in 2022-23 with 46,026 students as shown in Table 20 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 12,000 students in the first five years before losing an additional 8,600 students in the last five years of the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 25,888 in 2032-33, which would be a decline of 20,138 students (-43.8%) from the 2022-23 enrollment.

Staten Island has the smallest high school enrollment of the five boroughs with 17,831 students in 2022-23 as shown in Table 20 and Figure 24. In the last decade, enrollments have been within a fairly narrow band, ranging from 17,800-18,400 students. Enrollments are projected to decline for the next three years before reversing trend. In the first five years of the projection period, a decline of 500 students is projected, while a gain of 1,700 students is projected in the last five years of the projection period. In 2032-33, enrollment is projected to be 19,033, which would be a gain of 1,202 students (+6.7%) from the 2022-23 enrollment.

Appendix

Projected PK-12 Enrollments

for 2023-24 to 2032-33

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																
2022-23	80092	53361	55204	54706	55192	56273	58485	56546	58146	60858	72218	70836	63403	61457	3858	**860,635**
Projected																
2023-24	80996	52104	52488	53194	52879	53683	54730	54880	55650	57728	70231	68211	63061	59980	3658	**833,473**
2024-25	73201	50366	51238	50608	51433	51455	52279	51364	54025	55273	67187	66259	60701	59660	3658	**798,707**
2025-26	71499	45402	49554	49386	48957	50073	50147	49268	50580	53682	64973	63374	58942	57472	3658	**766,967**
2026-27	69759	44406	44695	47780	47767	47684	48841	47308	48553	50279	63377	61296	56376	55816	3658	**737,595**
2027-28	72045	43138	43741	43101	46235	46505	46530	46190	46652	48295	59983	59832	54571	53377	3658	**713,853**
2028-29	74321	44664	42455	42210	41718	45043	45394	44004	45578	46438	58317	56625	53351	51694	3658	**695,470**
2029-30	76559	46189	43950	40935	40880	40660	43991	42854	43446	45394	56632	55124	50519	50565	3658	**681,356**
2030-31	76046	47692	45445	42368	39610	39864	39723	41588	42315	43286	55609	53532	49286	47873	3658	**667,895**
2031-32	75521	47354	46917	43807	40984	38593	38975	37542	41091	42157	53549	52613	47883	46732	3658	**657,376**
2032-33	74972	47019	46585	45215	42371	39929	37714	36898	37128	40961	52511	50657	47118	45409	3658	**648,145**

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

Projected PK-12 Enrollments

for 2023-24 to 2032-33

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																
2022-23	8052	6431	6517	6511	6444	6473	6583	6476	6859	7179	14357	13979	13176	13137	1745	**123,919**
Projected																
2023-24	8603	6411	6100	6167	6188	6195	6175	6139	6284	6770	13968	13730	12805	12549	1646	**119,730**
2024-25	7521	6231	6080	5779	5858	5947	5924	5756	5959	6202	13490	13313	12602	12192	1646	**114,500**
2025-26	7581	5407	5907	5755	5496	5628	5686	5541	5586	5880	12912	12849	12215	12010	1646	**110,099**
2026-27	7483	5409	5129	5589	5468	5287	5374	5311	5379	5514	12521	12287	11776	11637	1646	**105,810**
2027-28	7869	5459	5130	4857	5309	5258	5051	5024	5148	5307	12110	11913	11273	11215	1646	**102,569**
2028-29	8243	5773	5174	4857	4616	5106	5023	4733	4874	5082	11945	11521	10932	10733	1646	**100,258**
2029-30	8595	6087	5473	4892	4619	4445	4881	4697	4598	4812	11668	11361	10574	10412	1646	**98,760**
2030-31	8410	6394	5767	5174	4646	4455	4247	4573	4557	4539	11392	11085	10425	10067	1646	**97,377**
2031-32	8218	6303	6055	5450	4912	4471	4260	3988	4435	4499	11104	10823	10180	9923	1646	**96,267**
2032-33	8015	6213	5966	5719	5170	4729	4277	4006	3876	4376	11049	10531	9935	9692	1646	**95,200**

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																
2022-23	12419	10101	10553	10517	10815	11474	11886	10999	11627	12342	12296	12389	10676	10138	527	**158,759**
Projected																
2023-24	13919	10063	9959	10076	10108	10462	11109	10539	10756	11494	11668	11347	10654	9576	528	**152,258**
2024-25	12848	9636	9923	9515	9682	9783	10124	9869	10303	10634	10908	10753	9778	9557	528	**143,841**
2025-26	12401	8937	9499	9480	9141	9366	9472	8986	9652	10186	10143	10038	9260	8766	528	**135,855**
2026-27	11928	8628	8812	9070	9111	8845	9070	8425	8784	9544	9752	9333	8641	8306	528	**128,777**
2027-28	12674	8255	8514	8412	8714	8814	8563	8054	8241	8684	9135	8976	8048	7757	528	**123,369**
2028-29	13418	8782	8141	8132	8088	8428	8538	7632	7875	8150	8364	8409	7742	7224	528	**119,451**
2029-30	14170	9312	8661	7771	7817	7826	8157	7600	7461	7788	7875	7702	7255	6953	528	**116,876**
2030-31	14151	9843	9182	8268	7466	7564	7576	7262	7433	7377	7547	7249	6660	6518	528	**114,624**
2031-32	14131	9844	9709	8766	7945	7222	7327	6741	7102	7351	7164	6946	6275	5982	528	**113,033**
2032-33	14113	9846	9710	9267	8423	7682	6991	6531	6594	7027	7115	6595	6010	5640	528	**112,072**

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																
2022-23	30114	16087	16617	16351	16206	16368	17437	16793	17023	18058	20805	20752	18031	17496	562	**258,700**
Projected																
2023-24	28764	15719	15965	16009	15766	15713	16044	16417	16531	16898	20553	20077	17948	17470	535	**250,409**
2024-25	26112	15088	15580	15386	15437	15282	15423	15097	16165	16405	19246	19827	17317	17387	535	**240,287**
2025-26	25376	13556	14963	15007	14838	14973	15004	14645	14872	16058	18778	18574	17077	16779	535	**231,035**
2026-27	24698	13137	13439	14419	14464	14387	14711	14253	14437	14781	18367	18105	15989	16563	535	**222,285**
2027-28	24657	12712	13027	12941	13900	14011	14138	14043	14053	14355	17005	17713	15551	15498	535	**214,139**
2028-29	24605	12631	12599	12550	12466	13472	13759	13467	13852	13980	16516	16409	15244	15085	535	**207,170**
2029-30	24530	12543	12516	12132	12090	12075	13237	13059	13287	13790	16161	15935	14127	14807	535	**200,824**
2030-31	24187	12441	12430	12047	11681	11707	11856	12607	12890	13232	15899	15591	13723	13712	535	**194,538**
2031-32	23834	12200	12322	11961	11589	11300	11501	11279	12445	12833	15341	15348	13419	13336	535	**189,243**
2032-33	23468	11957	12078	11857	11503	11206	11096	10959	11141	12390	14970	14805	13221	13047	535	**184,233**

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																
2022-23	23246	16869	17458	17235	17589	17912	18193	18098	18492	19008	20359	19104	17019	16529	864	**257,975**
Projected																
2023-24	23392	16060	16524	16891	16719	17145	17348	17618	17866	18401	19560	18754	17086	16356	824	**250,544**
2024-25	20793	15440	15729	15991	16380	16305	16608	16782	17386	17785	19126	17973	16740	16435	824	**240,297**
2025-26	20080	13766	15126	15215	15514	15972	15803	16077	16562	17301	18583	17577	16032	16096	824	**230,528**
2026-27	19727	13412	13497	14629	14757	15134	15488	15307	15858	16484	18119	17077	15666	15394	824	**221,373**
2027-28	20851	12979	13163	13061	14189	14385	14680	15017	15111	15782	17421	16659	15229	15035	824	**214,386**
2028-29	21987	13696	12725	12747	12672	13831	13962	14217	14820	15047	16828	16010	14881	14610	824	**208,857**
2029-30	23122	14412	13429	12312	12378	12361	13419	13524	14035	14750	16201	15476	14299	14267	824	**204,809**
2030-31	23165	15127	14137	12991	11941	12080	12007	12981	13343	13974	15915	14884	13831	13702	824	**200,902**
2031-32	23213	15121	14843	13678	12597	11647	11736	11623	12808	13276	15136	14621	13287	13246	824	**197,656**
2032-33	23260	15116	14840	14358	13264	12288	11311	11373	11480	12745	14503	13900	13067	12707	824	**195,036**

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																
2022-23	6261	3873	4059	4092	4138	4046	4386	4180	4145	4271	4401	4612	4501	4157	160	**61,282**
Projected																
2023-24	6318	3851	3940	4051	4098	4168	4054	4167	4213	4165	4482	4303	4568	4029	125	**60,532**
2024-25	5927	3971	3926	3937	4076	4138	4200	3860	4212	4247	4417	4393	4264	4089	125	**59,782**
2025-26	6061	3736	4059	3929	3968	4134	4182	4019	3908	4257	4557	4336	4358	3821	125	**59,450**
2026-27	5923	3820	3818	4073	3967	4031	4198	4012	4095	3956	4618	4494	4304	3916	125	**59,350**
2027-28	5994	3733	3907	3830	4123	4037	4098	4052	4099	4167	4312	4571	4470	3872	125	**59,390**
2028-29	6068	3782	3816	3924	3876	4206	4112	3955	4157	4179	4664	4276	4552	4042	125	**59,734**
2029-30	6142	3835	3871	3828	3976	3953	4297	3974	4065	4254	4727	4650	4264	4126	125	**60,087**
2030-31	6133	3887	3929	3888	3876	4058	4037	4165	4092	4164	4856	4723	4647	3874	125	**60,454**
2031-32	6125	3886	3988	3952	3941	3953	4151	3911	4301	4198	4804	4875	4722	4245	125	**61,177**
2032-33	6116	3887	3991	4014	4011	4024	4039	4029	4037	4423	4874	4826	4885	4323	125	**61,604**

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

Projected PK-8 Enrollments

for 2023-24 to 2032-33

by Community School District

Table A7
Community School District #1

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	792	612	678	664	684	662	711	601	660	665	**6,729**
Projected											
2023-24	780	650	600	645	640	660	651	618	576	651	**6,471**
2024-25	709	597	638	571	622	617	649	565	591	567	**6,126**
2025-26	642	539	588	605	550	599	607	566	543	583	**5,822**
2026-27	680	493	532	557	583	529	589	530	543	536	**5,572**
2027-28	709	518	485	503	538	563	521	514	508	535	**5,394**
2028-29	732	539	511	458	486	521	554	457	493	501	**5,252**
2029-30	754	556	533	483	442	471	513	482	438	487	**5,159**
2030-31	726	572	549	504	466	428	464	446	462	432	**5,049**
2031-32	695	549	565	518	487	451	421	404	428	456	**4,974**
2032-33	663	524	543	532	498	471	444	362	388	422	**4,847**

Table A8
Community School District #2

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	2263	2450	2458	2363	2255	2256	2325	2280	2341	2400	**23,391**
Projected											
2023-24	2506	2516	2244	2253	2180	2166	2134	2259	2208	2302	**22,768**
2024-25	2142	2498	2306	2060	2078	2094	2053	2083	2187	2172	**21,673**
2025-26	2144	2136	2289	2116	1902	1994	1983	2008	2019	2151	**20,742**
2026-27	2255	2120	1958	2101	1954	1831	1887	1937	1948	1990	**19,981**
2027-28	2428	2242	1943	1801	1940	1879	1734	1843	1878	1920	**19,608**
2028-29	2609	2414	2053	1787	1664	1864	1777	1702	1788	1850	**19,508**
2029-30	2797	2595	2212	1886	1651	1606	1763	1741	1655	1761	**19,667**
2030-31	2821	2783	2378	2031	1741	1596	1520	1726	1692	1632	**19,920**
2031-32	2847	2806	2548	2184	1874	1679	1514	1498	1676	1668	**20,294**
2032-33	2876	2832	2570	2340	2015	1808	1591	1497	1459	1651	**20,639**

Table A9
Community School District #3

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	1049	1097	1068	1100	1090	1049	1040	1142	1163	1263	**11,061**
Projected											
2023-24	1119	1055	1054	1018	1059	1044	1019	1017	1104	1139	**10,628**
2024-25	971	1045	1013	1005	978	1013	1018	992	982	1080	**10,097**
2025-26	957	897	1002	965	969	935	989	999	956	961	**9,630**
2026-27	956	886	861	955	927	929	909	965	966	934	**9,288**
2027-28	1005	898	851	821	918	887	907	887	928	945	**9,047**
2028-29	1052	947	862	811	789	878	864	888	855	907	**8,853**
2029-30	1095	996	909	821	781	755	855	843	857	837	**8,749**
2030-31	1070	1042	956	866	789	747	737	834	812	838	**8,691**
2031-32	1045	1024	1000	912	832	753	729	718	803	794	**8,610**
2032-33	1019	1008	982	953	876	795	733	714	691	785	**8,556**

Table A10
Community School District #4

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	936	611	645	656	674	707	711	795	858	913	**7,506**
Projected											
2023-24	1004	603	574	624	643	644	708	730	761	857	**7,148**
2024-25	861	595	568	556	612	614	646	718	704	761	**6,635**
2025-26	944	505	561	551	544	586	617	655	689	703	**6,355**
2026-27	904	553	474	544	540	520	587	624	626	688	**6,060**
2027-28	955	539	520	459	533	516	520	600	596	625	**5,863**
2028-29	1007	572	509	504	449	511	519	531	575	596	**5,773**
2029-30	1055	604	542	493	494	429	515	527	510	575	**5,744**
2030-31	1040	636	572	526	483	474	430	523	504	510	**5,698**
2031-32	1024	629	603	553	516	463	476	440	499	504	**5,707**
2032-33	1005	622	597	584	542	494	466	486	423	499	**5,718**

Table A11
Community School District #5

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	763	459	485	510	546	487	532	501	560	603	**5,446**
Projected											
2023-24	1001	467	458	493	490	512	470	465	480	542	**5,378**
2024-25	877	443	466	465	474	459	494	410	447	465	**5,000**
2025-26	856	391	442	474	448	444	443	433	393	433	**4,757**
2026-27	906	381	390	449	457	419	429	389	418	381	**4,619**
2027-28	965	404	380	396	432	428	405	376	375	404	**4,565**
2028-29	1023	430	403	385	382	404	413	358	362	364	**4,524**
2029-30	1084	458	428	409	371	357	390	365	344	351	**4,557**
2030-31	1076	486	457	434	394	348	344	347	351	334	**4,571**
2031-32	1069	485	485	465	418	369	336	308	334	341	**4,610**
2032-33	1065	483	484	493	449	393	356	302	297	324	**4,646**

Table A12
Community School District #6

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	2249	1202	1183	1218	1195	1312	1264	1157	1277	1335	**13,392**
Projected											
2023-24	2193	1120	1170	1134	1176	1169	1193	1050	1155	1279	**12,639**
2024-25	1961	1053	1089	1122	1094	1150	1064	988	1048	1157	**11,726**
2025-26	2038	939	1025	1044	1083	1070	1047	880	986	1049	**11,161**
2026-27	1782	976	914	983	1007	1059	973	866	878	985	**10,423**
2027-28	1807	858	951	877	948	985	964	804	863	878	**9,935**
2028-29	1820	871	836	912	846	928	896	797	801	864	**9,571**
2029-30	1810	878	849	800	880	827	845	739	794	801	**9,223**
2030-31	1677	875	855	813	773	862	752	697	736	793	**8,833**
2031-32	1538	810	854	818	785	756	784	620	695	736	**8,396**
2032-33	1387	744	790	817	790	768	687	645	618	695	**7,941**

Table A13
Community School District #7

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	1282	771	799	788	815	911	974	838	913	958	**9,049**
Projected											
2023-24	1434	750	752	769	758	792	893	838	833	902	**8,721**
2024-25	1369	714	732	723	740	737	776	766	833	823	**8,213**
2025-26	1306	683	697	705	696	719	723	668	762	823	**7,782**
2026-27	1264	648	667	671	679	676	705	622	665	753	**7,350**
2027-28	1338	626	633	642	646	660	662	606	619	657	**7,089**
2028-29	1414	662	612	608	618	627	647	570	603	612	**6,973**
2029-30	1487	699	647	589	585	601	614	559	567	596	**6,944**
2030-31	1481	733	685	623	567	568	589	530	557	560	**6,893**
2031-32	1475	729	718	660	601	551	556	508	527	550	**6,875**
2032-33	1467	725	714	693	637	584	540	479	505	520	**6,864**

Table A14
Community School District #8

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	2059	1527	1510	1602	1613	1693	1726	1710	1815	1919	**17,174**
Projected											
2023-24	2116	1548	1531	1458	1547	1591	1667	1603	1695	1797	**16,553**
2024-25	2080	1423	1552	1479	1409	1526	1567	1550	1588	1681	**15,855**
2025-26	2092	1410	1427	1499	1429	1389	1504	1458	1536	1573	**15,317**
2026-27	1848	1426	1415	1378	1449	1409	1368	1402	1444	1522	**14,661**
2027-28	1964	1256	1433	1366	1331	1429	1389	1273	1391	1430	**14,262**
2028-29	2077	1339	1260	1385	1320	1312	1409	1298	1261	1379	**14,040**
2029-30	2193	1419	1344	1217	1338	1302	1293	1315	1288	1249	**13,958**
2030-31	2190	1503	1425	1299	1175	1319	1283	1207	1304	1277	**13,982**
2031-32	2184	1505	1510	1377	1254	1159	1301	1201	1198	1292	**13,981**
2032-33	2179	1506	1513	1460	1328	1237	1142	1221	1193	1190	**13,969**

Table A15
Community School District #9

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	2329	1705	1768	1712	1800	1939	1980	1927	1983	2052	**19,195**
Projected											
2023-24	2667	1622	1671	1668	1606	1720	1864	1800	1883	1939	**18,440**
2024-25	2327	1546	1590	1578	1564	1535	1651	1695	1760	1839	**17,085**
2025-26	2278	1355	1515	1502	1478	1494	1475	1503	1657	1720	**15,977**
2026-27	2276	1336	1328	1431	1408	1412	1436	1342	1468	1619	**15,056**
2027-28	2417	1327	1309	1253	1341	1345	1356	1306	1312	1434	**14,400**
2028-29	2556	1412	1301	1236	1175	1281	1292	1234	1277	1282	**14,046**
2029-30	2697	1494	1384	1227	1159	1123	1231	1175	1205	1248	**13,943**
2030-31	2692	1579	1463	1307	1151	1107	1079	1119	1149	1176	**13,822**
2031-32	2687	1578	1547	1381	1226	1099	1064	981	1094	1123	**13,780**
2032-33	2682	1576	1546	1460	1295	1170	1056	968	958	1069	**13,780**

Table A16
Community School District #10

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	2637	2685	2840	2900	2968	3084	3296	3055	3056	3309	**29,830**
Projected											
2023-24	3352	2649	2629	2711	2784	2869	2955	2972	2957	3011	**28,889**
2024-25	3038	2592	2595	2510	2602	2692	2749	2668	2874	2916	**27,236**
2025-26	2849	2346	2539	2477	2408	2515	2578	2481	2581	2834	**25,608**
2026-27	2774	2209	2298	2425	2375	2327	2410	2328	2400	2544	**24,090**
2027-28	2925	2146	2165	2194	2324	2296	2228	2175	2253	2367	**23,073**
2028-29	3076	2264	2102	2067	2105	2247	2199	2009	2104	2221	**22,394**
2029-30	3222	2384	2219	2007	1983	2035	2153	1984	1942	2074	**22,003**
2030-31	3191	2498	2335	2117	1923	1917	1948	1942	1918	1914	**21,703**
2031-32	3158	2477	2448	2229	2029	1859	1836	1758	1879	1890	**21,563**
2032-33	3126	2454	2427	2335	2135	1960	1780	1657	1700	1852	**21,426**

Table A17
Community School District #11

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	2950	2286	2362	2329	2291	2536	2533	2424	2678	2747	**25,136**
Projected											
2023-24	3051	2294	2283	2281	2266	2227	2471	2313	2384	2683	**24,253**
2024-25	2782	2207	2291	2205	2218	2203	2168	2258	2274	2387	**22,993**
2025-26	2718	2022	2202	2212	2144	2156	2146	1982	2220	2278	**22,080**
2026-27	2663	1973	2018	2123	2151	2084	2101	1962	1948	2224	**21,247**
2027-28	2856	1915	1969	1945	2065	2088	2028	1922	1928	1951	**20,667**
2028-29	3050	2056	1911	1898	1892	2004	2034	1859	1888	1931	**20,523**
2029-30	3252	2201	2051	1841	1846	1837	1948	1863	1824	1892	**20,555**
2030-31	3277	2349	2194	1975	1790	1793	1786	1789	1829	1826	**20,608**
2031-32	3307	2372	2342	2113	1920	1737	1744	1640	1756	1831	**20,762**
2032-33	3337	2398	2365	2255	2055	1862	1689	1602	1611	1758	**20,932**

Table A18
Community School District #12

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	1162	1127	1274	1186	1328	1311	1377	1045	1182	1357	**12,349**
Projected											
2023-24	1299	1200	1093	1189	1147	1263	1259	1013	1004	1162	**11,629**
2024-25	1252	1154	1163	1020	1149	1090	1213	932	974	988	**10,935**
2025-26	1158	1121	1119	1085	986	1093	1046	894	896	958	**10,356**
2026-27	1103	1036	1086	1042	1049	937	1050	769	859	882	**9,813**
2027-28	1174	985	1005	1012	1007	996	900	772	738	845	**9,434**
2028-29	1245	1049	955	938	978	957	957	662	742	725	**9,208**
2029-30	1319	1115	1016	890	906	928	918	704	635	729	**9,160**
2030-31	1320	1181	1080	947	860	860	891	675	676	624	**9,114**
2031-32	1320	1183	1144	1006	915	817	826	653	648	665	**9,177**
2032-33	1322	1187	1145	1064	973	869	784	604	627	638	**9,213**

Table A19
Community School District #13

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	1443	956	983	926	844	926	906	581	572	587	**8,724**
Projected											
2023-24	1467	990	916	928	871	802	876	602	539	556	**8,547**
2024-25	1334	954	948	865	874	823	759	580	559	525	**8,221**
2025-26	1326	867	914	895	815	830	776	502	539	545	**8,009**
2026-27	1190	864	830	863	841	771	783	506	466	528	**7,642**
2027-28	1183	791	826	783	812	793	727	508	471	454	**7,348**
2028-29	1177	791	753	779	736	767	747	472	471	462	**7,155**
2029-30	1167	791	752	710	732	696	723	486	439	458	**6,954**
2030-31	1144	790	750	708	664	691	655	468	452	430	**6,752**
2031-32	1122	780	748	706	660	623	650	426	436	443	**6,594**
2032-33	1096	770	737	705	658	619	582	419	396	426	**6,408**

Table A20
Community School District #14

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	1653	938	940	938	916	899	958	956	965	1039	**10,202**
Projected											
2023-24	1683	958	889	868	897	876	854	920	934	945	**9,824**
2024-25	1663	913	906	820	829	859	832	819	899	914	**9,454**
2025-26	1615	904	864	837	785	794	816	795	801	881	**9,092**
2026-27	1389	871	857	796	800	752	754	781	776	784	**8,560**
2027-28	1382	738	824	790	761	765	714	721	763	759	**8,217**
2028-29	1375	729	695	759	755	728	726	683	704	746	**7,900**
2029-30	1363	720	685	639	726	723	690	695	667	689	**7,597**
2030-31	1336	709	676	629	608	694	686	659	678	652	**7,327**
2031-32	1306	689	665	619	598	578	657	656	643	663	**7,074**
2032-33	1271	667	645	609	588	568	546	627	640	628	**6,789**

Table A21
Community School District #15

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	3412	2356	2394	2333	2303	2415	2361	1916	1857	1903	**23,250**
Projected											
2023-24	2993	2297	2260	2249	2206	2201	2306	1731	1821	1809	**21,873**
2024-25	2708	2180	2201	2124	2125	2109	2100	1698	1644	1774	**20,663**
2025-26	2612	1975	2090	2067	2008	2030	2013	1543	1613	1601	**19,552**
2026-27	2653	1910	1893	1965	1951	1920	1939	1479	1465	1570	**18,745**
2027-28	2650	1939	1831	1779	1856	1861	1834	1444	1404	1426	**18,024**
2028-29	2642	1937	1854	1721	1680	1771	1775	1357	1371	1367	**17,475**
2029-30	2631	1932	1851	1736	1625	1603	1693	1322	1290	1335	**17,018**
2030-31	2593	1924	1846	1732	1636	1550	1531	1276	1255	1258	**16,601**
2031-32	2551	1895	1836	1726	1629	1555	1483	1154	1212	1221	**16,262**
2032-33	2507	1865	1806	1715	1623	1546	1480	1134	1096	1181	**15,953**

Table A22
Community School District #16

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	797	433	405	399	397	410	393	276	287	331	**4,128**
Projected											
2023-24	789	417	412	384	389	378	397	247	272	283	**3,968**
2024-25	740	370	397	391	375	371	364	252	243	268	**3,771**
2025-26	772	343	352	377	382	358	359	228	248	239	**3,658**
2026-27	786	360	326	335	368	365	346	229	225	246	**3,586**
2027-28	788	369	343	309	327	352	354	225	225	222	**3,514**
2028-29	790	370	352	327	301	313	340	226	223	223	**3,465**
2029-30	793	372	353	336	320	288	303	222	223	221	**3,431**
2030-31	787	372	356	337	328	307	278	196	219	222	**3,402**
2031-32	781	370	356	340	330	315	299	179	193	217	**3,380**
2032-33	773	366	354	341	333	317	307	194	177	192	**3,354**

Table A23
Community School District #17

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	2530	1035	1023	945	951	945	1078	1127	1151	1311	**12,096**
Projected											
2023-24	2265	995	1005	961	894	907	918	1089	1099	1122	**11,255**
2024-25	2165	876	966	945	905	852	882	923	1062	1070	**10,646**
2025-26	2056	824	850	908	891	861	829	892	902	1036	**10,049**
2026-27	1893	787	800	799	853	848	839	836	871	881	**9,407**
2027-28	1845	709	763	752	750	809	826	840	816	850	**8,960**
2028-29	1794	684	688	717	706	712	789	827	820	797	**8,534**
2029-30	1740	655	663	647	673	669	695	785	808	800	**8,135**
2030-31	1663	625	636	623	605	638	652	690	766	789	**7,687**
2031-32	1582	587	606	598	581	573	622	650	674	749	**7,222**
2032-33	1498	547	568	570	555	549	560	617	634	658	**6,756**

Table A24
Community School District #18

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	1661	699	701	708	698	702	810	773	812	859	**8,423**
Projected											
2023-24	1702	703	691	663	692	657	677	706	765	780	**8,036**
2024-25	1515	675	694	654	646	651	635	589	700	733	**7,492**
2025-26	1451	603	666	657	639	608	629	554	584	671	**7,062**
2026-27	1500	579	595	631	644	602	587	550	552	561	**6,801**
2027-28	1511	594	572	564	618	606	583	515	547	530	**6,640**
2028-29	1527	597	586	543	554	582	587	514	512	524	**6,526**
2029-30	1542	604	589	555	534	521	564	514	512	491	**6,426**
2030-31	1540	610	596	558	545	502	506	494	513	491	**6,355**
2031-32	1537	608	602	565	548	512	488	444	493	492	**6,289**
2032-33	1537	607	600	570	556	514	497	429	445	474	**6,229**

Table A25
Community School District #19

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	2219	1237	1277	1187	1225	1244	1352	1297	1364	1385	**13,787**
Projected											
2023-24	2202	1279	1215	1205	1133	1173	1204	1197	1293	1356	**13,257**
2024-25	1985	1186	1256	1147	1149	1084	1137	1068	1193	1286	**12,491**
2025-26	1889	1071	1165	1187	1094	1100	1051	1012	1064	1187	**11,820**
2026-27	2040	1026	1051	1101	1131	1047	1066	934	1008	1057	**11,461**
2027-28	2076	1106	1007	994	1048	1084	1014	946	930	1002	**11,207**
2028-29	2110	1127	1086	951	945	1004	1049	898	942	924	**11,036**
2029-30	2146	1147	1107	1027	906	907	973	932	895	937	**10,977**
2030-31	2158	1168	1127	1047	980	868	878	864	928	891	**10,909**
2031-32	2171	1178	1146	1066	997	940	840	778	861	923	**10,900**
2032-33	2183	1187	1157	1083	1015	956	909	744	775	857	**10,866**

Table A26
Community School District #20

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	5448	3221	3503	3524	3462	3414	3831	3699	3630	3901	**37,633**
Projected											
2023-24	5198	3078	3251	3427	3425	3391	3374	3773	3686	3615	**36,218**
2024-25	4544	3064	3104	3180	3332	3354	3352	3299	3755	3670	**34,654**
2025-26	4313	2609	3089	3038	3090	3265	3316	3293	3286	3741	**33,040**
2026-27	4091	2466	2630	3023	2948	3026	3229	3262	3278	3270	**31,223**
2027-28	4034	2290	2488	2575	2933	2886	2991	3187	3250	3264	**29,898**
2028-29	3980	2222	2309	2438	2495	2871	2852	2945	3172	3237	**28,521**
2029-30	3925	2152	2240	2260	2360	2440	2837	2791	2931	3160	**27,096**
2030-31	3833	2083	2168	2193	2186	2307	2412	2776	2784	2919	**25,661**
2031-32	3747	1993	2097	2122	2119	2135	2280	2345	2768	2771	**24,377**
2032-33	3671	1909	2006	2054	2049	2069	2110	2213	2344	2755	**23,180**

Table A27
Community School District #21

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	4286	1888	2060	1992	1968	2006	2042	2979	3000	3224	**25,445**
Projected											
2023-24	4213	1807	1949	2043	1945	1963	2019	2964	2953	3037	**24,893**
2024-25	3813	1808	1866	1935	1997	1939	1984	2934	2939	2988	**24,203**
2025-26	3774	1609	1866	1850	1889	1990	1960	2908	2911	2975	**23,732**
2026-27	3591	1583	1665	1851	1811	1882	2015	2879	2889	2947	**23,113**
2027-28	3626	1493	1639	1650	1810	1805	1905	2972	2860	2927	**22,687**
2028-29	3659	1493	1546	1624	1614	1804	1830	2814	2956	2899	**22,239**
2029-30	3690	1494	1547	1532	1587	1607	1827	2709	2799	2998	**21,790**
2030-31	3684	1492	1551	1532	1499	1580	1627	2699	2697	2840	**21,201**
2031-32	3672	1474	1550	1536	1500	1493	1601	2411	2685	2738	**20,660**
2032-33	3660	1452	1533	1535	1504	1494	1515	2378	2401	2723	**20,195**

Table A28
Community School District #22

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	4280	2212	2205	2226	2243	2230	2402	1724	1801	1896	**23,219**
Projected											
2023-24	3852	2161	2225	2156	2173	2176	2211	1738	1722	1808	**22,222**
2024-25	3465	2082	2174	2173	2105	2110	2158	1597	1739	1728	**21,331**
2025-26	3364	1861	2094	2124	2119	2044	2096	1558	1601	1748	**20,609**
2026-27	3297	1797	1871	2047	2074	2056	2029	1513	1562	1610	**19,856**
2027-28	3321	1757	1806	1828	2001	2014	2040	1457	1517	1572	**19,313**
2028-29	3343	1760	1767	1764	1785	1945	2000	1471	1465	1528	**18,828**
2029-30	3361	1763	1770	1727	1722	1733	1932	1438	1476	1478	**18,400**
2030-31	3343	1763	1774	1730	1686	1671	1720	1388	1445	1486	**18,006**
2031-32	3323	1742	1774	1734	1689	1637	1658	1236	1394	1457	**17,644**
2032-33	3297	1721	1752	1735	1692	1641	1626	1191	1243	1406	**17,304**

Table A29
Community School District #23

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	853	530	530	552	541	501	586	630	673	694	**6,090**
Projected											
2023-24	958	510	536	502	528	519	498	614	623	663	**5,951**
2024-25	857	500	514	508	480	506	516	521	607	614	**5,623**
2025-26	826	449	506	488	485	460	503	542	516	598	**5,373**
2026-27	852	435	455	479	467	464	457	527	537	508	**5,181**
2027-28	860	448	443	431	459	448	461	480	522	529	**5,081**
2028-29	867	453	456	421	412	440	445	484	475	514	**4,967**
2029-30	875	458	462	432	403	395	437	467	479	468	**4,876**
2030-31	871	463	467	438	414	387	392	458	462	472	**4,824**
2031-32	872	462	473	443	419	397	384	410	453	455	**4,768**
2032-33	870	464	472	449	424	402	394	400	406	446	**4,727**

Table A30
Community School District #24

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	4552	3602	3725	3841	3948	4108	4029	3767	3910	4131	**39,613**
Projected											
2023-24	4336	3221	3474	3649	3755	3850	3812	3557	3879	3974	**37,507**
2024-25	3899	3168	3104	3403	3566	3668	3573	3363	3665	3944	**35,353**
2025-26	3695	2860	3053	3040	3327	3483	3405	3154	3466	3725	**33,208**
2026-27	3517	2740	2757	2987	2971	3250	3235	3003	3248	3524	**31,232**
2027-28	3645	2586	2648	2700	2918	2901	3017	2854	3098	3301	**29,668**
2028-29	3765	2682	2490	2599	2639	2847	2693	2660	2942	3152	**28,469**
2029-30	3867	2770	2581	2441	2545	2578	2643	2375	2743	2992	**27,535**
2030-31	3778	2848	2665	2530	2385	2489	2395	2331	2448	2792	**26,661**
2031-32	3681	2782	2738	2613	2472	2330	2311	2113	2402	2490	**25,932**
2032-33	3576	2712	2673	2685	2552	2415	2163	2037	2179	2443	**25,435**

Table A31
Community School District #25

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	3182	2480	2629	2546	2553	2532	2674	2655	2527	2632	**26,410**
Projected											
2023-24	3394	2298	2439	2550	2445	2483	2472	2651	2593	2481	**25,806**
2024-25	2777	2230	2258	2367	2449	2379	2424	2455	2590	2547	**24,476**
2025-26	2702	1838	2190	2190	2274	2380	2324	2406	2400	2544	**23,248**
2026-27	2529	1824	1813	2124	2104	2212	2323	2309	2352	2358	**21,948**
2027-28	2591	1666	1804	1759	2039	2046	2161	2305	2258	2311	**20,940**
2028-29	2642	1708	1644	1751	1691	1982	1997	2146	2255	2219	**20,035**
2029-30	2685	1742	1687	1595	1684	1649	1933	1984	2099	2215	**19,273**
2030-31	2593	1772	1722	1636	1534	1644	1615	1918	1940	2061	**18,435**
2031-32	2499	1711	1756	1671	1574	1496	1612	1615	1875	1906	**17,715**
2032-33	2400	1651	1698	1703	1608	1537	1464	1618	1583	1842	**17,104**

Table A32
Community School District #26

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	1549	1519	1589	1610	1588	1662	1759	1790	1763	1793	**16,622**
Projected											
2023-24	1440	1378	1488	1547	1597	1569	1652	1855	1764	1759	**16,049**
2024-25	1235	1321	1350	1452	1533	1578	1560	1740	1827	1760	**15,356**
2025-26	1308	1148	1293	1318	1442	1516	1569	1644	1713	1822	**14,773**
2026-27	1162	1216	1125	1261	1309	1426	1508	1657	1619	1708	**13,991**
2027-28	1209	1077	1191	1100	1253	1293	1420	1595	1635	1616	**13,389**
2028-29	1253	1123	1055	1165	1096	1238	1288	1504	1573	1633	**12,928**
2029-30	1291	1167	1100	1031	1160	1080	1232	1359	1486	1571	**12,477**
2030-31	1265	1207	1145	1076	1027	1144	1079	1303	1342	1486	**12,074**
2031-32	1237	1188	1183	1121	1071	1013	1141	1135	1287	1342	**11,718**
2032-33	1204	1167	1165	1159	1117	1057	1010	1203	1125	1287	**11,494**

Table A33
Community School District #27

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	3725	2717	2839	2712	2725	2871	2907	3015	3064	3301	**29,876**
Projected											
2023-24	3975	2688	2708	2706	2602	2670	2832	2828	3015	3045	**29,069**
2024-25	3736	2547	2679	2580	2596	2550	2634	2749	2829	2997	**27,897**
2025-26	3482	2408	2539	2552	2475	2545	2516	2555	2749	2811	**26,632**
2026-27	3555	2244	2400	2417	2449	2426	2510	2441	2555	2733	**25,730**
2027-28	3827	2283	2236	2288	2320	2400	2392	2438	2441	2540	**25,165**
2028-29	4110	2457	2275	2131	2196	2273	2365	2327	2439	2427	**25,000**
2029-30	4404	2639	2448	2167	2045	2153	2240	2303	2329	2425	**25,153**
2030-31	4493	2828	2629	2332	2080	2004	2123	2180	2304	2316	**25,289**
2031-32	4590	2886	2818	2504	2238	2039	1977	2067	2181	2289	**25,589**
2032-33	4687	2949	2875	2684	2403	2192	2009	1920	2068	2168	**25,955**

Table A34
Community School District #28

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	4018	2354	2421	2337	2432	2311	2269	2230	2338	2303	**25,013**
Projected											
2023-24	3888	2401	2293	2327	2254	2329	2204	2170	2209	2328	**24,403**
2024-25	3449	2236	2339	2202	2245	2157	2222	2107	2149	2201	**23,307**
2025-26	3333	1982	2179	2248	2124	2150	2058	2123	2086	2139	**22,422**
2026-27	3389	1933	1931	2093	2169	2035	2051	1966	2102	2077	**21,746**
2027-28	3616	1907	1885	1855	2020	2076	1941	1960	1948	2092	**21,300**
2028-29	3854	2021	1855	1812	1789	1935	1981	1855	1942	1939	**20,983**
2029-30	4105	2139	1966	1781	1750	1713	1845	1892	1837	1933	**20,961**
2030-31	4170	2260	2080	1888	1715	1677	1635	1762	1874	1829	**20,890**
2031-32	4246	2278	2197	1999	1817	1640	1602	1561	1746	1866	**20,952**
2032-33	4335	2300	2214	2110	1925	1737	1565	1531	1547	1737	**21,001**

Table A35
Community School District #29

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	2164	1717	1722	1716	1811	1928	1986	1860	1970	2009	**18,883**
Projected											
2023-24	2477	1706	1746	1677	1662	1791	1907	1815	1795	1928	**18,504**
2024-25	2191	1671	1732	1702	1624	1645	1772	1736	1753	1758	**17,584**
2025-26	2149	1476	1701	1688	1650	1607	1630	1612	1677	1719	**16,909**
2026-27	2183	1458	1503	1660	1636	1634	1592	1475	1557	1644	**16,342**
2027-28	2347	1478	1485	1467	1610	1619	1620	1442	1425	1527	**16,020**
2028-29	2520	1594	1506	1449	1422	1593	1605	1453	1393	1399	**15,934**
2029-30	2697	1715	1624	1470	1405	1408	1580	1441	1406	1368	**16,114**
2030-31	2753	1841	1749	1584	1425	1391	1396	1409	1394	1382	**16,324**
2031-32	2810	1884	1878	1706	1536	1411	1378	1250	1363	1369	**16,585**
2032-33	2865	1927	1923	1832	1655	1521	1398	1231	1209	1340	**16,901**

Table A36
Community School District #30

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	4056	2480	2533	2473	2532	2500	2569	2781	2920	2839	**27,683**
Projected											
2023-24	3882	2368	2376	2435	2404	2453	2469	2742	2611	2886	**26,626**
2024-25	3506	2267	2267	2285	2367	2328	2423	2632	2573	2578	**25,226**
2025-26	3411	2054	2171	2179	2222	2291	2301	2583	2471	2541	**24,224**
2026-27	3392	1997	1968	2087	2119	2151	2269	2456	2425	2440	**23,304**
2027-28	3616	1982	1914	1892	2029	2050	2129	2423	2306	2395	**22,736**
2028-29	3843	2111	1900	1840	1839	1963	2033	2272	2276	2278	**22,355**
2029-30	4073	2240	2023	1827	1789	1780	1946	2170	2135	2246	**22,229**
2030-31	4113	2371	2147	1945	1775	1731	1764	2078	2041	2108	**22,073**
2031-32	4150	2392	2273	2064	1889	1718	1715	1882	1954	2014	**22,051**
2032-33	4193	2410	2292	2185	2004	1829	1702	1833	1769	1928	**22,145**

Table A37
Community School District #31

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	6261	3873	4059	4092	4138	4046	4386	4180	4145	4271	**43,451**
Projected											
2023-24	6318	3851	3940	4051	4098	4168	4054	4167	4213	4165	**43,025**
2024-25	5927	3971	3926	3937	4076	4138	4200	3860	4212	4247	**42,494**
2025-26	6061	3736	4059	3929	3968	4134	4182	4019	3908	4257	**42,253**
2026-27	5923	3820	3818	4073	3967	4031	4198	4012	4095	3956	**41,893**
2027-28	5994	3733	3907	3830	4123	4037	4098	4052	4099	4167	**42,040**
2028-29	6068	3782	3816	3924	3876	4206	4112	3955	4157	4179	**42,075**
2029-30	6142	3835	3871	3828	3976	3953	4297	3974	4065	4254	**42,195**
2030-31	6133	3887	3929	3888	3876	4058	4037	4165	4092	4164	**42,229**
2031-32	6125	3886	3988	3952	3941	3953	4151	3911	4301	4198	**42,406**
2032-33	6116	3887	3991	4014	4011	4024	4039	4029	4037	4423	**42,571**

Table A38
Community School District #32

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2022-23	1532	582	596	621	658	676	718	835	911	928	**8,057**
Projected											
2023-24	1442	524	616	623	613	670	710	836	824	924	**7,782**
2024-25	1323	480	554	644	620	624	704	817	825	835	**7,426**
2025-26	1378	441	507	579	641	633	656	818	807	836	**7,296**
2026-27	1416	459	466	529	576	654	667	757	808	819	**7,151**
2027-28	1381	478	485	486	525	588	689	748	748	820	**6,948**
2028-29	1341	468	507	506	483	535	619	776	741	759	**6,735**
2029-30	1297	455	497	531	502	493	563	698	768	755	**6,559**
2030-31	1235	442	483	520	530	512	519	639	691	782	**6,353**
2031-32	1170	422	469	506	519	542	539	590	633	704	**6,094**
2032-33	1105	402	448	491	506	531	570	613	584	644	**5,894**

Projected Grade 9-12 Enrollments

for 2023-24 to 2032-33

by Borough

Table A39
Manhattan High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
Historical						
2022-23	14357	13979	13176	13137	1745	**56,394**
Projected						
2023-24	13968	13730	12805	12549	1646	**54,698**
2024-25	13490	13313	12602	12192	1646	**53,243**
2025-26	12912	12849	12215	12010	1646	**51,632**
2026-27	12521	12287	11776	11637	1646	**49,867**
2027-28	12110	11913	11273	11215	1646	**48,157**
2028-29	11945	11521	10932	10733	1646	**46,777**
2029-30	11668	11361	10574	10412	1646	**45,661**
2030-31	11392	11085	10425	10067	1646	**44,615**
2031-32	11104	10823	10180	9923	1646	**43,676**
2032-23	11049	10531	9935	9692	1646	**42,853**

Table A40
Bronx High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
Historical						
2022-23	12296	12389	10676	10138	527	**46,026**
Projected						
2023-24	11668	11347	10654	9576	528	**43,773**
2024-25	10908	10753	9778	9557	528	**41,524**
2025-26	10143	10038	9260	8766	528	**38,735**
2026-27	9752	9333	8641	8306	528	**36,560**
2027-28	9135	8976	8048	7757	528	**34,444**
2028-29	8364	8409	7742	7224	528	**32,267**
2029-30	7875	7702	7255	6953	528	**30,313**
2030-31	7547	7249	6660	6518	528	**28,502**
2031-32	7164	6946	6275	5982	528	**26,895**
2032-23	7115	6595	6010	5640	528	**25,888**

Table A41
Brooklyn High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
Historical						
2022-23	20805	20752	18031	17496	562	**77,646**
Projected						
2023-24	20553	20077	17948	17470	535	**76,583**
2024-25	19246	19827	17317	17387	535	**74,312**
2025-26	18778	18574	17077	16779	535	**71,743**
2026-27	18367	18105	15989	16563	535	**69,559**
2027-28	17005	17713	15551	15498	535	**66,302**
2028-29	16516	16409	15244	15085	535	**63,789**
2029-30	16161	15935	14127	14807	535	**61,565**
2030-31	15899	15591	13723	13712	535	**59,460**
2031-32	15341	15348	13419	13336	535	**57,979**
2032-23	14970	14805	13221	13047	535	**56,578**

Table A42
Queens High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
Historical						
2022-23	20359	19104	17019	16529	864	**73,875**
Projected						
2023-24	19560	18754	17086	16356	824	**72,580**
2024-25	19126	17973	16740	16435	824	**71,098**
2025-26	18583	17577	16032	16096	824	**69,112**
2026-27	18119	17077	15666	15394	824	**67,080**
2027-28	17421	16659	15229	15035	824	**65,168**
2028-29	16828	16010	14881	14610	824	**63,153**
2029-30	16201	15476	14299	14267	824	**61,067**
2030-31	15915	14884	13831	13702	824	**59,156**
2031-32	15136	14621	13287	13246	824	**57,114**
2032-23	14503	13900	13067	12707	824	**55,001**

Table A43
Staten Island High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
Historical						
2022-23	4401	4612	4501	4157	160	**17,831**
Projected						
2023-24	4482	4303	4568	4029	125	**17,507**
2024-25	4417	4393	4264	4089	125	**17,288**
2025-26	4557	4336	4358	3821	125	**17,197**
2026-27	4618	4494	4304	3916	125	**17,457**
2027-28	4312	4571	4470	3872	125	**17,350**
2028-29	4664	4276	4552	4042	125	**17,659**
2029-30	4727	4650	4264	4126	125	**17,892**
2030-31	4856	4723	4647	3874	125	**18,225**
2031-32	4804	4875	4722	4245	125	**18,771**
2032-23	4874	4826	4885	4323	125	**19,033**

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 2023-24 school year and ending in 2032-33. 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). Beginning in 2018-19, approximately 13,000 students were categorized as "Other" race, which has increased to nearly 28,000 students in 2022-23. 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 2021. Birth data for 2022 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 2022-2028 were needed to project pre-kindergarten and kindergarten cohorts through the 2032-33 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 in 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 births 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 1996-2021 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 2022-2028 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 2022-2028.

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 1996-2021. The number of Black births by community district was projected from 2022-2028 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 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.

In 2021-22, which represents the second year of the coronavirus pandemic, many community school districts had numerous survival ratios that were the lowest value in the last decade. The decline in the ratios was likely due to the pandemic, as parents sought alternative educational experiences (private or parochial schools, homeschooling, etc.) for their children, or may have had to relocate. As such, these survival ratios were excluded in the computation of the average survival ratios to avoid significant underestimation of future enrollments.

In addition, the New York City Public Schools received nearly 14,000 migrant children from outside of the country in 2022-23, particularly of Hispanic race. This had the effect of increasing the Hispanic student survival ratios in 2022-23 in some of the community school districts. As it is not clear how long the New York City Public Schools will continue receiving migrant children, the 2022-23 Hispanic student survival ratios were typically excluded to avoid overestimating enrollments in the next decade, as this might be considered a "one-time event" that may not continue 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 project future enrollments in the program for the entire ten-year projection period.