



Enrollment Projections

for the

New York City Public Schools

2025-26 to 2034-35

Volume II

Prepared for the New York City School Construction Authority

March 2026

Table of Contents

	Page
Executive Summary	3
Introduction	7
Historical and Projected Enrollments in the New York City Public Schools	7
Overview of New York City School-Age, Public School, and Total Populations	11
Population Age Structure	12
New York City Racial/Ethnic Composition	14
Factors Influencing Future Enrollment	16
Charter Schools	16
Birth Counts	24
Natural Increase	27
Immigration	28
Migration	31
New Housing	33
Historical and Projected Enrollments in the Five Boroughs	39
Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity in New York City	42
Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity in the Five Boroughs	45
Projections by Community School District	52
High School Projections	55
Appendix	59
Projected PK-12 Enrollments for 2025-26 to 2034-35 for New York City	60
Projected PK-12 Enrollments for 2025-26 to 2034-35 by Borough	62
Projected PK-8 Enrollments for 2025-26 to 2034-35 by Community School District	68
Projected Grade 9-12 Enrollments for 2025-26 to 2034-35 by Borough	101
Methodology	107
Introduction	107
Historical Enrollments	107
Birth Data	107
Enrollment Projection Methods	109
Enrollment Projections	110

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 2025-26 school year and ending in 2034-35. The enrollment projections were performed at the community school district level for grades PK-12. All projections were computed by the four largest racial/ethnic groups 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 2023 to 2024, the population in New York City increased by 87,000 persons, and was estimated to be 8,478,000 in 2024 according to the American Community Survey (“ACS”). From a longer historical perspective, this represents a decline of 326,000 persons since 2020 when the population in the city was 8,804,000. In the past year, each of the five boroughs experienced a population gain. Manhattan, which is the third-most populated borough, had the largest population gain (+27,000) followed by Brooklyn (+25,000) and Queens (+22,000).

For the school-aged (ages 5-17) segment, there was an increase of 16,000 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. With the exception of Staten Island, each borough experienced an increase in the school-age population. The largest increase of school-aged children in the last year occurred in the Bronx, which gained 5,300 school-aged children, followed by Queens (+4,900). On the other hand, the school-age population in Staten Island was nearly unchanged in the last year.

Age-sex diagrams from the 2020 Census and 2024 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 2024, 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 males and the 20-24 age group for females. 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 60 and up, indicating a “graying” of the population. On the contrary, there were declines in every group under the age of 60, with the largest declines occurring in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups. There were also sizable declines in the 0-4, 5-9, and 15-19 age groups, which correspond primarily to the elementary and high school populations, as well as those entering school in the near future.

With respect to race/ethnicity, Whites (30.7%) and Hispanics (28.7%) were the largest and second-largest race/ethnicity in New York City in 2024. Blacks were the third-largest race/ethnicity at 20.0% while Asians were the fourth-largest race/ethnicity at 15.1%.

Regarding nativity, the number of foreign-born persons in New York City in 2024 was estimated to be 3.11 million, which is 36.7% 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, China, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Jamaica, and Ecuador.

Regarding migration, New York City received a net of 144,000 people from other countries in 2024, yet had 91,000 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 2024 was positive and was 53,000 persons. Prior to 2024, New York City had negative total net migration.

Impact of Charter Schools

Charter schools are public schools that operate independently according to a five-year performance contract, known as a charter. In 2025-26, 285 charter schools are operating in New York City.

While charter school enrollments continue to increase in New York City, growth has slowed significantly in the last four years as fewer new schools are opening due to the charter school cap. Enrollment is 148,089 in 2024-25, which is a gain of 2,100 students from the prior year. While there has been a gain of 53,000 charter school students in New York City over the last decade, there has only been an increase of 9,500 students since 2020-21.

Births

In 2023, there were 85,685¹ births in the city, which are 1,100 fewer births than the year prior. After declining by 25,000 births from 2014-2021, it appears that the annual number of births has stabilized in New York City.

When analyzing births by race/ethnicity in New York City, Black births continue to decline. The number of Black births has declined annually for the past 16 years. From 2000-2023, the annual number of Black births has declined from 31,900 to 15,400, which are 16,500 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 seven years. 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 generally declined in the last eight years. Regarding Hispanics, after a long period of stability, the annual number of births declined from 2010-2021 before reversing trend. In 2023, there were 27,500 births, which are 11,800 fewer births than in 2000.

Using population projections of females of childbearing ages (15-49) and age-specific fertility rates, estimated birth counts from 2024-2030 were computed. The number of births in New York City is projected to slowly increase over this time period. In 2030, 90,487 births are

¹ This represents the number of births to New York City residents occurring in New York City and does not include births that occurred outside of New York City.

projected in the city, which would be 4,802 more births than the 2023 total (85,685). Birth data from 2024-2030 were estimated in order to project pre-kindergarten and kindergarten enrollments through the 2034-35 school year. Regarding the projected birth trends by race/ethnicity over this time period, it is anticipated that the number of births to Whites and Hispanics will increase while Asian and Black births will decline.

New Residential Construction in New York City

The number of building permits issued annually in New York City was analyzed from 2000-2024. 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 the number of building permits issued in 2022 increased significantly (67,056), the number has been much lower in 2023 (16,483) and 2024 (15,291). At the borough level, the greatest number of building permits issued in 2024 occurred in Brooklyn (6,600) followed by the Bronx (3,300).

The issuance of a permit does not guarantee that a housing unit will be constructed. Often, there is a lag time between the issuing of a permit and when the unit is actually constructed. The number of new units constructed in New York City generally increased from 2013-2018 before stabilizing. From 2016-2023, the annual number of new units built ranged from 20,000-29,000. However, there were 33,861 new housing units constructed in New York City in 2024, which is outside the recent range and is the greatest number of the historical period. The greatest number of constructed units occurred in Brooklyn (13,500) and Queens (8,200) in 2024.

At the community school district level, in order of decreasing magnitude, Districts 30, 14, 2, 10, and 15 had the most housing units built in 2024, where two of the districts are located in Brooklyn (Districts 14 and 15). A total of 14,839 units were built in these five community school districts, which accounts for nearly half (44%) of the new units built in New York City in 2024.

New York City Public Schools Historical and Projected Enrollments

In 2024-25, enrollment (PK-12) in the New York City Public Schools is 873,780, excluding D75, the special education district in New York City, and those educated off-site in non-SCA facilities. This represents a decline of 8,299 students (-0.9%) from the year prior.

Enrollment is projected to be 721,251 in 2034-35, which would be a decline of 153,000 students from the 2024-25 enrollment. Over the next ten years, enrollments are projected to decline in each of the five boroughs. Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx are projected to have the largest declines in the next ten years, losing 45,000, 43,000, and 35,000 students, respectively.

At the community school district level (PK-8), each community school district, with the exception of District 28, is projected to have an enrollment decline over the next decade. The five largest enrollment declines, which are listed in order of decreasing magnitude, are projected in Districts 24, 25, 20, 15, and 10. 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 declined from 2015-16 through 2022-23 before increasing in 2023-24, which was likely related to migrants seeking asylum in New York City. In 2024-25, there are 275,659 high school students in the New York City Public Schools, which is a decline of 27,000 students (-8.8%) from the enrollment in 2015-16. Citywide, enrollments are projected to decline throughout the projection period. In 2034-35, enrollment is projected to be 233,130, which would be a decline of 42,529 students (-15.4%) from the 2024-25 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/Ethnicity

Citywide, enrollments are projected to decline for Asians/American Indians, Hispanics, and Blacks. White enrollments are projected to decline for the next six years before reversing trend. Hispanics continue to be the largest race/ethnicity in New York City with 377,826 students in 2024-25, which represents 43.2% of the student population. In 2034-35, enrollment is projected to be 309,112, which would be a decline of 68,714 students (-18.2%). Despite the decline, Hispanics are projected to remain the largest race/ethnicity in the New York City Public Schools throughout the projection period.

Black enrollments continue to decline, as there has been a loss of 79,000 students in the last decade. Blacks are the third-largest race/ethnicity in the school district. In 2024-25, enrollment is 168,366, which comprises 19.3% of the New York City student population. In 2034-35, enrollment is projected to be 127,073, which would be a decline of 41,293 students (-24.5%) from the 2024-25 enrollment.

Asians/American Indians are the 2nd-largest race/ethnicity in the school district. Enrollment is 181,111 in 2024-25, representing 20.7% of the student population in New York City. In 2034-35, enrollment is projected to be 147,996, which would be a decline of 33,115 students (-18.3%) from the 2024-25 enrollment.

Whites are the smallest race/ethnicity in the school district. In 2024-25, there are 146,477 White students, which represents 16.8% of the city's student population. In 2034-35, enrollment is projected to be 137,070, which would be a decline of 9,407 students (-6.4%) from the 2024-25 enrollment.

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 2025-26 school year and ending in 2034-35. The enrollment projections were performed at the community school district level for grades PK-12. All projections were computed by the four largest racial/ethnic groups 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.

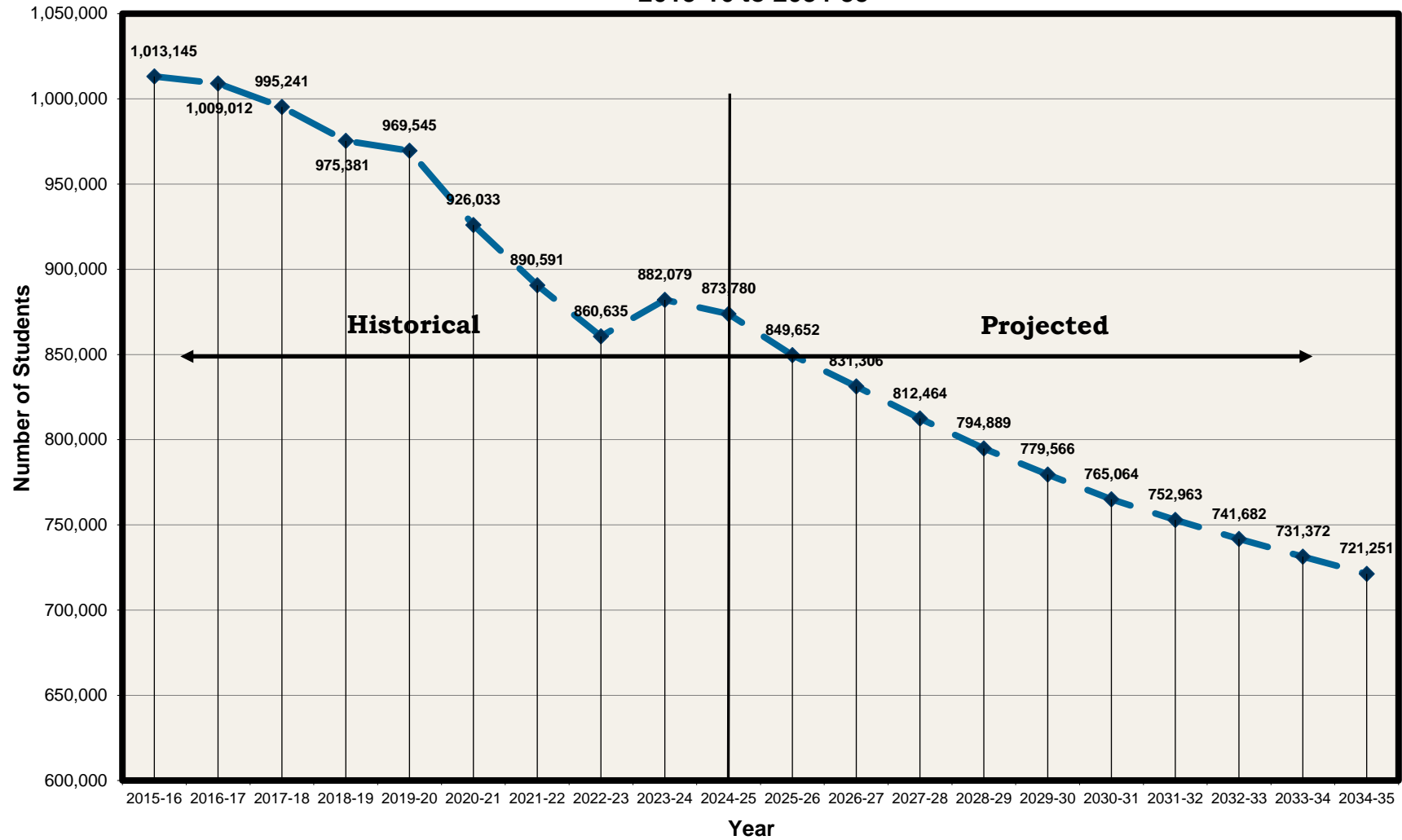
Historical and Projected Enrollments in the New York City Public Schools

Historical enrollments (PK-12) for the New York City Public Schools from 2015-16 through 2024-25, a ten-year period, are shown in Figure 1. In 2024-25, enrollments declined by 8,299 students (-0.9%) from the year prior. Excluding D75, the special education district in New York City, total enrollment is 873,780² in 2024-25. Enrollments declined annually from 2016-17 to 2022-23, losing 153,000 students over this time period, before increasing (+21,000) in 2023-24, which was likely related to migrants seeking asylum in New York City. As federal policies have changed and are now more restrictive on the number of persons seeking asylum in the United States, enrollments in the New York City Public Schools have reverted back to their declining trend. Enrollments are projected to decline over the next ten years, losing 153,000 students. In the first five years of the projection period, a decline of 94,000 students is projected, with an additional decline of 59,000 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, numerous new housing starts (or planned housing starts that do not occur), changes in school district policy, changes to immigration laws, an economic downturn, a change in the housing resale market, etc., the enrollment projections presented are less likely to be accurate in future years, as this analysis does not forecast future trends. Therefore, the projections need to be revised annually to detect potential reversals in enrollment trends. Changes in enrollment are dependent on several factors such as birth counts, migration of students into or out of the school district, the presence of charter schools, private schools, or parochial schools, and school district policy changes.

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

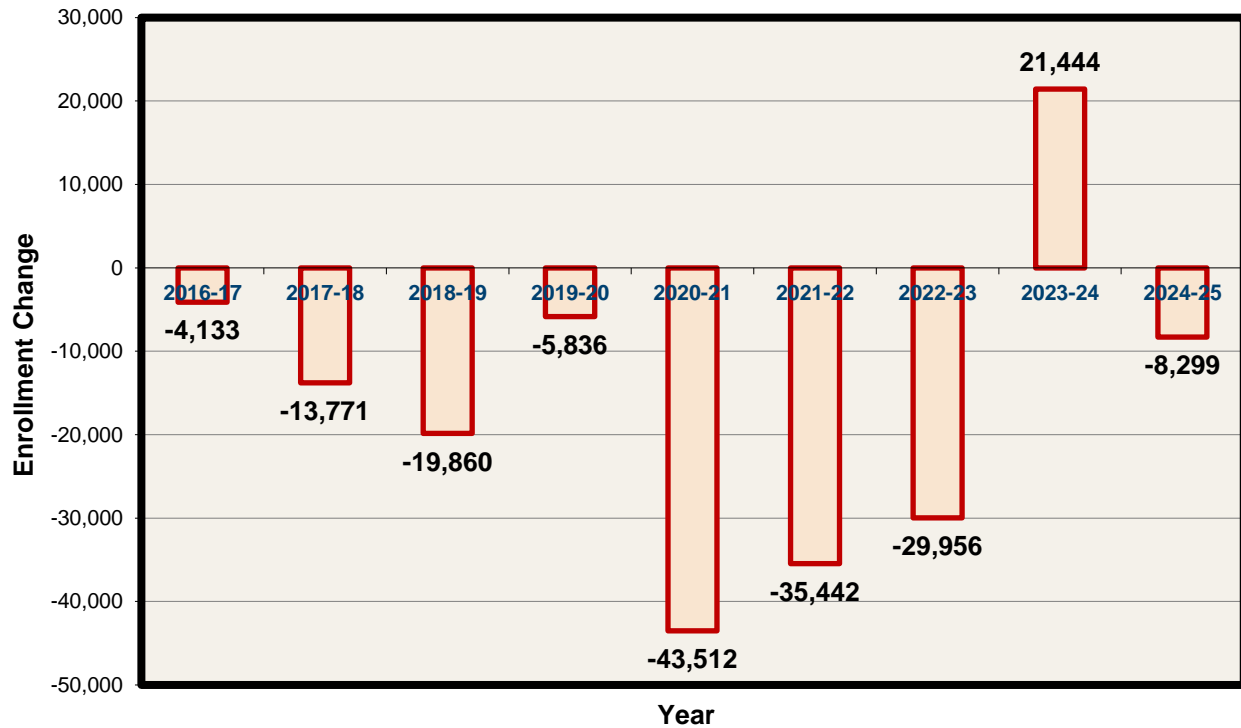
Figure 1
Historical and Projected New York City Enrollments (PK-12)
2015-16 to 2034-35



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.

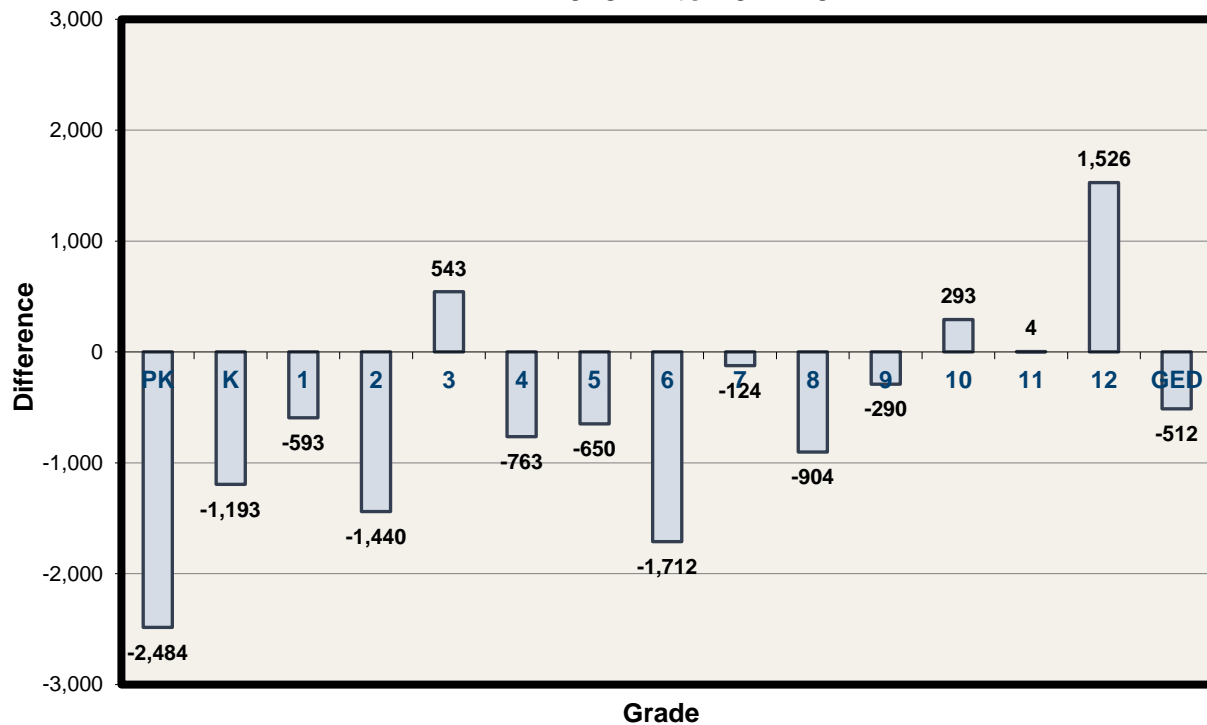
Figure 2 shows the enrollment change by year in the New York City Public Schools. The greatest declines occurred in 2020-21 (-44,000) and 2021-22 (-35,000), which represent the first two years of the COVID-19 pandemic, as parents sought alternative educational experiences for their children (private or parochial schools, homeschooling, etc.), or may have had to relocate. As discussed previously, the enrollment gain in 2023-24 was likely related to migrants seeking asylum in New York City.

Figure 2
New York City Public Schools Annual Enrollment Change
2016-17 to 2024-25



In Figure 3, the enrollment change by grade is shown from 2023-24 to 2024-25 for students in grades PK-12 and General Educational Development (“GED”). Special education students were returned to their general education grade levels for comparison purposes. In 11 of the 15 grades, including nearly all of the elementary and middle school grades (PK-8), the number of students in each grade was lower than the year prior. The largest declines, in order of decreasing magnitude, occurred in pre-kindergarten (-2,484), 6th grade (-1,712), and 2nd grade (-1,440). The largest gain occurred in the 12th grade (+1,526).

Figure 3
New York City Enrollment Change by Grade
2023-24 to 2024-25



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

From 2023 to 2024, the population in New York City increased by 87,000 persons, and was estimated to be 8,478,000 in 2024 as shown in Table 1. From a longer historical perspective, this represents a decline of 326,000 persons since 2020 when the population in New York City was 8,804,000. In the past year, each of the five boroughs experienced a population gain. Manhattan, which is the third-most populated borough, had the largest population gain (+27,000) followed by Brooklyn (+25,000) and Queens (+22,000). The Bronx increased by 9,500 persons while Staten Island had the smallest population gain (+3,400) 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 an increase of 16,000 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. With the exception of Staten Island, each borough experienced an increase in the school-age population. The largest increase of school-aged children in the last year occurred in the Bronx, which gained 5,300 school-aged children, followed by Queens (+4,900). On the other hand, the school-age population in Staten Island was nearly unchanged in the last year.

Table 1
New York City Population and Enrollment Counts
2023 and 2024

Year	New York City	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
Total Population¹						
2023	8,390,888	1,633,229	1,375,266	2,592,937	2,294,682	494,774
2024	8,478,072	1,660,664	1,384,724	2,617,631	2,316,841	498,212
Change	+87,184	+27,435	+9,458	+24,694	+22,159	+3,438
School-Age Population (5-17)¹						
2023	1,188,402	154,042	238,768	401,087	314,877	79,628
2024	1,204,707	157,486	244,112	403,702	319,781	79,626
Change	+16,305	+3,444	+5,344	+2,615	+4,904	-2
New York City Public School Enrollment (K-12)^{2,3,4}						
2023	785,467	118,504	144,309	229,257	238,486	54,911
2024	779,652	116,974	141,196	229,114	237,531	54,837
Change	-5,815	-1,530	-3,113	-143	-955	-74

Notes: ¹ Sources: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

² Source: New York City School Construction Authority, 2023-24 and 2024-25 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 2023 to 2024, excluding the pre-kindergarten grade to facilitate comparison with the New York City school-age population. In the last year, there was a decline of 5,800 children (K-12) in the New York City Public Schools. Each borough experienced an enrollment decline, with the largest declines occurring in the Bronx (-3,100), Manhattan (-1,500), and Queens (-1,000). Brooklyn and Staten Island had negligible enrollment declines. After comparing the data, the trends of the New York City school-age population do not mirror those occurring within the New York City Public Schools as the universe of students is not identical. According to the 2024 ACS, 81.0% of the New York City school-age population that are enrolled in school attends public school for grades K-12 while 19.0% attends private school. In addition, since New York City students have school choice for high school and may attend school outside of their home borough, the number of New York City Public Schools students by borough does not necessarily reflect the number of students residing in a particular borough.

Population Age Structure

Figures 4 and 5 show the age pyramids of males and females in New York City from both the 2020 Census and the 2024 ACS. In 2020, the largest number of individuals was aged 30-34 for males and 25-29 for females. In 2024, 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 males and the 20-24 age group for females. 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 60 and up, indicating a “graying” of the population. On the contrary, there were declines in every group under the age of 60, with the largest declines occurring in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups. There were also sizable declines in the 0-4, 5-9, and 15-19 age groups, which correspond primarily to the elementary and high school populations, as well as those entering school in the near future.

Figure 4
Population Pyramid of New York City
2020 Census

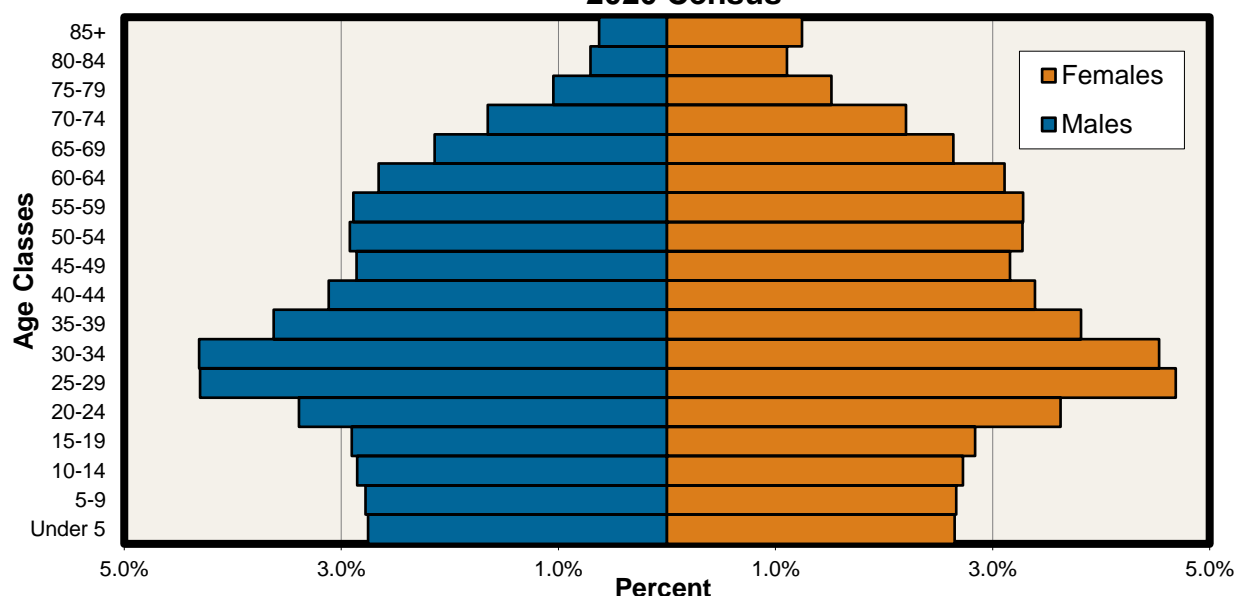


Figure 5
Population Pyramid of New York City
2024 ACS

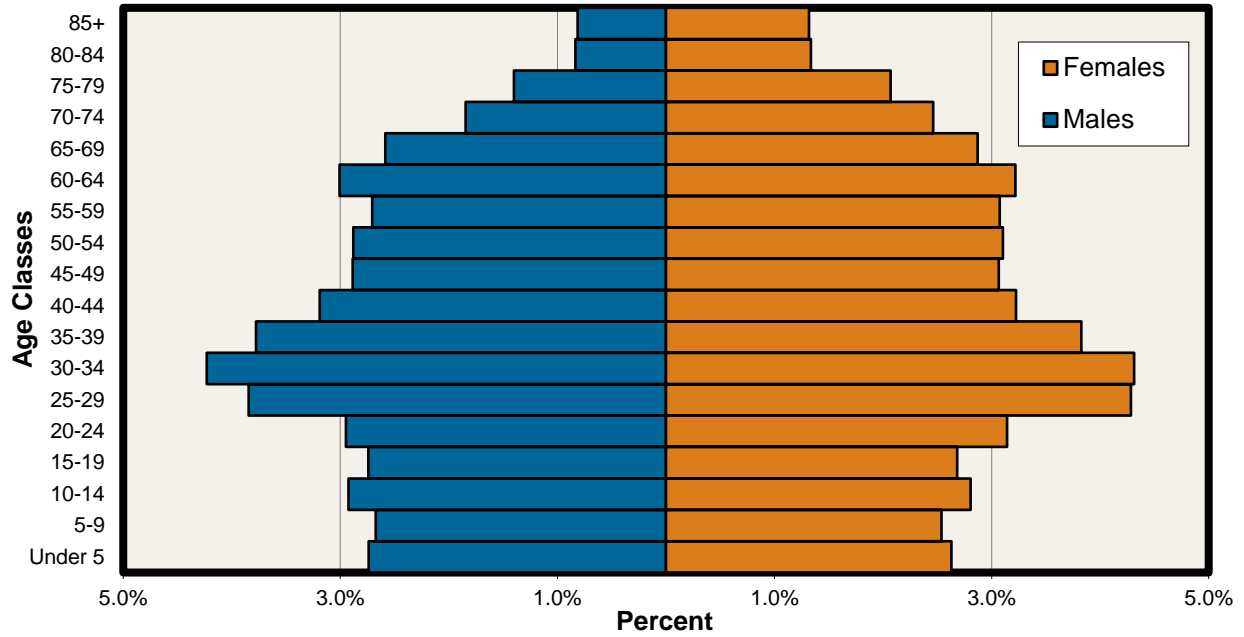


Table 2
Numerical Changes of Males and Females
New York City
2020-2024

Age Group	Males	Females
Under 5	-10,166	-10,326
5-9	-17,675	-19,338
10-14	-3,263	-2,174
15-19	-23,148	-22,586
20-24	-48,448	-52,806
25-29	-52,911	-49,527
30-34	-20,737	-33,384
35-39	+1,276	-11,542
40-44	-3,969	-25,206
45-49	-7,174	-18,310
50-54	-12,983	-25,220
55-59	-24,905	-28,271
60-64	+20,923	-877
65-69	+30,611	+11,166
70-74	+10,956	+14,748
75-79	+26,624	+42,083
80-84	+8,584	+15,905
85+	+13,790	+2,162

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

New York City Racial/Ethnic Composition

In Table 3, the race/ethnicity of New York City residents is compared from the 2000, 2010, and 2020 Censuses, as well as the 2024 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 four years (since the 2020 Census), the forthcoming discussion compares the racial percentages in 2024 to that of 2010. In 2024, the White percentage in the city was 30.7% as compared to 33.3% in 2010, which is a decline of 2.6 percentage points. Despite the decline, Whites remain the largest race/ethnicity in the city. Hispanics were the second-largest race/ethnicity at 28.7% in 2024, which is nearly unchanged from the 2010 percentage (28.6%). Blacks were the third-largest race/ethnicity at 20.0% in 2024, which is a 2.8 percentage-point decline from the 2010 percentage of 22.8%. Asians, which were the fourth-largest race/ethnicity in 2024, increased from 12.6% to 15.1% over this time period, a 2.5 percentage-point gain.

Table 3
Race/Ethnicity of New York City Residents
2000-2024

Race/Ethnicity	2000	2010	2020	2024
White	35.0%	33.3%	30.9%	30.7%
Black/African American	24.5%	22.8%	20.2%	20.0%
Hispanic	27.0%	28.6%	28.3%	28.7%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	9.7%	12.6%	15.6%	15.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Race	0.7%	0.7%	1.4%	1.4%
Two or more Races	2.8%	1.8%	3.4%	3.9%
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 (2024)

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

In Table 4, the race/ethnicity of residents by borough is shown from the 2024 ACS. In Manhattan, Whites were the largest race/ethnicity (44.7%) followed by Hispanics (24.5%), Asians (12.9%), and Blacks (12.6%).

In the Bronx, Hispanics were the largest race/ethnicity, representing 55.4% of the population, followed by Blacks (28.4%) and Whites (8.6%). The Bronx had the largest Hispanic and Black percentages of the five boroughs, yet had the smallest White and Asian percentages.

Like Manhattan, Whites were the largest race/ethnicity in Brooklyn at 36.3% followed by Blacks (25.8%), Hispanics (19.1%), and Asians (12.6%).

Like the Bronx, Hispanics were the largest race/ethnicity in Queens at 28.5% followed by Asians (26.3%), Whites (22.5%), and Blacks (16.3%). Queens had the largest Asian percentage of the five boroughs.

Finally, in Staten Island, Whites were the largest race/ethnicity at 53.9%, which was the largest White percentage of the five boroughs. Hispanics were the second-largest race/ethnicity in the borough at 19.6%, followed by Asians (14.3%) and Blacks (8.0%).

Table 4
Race/Ethnicity by Borough
2024

Race/Ethnicity	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
White	44.7%	8.6%	36.3%	22.5%	53.9%
Black/African American	12.6%	28.4%	25.8%	16.3%	8.0%
Hispanic	24.5%	55.4%	19.1%	28.5%	19.6%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Asian	12.9%	4.3%	12.6%	26.3%	14.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Other Race	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	2.2%	0.5%
Two or more Races	4.3%	1.9%	5.0%	3.8%	3.5%
Total	100.0%¹	100.0%¹	100.0%¹	100.0%¹	100.0%¹

Source: 2024 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 2025-26, 285 charter schools are operating in New York City. 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, 2015.³ Of the 50 new charters, all were issued so there are zero available charters remaining. In addition, 22 charters that had been previously issued and revoked have all been reissued. By 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. 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.

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.

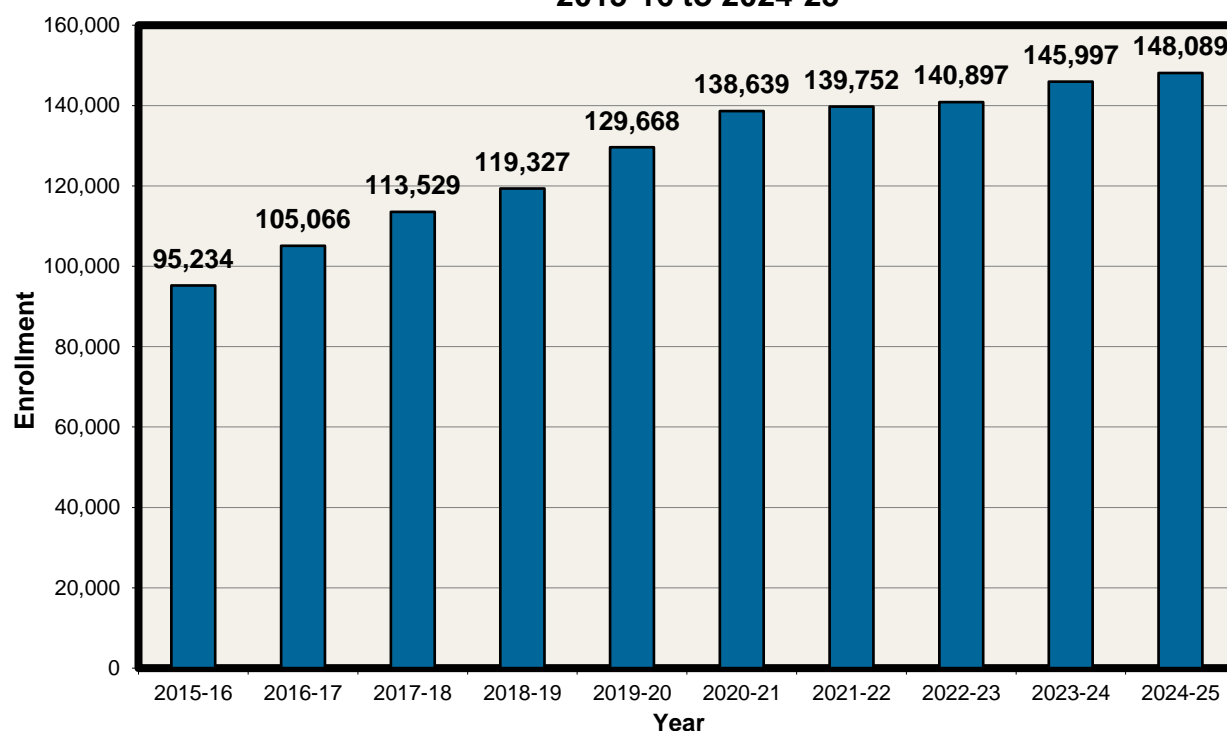
In addition, some charter school grade levels are not located within the same community school district, as they may educate their elementary, middle, or high school children in different locations. For instance, Uncommon Brownsville North Charter School (K775) is a K-12 school that educates its K-8 students in District 23 while students in grades 9-12 are educated in District 18. As such, 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 (Success Academy Charter School Bronx 3 – X380 is located in Districts 5, 8, and 9). While the New York State Charter School Office lists the number of charter

³ New York State Education Department. Retrieved from <https://www.nysed.gov/sites/default/files/programs/charter-schools/nys-charter-school-fact-sheet-10-02-25.pdf>

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.

Historical charter school enrollments (PK-12) in New York City from 2015-16 through 2024-25, a ten-year period, are shown in Figure 6. While charter school enrollments continue to increase in New York City, growth has slowed significantly in the last four years as fewer new schools are opening due to the charter school cap. Enrollment is 148,089 in 2024-25, which is a gain of 2,100 students from the prior year. While there has been a gain of 53,000 charter school students in New York City over the last decade, there has only been an increase of 9,500 students since 2020-21.

Figure 6
New York City Historical Charter School Enrollments (PK-12)
2015-16 to 2024-25



In Table 5, historical charter school enrollments by borough are shown from 2015-16 through 2024-25, which represents a ten-year period. In addition, Table 5 shows the change in charter school enrollments in the last five years, 2019-20 to 2024-25, which represents a more recent time period. Table 6 and Figure 7 display the 2024-25 charter school enrollments by community school district.

⁴ New York State Education Department Charter School Office. Retrieved from <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/psc/csdirectory/CSLaunchPage.html>

Table 5
Historical Charter School Enrollments (PK-12) by Borough
2015-16 to 2024-25

Year	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
2015-16	22,491	24,650	39,213	7,626	1,254
2016-17	24,564	27,906	42,500	8,974	1,122
2017-18	26,257	30,318	45,641	10,111	1,202
2018-19	27,754	32,914	46,452	10,835	1,372
2019-20	29,389	37,366	48,992	12,178	1,743
2020-21	30,531	41,143	51,226	13,659	2,080
2021-22	29,565	43,003	50,301	14,440	2,443
2022-23	28,659	44,928	49,052	15,331	2,927
2023-24	28,921	47,849	48,760	17,221	3,246
2024-25	28,165	50,873	47,671	18,031	3,349
Five-Year Change (2019-20 to 2024-25)	-1,224	+13,507	-1,321	+5,853	+1,606

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

At the borough level, the Bronx has the largest charter school enrollment of the five boroughs in 2024-25 with 50,873 students, surpassing Brooklyn in the current year. In the last five years, there has been a gain of 13,507 students in the Bronx, which is the largest increase of the five boroughs. District 7 has the largest charter school enrollment (15,339) in the borough as well as citywide, accounting for nearly one-third (30%) of the borough's charter school enrollment.

Brooklyn has the second-largest charter school enrollment of the five boroughs with 47,671 students in 2024-25. Charter school enrollments have declined by 1,321 students since 2019-20, and have declined annually in each of the last four years. District 17 has the greatest number of charter school students (6,415) in the borough, accounting for 13% of the borough's charter school enrollment.

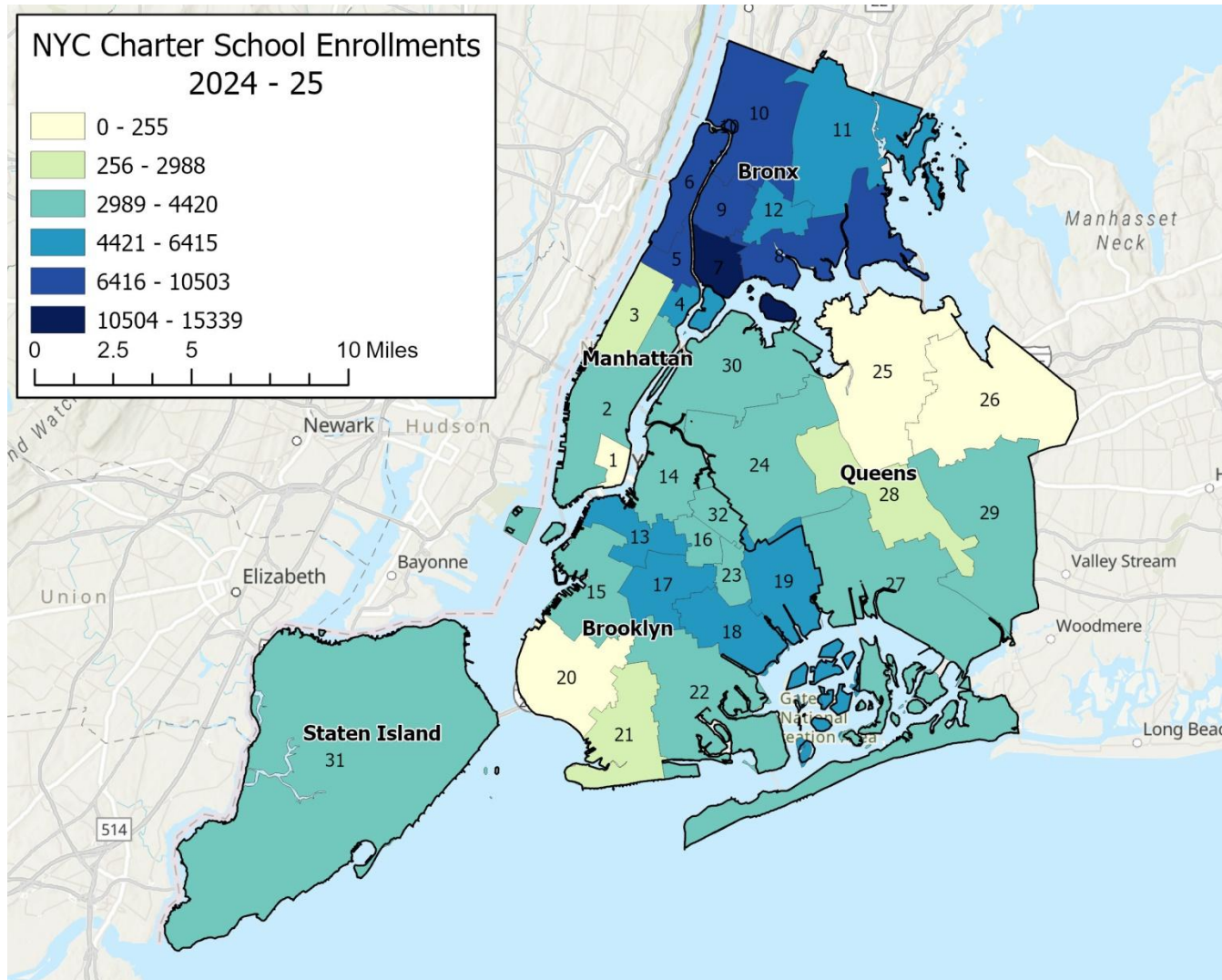
Manhattan has the third-largest charter school enrollment in 2024-25 with 28,165 students. In the last five years, charter school enrollments have declined by 1,224 students. Like Brooklyn, charter school enrollments have been generally declining in the last four years. District 5 has the largest charter school enrollment (8,594) 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
2024-25

Community School District (CSD)	Charter School Enrollment (PK-12)
Manhattan	
1	255
2	4,420
3	2,988
4	4,735
5	8,594
6	7,173
Bronx	
7	15,339
8	7,019
9	10,503
10	7,441
11	5,194
12	5,377
Brooklyn	
13	5,926
14	3,549
15	3,902
16	3,395
17	6,415
18	5,160
19	5,019
20	0
21	2,400
22	3,775
23	3,748
32	4,382
Queens	
24	3,883
25	0
26	0
27	3,969
28	2,571
29	3,928
30	3,680
Staten Island	
31	3,349

Source: New York City School Construction Authority

Figure 7
New York City Charter School Enrollments (PK-12) by Community School District
2024-25



Queens has the fourth-largest charter school enrollment of the five boroughs with 18,031 students in 2024-25, which is much smaller than that of Manhattan, the Bronx, or Brooklyn. In the last five years, there has been a gain of 5,853 charter school students, which is the second-largest increase of the five boroughs. District 27 has the largest charter school enrollment (3,969) in the borough, accounting for nearly one-quarter (22%) of the borough's charter school enrollment, although the enrollments of the five community districts that have charter schools are fairly similar.

Staten Island has the fewest number of charter school students of the five boroughs with 3,349 students in 2024-25. Charter school enrollments have been slowly increasing since 2017-18. In the last five years, there has been a gain of 1,606 students, which is the third-largest increase of the five boroughs.

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 2019-20 and 2024-25. 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 2019-20 and 2024-25, where the changes in charter school enrollments were also computed over this time period. Districts 20, 25, and 26 do not currently 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 (positive to negative) in charter school enrollments 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 19 community school districts. Ten 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 10, 24, 9, 7, and 6. The largest gains in charter school enrollments did not necessarily translate to the largest declines in public school enrollment. For example, District 6 in the Bronx, which had the 5th-largest gain in charter school enrollment, had the 13th-largest decline in public school enrollment.
- District 10 in the Bronx had the largest decline (-8,796) of New York City Public School students and also the largest gain in charter school students (+3,029) over this time period. District 9, which had the second-largest decline (-7,026) in New York City Public School students, had the 3rd-largest gain (+2,203) 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 15. However, these districts were ranked 3rd, 2nd, 9th, and 17th, respectively, in the largest gains of charter school enrollment.

Table 7
Comparison of New York City Charter and
Public School Enrollments (PK-8)
2019-20 and 2024-25

Community School District (CSD) ¹	NYC Charter School Enrollment 2019-20	NYC Charter School Enrollment 2024-25	NYC Charter School Enrollment Change	NYC Public School Enrollment 2019-20	NYC Public School Enrollment 2024-25	NYC Public School Enrollment Change
10	2,100	5,129	+3,029	38,637	29,841	-8,796
24	1,193	3,508	+2,315	44,581	38,886	-5,695
9	5,804	8,007	+2,203	25,326	18,300	-7,026
7	8,974	10,972	+1,998	12,242	8,669	-3,573
6	4,150	6,114	+1,964	16,329	13,324	-3,005
12	2,034	3,821	+1,787	15,829	12,097	-3,732
31	1,294	2,795	+1,501	45,992	43,455	-2,537
28	8,04	2,159	+1,355	27,337	26,534	-803
11	4,105	5,194	+1,089	30,012	25,476	-4,536
29	2,918	3,928	+1,010	22,124	19,647	-2,477
27	2,271	3,119	+848	35,127	31,152	-3,975
2	2,240	2,849	+609	28,312	24,429	-3,883
22	2,590	3,191	+601	24,814	23,702	-1,112
21	1,510	2,023	+513	25,873	26,111	+238
30	3,116	3,330	+214	29,887	28,989	-898
32	2,940	3,098	+158	9,308	7,475	-1,833
15	2,651	2,750	+99	26,806	22,606	-4,200
18	4,546	4,599	+53	10,227	8,804	-1,423
8	4,777	4,784	+7	20,644	16,910	-3,734
13	4,853	4,459	-394	9,877	9,306	-571
19	4,813	4,407	-406	16,876	13,860	-3,016
23	4,103	3,485	-618	7,832	5,987	-1,845
17	5,891	5,235	-656	14,111	12,057	-2,054
14	2,650	1,883	-767	12,289	10,419	-1,870
16	4,103	3,170	-933	4,943	4,043	-900
1	1,291	255	-1,036	8,178	6,687	-1,491
3	3,830	2,389	-1,441	13,572	12,119	-1,453
4	4,781	3,324	-1,457	9,292	7,708	-1,584
5	8,669	6,911	-1,758	7,459	5,604	-1,855

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 19 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 over the five-year period. 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 ten 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
10	-0.895	0.000**
24	-0.275	0.128
9	-0.825	0.000**
7	-0.909	0.000**
6	-0.984	0.000**
12	-0.902	0.000**
31	+0.166	0.249
28	+0.264	0.138
11	-0.554	0.007**
29	-0.924	0.000**

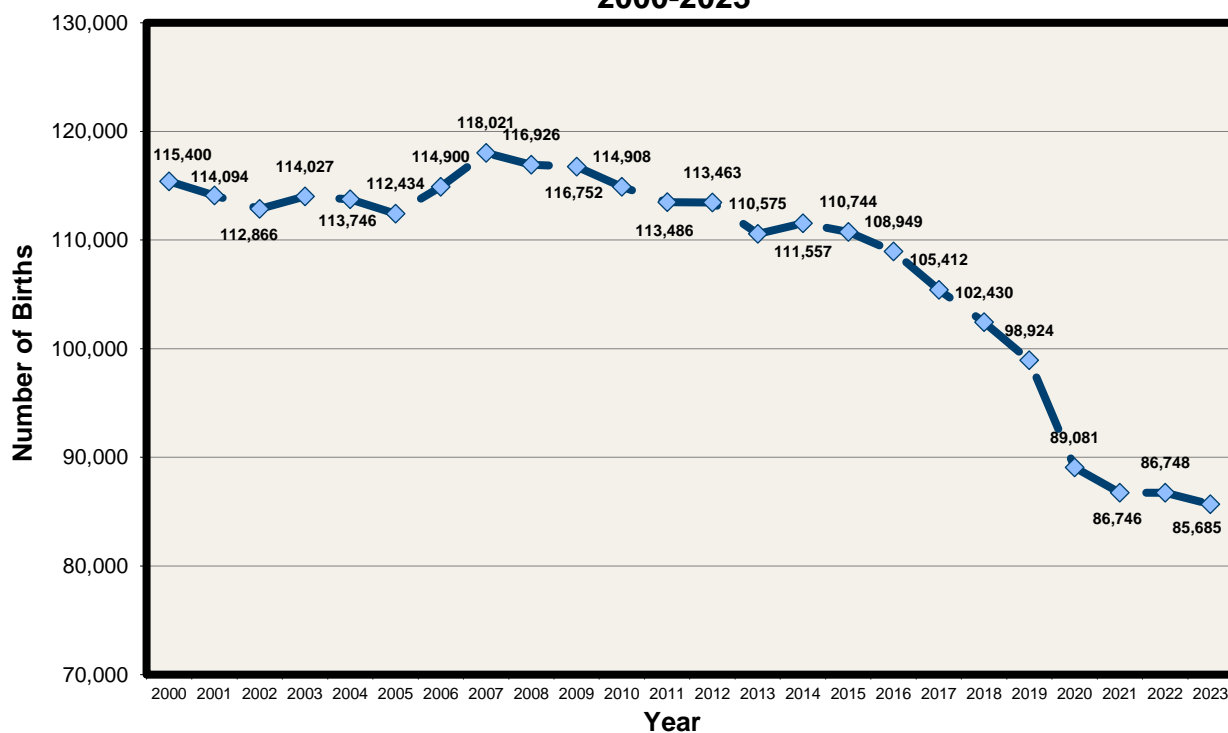
Notes: * $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$

Seven (7) 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 2000-2023 are shown in Figure 8. Birth data for 2024 and 2025 were not yet available. In 2023, there were 85,685⁵ births in the city, which are 1,100 fewer births than the year prior. After declining by 25,000 births from 2014-2021, it appears that the annual number of births has stabilized in New York City. From a longer historical perspective, the annual number of births was fairly stable from 2000-2012, fluctuating between 112,434-118,021, before dropping below the historical range in 2013.

Figure 8
New York City Historical Birth Counts
2000-2023



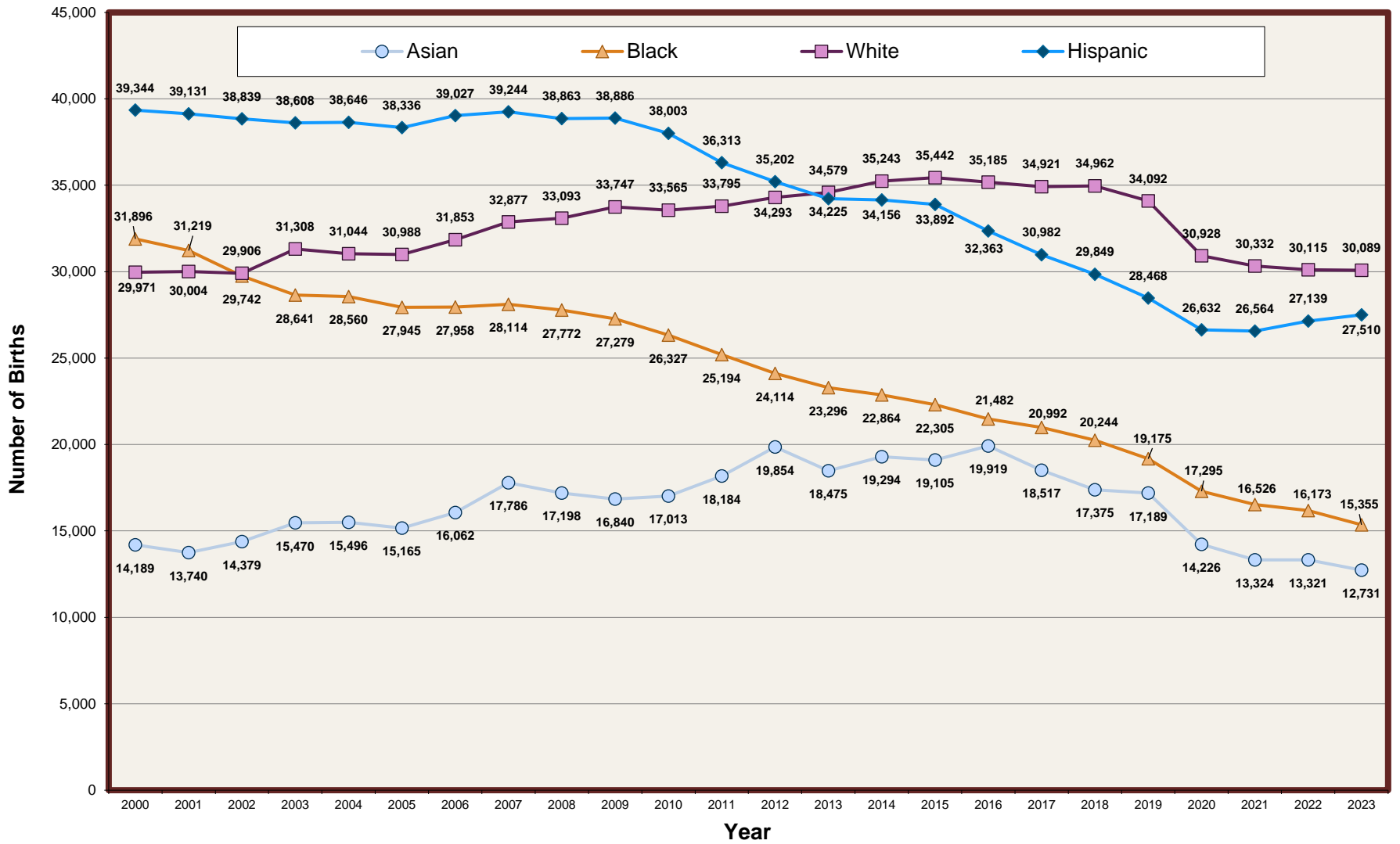
⁵ This represents the number of births to New York City residents occurring in New York City and does not include births that occurred outside of New York City.

Since enrollments for the New York City Public Schools are projected by race/ethnicity, historical birth data by race/ethnicity were needed and were provided by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (“NYC DOHMH”). Birth data are needed to calculate survival ratios for each birth-to-pre-kindergarten and birth-to-kindergarten cohort. The race/ethnicity of the child 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 NYC DOHMH 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/ethnicity 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 16 years. From 2000-2023, the annual number of Black births has declined from 31,900 to 15,400, which are 16,500 fewer births. In 2023, Blacks had the 3rd-largest number of births of the four largest racial/ethnic groups, accounting for 18% of the city’s births. With respect to Asians, the annual number of births increased from 14,200 in 2000 to 19,900 in 2016 before declining in the last seven years. Asians had the fewest number of births of the four largest racial/ethnic groups in New York City in 2023, 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 generally declined in the last eight years. In 2013, Whites surpassed Hispanics in having the greatest number of births of the four largest racial/ethnic groups. Whites accounted for 35% of New York City births in 2023. Regarding Hispanics, after a long period of stability, the annual number of births declined from 2010-2021 before reversing trend. In 2023, there were 27,500 births, which are 11,800 fewer births than in 2000. In 2023, Hispanics had the second-greatest number of births in New York City, accounting for 32% of the city’s births.

Using population projections of females of childbearing ages (15-49) and age-specific fertility rates, estimated birth counts from 2024-2030 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 over this time period. In 2030, 90,487 births are projected in the city, which would be 4,802 more births than the 2023 total (85,685). Birth data from 2024-2030 were estimated in order to project pre-kindergarten and kindergarten enrollments through the 2034-35 school year. Regarding the projected birth trends by race/ethnicity over this time period, it is anticipated that the number of births to Whites and Hispanics will increase while Asian and Black births will decline.

Figure 9
New York City Historical Birth Counts by Race/Ethnicity
2000-2023



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 2020-2024. 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. As the table shows, the magnitude of natural increase has ranged from 30,000-38,000 over this time period. At the borough level, the greatest natural increase has occurred annually in Brooklyn and Queens, respectively.

Table 9
Natural Increase in New York City
2020-2024

Year Ending	Borough	Number of Births	Number of Deaths	Natural Increase
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
July 1, 2023	Manhattan	13,309	10,288	3,021
	Bronx	16,614	10,648	5,966
	Brooklyn	31,066	16,892	14,174
	Queens	23,304	15,544	7,760
	Staten Island	4,920	4,046	874
	New York City	89,213	57,418	31,795
July 1, 2024	Manhattan	13,030	10,442	2,588
	Bronx	16,901	10,158	6,743
	Brooklyn	31,350	15,950	15,400
	Queens	23,725	14,694	9,031
	Staten Island	4,845	3,980	865
	New York City	89,851	55,224	34,627

Source: United States Census Bureau

Immigration

The number and percentage of foreign-born residents in New York City from 1990-2024 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. More recently, the growth in the foreign-born population has stabilized. In 2010, there were 3.04 million foreign-born residents in New York City, representing 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 2024 ACS estimates the number of foreign-born persons to be 3.11 million, which is 36.7% of the New York City population. Since 2020, there has been a gain of 56,000 foreign-born persons, part of which may be related to migrants recently seeking asylum in New York City. Despite the numerical increase, 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
1990-2024

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%
2024	3,108,115	8,478,072	36.7%

Sources: 1990, 2000, and 2010 Censuses, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate, 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

Using data from the 2024 ACS, the percentage of school age (5-17) foreign-born children in New York City was computed to be 10.1%. As shown in Table 10, the percentage of foreign-born residents of all age groups in 2024 was much higher (36.7%), 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 2024, Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island each had an increase in the number of foreign-born persons, while the Bronx experienced a decline. Of the five boroughs, Queens had the largest number of foreign-born persons in 2024 with 1.10 million, which corresponds to 35% of the New York City foreign-born population. From 1990-2024, Queens has been the largest source of foreign-born persons and has gained 392,000 foreign-born persons over this time period. In the

short term (2020-2024), Queens has gained 34,000 foreign-born persons, which was the largest gain of the five boroughs.

Brooklyn had 934,000 foreign-born persons in 2024, which corresponds to 30% of the foreign-born population in New York City. From 1990-2024, Brooklyn has been the second-largest source of foreign-born persons, gaining 262,000 foreign-born persons over this time period. In the short term, there has been a gain of 17,000 foreign-born persons in Brooklyn since 2020, which was the third-largest increase 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
2024	462,935	480,242	934,118	1,099,420	131,400
Change from 1990 to 2024	+79,069	+205,449	+261,549	+392,267	+86,850
Change from 2020 to 2024	+2,125	-14,107	+16,712	+33,522	+17,584

Sources: 1990, 2000, and 2010 Censuses, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate, 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

The Bronx surpassed Manhattan as the third-largest source of foreign-born persons in 2010. The Bronx had 480,000 foreign-born persons in 2024, accounting for 16% of the city's foreign-born population. The Bronx gained 205,000 foreign-born persons from 1990-2024. However, there has been a decline of 14,000 foreign-born persons from 2020-2024.

Manhattan is the fourth-largest source of foreign-born persons (463,000) in 2024, accounting for 15% of the city's foreign-born population. Manhattan gained 79,000 foreign-born persons from 1990-2024. Since 2020, there has been a small gain of 2,100 foreign-born persons in the borough.

Staten Island had the fewest number of foreign-born persons with 131,000 in 2024, accounting for 4.0% of the city's foreign-born population. Staten Island gained 87,000 foreign-born persons from 1990-2024. From 2020-2024, Staten Island gained 18,000 foreign-born persons, which was the second-largest gain of the five boroughs.

Using data from the 2020 and 2024 ACS, 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. China is now the largest source (418,000) of foreign-born persons, surpassing the Dominican Republic. China represented 13.4% of the foreign-born population in 2024, gaining 25,000 foreign-born persons over this time period. The Dominican Republic is now the second-largest source of foreign-born persons in the city. In 2024, 12.0% of the foreign-born population was from the Dominican Republic (373,000 persons). From 2020-2024, there was a decline of 38,000 foreign-born persons from the Dominican Republic. Mexico was the third-largest source of foreign-born persons (162,000) in New York City in 2024, surpassing Jamaica. The number of foreign-born persons from Mexico has increased by 6,000 since 2020. Jamaica was the fourth-largest source of foreign-born persons (159,000) in 2024. However, the number of foreign-born persons from Jamaica has declined by 7,300 since 2020. Finally, Ecuador was the fifth-largest source of foreign-born persons (140,000) in New York City in 2024, surpassing Guyana. The five most-reported countries represent 40.3% of the foreign-born population in New York City in 2024.

Table 12
New York City Foreign-Born Population Place of Birth
for Five Largest Sources
2020 and 2024

Country	2020		Country	2024	
	Number	Percent of Total		Number	Percent of Total
Dominican Republic	410,177	13.4%	China	417,986	13.4%
China	393,172	12.9%	Dominican Republic	372,579	12.0%
Jamaica	166,325	5.4%	Mexico	161,943	5.2%
Mexico	155,870	5.1%	Jamaica	158,984	5.1%
Guyana	132,596	4.3%	Ecuador	139,552	4.5%
Sum of Top 5 Countries	1,258,140	41.2%	Sum of Top 5 Countries	1,251,044	40.3%
Sum of All Countries	3,052,279		Sum of All Countries	3,108,115	

Sources: 2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate and 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate

Migration

In Table 13, estimated net international migration and net domestic migration data from 2020-2024 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. Positive net international migration was low in 2020 and 2021, which was likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic, whereby travelling between countries was greatly restricted. However, the inflow due to international migration has sharply increased in the last few years, which was likely related to migrants seeking asylum in New York City. Positive net international migration was 144,000 persons in 2024, which is significantly higher than recent historical values.

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. The outflow due to domestic migration increased sharply to 342,000 in 2021, which was likely due to the pandemic, as many people left the city, either temporarily or permanently. In 2024, negative net domestic migration has declined significantly and was 91,000 persons, which was the lowest value in the last five years.

In summary, New York City received a net of 144,000 people from other countries in 2024, yet had 91,000 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 2024 was positive and was 53,000 persons. Prior to 2024, New York City had negative total net migration.

Table 13
Estimated Net International Migration, Net Domestic Migration,
and Total Net Migration in New York City
2020-2024

Year Ending	Net International Migration	Net Domestic Migration	Total Net Migration
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
July 1, 2023	+51,505	-160,012	-108,507
July 1, 2024	+144,098	-91,239	+52,859

Source: United States Census Bureau

In Table 14, total net migration is shown for each borough from 2020-2024. Prior to 2024, with the exception of Manhattan, each borough consistently had negative total net migration. While Manhattan had significant negative total net migration in 2021 (likely related to the COVID-

19 pandemic), Manhattan has had positive total net migration for the last three years. However, in 2024, each borough now had positive total net migration where Manhattan had the largest positive total net migration of the five boroughs, gaining 25,000 persons. Queens had the second-largest positive total net migration gaining 13,000 persons, while Brooklyn had the third-largest positive total net migration in 2024, increasing by 10,000 persons. The gain due to positive total net migration in the Bronx (+2,700) and Staten Island (+2,500) was fairly small. In general, the magnitude of the total net migration in Staten Island has been small compared to the other four boroughs.

Table 14
Total Net Migration by Borough
2020-2024

Year Ending	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
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
July 1, 2023	+196	-31,249	-42,016	-33,871	-1,567
July 1, 2024	+24,881	+2,705	+9,511	+13,219	+2,543

Source: United States Census Bureau

In summary, New York City is gaining people in 2024 due to natural increase and migration, which is a departure from prior years when New York City had negative total net 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
2020-2024

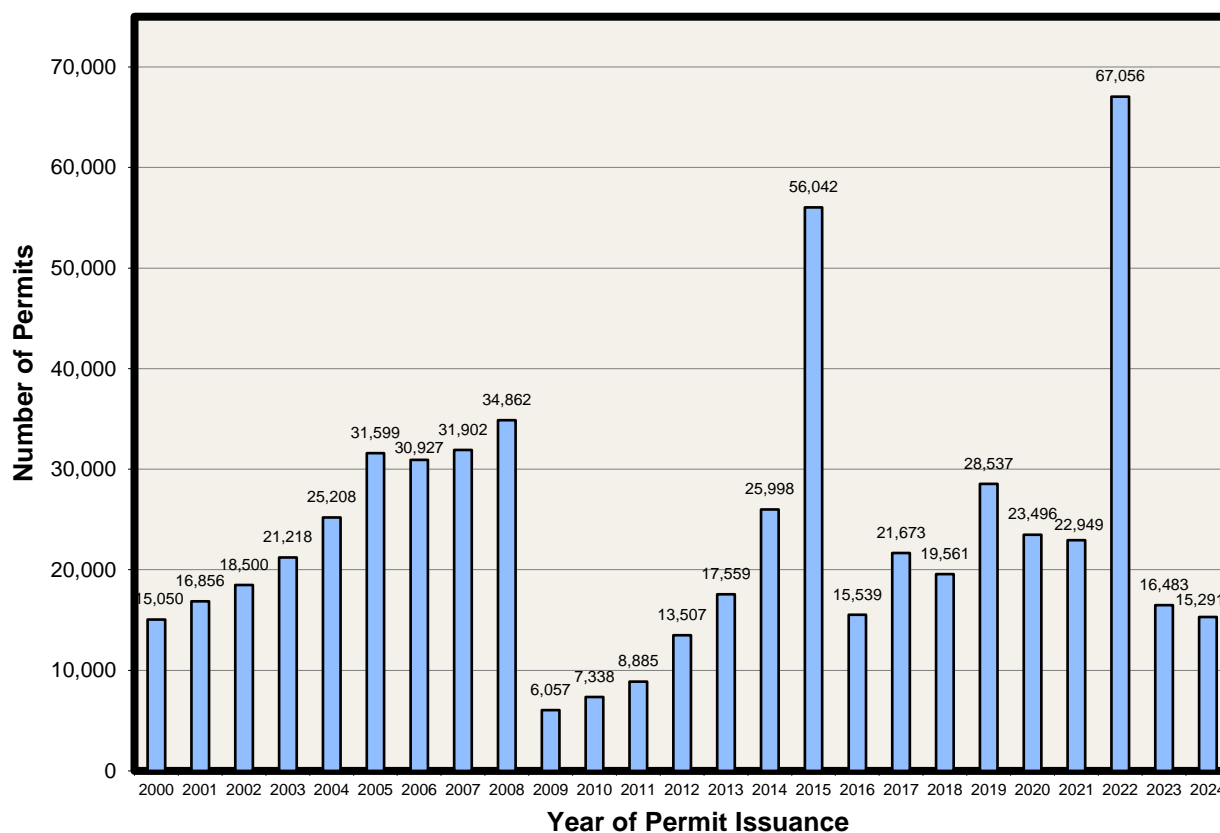
Year Ending	New York City	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
July 1, 2020	-89,712	-20,337	-17,045	-23,395	-28,121	-814
July 1, 2021	-305,465	-110,958	-41,490	-86,341	-64,648	-2,028
July 1, 2022	-123,104	+17,472	-41,143	-46,970	-50,112	-2,351
July 1, 2023	-77,763	+2,908	-25,332	-28,306	-26,362	-671
July 1, 2024	+87,184	+27,435	+9,458	+24,694	+22,159	+3,438

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 2000-2024 for privately-owned residential construction is shown in Figure 10. The number of permits issued from 2000-2008 steadily increased until the housing and financial market crisis in the late 2000s. In 2009, only 6,000 permits were issued compared to 35,000 permits in 2008. Since the banking and housing market crisis, the number of permits issued has rebounded. While there was a large spike in the number of permits issued in 2015 (56,000), the number of permits issued from 2017-2021 was fairly consistent, ranging from 20,000-29,000. While the number of building permits issued in 2022 increased significantly (67,056), the number has been much lower in 2023 (16,483) and 2024 (15,291). At the borough level, the greatest number of building permits issued in 2024 occurred in Brooklyn (6,600) followed by the Bronx (3,300). Over the entire time period, the greatest number of building permits was issued in Brooklyn (204,000) followed by Manhattan (131,000).

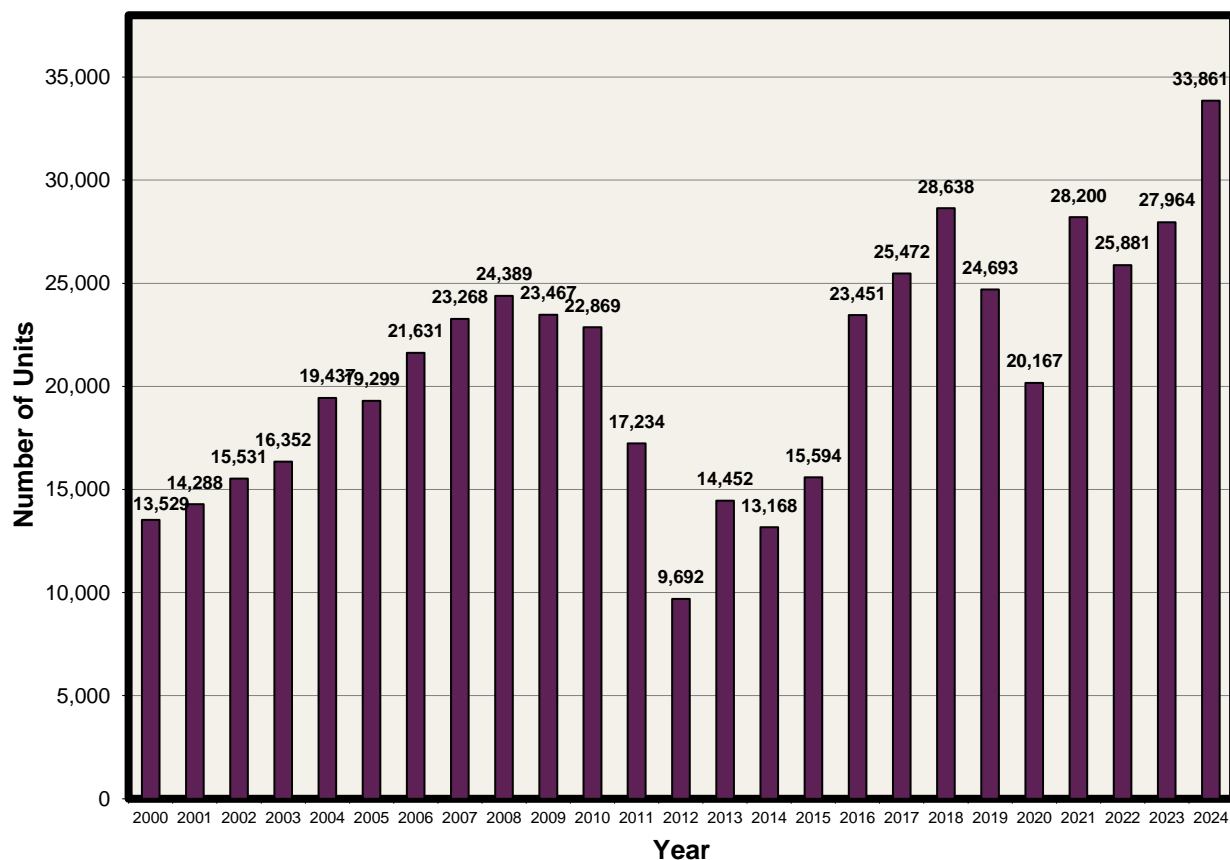
Figure 10
Number of Units from New Privately-Owned Residential
Building Permits Issued in New York City
2000-2024



Source: NYC DCP Housing Database 25Q4

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 2000-2024 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. From 2016-2023, the annual number of new units built ranged from 20,000-29,000. However, there were 33,861 new housing units constructed in New York City in 2024, which is outside the recent range and is the greatest number of the historical period. The greatest number of units was built in Brooklyn (13,500) and Queens (8,200) in 2024.

Figure 11
Number of New Residential Units
in New Residential Buildings in New York City
2000-2024



Source: NYC DCP Housing Database 25Q4

In Figure 12, the number of new housing units constructed in 2024 is shown by community school district. In decreasing order of magnitude, Districts 30, 14, 2, 10, and 15 had the most housing units built in 2024, where two of the districts are located in Brooklyn (Districts 14 and 15). A total of 14,839 units were built in these five community school districts, which accounts for nearly half (44%) of the new units built in New York City in 2024.

Figure 13 shows the change in the number of new housing units constructed by community school district from 2023 to 2024. Over this time period, 20 of the 32 community school districts (62.5%) had an increase in the number of new units constructed while 12 community school districts (37.5%) had a decline. District 30 in Queens had the greatest gain in the number of units (+2,470) constructed over the past year. The second-largest gain occurred in District 21 in Brooklyn, where 1,309 additional units were built in 2024 as compared to 2023. On the other hand, District 7 in the Bronx built 2,670 fewer units, which was the greatest decline of the community school districts. The second-largest decline occurred in District 9 in the Bronx, which built 1,001 fewer units in 2024.

Finally, Figure 14 shows the total number of new housing units constructed from 2015-2024 by community school district, which is a ten-year period. Over this time period, 254,000 new housing units were constructed in New York City, whereby 97,000 were located in Brooklyn. In decreasing order of magnitude, Districts 2, 30, 14, 13, and 10 had the most housing units built from 2015-2024, where two of the districts are located in Brooklyn (Districts 13 and 14).

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 Residential Units Built by Community School District
2024

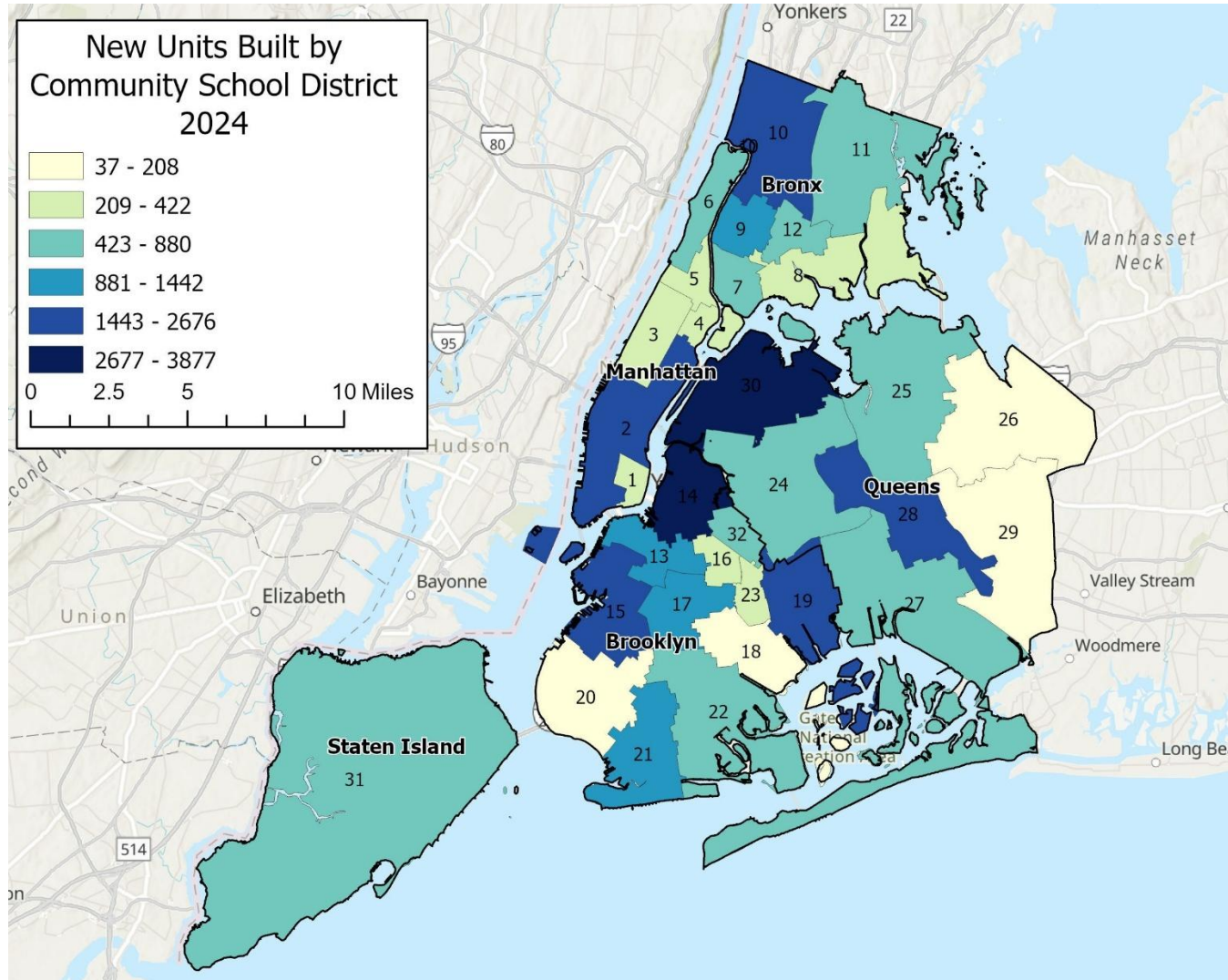


Figure 13
Change in the Number of New Residential Units by Community School District
2023 to 2024

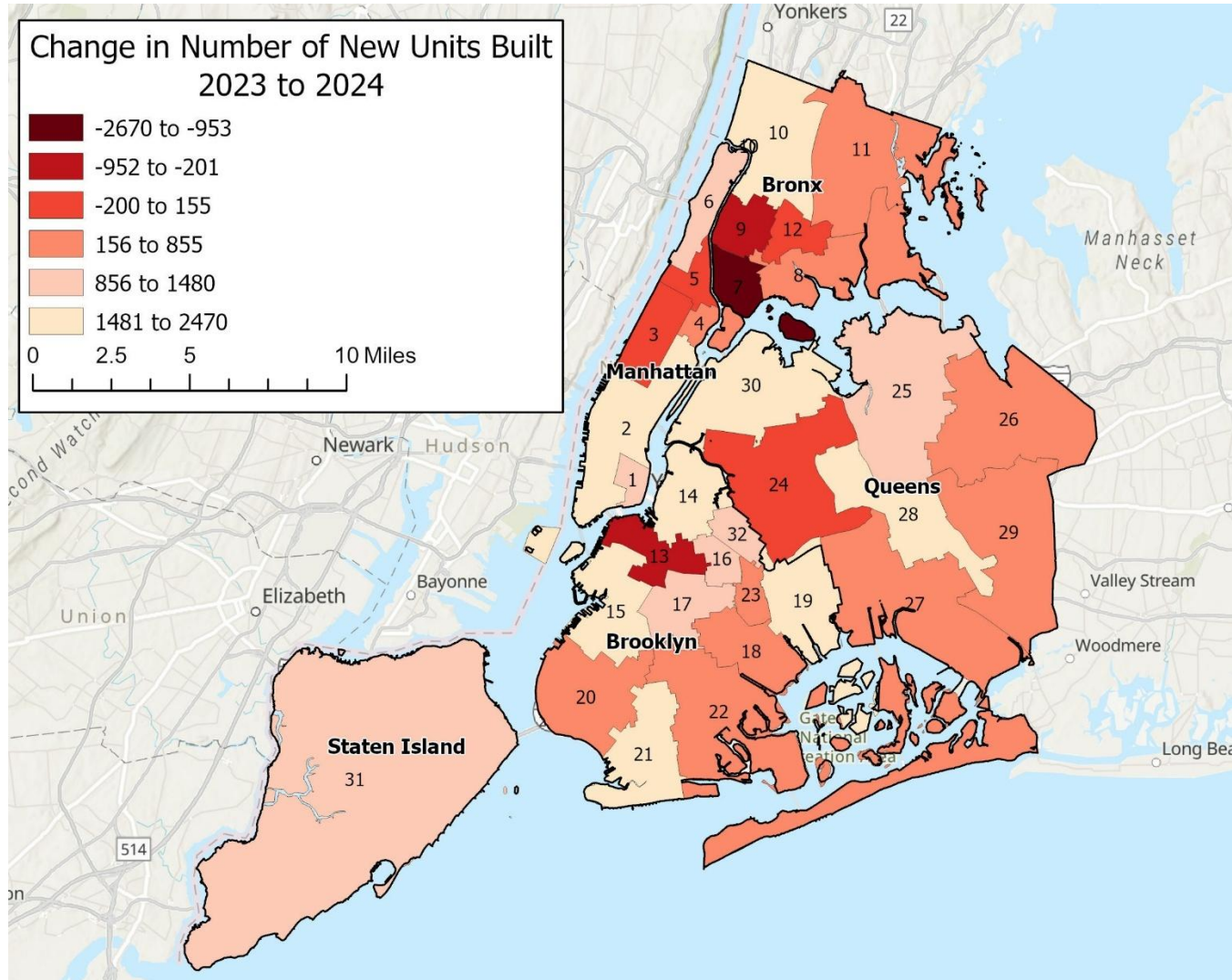
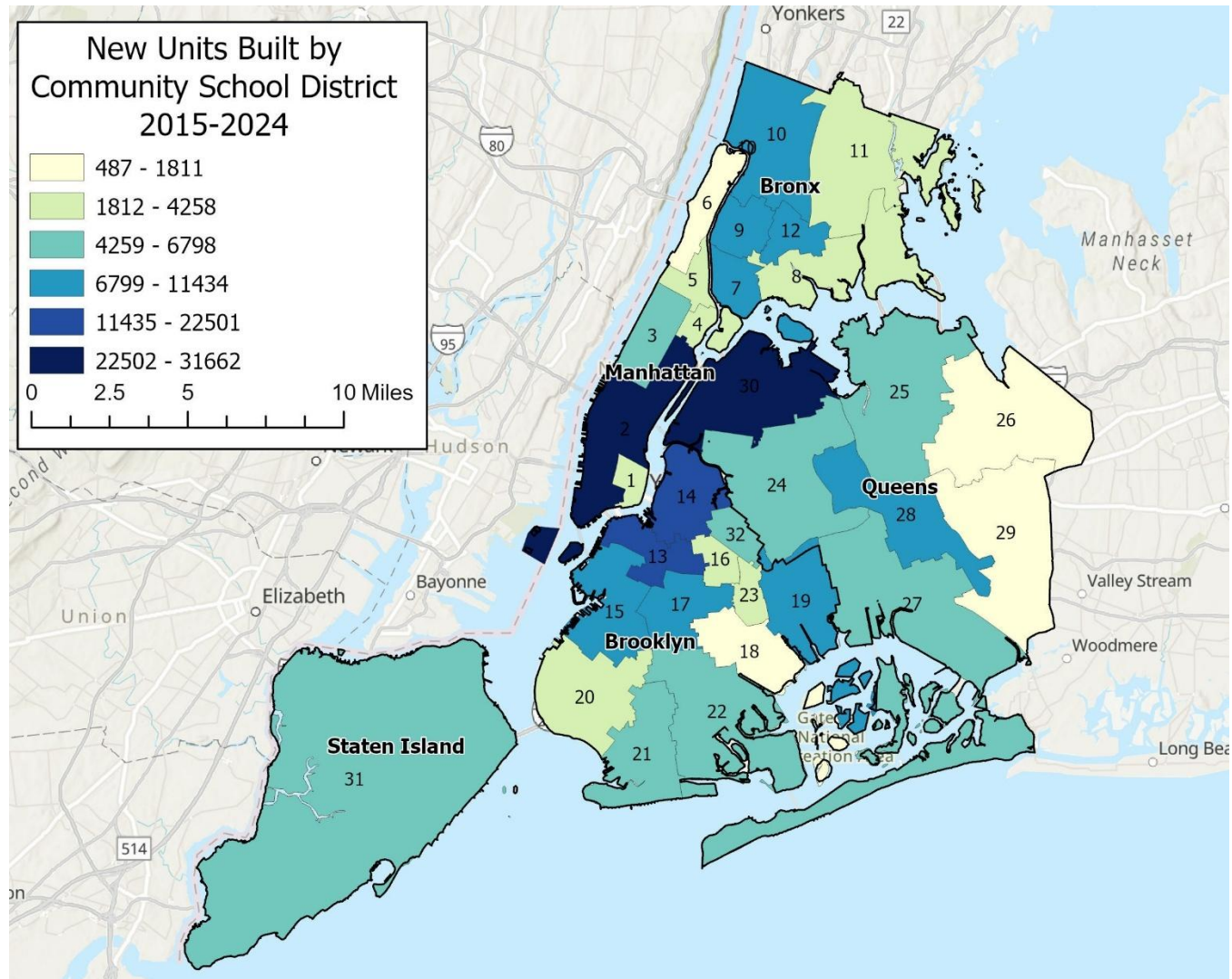


Figure 14
Number of New Residential Units Built by Community School District
2015-2024



Historical and Projected Enrollments in the Five Boroughs

In Table 16 and Figure 15, historical enrollments from 2015-16 through 2024-25, a ten-year period, are shown along with the projections from 2025-26 through 2034-35 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 2024-25. With the exception of Staten Island, each borough had a sharp decline in enrollments from 2020-21 to 2022-23, which was primarily related to the COVID-19 pandemic, as parents sought alternative educational experiences (private or parochial schools, homeschooling, etc.) for their children, or may have had to relocate. In 2023-24, Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens experienced sizable enrollment increases, which was likely related to migrants seeking asylum in New York City. As federal policies have changed and are now more restrictive on the number of persons seeking asylum in the United States, small enrollment declines occurred in each borough in 2024-25. Over the next ten years, enrollments are projected to decline in each of the five boroughs. Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx are projected to have the largest declines in the next ten years, losing 45,000, 43,000, and 35,000 students, respectively.

Queens has the largest enrollment (267,143) of the five boroughs in 2024-25, surpassing Brooklyn in 2023-24. With the exception of 2023-24, enrollments have been declining in Queens. In the last decade, there has been a decline of 23,000 students in Queens. Enrollments are projected to decline throughout the ten-year projection period. In the first five years of the projection period, a loss of 26,000 students is projected while a decline of 17,000 students is projected for the last five years of the projection period. In 2034-35, enrollment is projected to be 224,335, which would be a decline of 42,808 students (-16.0%) from 2024-25 and would be the second-largest decline of the five boroughs. Despite the decline, it is anticipated that Queens will continue to have the largest enrollment of the five boroughs at the end of the projection period.

In 2024-25, Brooklyn has the 2nd-largest enrollment of the five boroughs with 260,833 students. With the exception of 2023-24, enrollments have declined annually in the borough. In the last ten years, enrollments in Brooklyn have declined by 36,000 students, which is the second-largest decline of the five boroughs. In the next ten years, the borough's enrollments are projected to steadily decline. In the first five years, a loss of 23,000 students is projected, while a similar decline of 22,000 students is projected for the last five years of the projection period. In 2034-35, enrollment is projected to be 215,495, which would be a decline of 45,338 students (-17.4%) from the enrollment in 2024-25 and would be the largest decline of the five boroughs.

Like Brooklyn, enrollments in the Bronx declined in the last ten years with the exception of 2023-24. Over this time period, there has been a decline of 55,000 students, which is the largest decline of the five boroughs. The Bronx has the 3rd-largest enrollment in 2024-25 with 157,626 students. Enrollments are projected to steadily decline throughout the projection period. In the first five years of the projection period, a loss of 26,000 students is projected. A smaller decline of 9,000 students is projected for the last five years of the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 122,814 in 2034-35, which would be a decline of 34,812 students (-22.1%) from the enrollment in 2024-25 and would be the third-largest enrollment decline of the five boroughs.

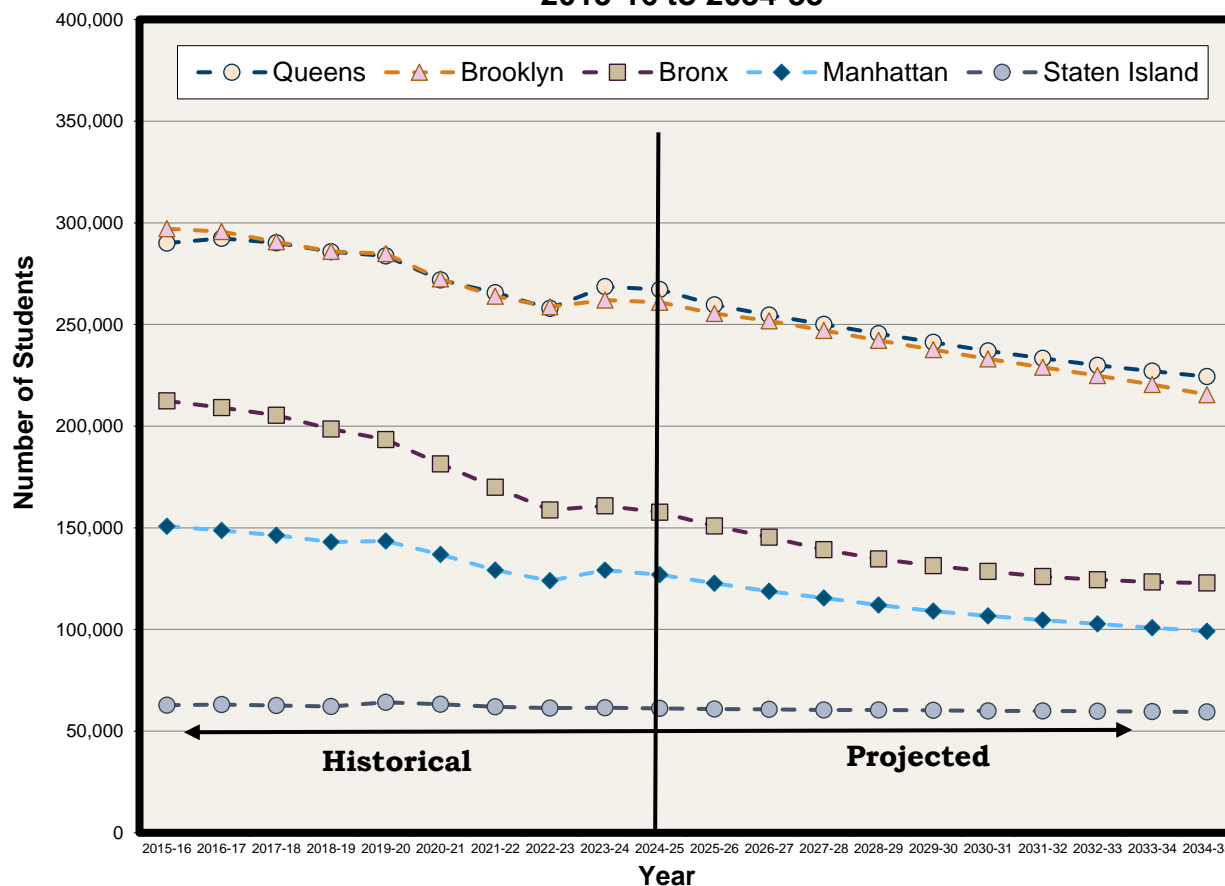
Table 16
Historical and Projected Enrollments by Borough

	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
Historical					
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
2023-24	129,190	160,791	262,022	268,627	61,449
2024-25	126,946	157,626	260,833	267,143	61,232
10-Year Change	-23,848	-54,758	-36,233	-22,913	-1,613
%	-15.8%	-25.8%	-12.2%	-7.9%	-2.6%
Projected					
2025-26	122,759	150,944	255,341	259,667	60,941
2026-27	118,820	145,375	251,794	254,596	60,721
2027-28	115,532	139,301	247,084	250,075	60,472
2028-29	111,964	134,711	242,231	245,536	60,447
2029-30	109,061	131,458	237,666	241,189	60,192
5-Year Change	-17,885	-26,168	-23,167	-25,954	-1,040
%	-14.1%	-16.6%	-8.9%	-9.7%	-1.7%
2030-31	106,638	128,479	232,986	236,950	60,011
2031-32	104,613	126,078	228,915	233,383	59,974
2032-33	102,689	124,427	224,814	229,972	59,780
2033-34	100,894	123,401	220,447	227,008	59,622
2034-35	99,187	122,814	215,495	224,335	59,420
5-Year Change	-9,874	-8,644	-22,171	-16,854	-772
%	-9.1%	-6.6%	-9.3%	-7.0%	-1.3%
10-Year Change	-27,759	-34,812	-45,338	-42,808	-1,812
%	-21.9%	-22.1%	-17.4%	-16.0%	-3.0%

Manhattan’s enrollment also has declined over the last decade, with the exception of 2023-24. Since 2015-16, there has been a decline of 24,000 students. Manhattan has the 4th-largest enrollment of the five boroughs with 126,946 students in 2024-25. Like the previous boroughs, enrollments are projected to steadily decline through 2034-35. In the first five years of the projection period, a loss of 18,000 students is projected, while an additional decline of 10,000 students is projected for the last five years of the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 99,187 in 2034-35, which would be a decline of 27,759 students (-21.9%) from the 2024-25 enrollment.

Staten Island has 61,232 students in 2024-25, which is the smallest enrollment of the five boroughs. In general, enrollments had been within a fairly narrow range from 2015-16 through 2018-19, ranging from 62,000-63,100 students per year, before increasing outside of the historical range in 2019-20. After a period of small declines, enrollments have been fairly stable in the last three years. Enrollments are projected to slowly decline throughout the ten-year projection period. In the first five years of the projection period, a decline of 1,000 students is projected, while an additional decline of 800 students is projected for the last five years of the projection period. In 2034-35, enrollment is projected to be 59,420, which would be a decline of 1,812 students (-3.0%) from the 2024-25 enrollment.

Figure 15
Historical and Projected Enrollments by Borough
2015-16 to 2034-35



Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity in New York City

Historical and projected enrollments (PK-12) by race/ethnicity 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, and Blacks. White enrollments are projected to decline for the next six years before reversing trend.

Hispanics continue to be the largest race/ethnicity in New York City with 377,826 students in 2024-25, which represents 43.2% of the student population. Hispanic enrollments declined through 2022-23 before increasing (+16,000) in 2023-24, which was likely related to migrants seeking asylum in New York City. In the last decade, enrollments have declined by 40,000 students. Despite the increase in 2023-24, enrollments declined in 2024-25 and are projected to decline throughout the projection period. In the first five years of the projection period, a loss of 44,000 students is projected, while a decline of 24,000 students is projected in the last five years. In 2034-35, enrollment is projected to be 309,112, which would be a decline of 68,714 students (-18.2%). Despite the decline, Hispanics are projected to remain the largest race/ethnicity in the New York City Public Schools throughout the projection period.

Figure 16
New York City Historical and Projected Enrollments
by Race/Ethnicity
2015-16 to 2034-35

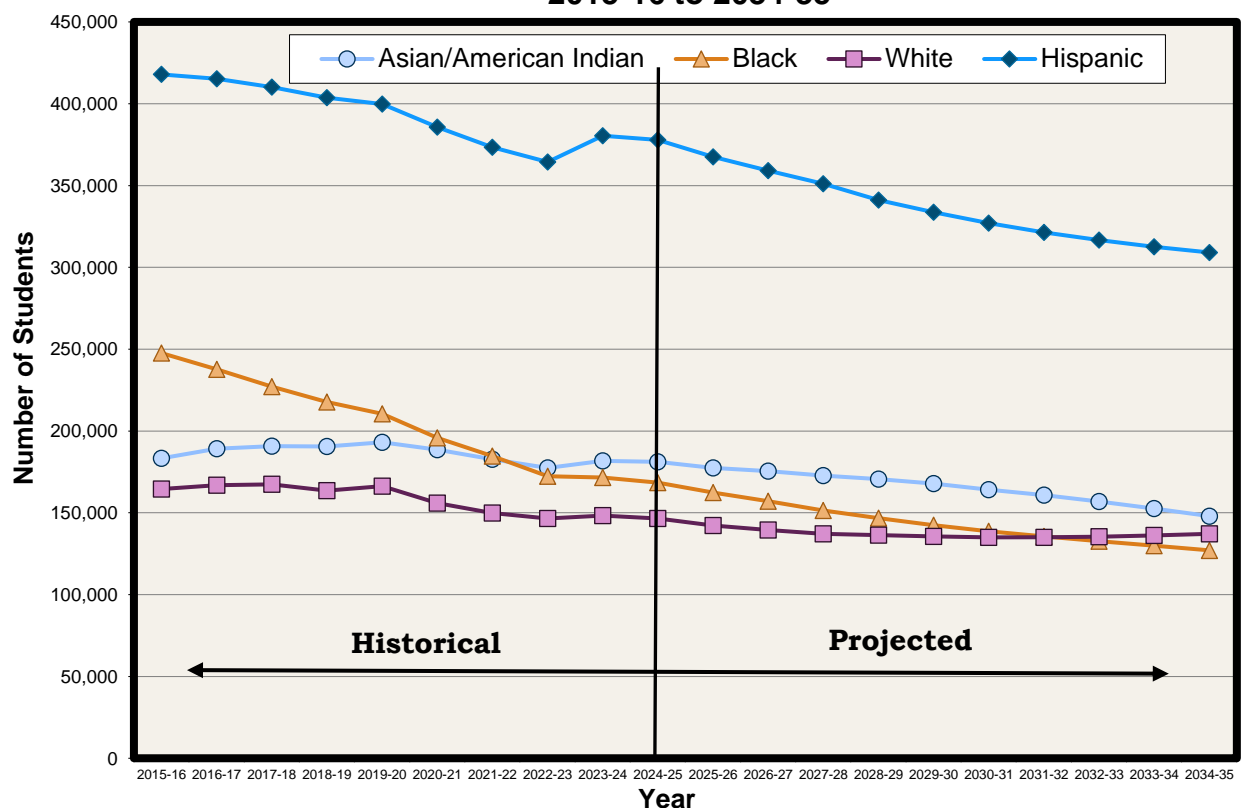


Table 17
New York City Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity

Year	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White
Historical				
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
2023-24	181,804	380,342	171,653	148,280
2024-25	181,111	377,826	168,366	146,477
10-Year Change	-2,107	-40,057	-79,241	-17,960
%	-1.1%	-9.6%	-32.0%	-10.9%
Projected				
2025-26	177,505	367,607	162,324	142,216
2026-27	175,488	359,072	157,173	139,573
2027-28	172,804	351,045	151,514	137,101
2028-29	170,638	341,093	146,780	136,378
2029-30	167,922	333,608	142,398	135,637
5-Year Change	-13,189	-44,218	-25,968	-10,840
%	-7.3%	-11.7%	-15.4%	-7.4%
2030-31	164,227	327,091	138,681	135,064
2031-32	160,836	321,446	135,618	135,064
2032-33	156,963	316,661	132,636	135,422
2033-34	152,672	312,570	129,963	136,166
2034-35	147,996	309,112	127,073	137,070
5-Year Change	-19,926	-24,496	-15,326	+1,432
%	-11.9%	-7.3%	-10.8%	+1.1%
10-Year Change	-33,115	-68,714	-41,293	-9,407
%	-18.3%	-18.2%	-24.5%	-6.4%

Black enrollments continue to decline, as there has been a loss of 79,000 students in the last decade. In 2022-23, Blacks were surpassed by Asians/American Indians and are now the third-largest race/ethnicity in the school district. In 2024-25, enrollment is 168,366, which comprises 19.3% of the New York City student population. It is projected that the Black student population will continue to decline throughout the projection period. In 2034-35, enrollment is projected to be 127,073, which would be a decline of 41,293 students (-24.5%) from the 2024-25 enrollment. A decline of 26,000 students is projected in the first five years while a smaller decline of 15,000 students is projected in the last five years of the projection period.

Asians/American Indians gained 10,000 students through 2019-20 before reversing trend. Like Hispanics, enrollments increased (+4,400) in 2023-24, which was likely related to migrants seeking asylum in New York City. In the last decade, there was a decline of 2,100 Asian/American Indian students. Asians/American Indians are the 2nd-largest race/ethnicity in the school district, surpassing Blacks in 2022-23. Enrollment is 181,111 in 2024-25, representing 20.7% of the student population in New York City. Enrollments are projected to decline throughout the projection period. In 2034-35, enrollment is projected to be 147,996, which would be a decline of 33,115 students (-18.3%) from the 2024-25 enrollment. A decline of 13,000 students is projected in the first five years of the projection period while a larger decline of 20,000 students is projected in the last five years.

White enrollments increased through 2017-18 before reversing trend. Enrollments have declined since 2018-19 with the exception of 2023-24, which was likely related to migrants seeking asylum in New York City. In the last decade, enrollments have declined by 18,000 students. Whites are the smallest race/ethnicity in the school district. In 2024-25, there are 146,477 White students, which represents 16.8% of the city's student population. Enrollments are projected to decline for the next six years before reversing trend. In 2034-35, enrollment is projected to be 137,070, which would be a decline of 9,407 students (-6.4%) from the 2024-25 enrollment. In the first five years of the projection period, a decline of 11,000 students is projected, while a gain of 1,400 students is projected in the last five years.

Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity in the Five Boroughs

In Table 18, historical and projected enrollments (PK-12) by race/ethnicity 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 2024-25.

In Manhattan, enrollments are projected to decline in each race/ethnicity over the next ten years as shown in Figure 17 and Table 18. Regarding the White student population, enrollments have been generally declining in the last five years, losing 5,000 students over this time period. Whites are the second-largest race/ethnicity in Manhattan. White enrollments are projected to decline throughout the projection period, losing 4,400 students over the next ten years. Asian/American Indian enrollments had been fairly stable through 2019-20, ranging from 21,900-22,500 students, before declining outside of the historical range. Asian/American Indian enrollments are projected to decline over the ten-year projection period, resulting in a loss of 4,400 students. With respect to Hispanics, which are the largest race/ethnicity in Manhattan, enrollments declined through 2022-23 before increasing in 2023-24, which was likely related to migrants seeking asylum in New York City. Hispanic enrollments are projected to steadily decline throughout the ten-year projection period, losing 16,000 students. Despite the anticipated decline, Hispanics are projected to remain the largest race/ethnicity in Manhattan. Black enrollments have declined annually in the last ten years, losing 8,300 students over this time period, and are projected to decline by 3,400 students over the next ten years. In 2024-25, Hispanics represent 48% of the Manhattan student population while Blacks represent 17%, accounting for nearly two-thirds (65%) of the borough's student population.

Figure 17
Manhattan Historical and Projected Enrollments
by Race/Ethnicity
2015-16 to 2034-35

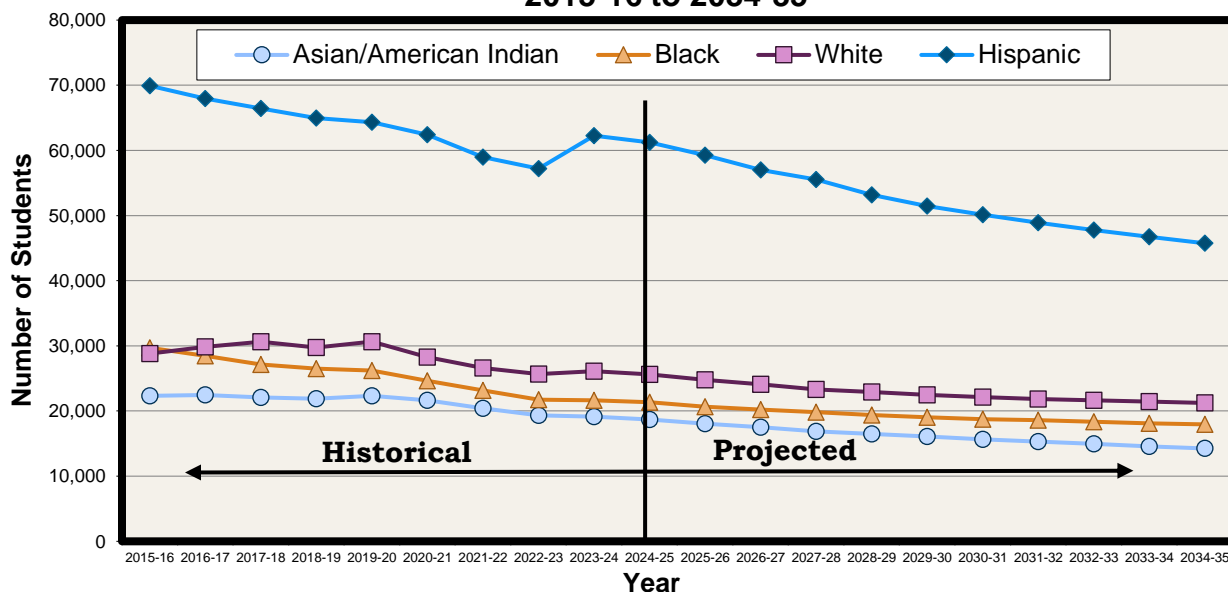


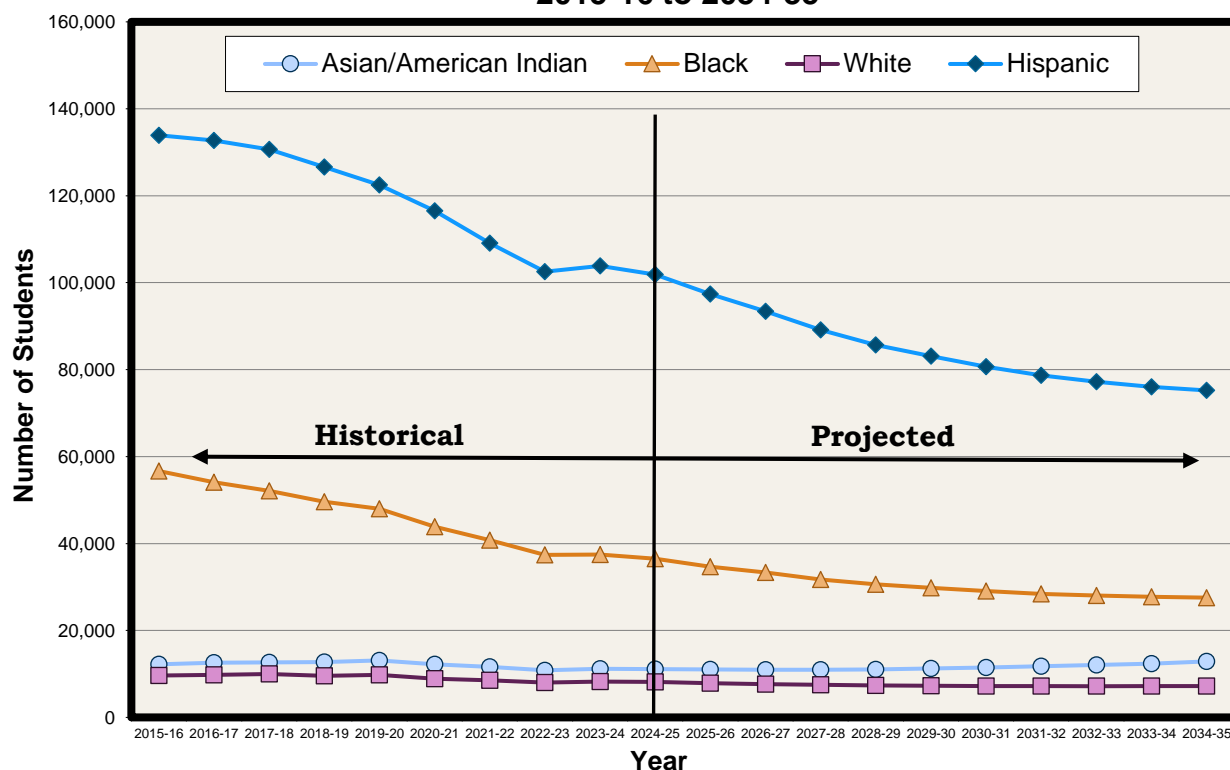
Table 18
Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity and Borough

Year	Manhattan				Bronx				Brooklyn			
	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White
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
2023-24	19,158	62,275	21,662	26,095	11,198	103,870	37,453	8,270	55,213	80,504	68,276	58,029
2024-25	18,683	61,247	21,372	25,644	11,110	101,858	36,502	8,156	54,651	81,277	66,864	58,041
10-year Change	-3,669	-8,675	-8,330	-3,174	-1,084	-32,052	-20,168	-1,454	+728	-4,298	-34,677	+2,014
Projected												
2025-26	18,039	59,288	20,664	24,768	11,024	97,403	34,664	7,853	53,175	80,175	64,602	57,389
2026-27	17,495	56,987	20,217	24,121	10,990	93,389	33,342	7,654	52,280	79,817	62,389	57,308
2027-28	16,884	55,513	19,806	23,329	10,950	89,102	31,735	7,514	51,072	78,785	60,146	57,081
2028-29	16,497	53,189	19,380	22,898	11,065	85,669	30,627	7,350	49,608	77,303	57,976	57,344
2029-30	16,091	51,433	19,040	22,497	11,236	83,104	29,804	7,314	47,975	76,203	55,759	57,728
2030-31	15,650	50,114	18,750	22,124	11,483	80,707	29,055	7,234	45,735	75,245	53,858	58,147
2031-32	15,297	48,919	18,576	21,821	11,739	78,697	28,441	7,201	43,581	74,327	52,234	58,774
2032-33	14,958	47,761	18,336	21,634	12,061	77,186	28,008	7,172	41,237	73,569	50,521	59,487
2033-34	14,594	46,737	18,127	21,436	12,389	76,059	27,776	7,177	38,562	72,694	48,817	60,373
2034-35	14,254	45,745	17,951	21,237	12,853	75,217	27,552	7,192	35,555	71,662	46,906	61,372
10-year Change	-4,429	-15,502	-3,421	-4,407	+1,743	-26,641	-8,950	-964	-19,096	-9,615	-19,958	+3,331

Year	Queens				Staten Island			
	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White
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
2023-24	84,654	115,109	37,375	31,489	11,581	18,584	6,887	24,397
2024-25	84,603	114,922	36,802	30,816	12,064	18,522	6,826	23,820
10-year Change	-4,531	+4,264	-14,682	-7,964	+6,449	+704	-1,384	-7,382
Projected								
2025-26	82,489	112,401	35,766	29,011	12,778	18,340	6,628	23,195
2026-27	81,217	110,730	34,768	27,881	13,506	18,149	6,457	22,609
2027-28	79,836	109,682	33,599	26,958	14,062	17,963	6,228	22,219
2028-29	78,715	107,219	32,656	26,946	14,753	17,713	6,141	21,840
2029-30	77,343	105,389	31,794	26,663	15,277	17,479	6,001	21,435
2030-31	75,547	103,831	31,063	26,509	15,812	17,194	5,955	21,050
2031-32	73,846	102,541	30,456	26,540	16,373	16,962	5,911	20,728
2032-33	71,954	101,481	29,878	26,659	16,753	16,664	5,893	20,470
2033-34	70,004	100,705	29,364	26,935	17,123	16,375	5,879	20,245
2034-35	67,929	100,267	28,827	27,312	17,405	16,221	5,837	19,957
10-year Change	-16,674	-14,655	-7,975	-3,504	+5,341	-2,301	-989	-3,863

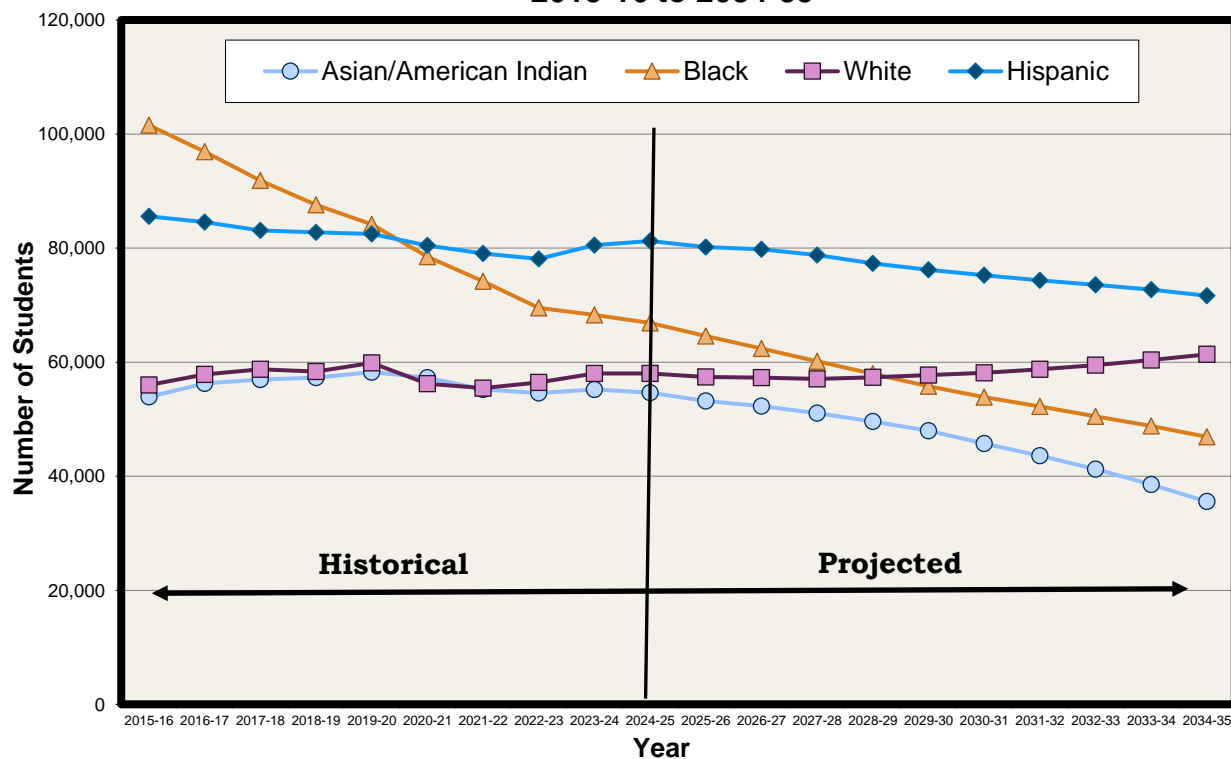
With respect to the Bronx, enrollments are projected to be higher for the Asian/American Indian student population and decline for Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites over the ten-year projection period as shown in Figure 18 and Table 18. Hispanics, which are the largest race/ethnicity in the Bronx, have declined by 32,000 students in the last decade. Blacks, which are the 2nd-largest race/ethnicity in the borough, have also been steadily declining over the last decade, losing 20,000 students over this time period. Over the next ten years, Hispanic and Black enrollments are projected to steadily decline, losing 27,000 and 9,000 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/ethnicity in the Bronx, slowly increased through 2019-20 before reversing trend. In the last decade, enrollments have declined by 1,100 students. Asian/American Indian enrollments are projected to be fairly stable for the next four years before increasing, as an additional 1,700 students are projected by 2034-35. White enrollments were fairly stable through 2019-20 before declining, as enrollments have declined by 1,500 students in the last ten years. White enrollments are projected to slowly decline before stabilizing near the end of the projection period, losing 1,000 students in the next ten years. It is projected that the Hispanic and Black student populations will remain the largest and second-largest race/ethnicity, respectively, over the ten-year period. In 2024-25, Hispanics represent 65% of the Bronx student population while Blacks represent 23%, which sums to 88% of the total student population in the borough.

Figure 18
Bronx Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity
2015-16 to 2034-35



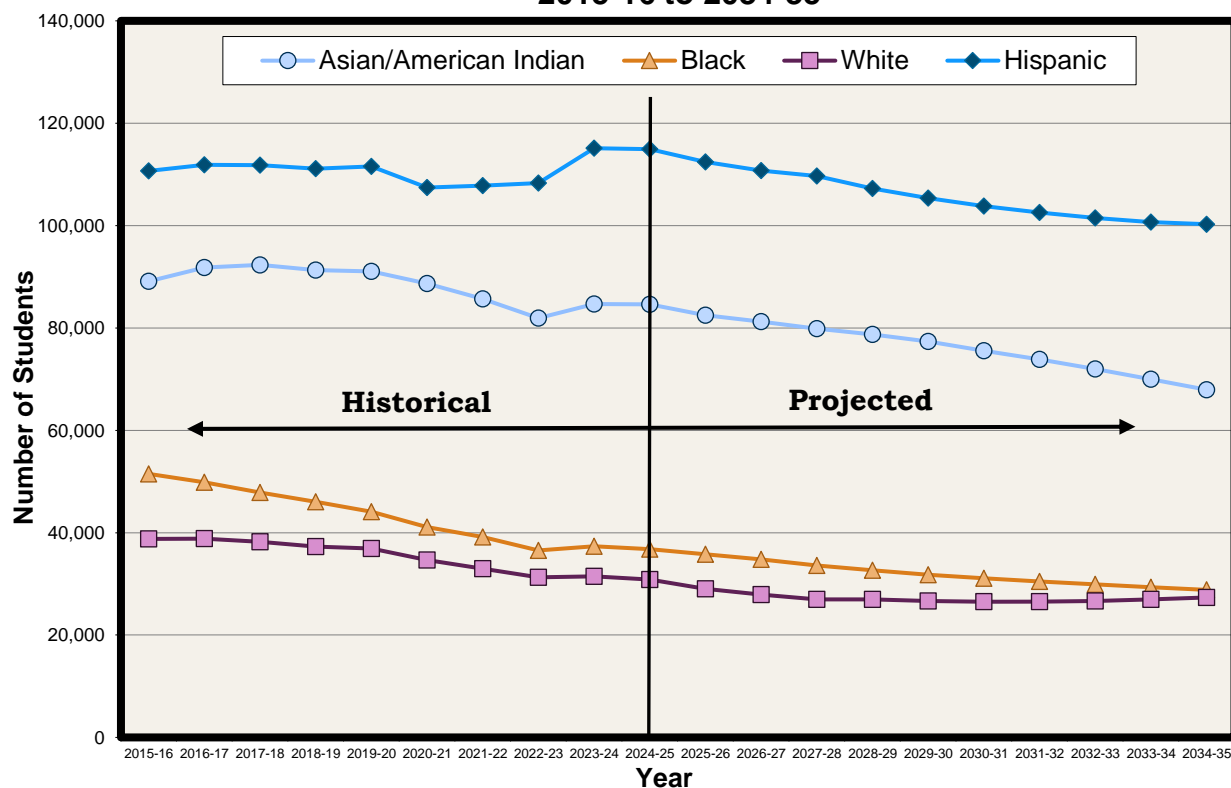
In Brooklyn, enrollments are projected to decline for Asians/American Indians, Hispanics, and Blacks but increase for Whites as shown in Figure 19 and Table 18. In the last ten years, Black enrollment has declined by 35,000 students. Blacks are the second-largest race/ethnicity in the borough. Black enrollments are projected to continue to decline, losing 20,000 students in the next ten years. While Blacks had been the largest race/ethnicity in Brooklyn through 2019-20, they are projected to be the third-largest race/ethnicity by 2029-30. While Hispanics are the largest race/ethnicity in the borough, surpassing Blacks in 2020-21, they have declined by 4,300 students in the last decade. Hispanic enrollments are projected to decline in the next ten years, losing 10,000 students by 2034-35. White enrollments generally increased through 2019-20 before reversing trend. However, White enrollments have reversed trend again and have increased in the last three years. Enrollments are projected to slowly decline for the next three years before reversing trend. By 2034-35, White enrollments are projected to gain 3,300 students and are projected to be the second-largest race/ethnicity by 2029-30, surpassing Blacks. Asian/American Indian enrollment increased through 2019-20 before reversing trend. The Asian/American Indian student population is the smallest of the four racial/ethnic groups in Brooklyn. Asians/American Indians are projected to sharply decline by 19,000 students over the projection period and are projected to continue to be the smallest race/ethnicity throughout the projection period. In 2024-25, Hispanics represent 31% of the Brooklyn student population while Blacks constitute 26%, accounting for 57% of the total student population in the borough.

Figure 19
Brooklyn Historical and Projected Enrollments
by Race/Ethnicity
2015-16 to 2034-35



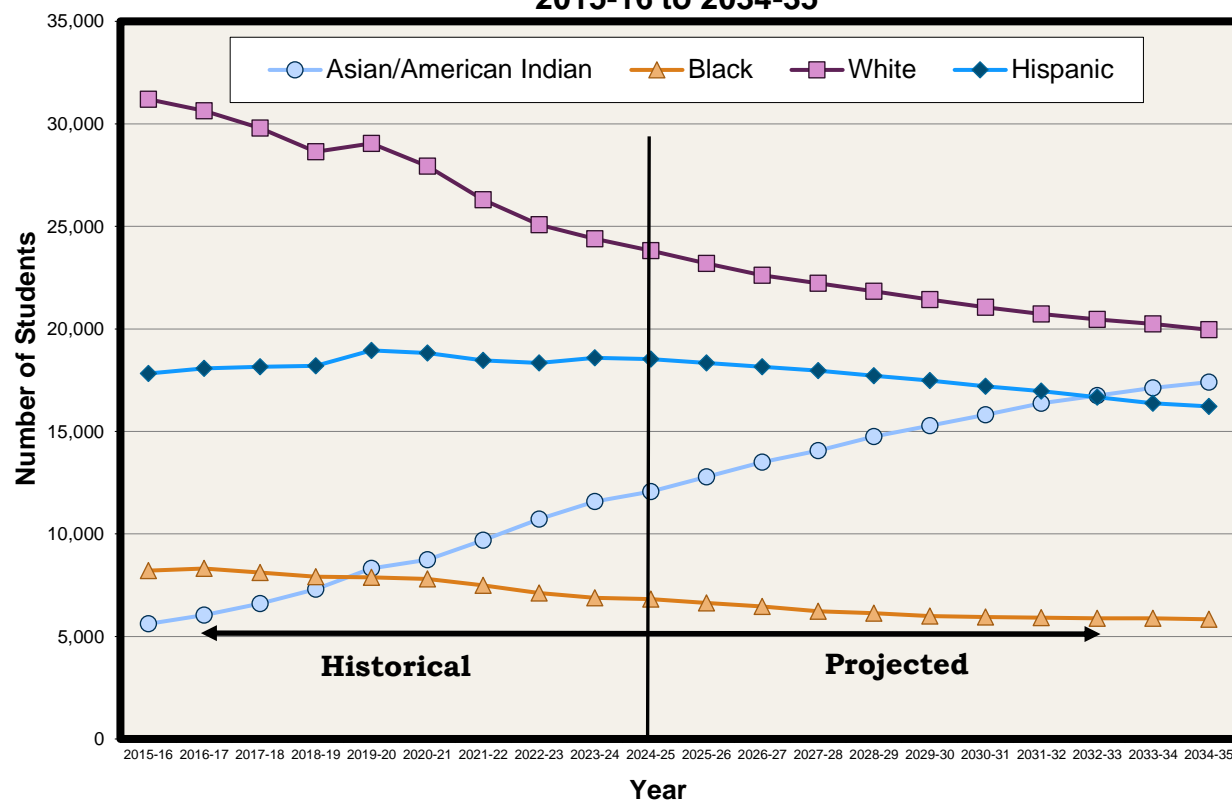
In Queens, enrollments are projected to decline for each race/ethnicity as shown in Figure 20 and Table 18. Asian/American Indian enrollments increased through 2017-18 before reversing trend. Enrollments declined from 2018-19 through 2022-23 before increasing in 2023-24, which was likely related to migrants seeking asylum in New York City. Enrollments have declined by 4,500 students in the last ten years. The Asian/American Indian student population, which is the 2nd-largest race/ethnicity in the borough, is projected to decline throughout the projection period, resulting in a decline of 17,000 students in the next ten years. Hispanic enrollments were fairly stable through 2022-23 before increasing in 2023-24 (+6,800), which was likely related to migrants seeking asylum in New York City. Hispanics, which are the largest race/ethnicity in the borough, are projected to decline by 15,000 students over the next decade. Despite the decline, Hispanics are projected to continue to be the largest race/ethnicity at the end of the projection period. Regarding Blacks, enrollments have generally declined in the last decade, losing 15,000 students since 2015-16. Blacks, which are the 3rd-largest race/ethnicity in the borough, are projected to slowly decline, losing 8,000 students by 2034-35. White enrollments had been very stable through 2017-18 before declining. Enrollments have declined by 8,000 students in the last ten years. Whites are currently the smallest race/ethnicity in the borough and are projected to continue to be the smallest race/ethnicity in Queens. Whites are projected to decline for the next six years before reversing trend, losing 3,500 students in the next ten years. Hispanics comprise 43% of the borough's student population in 2024-25 while Asians/American Indians represent 32%, accounting for three-quarters (75%) of the total student population in the borough.

Figure 20
Queens Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity
2015-16 to 2034-35



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. Hispanic enrollments increased through 2019-20 before reversing trend. In the last decade, there has been a gain of 700 Hispanic students in the borough. Hispanic enrollment, which is 2nd-largest in Staten Island, is projected to slowly decline throughout the projection period, losing 2,300 students by 2034-35. Over the last decade, Asian/American Indian enrollment has increased by 6,400 students. Asians/American Indians are the 3rd-largest race/ethnicity in the borough, surpassing Blacks in 2019-20. Asian/American Indian enrollment is projected to increase by 5,300 students over the ten-year period. Asians/American Indians are projected to surpass Hispanics in 2032-33, becoming the 2nd-largest race/ethnicity in the borough. White enrollments have steadily declined over the last ten years, losing 7,400 students over this time period. Despite the decline, Whites are the largest race/ethnicity in the borough. White enrollments are projected to continue to decline in the next ten years, losing 3,900 students by 2034-35. Blacks, which are the smallest race/ethnicity in the borough, have declined by 1,400 students in the last ten years and are projected to decline by an additional 1,000 students over the next decade. Whites account for 39% of the Staten Island student population in 2024-25 while Hispanics represent 30%, accounting for 69% of the borough's total student population.

Figure 21
Staten Island Historical and Projected Enrollments
by Race/Ethnicity
2015-16 to 2034-35



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 2024-25 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, with the exception of District 28, is projected to have an enrollment decline. The five largest enrollment declines, which are listed in order of decreasing magnitude, are projected in Districts 24, 25, 20, 15, and 10. 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).

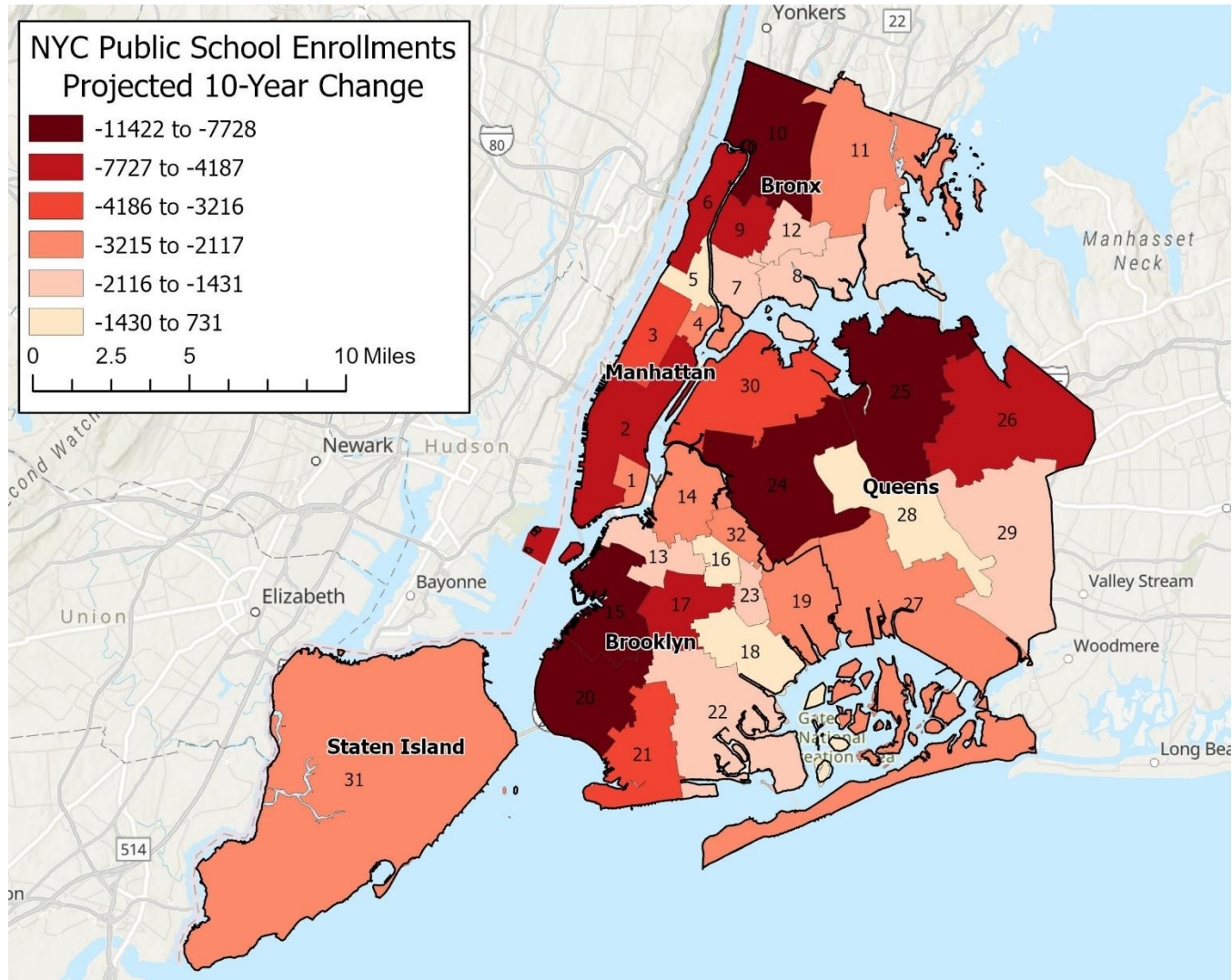
Table 19
Enrollment Projections by Community School District (PK-8)

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2024-25	6,687	24,429	12,119	7,708	5,604	13,324	8,669	16,910	18,300	29,841	25,476	12,097	9,306	10,419	22,606	4,043
Projected																
2029-30	5,110	20,807	9,950	5,789	4,914	11,375	7,395	14,889	14,063	23,588	22,766	10,479	8,498	9,594	18,396	3,637
5-year change	-1,577	-3,622	-2,169	-1,919	-690	-1,949	-1,274	-2,021	-4,237	-6,253	-2,710	-1,618	-808	-825	-4,210	-406
2034-35	4,313	20,242	8,627	4,963	5,113	9,095	7,238	15,024	13,298	22,113	23,102	10,434	7,470	8,231	14,822	3,465
10-year change	-2,374	-4,187	-3,492	-2,745	-491	-4,229	-1,431	-1,886	-5,002	-7,728	-2,374	-1,663	-1,836	-2,188	-7,784	-578
Year	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
2024-25	12,057	8,804	13,860	37,751	26,111	23,702	5,987	38,886	28,087	18,086	31,152	26,534	19,647	28,989	43,455	7,475
2029-30	10,131	8,359	12,472	32,631	24,608	23,469	4,821	31,773	23,454	15,829	28,225	25,510	17,798	26,204	41,622	6,409
5-year change	-1,926	-445	-1,388	-5,120	-1,503	-233	-1,166	-7,113	-4,633	-2,257	-2,927	-1,024	-1,849	-2,785	-1,833	-1,066
2034-35	7,423	7,902	11,743	28,570	22,605	22,080	4,326	27,464	18,316	13,794	28,450	27,265	18,180	25,773	41,323	5,357
10-year change	-4,634	-902	-2,117	-9,181	-3,506	-1,622	-1,661	-11,422	-9,771	-4,292	-2,702	+731	-1,467	-3,216	-2,132	-2,118

Legend:

Top five projected declines over 10-year period

Figure 22
Projected Ten-Year Change in Enrollments (PK-8) by Community School District

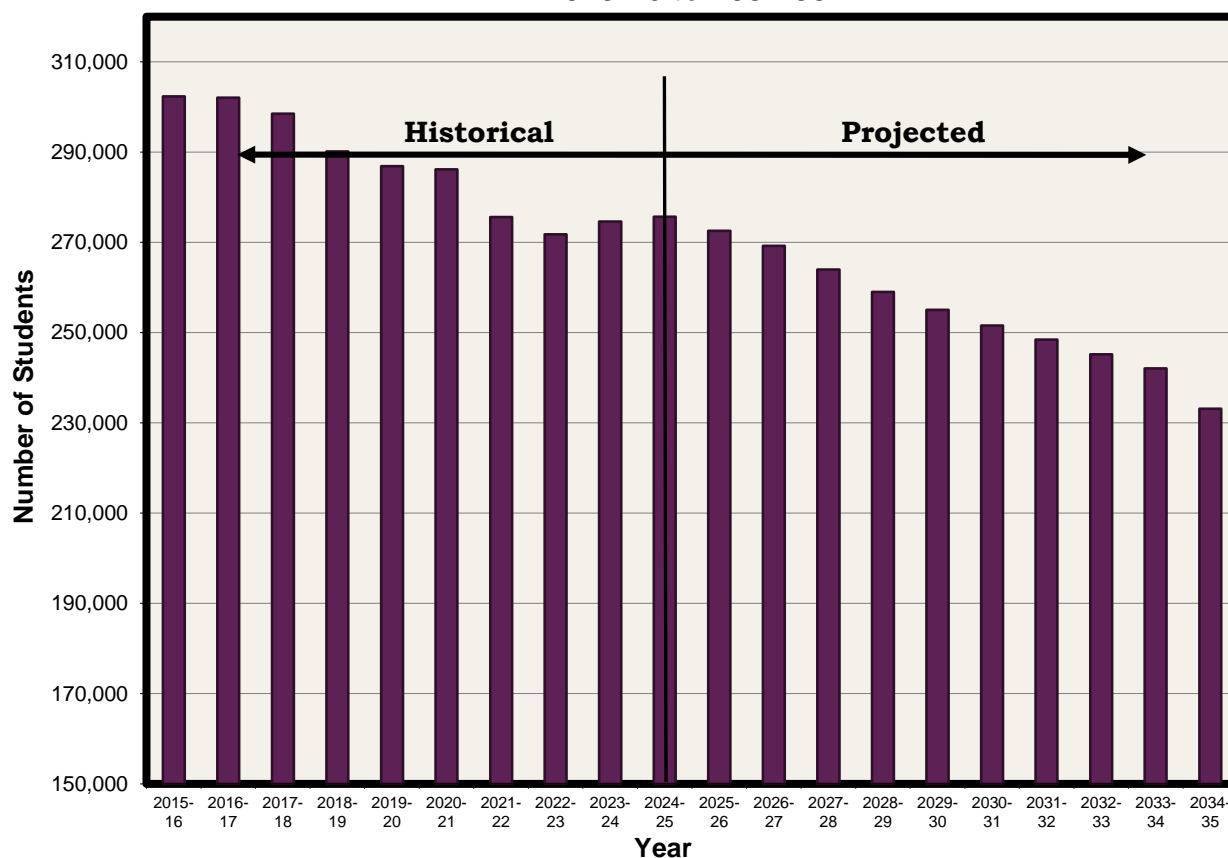


High School Projections

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/ethnicity. 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 declined from 2015-16 through 2022-23 before reversing trend in 2023-24, which was likely related to migrants seeking asylum in New York City. In 2024-25, there are 275,659 high school students in the New York City Public Schools, which is a decline of 27,000 students (-8.8%) from the enrollment in 2015-16.

Figure 23
New York City Historical and Projected High School Enrollments
2015-16 to 2034-35



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 2034-35, enrollment is projected to be 233,130, which would be a decline of 42,529 students (-15.4%) from the 2024-25 enrollment. In the first five years of the projection period, enrollments are projected to decline by 21,000 students, while a similar decline of 22,000 students is projected in the last five years. 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 high school enrollments by borough are shown in Table 20 and Figure 24.

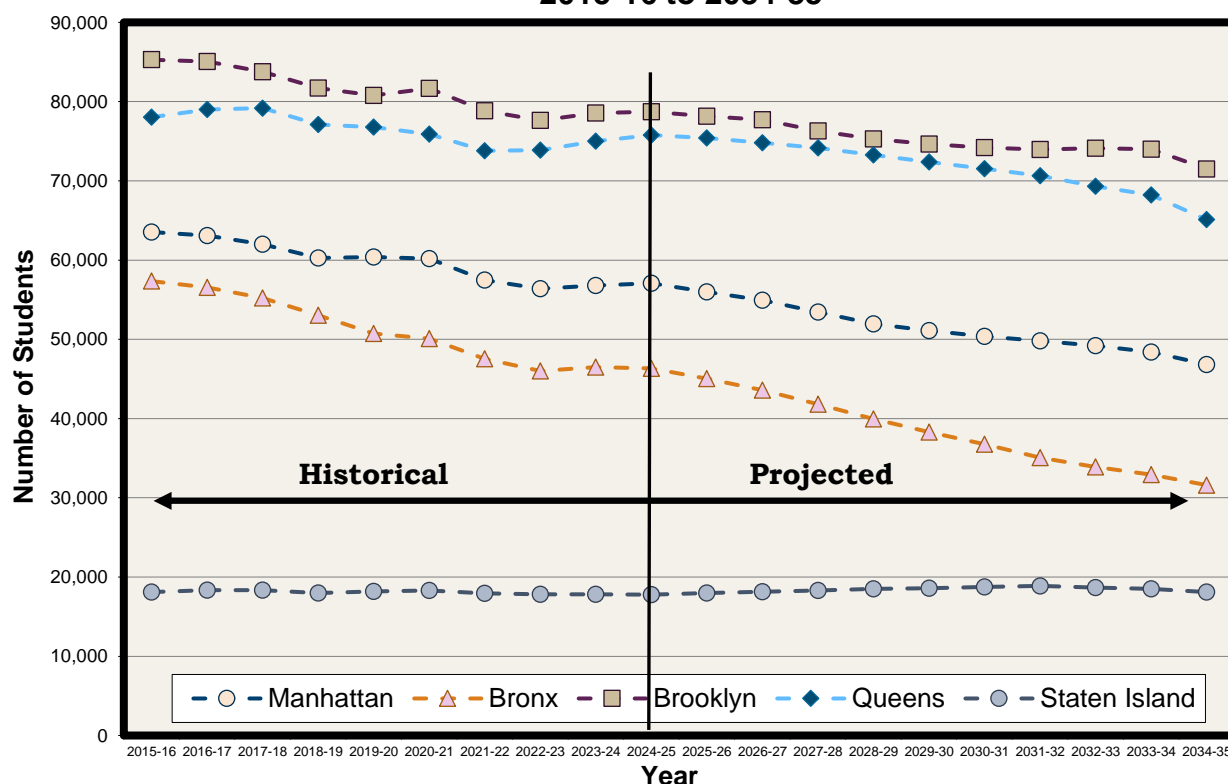
Table 20
New York City Historical and Projected High School Enrollments

Year	New York City	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
Historical						
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
2023-24	274,638	56,788	46,485	78,542	74,991	17,832
2024-25	275,659	57,075	46,333	78,712	75,762	17,777
10-Yr. Change	-26,637	-6,464	-11,012	-6,572	-2,263	-326
%	-8.8%	-10.2%	-19.2%	-7.7%	-2.9%	-1.8%
Projected						
2025-26	272,584	56,004	45,044	78,171	75,398	17,967
2026-27	269,240	54,949	43,598	77,726	74,814	18,153
2027-28	263,999	53,425	41,805	76,304	74,172	18,293
2028-29	258,974	51,942	39,954	75,301	73,266	18,511
2029-30	255,001	51,116	38,278	74,641	72,396	18,570
5-Yr. Change	-20,658	-5,959	-8,055	-4,071	-3,366	+793
%	-7.5%	-10.4%	-17.4%	-5.2%	-4.4%	+4.5%
2030-31	251,587	50,384	36,741	74,206	71,517	18,739
2031-32	248,407	49,824	35,084	73,964	70,651	18,884
2032-33	245,174	49,195	33,879	74,110	69,322	18,668
2033-34	242,053	48,393	32,907	74,006	68,228	18,519
2034-35	233,130	46,834	31,605	71,501	65,093	18,097
5-Yr. Change	-21,871	-4,282	-6,673	-3,140	-7,303	-473
%	-8.6%	-8.4%	-17.4%	-4.2%	-10.1%	-2.5%
10-Yr. Change	-42,529	-10,241	-14,728	-7,211	-10,669	+320
%	-15.4%	-17.9%	-31.8%	-9.2%	-14.1%	+1.8%

Brooklyn, which has the greatest number of high school students with 78,712 students in 2024-25, has declined by 6,600 students in the last decade. However, in the last four years, enrollments have been fairly stable. Enrollments are projected to decline throughout the projection period. Enrollments are projected to decline by 4,100 students in the first five years before declining by 3,100 students in the last five years of the projection period. In 2034-35, enrollment is projected to be 71,501, which would be a decline of 7,211 students (-9.2%) from the 2024-25 enrollment. Despite the decline, Brooklyn is projected to continue having the greatest number of high school students throughout the projection period.

Queens has the second-largest high school enrollment in 2024-25 with 75,762 students. High school enrollments in Queens generally declined through 2021-22 before increasing in the last three years. In the last decade, enrollments have declined by 2,300 students. Despite the recent increase, enrollments are projected to decline throughout the projection period. In the first five years of the projection period, enrollments are projected to decline by 3,400 students before declining by an additional 7,300 students in the last five years. Enrollment is projected to be 65,093 in 2034-35, which would be a decline of 10,669 students (-14.1%) from the 2024-25 enrollment.

Figure 24
Historical and Projected High School Enrollments by Borough
2015-16 to 2034-35



Manhattan, which has the third-largest high school enrollment with 57,075 students in 2024-25, has declined by 6,500 students in the last decade. Enrollments generally declined through 2022-23 before increasing in the last two years. Despite the recent increase, enrollments are projected to decline throughout the projection period. Enrollments are projected to decline by 6,000 students in the first five years before losing an additional 4,300 students in the last five years of the projection period. In 2034-35, enrollment is projected to be 46,834, which would be a decline of 10,241 students (-17.9%) from 2024-25.

The Bronx has the fourth-largest high school enrollment in 2024-25 with 46,333 students. Enrollments declined through 2022-23 before stabilizing. In the last ten years, there has been a loss of 11,000 students. The historical decline is the largest of the five boroughs. Enrollments are projected to steadily decline throughout the projection period, declining by 8,100 students in the first five years before losing an additional 6,700 students in the last five years of the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 31,605 in 2034-35, which would be a decline of 14,728 students (-31.8%) from the 2024-25 enrollment and would be the largest decline of the five boroughs.

Staten Island has the smallest high school enrollment of the five boroughs with 17,777 students in 2024-25. In the last decade, enrollments have been within a fairly narrow band, ranging from 17,700-18,400 students. Enrollments are projected to increase through 2031-32 before reversing trend. In the first five years of the projection period, a gain of 800 students is projected, while a decline of 500 students is projected in the last five years of the projection period. In 2034-35, enrollment is projected to be 18,097, which would be a gain of 320 students (+1.8%) from the 2024-25 enrollment.

Appendix

Projected PK-12 Enrollments

for 2025-26 to 2034-35

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																
2024-25	94128	53298	54678	54844	56309	55799	56773	55472	57843	58977	73712	70855	64439	61989	4664	873,780
Projected																
2025-26	88175	47118	53444	53998	54309	55825	55456	54638	55550	58555	71252	70506	64232	61648	4946	849,652
2026-27	88692	46100	47269	52797	53470	53858	55511	53384	54728	56257	70668	68214	63936	61476	4946	831,306
2027-28	87744	46413	46249	46696	52301	53051	53596	53478	53486	55451	68344	67704	61857	61148	4946	812,464
2028-29	87071	46091	46620	45698	46265	51909	52816	51657	53579	54209	67796	65511	61497	59224	4946	794,889
2029-30	87122	45192	46266	46104	45287	45921	51708	50884	51775	54306	66663	64974	59495	58923	4946	779,566
2030-31	87413	45169	45367	45734	45725	44969	45741	49818	51033	52508	66699	63878	59080	56984	4946	765,064
2031-32	87694	45279	45354	44824	45332	45434	44803	44070	49993	51773	64855	63923	58066	56617	4946	752,963
2032-33	87955	45374	45474	44802	44388	45038	45282	43209	44240	50746	64246	62137	58181	55664	4946	741,682
2033-34	88180	45452	45570	44910	44356	44069	44874	43644	43375	44889	63193	61598	56503	55813	4946	731,372
2034-35	88393	45505	45655	45005	44452	44039	43889	43333	43840	44010	57366	60592	56019	54207	4946	721,251

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

Projected PK-12 Enrollments
for 2025-26 to 2034-35
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																
2024-25	9972	6565	6720	6628	6697	6679	6610	6404	6652	6944	15075	14178	12736	12751	2335	126,946
Projected																
2025-26	9661	5535	6312	6507	6491	6501	6486	6334	6283	6645	14147	14237	12890	12450	2280	122,759
2026-27	9196	5544	5327	6119	6373	6309	6309	6199	6222	6273	13780	13356	12932	12601	2280	118,820
2027-28	9657	5284	5332	5169	5998	6193	6130	6036	6090	6218	13355	13011	12139	12640	2280	115,532
2028-29	9450	5504	5081	5175	5076	5836	6018	5866	5927	6089	13346	12616	11834	11866	2280	111,964
2029-30	9120	5469	5282	4931	5081	4944	5674	5759	5767	5918	13168	12615	11480	11573	2280	109,061
2030-31	9153	5277	5259	5121	4841	4949	4812	5414	5663	5765	12971	12431	11475	11227	2280	106,638
2031-32	9179	5303	5073	5101	5019	4712	4816	4593	5334	5659	12776	12242	11310	11216	2280	104,613
2032-33	9205	5327	5095	4922	4995	4894	4587	4594	4534	5341	12670	12046	11141	11058	2280	102,689
2033-34	9215	5345	5114	4940	4817	4860	4768	4373	4528	4541	12318	11948	10948	10899	2280	100,894
2034-35	9222	5360	5132	4957	4830	4690	4730	4584	4312	4536	11377	11602	10867	10708	2280	99,187

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																
2024-25	16430	9754	10263	10173	10537	10587	10833	10542	10890	11284	12189	12333	10897	10176	738	157,626
Projected																
2025-26	15236	8971	9927	9969	9909	10324	10283	9805	10536	10940	11467	11712	11059	9935	871	150,944
2026-27	15204	8654	9130	9635	9715	9709	10024	9321	9792	10593	11121	11021	10498	10087	871	145,375
2027-28	14630	8616	8804	8865	9389	9524	9434	9076	9316	9842	10809	10688	9874	9563	871	139,301
2028-29	15026	8318	8766	8546	8638	9209	9259	8564	9063	9368	10117	10384	9580	9002	871	134,711
2029-30	15877	8519	8460	8513	8331	8473	8950	8394	8556	9107	9650	9721	9307	8729	871	131,458
2030-31	16027	9015	8670	8219	8302	8175	8234	8108	8387	8601	9400	9271	8722	8477	871	128,479
2031-32	16175	9118	9174	8420	8012	8149	7948	7458	8107	8433	8917	9025	8321	7950	871	126,078
2032-33	16324	9220	9281	8906	8210	7864	7925	7209	7459	8150	8754	8567	8102	7585	871	124,427
2033-34	16477	9324	9384	9010	8686	8056	7649	7194	7214	7500	8531	8431	7685	7389	871	123,401
2034-35	16630	9428	9490	9112	8787	8524	7837	6949	7200	7252	7943	8215	7567	7009	871	122,814

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																
2024-25	31719	16271	16606	16431	16879	16524	16742	16380	17163	17406	20774	20905	18392	18056	585	260,833
Projected																
2025-26	29709	14324	16351	16621	16385	16841	16732	16257	16462	17488	20521	20452	18574	17863	761	255,341
2026-27	30088	13892	14375	16370	16575	16352	17062	16216	16350	16788	20559	20168	18195	18043	761	251,794
2027-28	29330	14127	13948	14375	16333	16560	16578	16535	16313	16681	19766	20216	17899	17662	761	247,084
2028-29	28273	13706	14215	13954	14334	16306	16790	16067	16639	16646	19698	19462	17982	17398	761	242,231
2029-30	27909	12929	13788	14235	13910	14305	16532	16256	16173	16988	19697	19369	17299	17515	761	237,666
2030-31	27810	12663	13002	13801	14213	13889	14497	15996	16386	16523	20008	19356	17234	16847	761	232,986
2031-32	27703	12519	12735	13011	13768	14210	14071	14054	16124	16756	19543	19658	17206	16796	761	228,915
2032-33	27574	12367	12591	12742	12966	13759	14409	13646	14160	16490	19872	19201	17505	16771	761	224,814
2033-34	27423	12201	12442	12595	12695	12956	13945	13963	13749	14472	19580	19523	17076	17066	761	220,447
2034-35	27257	12013	12277	12447	12546	12685	13126	13514	14081	14048	17489	19234	17366	16651	761	215,495

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																
2024-25	29612	16953	17239	17568	17967	17800	18287	18073	18914	18968	21088	18980	18083	16806	805	267,143
Projected																
2025-26	27153	14696	16996	17023	17423	17884	17684	18087	18154	19169	20361	19523	17437	17242	835	259,667
2026-27	27847	14338	14746	16780	16875	17343	17773	17519	18160	18401	20509	18905	17925	16640	835	254,596
2027-28	27932	14723	14390	14565	16630	16800	17244	17624	17586	18409	19823	19072	17372	17070	835	250,075
2028-29	27955	15008	14788	14213	14439	16557	16711	17085	17687	17827	19872	18440	17562	16557	835	245,536
2029-30	27889	14611	15080	14617	14096	14375	16481	16565	17150	17929	19382	18477	16973	16729	835	241,189
2030-31	28072	14569	14667	14905	14499	14036	14308	16349	16636	17392	19480	18019	17028	16155	835	236,950
2031-32	28261	14674	14622	14487	14787	14441	13979	14191	16420	16870	18913	18117	16594	16192	835	233,383
2032-33	28451	14774	14734	14443	14351	14728	14367	13886	14258	16658	18431	17579	16708	15769	835	229,972
2033-34	28640	14876	14834	14551	14308	14282	14654	14232	13951	14452	18163	17142	16206	15882	835	227,008
2034-35	28831	14978	14938	14650	14412	14238	14209	14541	14302	14143	16151	16893	15815	15399	835	224,335

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																
2024-25	6395	3755	3850	4044	4229	4209	4301	4073	4224	4375	4586	4459	4331	4200	201	61,232
Projected																
2025-26	6416	3592	3858	3878	4101	4275	4271	4155	4115	4313	4756	4582	4272	4158	199	60,941
2026-27	6357	3672	3691	3893	3932	4145	4343	4129	4204	4202	4699	4764	4386	4105	199	60,721
2027-28	6195	3663	3775	3722	3951	3974	4210	4207	4181	4301	4591	4717	4573	4213	199	60,472
2028-29	6367	3555	3770	3810	3778	4001	4038	4075	4263	4279	4763	4609	4539	4401	199	60,447
2029-30	6327	3664	3656	3808	3869	3824	4071	3910	4129	4364	4766	4792	4436	4377	199	60,192
2030-31	6351	3645	3769	3688	3870	3920	3890	3951	3961	4227	4840	4801	4621	4278	199	60,011
2031-32	6376	3665	3750	3805	3746	3922	3989	3774	4008	4055	4706	4881	4635	4463	199	59,974
2032-33	6401	3686	3773	3789	3866	3793	3994	3874	3829	4107	4519	4744	4725	4481	199	59,780
2033-34	6425	3706	3796	3814	3850	3915	3858	3882	3933	3924	4601	4554	4588	4577	199	59,622
2034-35	6453	3726	3818	3839	3877	3902	3987	3745	3945	4031	4406	4648	4404	4440	199	59,420

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

Projected PK-8 Enrollments
for 2025-26 to 2034-35
by Community School District

Table A7
Community School District #1

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	773	619	659	668	689	675	705	596	665	638	6,687
Projected											
2025-26	708	558	618	619	653	643	649	630	583	644	6,305
2026-27	715	512	557	583	606	611	616	577	617	563	5,957
2027-28	609	516	511	524	572	566	587	550	567	597	5,599
2028-29	712	444	514	479	515	538	544	522	539	550	5,357
2029-30	675	516	444	483	470	484	520	484	512	522	5,110
2030-31	665	488	515	418	473	441	467	457	476	497	4,897
2031-32	653	480	488	485	411	442	425	412	451	461	4,708
2032-33	641	472	480	460	476	387	425	371	407	439	4,558
2033-34	624	462	472	451	452	448	375	375	366	395	4,420
2034-35	606	449	461	442	443	425	433	329	368	357	4,313

Table A8
Community School District #2

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	3471	2460	2376	2313	2372	2260	2215	2286	2346	2330	24,429
Projected											
2025-26	3307	2011	2288	2280	2210	2299	2181	2210	2226	2337	23,349
2026-27	3097	1998	1867	2197	2178	2146	2217	2173	2154	2217	22,244
2027-28	3733	1882	1858	1797	2099	2113	2073	2209	2117	2144	22,025
2028-29	3474	2204	1747	1787	1718	2037	2040	2075	2152	2108	21,342
2029-30	3420	2100	2048	1680	1710	1671	1967	2042	2026	2143	20,807
2030-31	3506	2064	1950	1968	1606	1662	1614	1965	1993	2018	20,346
2031-32	3598	2114	1916	1874	1883	1561	1608	1615	1918	1984	20,071
2032-33	3697	2168	1961	1842	1792	1833	1508	1613	1581	1911	19,906
2033-34	3800	2224	2010	1885	1762	1741	1776	1510	1577	1576	19,861
2034-35	3912	2284	2063	1933	1802	1714	1683	1802	1477	1572	20,242

Table A9
Community School District #3

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	1557	1189	1226	1150	1131	1158	1159	1156	1132	1261	12,119
Projected											
2025-26	1422	977	1148	1163	1118	1087	1138	1198	1132	1149	11,532
2026-27	1354	966	947	1089	1131	1075	1067	1169	1176	1145	11,119
2027-28	1386	924	932	899	1060	1088	1056	1093	1148	1194	10,780
2028-29	1367	936	894	884	877	1020	1069	1082	1071	1164	10,364
2029-30	1311	939	904	849	860	845	1003	1094	1062	1083	9,950
2030-31	1307	900	907	856	827	828	833	1024	1073	1075	9,630
2031-32	1298	901	869	860	832	796	814	853	1006	1086	9,315
2032-33	1292	898	870	825	837	802	784	831	839	1020	8,998
2033-34	1279	894	866	825	802	804	788	802	817	852	8,729
2034-35	1267	890	862	821	802	772	790	806	789	828	8,627

Table A10
Community School District #4

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	1022	603	724	744	753	759	740	786	755	822	7,708
Projected											
2025-26	1093	504	580	706	726	729	726	738	736	750	7,288
2026-27	1013	554	485	566	691	702	700	723	691	732	6,857
2027-28	938	512	533	474	554	668	673	698	676	687	6,413
2028-29	995	474	492	520	463	536	641	672	654	673	6,120
2029-30	957	510	456	481	507	448	514	638	630	648	5,789
2030-31	955	491	494	443	469	490	432	511	596	625	5,506
2031-32	953	493	476	483	432	453	472	430	478	591	5,261
2032-33	948	492	478	465	474	417	438	470	403	475	5,060
2033-34	942	492	478	468	456	460	402	436	439	399	4,972
2034-35	937	491	479	467	460	443	444	400	407	435	4,963

Table A11
Community School District #5

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	950	506	517	494	506	516	549	478	514	574	5,604
Projected											
2025-26	910	438	514	514	475	497	505	497	498	520	5,368
2026-27	868	427	446	513	495	466	486	457	517	504	5,179
2027-28	883	400	434	444	493	486	456	441	476	524	5,037
2028-29	997	411	407	433	427	484	476	416	460	482	4,993
2029-30	977	475	418	403	416	419	473	435	432	466	4,914
2030-31	998	467	484	416	387	409	410	430	453	438	4,892
2031-32	1021	479	476	485	399	380	400	377	447	459	4,923
2032-33	1044	493	488	478	467	392	372	368	392	453	4,947
2033-34	1071	506	502	490	461	459	384	341	382	398	4,994
2034-35	1098	522	516	505	472	453	450	353	356	388	5,113

Table A12
Community School District #6

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	2199	1188	1218	1259	1246	1311	1242	1102	1240	1319	13,324
Projected											
2025-26	2221	1047	1164	1225	1309	1246	1287	1061	1108	1245	12,913
2026-27	2149	1087	1025	1171	1272	1309	1223	1100	1067	1112	12,515
2027-28	2108	1050	1064	1031	1220	1272	1285	1045	1106	1072	12,253
2028-29	1905	1035	1027	1072	1076	1221	1248	1099	1051	1112	11,846
2029-30	1780	929	1012	1035	1118	1077	1197	1066	1105	1056	11,375
2030-31	1722	867	909	1020	1079	1119	1056	1027	1072	1112	10,983
2031-32	1656	836	848	914	1062	1080	1097	906	1034	1078	10,511
2032-33	1583	804	818	852	949	1063	1060	941	912	1043	10,025
2033-34	1499	767	786	821	884	948	1043	909	947	921	9,525
2034-35	1402	724	751	789	851	883	930	894	915	956	9,095

Table A13
Community School District #7

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	1576	703	795	777	790	784	782	795	826	841	8,669
Projected											
2025-26	1470	686	707	806	766	781	747	678	781	814	8,236
2026-27	1500	653	689	717	797	758	744	645	666	769	7,938
2027-28	1430	669	656	698	707	787	722	644	633	657	7,603
2028-29	1462	634	672	664	689	699	751	622	633	623	7,449
2029-30	1544	647	637	680	655	681	666	650	611	624	7,395
2030-31	1555	682	650	646	671	648	649	575	639	600	7,315
2031-32	1564	687	684	659	637	664	618	561	565	630	7,269
2032-33	1576	689	689	693	650	629	634	532	551	556	7,199
2033-34	1584	693	691	699	685	642	600	549	522	542	7,207
2034-35	1596	695	695	701	691	676	613	518	539	514	7,238

Table A14
Community School District #8

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	2546	1518	1535	1512	1539	1612	1654	1601	1660	1733	16,910
Projected											
2025-26	2504	1440	1532	1473	1490	1515	1611	1538	1597	1626	16,326
2026-27	2437	1453	1451	1469	1451	1468	1511	1501	1535	1566	15,842
2027-28	2426	1412	1463	1394	1448	1429	1466	1407	1503	1504	15,452
2028-29	2352	1410	1422	1406	1374	1428	1428	1365	1406	1478	15,069
2029-30	2496	1365	1419	1367	1385	1357	1424	1330	1366	1380	14,889
2030-31	2532	1452	1375	1365	1347	1370	1355	1322	1330	1343	14,791
2031-32	2565	1475	1463	1323	1343	1332	1368	1263	1323	1307	14,762
2032-33	2601	1498	1486	1407	1304	1330	1330	1275	1265	1302	14,798
2033-34	2638	1522	1508	1430	1386	1290	1329	1240	1281	1246	14,870
2034-35	2677	1548	1532	1452	1408	1372	1288	1239	1244	1264	15,024

Table A15
Community School District #9

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	2684	1530	1638	1667	1775	1725	1845	1685	1788	1963	18,300
Projected											
2025-26	2558	1333	1549	1554	1612	1710	1662	1653	1618	1772	17,021
2026-27	2509	1312	1352	1469	1503	1551	1647	1488	1586	1603	16,020
2027-28	2318	1278	1330	1281	1421	1449	1495	1475	1428	1571	15,046
2028-29	2540	1175	1295	1259	1239	1371	1401	1340	1415	1415	14,450
2029-30	2673	1295	1190	1227	1218	1194	1324	1254	1286	1402	14,063
2030-31	2688	1363	1312	1127	1188	1174	1153	1185	1204	1274	13,668
2031-32	2703	1373	1381	1242	1091	1145	1132	1033	1137	1195	13,432
2032-33	2713	1380	1391	1308	1202	1052	1106	1014	992	1128	13,286
2033-34	2726	1388	1398	1317	1265	1158	1016	990	973	984	13,215
2034-35	2737	1395	1406	1324	1274	1219	1119	910	950	964	13,298

Table A16
Community School District #10

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	4423	2550	2663	2669	2749	2849	2918	2889	3002	3129	29,841
Projected											
2025-26	3941	2321	2572	2624	2539	2657	2730	2678	2900	3061	28,023
2026-27	3943	2182	2342	2530	2496	2454	2546	2505	2684	2960	26,642
2027-28	3866	2182	2202	2306	2408	2413	2352	2333	2511	2740	25,313
2028-29	3864	2139	2202	2169	2193	2328	2312	2155	2335	2562	24,259
2029-30	4050	2139	2158	2169	2065	2120	2233	2117	2157	2380	23,588
2030-31	4053	2245	2159	2126	2065	1995	2032	2045	2118	2199	23,037
2031-32	4051	2249	2265	2126	2024	1996	1913	1860	2046	2159	22,689
2032-33	4049	2251	2270	2230	2022	1956	1913	1752	1860	2084	22,387
2033-34	4044	2253	2272	2234	2123	1955	1875	1753	1754	1896	22,159
2034-35	4036	2252	2274	2237	2126	2053	1874	1718	1756	1787	22,113

Table A17
Community School District #11

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	3612	2230	2397	2429	2429	2394	2356	2549	2533	2547	25,476
Projected											
2025-26	3320	2037	2306	2333	2408	2416	2368	2273	2587	2591	24,639
2026-27	3367	1987	2107	2246	2315	2394	2390	2286	2307	2647	24,046
2027-28	3211	2013	2054	2051	2228	2303	2367	2305	2319	2360	23,211
2028-29	3382	1938	2081	1999	2034	2214	2279	2292	2335	2372	22,926
2029-30	3603	2023	2004	2026	1983	2021	2190	2207	2322	2387	22,766
2030-31	3669	2160	2092	1950	2010	1971	1998	2127	2235	2374	22,586
2031-32	3742	2206	2235	2037	1935	1998	1949	1938	2156	2285	22,481
2032-33	3815	2257	2283	2176	2022	1923	1977	1893	1965	2204	22,515
2033-34	3895	2308	2336	2222	2160	2010	1902	1921	1919	2010	22,683
2034-35	3972	2363	2389	2274	2205	2147	1990	1852	1948	1962	23,102

Table A18
Community School District #12

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	1589	1223	1235	1119	1255	1223	1278	1023	1081	1071	12,097
Projected											
2025-26	1443	1154	1261	1179	1094	1245	1165	985	1053	1076	11,655
2026-27	1448	1067	1189	1204	1153	1084	1186	896	1014	1048	11,289
2027-28	1379	1062	1099	1135	1177	1143	1032	912	922	1010	10,871
2028-29	1426	1022	1094	1049	1109	1169	1088	790	939	918	10,604
2029-30	1511	1050	1052	1044	1025	1100	1113	836	814	934	10,479
2030-31	1530	1113	1082	1005	1021	1017	1047	854	861	811	10,341
2031-32	1550	1128	1146	1033	982	1014	968	803	880	857	10,361
2032-33	1570	1145	1162	1092	1010	974	965	743	826	876	10,363
2033-34	1590	1160	1179	1108	1067	1001	927	741	765	822	10,360
2034-35	1612	1175	1194	1124	1083	1057	953	712	763	761	10,434

Table A19
Community School District #13

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	1816	1101	1063	981	957	884	828	565	554	557	9,306
Projected											
2025-26	1728	934	1073	1054	959	927	861	524	539	548	9,147
2026-27	1685	932	910	1066	1033	928	902	533	501	532	9,022
2027-28	1657	910	910	905	1045	1001	904	558	510	496	8,896
2028-29	1544	889	887	905	889	1014	974	564	535	503	8,704
2029-30	1522	823	867	880	888	862	985	603	539	529	8,498
2030-31	1516	809	803	860	863	860	837	604	578	534	8,264
2031-32	1509	803	789	798	843	835	834	513	579	572	8,075
2032-33	1499	796	783	785	784	816	810	508	493	573	7,847
2033-34	1486	788	777	779	770	758	790	494	489	489	7,620
2034-35	1474	776	768	774	765	744	734	477	473	485	7,470

Table A20
Community School District #14

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	1827	991	950	946	918	927	926	974	936	1024	10,419
Projected											
2025-26	1801	945	975	958	940	886	935	948	992	954	10,334
2026-27	1745	906	926	986	954	906	893	958	966	1011	10,251
2027-28	1708	875	887	932	981	920	913	914	976	984	10,090
2028-29	1580	851	858	891	927	945	928	933	931	996	9,840
2029-30	1569	750	833	865	882	893	953	950	950	949	9,594
2030-31	1569	732	733	837	859	850	900	971	968	968	9,387
2031-32	1571	720	715	733	828	828	854	920	989	988	9,146
2032-33	1571	709	702	714	719	798	835	870	937	1010	8,865
2033-34	1566	695	691	700	697	694	801	849	885	955	8,533
2034-35	1561	679	676	688	681	673	695	814	863	901	8,231

Table A21
Community School District #15

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	3479	2339	2290	2243	2303	2294	2243	1855	1718	1842	22,606
Projected											
2025-26	3164	2089	2256	2228	2192	2241	2220	1692	1768	1701	21,551
2026-27	3128	2019	2014	2195	2175	2132	2167	1669	1613	1749	20,861
2027-28	3001	2003	1946	1958	2142	2117	2062	1637	1590	1596	20,052
2028-29	2736	1921	1932	1892	1910	2085	2047	1557	1560	1573	19,213
2029-30	2631	1735	1854	1877	1844	1860	2017	1553	1483	1542	18,396
2030-31	2550	1666	1673	1802	1833	1798	1799	1537	1481	1466	17,605
2031-32	2467	1612	1605	1628	1758	1788	1738	1379	1466	1463	16,904
2032-33	2376	1556	1553	1562	1589	1715	1729	1346	1316	1450	16,192
2033-34	2283	1497	1497	1512	1525	1548	1660	1344	1285	1302	15,453
2034-35	2186	1433	1441	1457	1476	1486	1497	1292	1283	1271	14,822

Table A22
Community School District #16

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	753	418	425	397	418	394	392	297	264	285	4,043
Projected											
2025-26	783	372	405	416	384	411	389	260	297	265	3,982
2026-27	712	395	360	396	403	378	407	261	260	297	3,869
2027-28	672	357	383	352	384	397	373	274	261	261	3,714
2028-29	740	338	346	375	341	377	392	249	274	262	3,694
2029-30	734	372	328	338	364	335	374	268	249	275	3,637
2030-31	731	367	361	321	328	357	331	252	268	250	3,566
2031-32	729	366	357	353	311	322	354	224	253	269	3,538
2032-33	728	365	357	349	343	305	319	241	224	253	3,484
2033-34	727	364	356	350	339	336	303	217	242	224	3,458
2034-35	725	363	356	349	339	332	334	207	218	242	3,465

Table A23
Community School District #17

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	2622	1029	1090	1003	1016	929	1043	971	1156	1198	12,057
Projected											
2025-26	2390	941	991	1058	986	1002	979	1061	988	1183	11,579
2026-27	2284	898	905	964	1038	972	1055	990	1079	1013	11,198
2027-28	2237	861	865	879	946	1023	1023	1063	1005	1105	11,007
2028-29	1994	846	829	840	861	933	1076	1035	1080	1028	10,522
2029-30	1900	720	815	805	823	849	982	1084	1049	1104	10,131
2030-31	1823	676	693	791	788	810	894	991	1099	1074	9,639
2031-32	1742	636	651	670	776	777	852	902	1004	1124	9,134
2032-33	1655	594	613	628	654	765	817	858	914	1029	8,527
2033-34	1560	550	573	590	612	643	805	820	868	936	7,957
2034-35	1464	502	530	550	574	600	675	809	831	888	7,423

Table A24
Community School District #18

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	1726	774	833	738	780	786	752	766	803	846	8,804
Projected											
2025-26	1604	685	781	880	742	786	769	740	798	851	8,636
2026-27	1597	660	690	824	886	747	770	758	770	847	8,549
2027-28	1608	648	665	727	827	896	732	764	789	817	8,473
2028-29	1622	663	654	700	733	830	878	724	797	839	8,440
2029-30	1615	652	668	691	705	738	813	872	753	852	8,359
2030-31	1629	645	656	704	699	710	724	804	907	802	8,280
2031-32	1642	647	648	693	711	708	697	715	835	969	8,265
2032-33	1654	650	649	685	698	717	694	687	741	889	8,064
2033-34	1664	652	652	686	690	702	703	686	710	786	7,931
2034-35	1674	654	653	690	692	694	688	694	710	753	7,902

Table A25
Community School District #19

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	2273	1239	1339	1286	1322	1265	1275	1182	1317	1362	13,860
Projected											
2025-26	2055	1102	1259	1290	1288	1346	1312	1161	1170	1314	13,297
2026-27	2064	1059	1120	1211	1288	1312	1396	1192	1149	1167	12,958
2027-28	2078	1072	1077	1078	1214	1313	1361	1263	1180	1146	12,782
2028-29	2119	1094	1090	1037	1080	1236	1363	1221	1250	1177	12,667
2029-30	2116	1088	1113	1049	1038	1099	1282	1231	1208	1248	12,472
2030-31	2131	1086	1106	1072	1051	1058	1140	1146	1218	1209	12,217
2031-32	2145	1096	1104	1065	1073	1073	1098	1017	1134	1216	12,021
2032-33	2158	1103	1114	1063	1063	1095	1114	981	1006	1136	11,833
2033-34	2168	1111	1121	1073	1061	1084	1138	991	971	1008	11,726
2034-35	2174	1114	1130	1080	1071	1082	1125	1015	980	972	11,743

Table A26
Community School District #20

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	5937	3117	3189	3341	3629	3603	3602	3567	3902	3864	37,751
Projected											
2025-26	5288	2653	3151	3241	3386	3653	3665	3635	3618	3997	36,287
2026-27	5572	2501	2679	3203	3282	3408	3716	3709	3689	3706	35,465
2027-28	5421	2655	2526	2723	3247	3304	3467	3767	3765	3779	34,654
2028-29	5302	2562	2684	2570	2758	3268	3359	3514	3823	3856	33,696
2029-30	5249	2477	2590	2734	2604	2774	3324	3396	3566	3917	32,631
2030-31	5250	2430	2501	2638	2773	2621	2819	3376	3446	3652	31,506
2031-32	5254	2406	2454	2546	2675	2791	2661	2838	3426	3527	30,578
2032-33	5265	2385	2428	2499	2580	2692	2834	2674	2877	3508	29,742
2033-34	5282	2367	2406	2472	2533	2595	2732	2848	2710	2942	28,887
2034-35	5303	2351	2388	2450	2504	2548	2633	2739	2886	2768	28,570

Table A27
Community School District #21

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	4643	1908	1962	1988	2100	2015	2090	3116	3196	3093	26,111
Projected											
2025-26	4489	1693	1981	1987	1995	2119	2069	3099	3137	3292	25,861
2026-27	4629	1666	1760	2003	1994	2014	2176	3078	3119	3232	25,671
2027-28	4524	1745	1731	1777	2011	2014	2070	3199	3097	3216	25,384
2028-29	4350	1674	1815	1748	1782	2029	2070	3083	3219	3192	24,962
2029-30	4357	1534	1743	1830	1752	1798	2084	3089	3102	3319	24,608
2030-31	4415	1512	1602	1759	1833	1768	1847	3115	3109	3200	24,160
2031-32	4473	1509	1579	1617	1762	1847	1816	2784	3136	3208	23,731
2032-33	4534	1503	1577	1593	1616	1777	1894	2742	2802	3234	23,272
2033-34	4594	1498	1573	1589	1591	1634	1823	2826	2759	2890	22,777
2034-35	4663	1493	1569	1585	1587	1609	1679	2730	2845	2845	22,605

Table A28
Community School District #22

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	4166	2300	2365	2333	2288	2305	2365	1818	1906	1856	23,702
Projected											
2025-26	4004	1998	2420	2413	2365	2342	2397	1817	1919	1978	23,653
2026-27	4310	1935	2096	2468	2451	2427	2438	1840	1917	2001	23,883
2027-28	4106	2099	2035	2134	2505	2521	2531	1873	1944	1998	23,746
2028-29	3999	1986	2213	2077	2165	2576	2634	1964	1979	2028	23,621
2029-30	3986	1900	2089	2262	2112	2224	2691	2056	2083	2066	23,469
2030-31	4011	1882	1992	2132	2303	2173	2321	2101	2186	2181	23,282
2031-32	4033	1882	1970	2030	2167	2372	2271	1807	2232	2297	23,061
2032-33	4045	1880	1969	2006	2063	2230	2481	1774	1919	2342	22,709
2033-34	4055	1870	1965	2004	2039	2120	2329	1941	1890	2013	22,226
2034-35	4054	1858	1953	1999	2036	2095	2213	1815	2069	1988	22,080

Table A29
Community School District #23

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	1030	513	499	556	539	527	551	528	606	638	5,987
Projected											
2025-26	951	431	505	486	539	521	523	568	513	601	5,638
2026-27	898	421	424	491	471	521	517	542	553	509	5,347
2027-28	857	397	414	412	477	456	517	533	527	549	5,139
2028-29	926	378	391	402	399	461	453	535	518	524	4,987
2029-30	922	409	373	380	390	386	458	469	520	514	4,821
2030-31	924	407	403	362	368	378	383	471	457	516	4,669
2031-32	928	408	401	392	350	356	375	397	458	454	4,519
2032-33	933	410	402	389	380	338	353	386	387	453	4,431
2033-34	939	411	405	390	377	368	335	363	375	383	4,346
2034-35	940	413	406	393	378	364	365	343	353	371	4,326

Table A30
Community School District #24

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	5336	3253	3484	3641	3795	3908	3866	3626	3880	4097	38,886
Projected											
2025-26	4781	2917	3233	3478	3639	3780	3723	3468	3772	3972	36,763
2026-27	5127	2797	2899	3228	3475	3625	3601	3342	3606	3866	35,566
2027-28	5132	3018	2784	2894	3226	3461	3454	3229	3475	3694	34,367
2028-29	4744	3040	3007	2782	2892	3214	3297	3098	3359	3560	32,993
2029-30	4637	2750	3031	3006	2781	2881	3063	2960	3222	3442	31,773
2030-31	4571	2685	2733	3031	3008	2772	2745	2748	3082	3303	30,678
2031-32	4498	2645	2666	2729	3034	2998	2644	2463	2860	3160	29,697
2032-33	4420	2599	2626	2662	2725	3024	2860	2372	2564	2934	28,786
2033-34	4329	2548	2580	2621	2657	2711	2885	2565	2469	2628	27,993
2034-35	4236	2492	2528	2575	2616	2643	2583	2588	2670	2533	27,464

Table A31
Community School District #25

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	4530	2457	2435	2535	2659	2582	2647	2660	2818	2764	28,087
Projected											
2025-26	3912	1948	2472	2440	2520	2666	2615	2702	2663	2895	26,833
2026-27	3976	1934	1963	2477	2425	2528	2699	2673	2707	2735	26,117
2027-28	3868	1986	1948	1971	2463	2433	2561	2754	2678	2783	25,445
2028-29	3539	1935	2004	1957	1959	2470	2464	2615	2758	2752	24,453
2029-30	3376	1725	1953	2015	1944	1966	2502	2516	2621	2836	23,454
2030-31	3236	1654	1739	1965	2002	1952	1994	2552	2520	2696	22,310
2031-32	3085	1595	1667	1748	1952	2011	1981	2045	2558	2591	21,233
2032-33	2925	1530	1608	1676	1736	1961	2042	2039	2050	2632	20,199
2033-34	2755	1464	1544	1618	1664	1744	1993	2105	2045	2105	19,037
2034-35	2573	1394	1478	1554	1606	1672	1771	2058	2112	2098	18,316

Table A32
Community School District #26

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	2669	1600	1532	1568	1666	1688	1694	1876	1909	1884	18,086
Projected											
2025-26	2754	1341	1569	1487	1563	1653	1721	1843	1851	1939	17,721
2026-27	2664	1420	1316	1522	1479	1551	1686	1882	1820	1879	17,219
2027-28	2744	1277	1393	1278	1514	1466	1584	1843	1855	1849	16,803
2028-29	2646	1424	1253	1351	1274	1502	1497	1740	1816	1886	16,389
2029-30	2623	1259	1396	1216	1347	1263	1534	1632	1713	1846	15,829
2030-31	2609	1230	1235	1354	1212	1336	1291	1674	1611	1742	15,294
2031-32	2591	1213	1207	1198	1351	1201	1365	1404	1652	1636	14,818
2032-33	2572	1194	1191	1171	1195	1340	1228	1490	1385	1679	14,445
2033-34	2550	1173	1171	1156	1169	1185	1371	1336	1470	1404	13,985
2034-35	2525	1148	1151	1137	1154	1159	1212	1498	1319	1491	13,794

Table A33
Community School District #27

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	4503	2795	2939	2880	2966	2850	2944	2988	3077	3210	31,152
Projected											
2025-26	4047	2601	2855	2873	2816	2937	2833	2955	2987	3066	29,970
2026-27	4069	2421	2662	2792	2809	2787	2921	2843	2956	2979	29,239
2027-28	4290	2444	2478	2607	2730	2783	2771	2936	2842	2950	28,831
2028-29	4368	2586	2502	2424	2550	2704	2771	2784	2935	2834	28,458
2029-30	4424	2601	2649	2449	2371	2529	2690	2798	2783	2931	28,225
2030-31	4526	2632	2659	2596	2395	2349	2519	2716	2799	2778	27,969
2031-32	4634	2690	2691	2604	2542	2374	2338	2544	2717	2800	27,934
2032-33	4744	2751	2750	2635	2547	2521	2362	2352	2546	2718	27,926
2033-34	4858	2814	2811	2694	2578	2525	2509	2378	2352	2549	28,068
2034-35	4981	2879	2874	2754	2637	2555	2512	2525	2380	2353	28,450

Table A34
Community School District #28

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	4640	2465	2546	2522	2540	2427	2500	2290	2329	2275	26,534
Projected											
2025-26	4303	2137	2482	2505	2511	2538	2387	2423	2274	2338	25,898
2026-27	4457	2089	2151	2442	2493	2509	2495	2314	2405	2282	25,637
2027-28	4342	2197	2104	2115	2429	2490	2469	2418	2297	2414	25,275
2028-29	4922	2189	2213	2070	2105	2425	2449	2398	2399	2305	25,475
2029-30	5026	2388	2207	2177	2062	2102	2386	2374	2381	2407	25,510
2030-31	5180	2439	2406	2172	2168	2062	2068	2315	2357	2388	25,555
2031-32	5347	2517	2456	2368	2165	2168	2031	2007	2301	2366	25,726
2032-33	5525	2599	2536	2418	2353	2166	2134	1976	1995	2310	26,012
2033-34	5715	2686	2617	2496	2403	2349	2132	2074	1965	2002	26,439
2034-35	5916	2777	2705	2575	2479	2399	2308	2075	2059	1972	27,265

Table A35
Community School District #29

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	3076	1770	1713	1823	1733	1795	1937	1830	1999	1971	19,647
Projected											
2025-26	2910	1511	1809	1719	1829	1726	1838	1790	1878	2074	19,084
2026-27	2909	1495	1545	1816	1725	1822	1769	1694	1837	1948	18,560
2027-28	2816	1505	1530	1551	1819	1721	1865	1631	1740	1906	18,084
2028-29	3065	1479	1543	1535	1555	1814	1764	1703	1676	1808	17,942
2029-30	3091	1594	1519	1550	1540	1549	1856	1606	1752	1741	17,798
2030-31	3149	1616	1635	1525	1554	1533	1585	1682	1652	1824	17,755
2031-32	3209	1657	1658	1642	1527	1548	1569	1441	1731	1720	17,702
2032-33	3273	1698	1702	1666	1645	1520	1583	1424	1483	1803	17,797
2033-34	3337	1741	1745	1709	1670	1638	1552	1428	1467	1545	17,832
2034-35	3400	1788	1790	1752	1712	1663	1675	1399	1472	1529	18,180

Table A36
Community School District #30

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	4858	2613	2590	2599	2608	2550	2699	2803	2902	2767	28,989
Projected											
2025-26	4446	2241	2576	2521	2545	2584	2567	2906	2729	2885	28,000
2026-27	4645	2182	2210	2503	2469	2521	2602	2771	2829	2712	27,444
2027-28	4740	2296	2153	2149	2449	2446	2540	2813	2699	2813	27,098
2028-29	4671	2355	2266	2094	2104	2428	2469	2747	2744	2682	26,560
2029-30	4712	2294	2325	2204	2051	2085	2450	2679	2678	2726	26,204
2030-31	4801	2313	2260	2262	2160	2032	2106	2662	2615	2661	25,872
2031-32	4897	2357	2277	2198	2216	2141	2051	2287	2601	2597	25,622
2032-33	4992	2403	2321	2215	2150	2196	2158	2233	2235	2582	25,485
2033-34	5096	2450	2366	2257	2167	2130	2212	2346	2183	2219	25,426
2034-35	5200	2500	2412	2303	2208	2147	2148	2398	2290	2167	25,773

Table A37
Community School District #31

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	6395	3755	3850	4044	4229	4209	4301	4073	4224	4375	43,455
Projected											
2025-26	6416	3592	3858	3878	4101	4275	4271	4155	4115	4313	42,974
2026-27	6357	3672	3691	3893	3932	4145	4343	4129	4204	4202	42,568
2027-28	6195	3663	3775	3722	3951	3974	4210	4207	4181	4301	42,179
2028-29	6367	3555	3770	3810	3778	4001	4038	4075	4263	4279	41,936
2029-30	6327	3664	3656	3808	3869	3824	4071	3910	4129	4364	41,622
2030-31	6351	3645	3769	3688	3870	3920	3890	3951	3961	4227	41,272
2031-32	6376	3665	3750	3805	3746	3922	3989	3774	4008	4055	41,090
2032-33	6401	3686	3773	3789	3866	3793	3994	3874	3829	4107	41,112
2033-34	6425	3706	3796	3814	3850	3915	3858	3882	3933	3924	41,103
2034-35	6453	3726	3818	3839	3877	3902	3987	3745	3945	4031	41,323

Table A38
Community School District #32

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2024-25	1447	542	601	619	609	595	675	741	805	841	7,475
Projected											
2025-26	1452	481	554	610	609	607	613	752	723	804	7,205
2026-27	1464	500	491	563	600	607	625	686	734	724	6,994
2027-28	1461	505	509	498	554	598	625	690	669	734	6,843
2028-29	1361	504	516	517	489	552	616	688	673	668	6,584
2029-30	1308	469	515	524	508	487	569	685	671	673	6,409
2030-31	1261	451	479	523	515	506	502	628	669	671	6,205
2031-32	1210	434	462	486	514	513	521	558	612	669	5,979
2032-33	1156	416	444	469	477	511	529	579	544	613	5,738
2033-34	1099	398	426	450	461	474	526	584	565	544	5,527
2034-35	1039	377	407	432	443	458	488	579	570	564	5,357

Projected Grade 9-12 Enrollments
for 2025-26 to 2034-35
by Borough

Table A39
Manhattan High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
Historical						
2024-25	15075	14178	12736	12751	2335	57,075
Projected						
2025-26	14147	14237	12890	12450	2280	56,004
2026-27	13780	13356	12932	12601	2280	54,949
2027-28	13355	13011	12139	12640	2280	53,425
2028-29	13346	12616	11834	11866	2280	51,942
2029-30	13168	12615	11480	11573	2280	51,116
2030-31	12971	12431	11475	11227	2280	50,384
2031-32	12776	12242	11310	11216	2280	49,824
2032-33	12670	12046	11141	11058	2280	49,195
2033-34	12318	11948	10948	10899	2280	48,393
2034-35	11377	11602	10867	10708	2280	46,834

Table A40
Bronx High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
Historical						
2024-25	12189	12333	10897	10176	738	46,333
Projected						
2025-26	11467	11712	11059	9935	871	45,044
2026-27	11121	11021	10498	10087	871	43,598
2027-28	10809	10688	9874	9563	871	41,805
2028-29	10117	10384	9580	9002	871	39,954
2029-30	9650	9721	9307	8729	871	38,278
2030-31	9400	9271	8722	8477	871	36,741
2031-32	8917	9025	8321	7950	871	35,084
2032-33	8754	8567	8102	7585	871	33,879
2033-34	8531	8431	7685	7389	871	32,907
2034-35	7943	8215	7567	7009	871	31,605

Table A41
Brooklyn High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
Historical						
2024-25	20774	20905	18392	18056	585	78,712
Projected						
2025-26	20521	20452	18574	17863	761	78,171
2026-27	20559	20168	18195	18043	761	77,726
2027-28	19766	20216	17899	17662	761	76,304
2028-29	19698	19462	17982	17398	761	75,301
2029-30	19697	19369	17299	17515	761	74,641
2030-31	20008	19356	17234	16847	761	74,206
2031-32	19543	19658	17206	16796	761	73,964
2032-33	19872	19201	17505	16771	761	74,110
2033-34	19580	19523	17076	17066	761	74,006
2034-35	17489	19234	17366	16651	761	71,501

Table A42
Queens High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
Historical						
2024-25	21088	18980	18083	16806	805	75,762
Projected						
2025-26	20361	19523	17437	17242	835	75,398
2026-27	20509	18905	17925	16640	835	74,814
2027-28	19823	19072	17372	17070	835	74,172
2028-29	19872	18440	17562	16557	835	73,266
2029-30	19382	18477	16973	16729	835	72,396
2030-31	19480	18019	17028	16155	835	71,517
2031-32	18913	18117	16594	16192	835	70,651
2032-33	18431	17579	16708	15769	835	69,322
2033-34	18163	17142	16206	15882	835	68,228
2034-35	16151	16893	15815	15399	835	65,093

Table A43
Staten Island High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
Historical						
2024-25	4586	4459	4331	4200	201	17,777
Projected						
2025-26	4756	4582	4272	4158	199	17,967
2026-27	4699	4764	4386	4105	199	18,153
2027-28	4591	4717	4573	4213	199	18,293
2028-29	4763	4609	4539	4401	199	18,511
2029-30	4766	4792	4436	4377	199	18,570
2030-31	4840	4801	4621	4278	199	18,739
2031-32	4706	4881	4635	4463	199	18,884
2032-33	4519	4744	4725	4481	199	18,668
2033-34	4601	4554	4588	4577	199	18,519
2034-35	4406	4648	4404	4440	199	18,097

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 2025-26 school year and ending in 2034-35. The enrollment projections were performed at the community school district level for grades PK-12. All projections were computed by the four largest racial/ethnic groups 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/ethnicity (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 21,000 students in 2024-25. As counts by grade were typically very small, students who were classified as “Other” were returned to one of the four racial/ethnic groups based on the current racial/ethnic 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 (“NYC DOHMH”) provided historical birth data by race/ethnicity through 2023. Birth data for 2024 were not yet available. The birth data were geocoded by the NYC DOHMH 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/ethnicity 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/ethnicity proportions in each district.

For children whose race/ethnicity 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 racial/ethnic groups in each borough for all historical birth years. In addition, when the community school district of a birth was known but the child's race/ethnicity was unknown, the birth was reassigned into a specific race/ethnicity within the community school district based on the district's existing racial/ethnic proportions.

Future birth rates for 2024-2030 were needed to project pre-kindergarten and kindergarten cohorts through the 2034-35 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 NYC DOHMH 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 2023 American Community Survey, 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/ethnicity. Since the enrollment projections for the New York City Public Schools are computed by race/ethnicity for each community school district, births by race/ethnicity are needed at the community school district level. To accomplish this, linear regression equations were constructed using historical birth data from 1996-2023 at the borough level and for each community school district by race/ethnicity. For each community school district, four regression equations were constructed (one for each race/ethnicity) resulting in a total of 128 regression

equations. The purpose of using linear regression was not to project future births by race/ethnicity, but to use the projected birth totals to determine the future *proportions* of births by race/ethnicity in each community school district within a borough. For instance, in Manhattan, regression equations were first formulated for each of the four racial/ethnic groups using historical borough birth data. The number of births by race/ethnicity was projected from 2024-2030 for the borough using the regression equations. Births by race/ethnicity were summed to determine the total number of births in Manhattan so that proportions could be computed for each race/ethnicity. 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/ethnicity in Manhattan from 2024-2030.

To distribute the births by race/ethnicity 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 1996-2023. The number of Black births by community district was projected from 2024-2030 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 racial/ethnic groups.

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 4th graders and the next year had 95 5th 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/ethnicity in some districts, the GPD method was used. In the CSR method, small grade cohorts can lead to greater fluctuation of the survival ratios with the entering or exiting of just a few students. To prevent this, the GPD method was used when cohort sizes were less than 30-35 students, although professional judgment was used on a case-by-case basis. In the GPD method, the change in the number of students, as opposed to the ratio, is computed for each grade progression from one year to the next. A positive value indicates an

inward migration of students while a negative value indicates an outward migration of students. Differences were computed over ten historical years and averaged, usually from the last five years, to project grade-by-grade enrollments for ten years into the future.

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

In 2022-23 and 2023-24, the New York City Public Schools received approximately 14,000 and 18,000 migrant children, respectively, from outside of the country. Of the four racial/ethnic groups, the largest impact was on Hispanic enrollments. The increase in migrant students has had the effect of increasing the cohort survival ratios in those two years, particularly the Hispanic survival ratios. However, in 2024-25, due to the election of a new president of the United States and subsequent changes in federal policy restricting immigration and the deporting of undocumented immigrants, the impact on the New York City Public Schools regarding migrant children has been much less. As such, the higher survival ratios that were generated from the migrant students in 2022-23 and 2023-24 were excluded in the calculation of the average survival ratios. Using these ratios would lead to overestimation of future enrollments, as the increase in the student population in New York City due to migrants should be considered a “one-time” event.

Enrollment Projections

PK-12 projections were computed for each of the four racial/ethnic groups (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/ethnicity 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/ethnicity. An average of the number of GED students from the last two years was computed in each community school district and used for the entire ten-year projection period.