Enrollment Projections

for the

New York City Public Schools

2021-22 to 2030-31

Volume II

Prepared for the New York City School Construction Authority

June 2022

Table of Contents

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 2021-22 school year and ending in 2030-31. The enrollment projections were performed at the community school district level for grades PK-12. All projections were computed by the four major races in the New York City Public Schools: Asian/American Indian, Non-Hispanic Black (subsequently referred to as Black), Hispanic, and Non-Hispanic White (subsequently referred to as White). Since American Indians are a very small percentage of the student population, they were grouped with Asians to be consistent with the methodology used in previous years. Projections at the borough level were computed by aggregating the projections from each of the 32 community school districts. Borough projections were then aggregated to derive the overall projections for the New York City Public Schools.

Demographic Overview of New York City

In the 2020 Census, New York City had 8,804,190 residents, which is a gain of 467,000 persons from the 2019 population estimate. From 2019 to 2020, all five boroughs experienced a population increase. Brooklyn, which is the most populated borough in the city, experienced the largest increase (+176,000) followed by Queens (+152,000), which is the second-most populated borough. Manhattan, which is the third-most populated borough, increased by 66,000 persons while the Bronx increased by 54,000 persons. Staten Island had the smallest population gain (+20,000) in the city.

Whites (30.9%) and Hispanics (28.3%) were the largest and second-largest races, respectively, in New York City in 2020. Blacks were the third-largest race at 20.2%, while Asians were the fourth-largest race at 15.6%.

According to the 2016-2020 American Community Survey ("ACS"), the number of foreign-born persons in New York City was estimated to be 3.05 million, which is 36.4% of the New York City population. In general, the foreign-born percentage has been fairly stable in the last 20 years, ranging from 35.9%-37.2%. The five largest sources of foreign-born persons in New York City are, in descending order, the Dominican Republic, China, Jamaica, Mexico, and Guyana.

Regarding migration, New York City received a net of 25,000 people from other countries in 2020, yet had 152,000 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 2020 was negative and was 127,000 persons. New York City has had negative total net migration in each of the last five years, where the magnitude has been increasing over time.

Impact of Charter Schools

Charter schools are public schools that operate independently according to a five-year performance contract, known as a charter. In 2021-22, 271 charter schools are operating in New

York City. As recently as 2011-12, there were 137 charter schools in the city, which reflects nearly a doubling of the number of charter schools in the last decade.

Charter school enrollments continue to increase in New York City. Enrollment (PK-12) was 138,639 in 2020-21, which is a gain of nearly 9,000 students from the prior year. Over the last decade, there has been a gain of 90,000 charter school students in New York City, whereby enrollments have nearly tripled since 2011-12.

Births

The number of births in New York City was used to project pre-kindergarten and kindergarten enrollments. The annual number of births has been steadily declining in New York City. In 2019, there were 98,924 births in New York City, which are 19,000 fewer births than the peak number (118,021) that occurred in 2007. From a longer historical perspective, the annual number of births was fairly stable from 2000-2012, fluctuating from 112,434-118,021, which is a range of 5,587 births, before dropping below the historical range in 2013.

When analyzing births by race in New York City, Black births continue to decline. From 2000-2019, the annual number of Black births has declined from 31,900 to 19,200, which are 12,700 fewer births. In 2019, Blacks had the 3rd-largest number of births of the four major races, accounting for 19% of the city's births. With respect to Asians/American Indians, the annual number of births increased from 14,200 in 2000 to 19,900 in 2016 before declining in the last three years. Asians/American Indians had the fewest number of births of the four major races in New York City in 2019, accounting for 17% of the city's births. With respect to Whites, the annual number of births steadily increased from 30,000 in 2000 to 35,000 in 2015. However, the White birth count has reversed trend and has slowly declined in the last four years. Whites had the greatest number of births of the four major races in 2019, accounting for 34% of New York City births. Regarding Hispanics, after a long period of stability, the annual number of births has declined for ten consecutive years. In 2019, there were 28,500 births, which are 10,000 fewer births than in 2009. Before the decline, the number of Hispanic births was within a very narrow band, ranging from 38,000 to 39,400 births per year. In 2019, Hispanics had the second-greatest number of births in New York City, accounting for 29% of the city's births.

Using population projections of females of childbearing ages (15-49) and age-specific fertility rates, estimated birth counts from 2020-2026 were computed in order to project pre-kindergarten and kindergarten enrollments through the 2030-31 school year. The number of births in New York City is projected to decline in 2020 before reversing trend. In 2026, 105,203 births are projected in the city, which would be higher (+6,279) than the 2019 total (98,924). It is anticipated that the number of Black and Hispanic births will continue to decrease while births to Asians/American Indians and Whites will increase.

New Residential Construction in New York City

The number of building permits issued annually in New York City was analyzed from 2000-2020. The number of permits issued from 2000-2008 steadily increased until the housing and financial market crash in the late 2000s. In 2009, only 6,000 permits were issued compared to 35,000 permits in 2008. Since the housing market collapse, the number of permits issued steadily increased. In the last four years, the number of permits has ranged from 19,000-30,000. In 2020, a total of 23,500 permits were issued, whereby 96% were for buildings with five or more residential units. Of the total number of permits issued in 2020, the greatest number was issued in Brooklyn (7,400) followed by Queens (5,900).

The issuance of a permit does not guarantee that a housing unit will be constructed. Often, there is a lag time between the issuing of a permit and when the unit is actually constructed. Since the number of permits issued has been increasing since 2010, it is expected that the number of new units will also increase, but will lag behind by two or more years. The number of units built in 2020, which was nearly 21,000, is slightly lower than the number constructed in the prior four years. In 2020, the greatest number of housing units was built in Brooklyn (8,700).

At the community school district level, in decreasing order of magnitude, District 2, District 14, District 13, District 19, and District 12 had the most housing units built in 2020, where three of the districts are located in Brooklyn (Districts 13, 14, and 19). A total of 7,539 units were built in these five community school districts, which accounts for 36% of the new units built in New York City in 2020.

New York City Public Schools Historical and Projected Enrollments

In 2020-21, enrollment (PK-12) in the New York City Public Schools was 882,354 students, excluding D75, the special education district in New York City. Enrollments declined by 87,191 students (-8.99%) from the year prior, which is likely due to the coronavirus pandemic, as parents sought alternative educational experiences for their children, or may have had to relocate. In the last four years, there has been a decline of 127,000 students in the school district.

Enrollment is projected to be 743,468 in 2030-31, which would be a decline of 139,000 students from the 2020-21 enrollment. Over the ten-year period, enrollments are projected to decline in four of the five boroughs, with the exception being Staten Island. Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx, are projected to have the largest declines, losing 49,000, 37,000, and 35,000 students, respectively, in the next ten years.

At the community school district level (PK-8), only District 28 in Queens and District 31 in Staten Island are projected to have an enrollment gain. With respect to the districts projected to have an enrollment decline, the five largest declines, which are listed in order of decreasing magnitude, are projected in Districts 24, 20, 10, 15, and 6. Two of these districts are located in Brooklyn (Districts 15 and 20), one is located in Queens (District 24), one is in the Bronx (District 10), and the remaining district is in Manhattan (District 6).

The number of high school students in New York City has also been declining. In the last ten years, there has been a decline of 26,000 students. As compared to the PK-8 enrollments, the city's high school enrollments were not adversely affected by the coronavirus pandemic in 2020-21. In 2030-31, enrollment is projected to be 227,791, which would be a loss of 58,352 students (-20.4%) from the 2020-21 enrollment. Of the five boroughs, only Staten Island is projected to have an increase in the number of high school students at the end of the ten-year projection period.

Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race

Citywide, enrollments are projected to increase for Asians/American Indians but decline for Hispanics, Blacks, and Whites. Hispanics continue to be the largest race in New York City with 370,168 students in 2020-21, which represents 42.0% of the student population. In the last five years, Hispanic enrollments decreased by 48,000 students and are projected to continue declining throughout the projection period. In 2030-31, enrollment is projected to be 293,233, which would be a decline of 76,935 students (-20.8%). Despite the decline, Hispanics are projected to remain the largest race in the New York City Public Schools throughout the projection period.

Black enrollment continues its sharp decline, as there has been a loss of 95,000 students in the last decade. Despite the decline, Blacks are the second-largest race in the school district. In 2020-21, enrollment was 185,965, which comprises 21.1% of the New York City student population. It is projected that the Black student population will continue to decline throughout the projection period. In 2030-31, enrollment is projected to be 128,335, which would be a decline of 57,630 students (-31.0%) from the 2020-21 enrollment.

Asians/American Indians are the fastest-growing race in the school district, gaining 25,000 students from 2011-12 to 2019-20 before declining by 12,000 students in 2020-21 due to the pandemic. Asians/American Indians are the 3rd-largest race in the school district. Enrollment was 180,903 in 2020-21, representing 20.5% of the city's student population. Enrollments are projected to decline before reversing trend near the end of the projection period. In 2030-31, enrollment is projected to be 185,382, which would be a gain of 4,479 students (+2.5%).

Whites are the smallest race in the school district, as there were 145,318 students in 2020-21, which represents 16.5% of the city's student population. Enrollments are projected to decline before reversing trend near the end of the projection period. In 2030-31, enrollment is projected to be 136,519, which would be a decline of 8,799 students (-6.1%).

In closing, it is difficult to measure the impact of the coronavirus on the school district's enrollments moving forward. In the short-term, the coronavirus may have a negative impact on the local economy and rentals, which could lead to an outward migration of families with children. If there are a significant number of evictions from rental units, this could have a negative impact on the district's enrollment.

In a New York Times article[1], families with financial means are leaving large metropolitan areas to reside in their second homes in rural areas or are purchasing an existing home in these new locations. These individuals can typically work remotely and are seeking to escape the pandemic. It is not clear whether these households will permanently reside in these locations or return to urban centers. While the duration of the pandemic is unknown and available data is limited, we are continuing to monitor data as it becomes available to assess its future impact on enrollments both short- and long-term.

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

Introduction

Statistical Forecasting 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 2021-22 school year and ending in 2030-31. The enrollment projections were performed at the community school district level for grades PK-12. All projections were computed by the four major races in the New York City Public Schools: Asian/American Indian, Non-Hispanic Black (subsequently referred to as Black), Hispanic, and Non-Hispanic White (subsequently referred to as White). Since American Indians are a very small percentage of the student population, they were grouped with Asians to be consistent with the methodology used in previous years. Projections at the borough level were computed by aggregating the projections from each of the 32 community school districts. Borough projections were then aggregated to derive the overall projections for the New York City Public Schools.

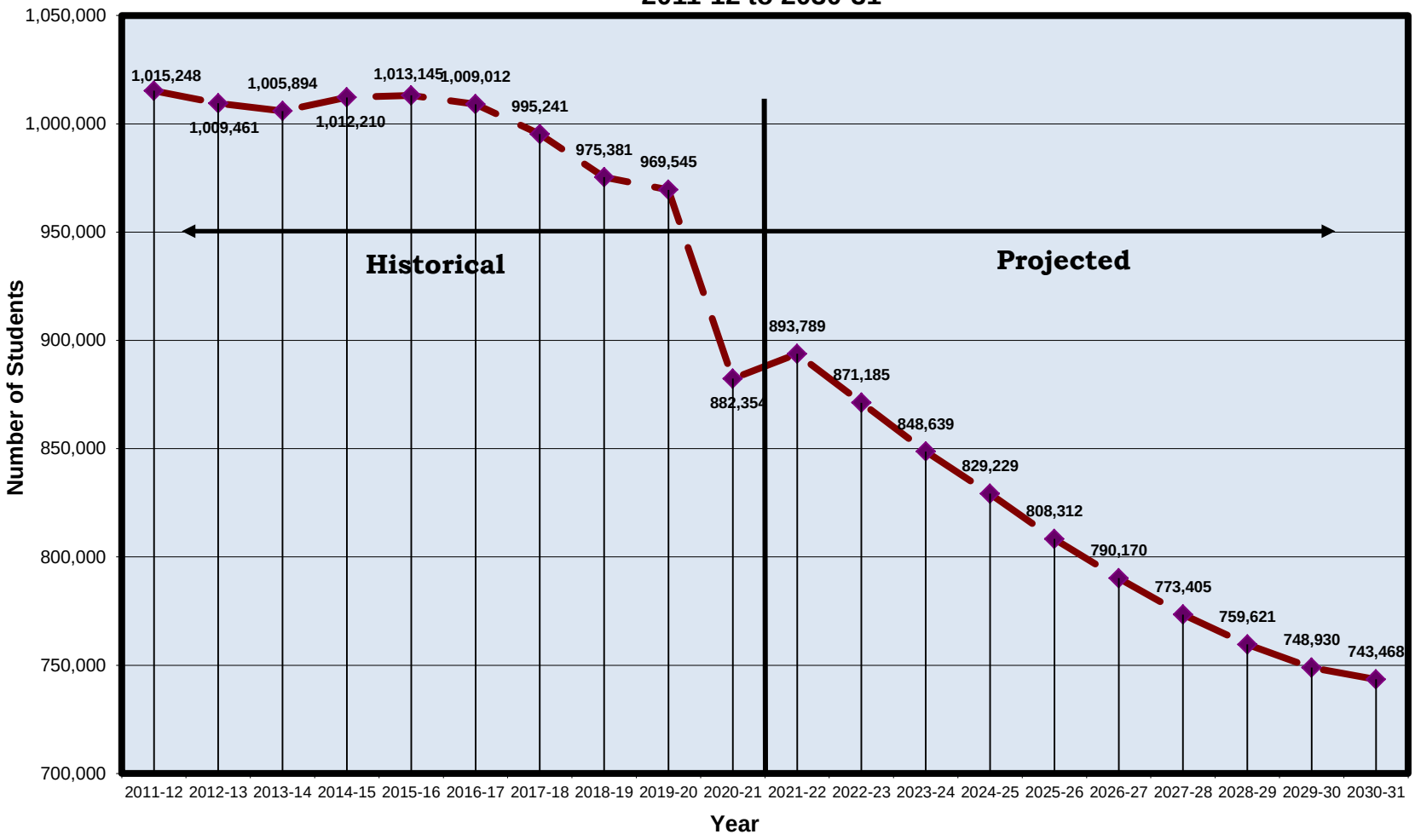
Historical and Projected Enrollments in the New York City Public Schools

In 2020-21, enrollments (PK-12) in the New York City Public Schools declined by 87,191 students (-8.99%) from the year prior. The sharp decline in enrollment is likely due to the coronavirus pandemic, as parents sought alternative educational experiences for their children, or may have had to relocate. Excluding D75, the special education district in New York City, total enrollment was 882,354[2] in 2020-21 as shown in Figure 1. From 2011-12 to 2016-17, enrollments had been within a relatively narrow band (approximately 9,000 students) before falling outside of the historical range in 2017-18.

Over the next ten years, enrollments are projected to continue to decline, losing 139,000 students. In the first five years of the projection period, a decline of 74,000 students is projected, with an additional decline of 65,000 students projected in the last five years of the projection period. The projections in this study utilized the Cohort-Survival Ratio method and the Grade Progression Differences method. Detailed discussions of each method are provided in the Appendix. Both methods capture the most recent enrollment trends and carry them forward into the future. The biggest assumption in using either method is that the most recent historical trends will continue into the future. If there is a departure from these trends caused by, for example, migration or withdrawal of students due to the coronavirus pandemic, numerous new housing starts (or planned housing starts that do not occur), changes in school district policy, changes to immigration laws, an economic downturn, a change in the housing resale market, etc., the enrollment projections presented are less likely to be accurate in future years, as this analysis does not forecast future trends. Therefore, the projections need to be revised annually to detect potential reversals in enrollment trends. Changes in enrollment are dependent on several factors such as birth counts, migration of students into or out of the school district, the presence of charter schools, private schools, or parochial schools, and school district policy changes.

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

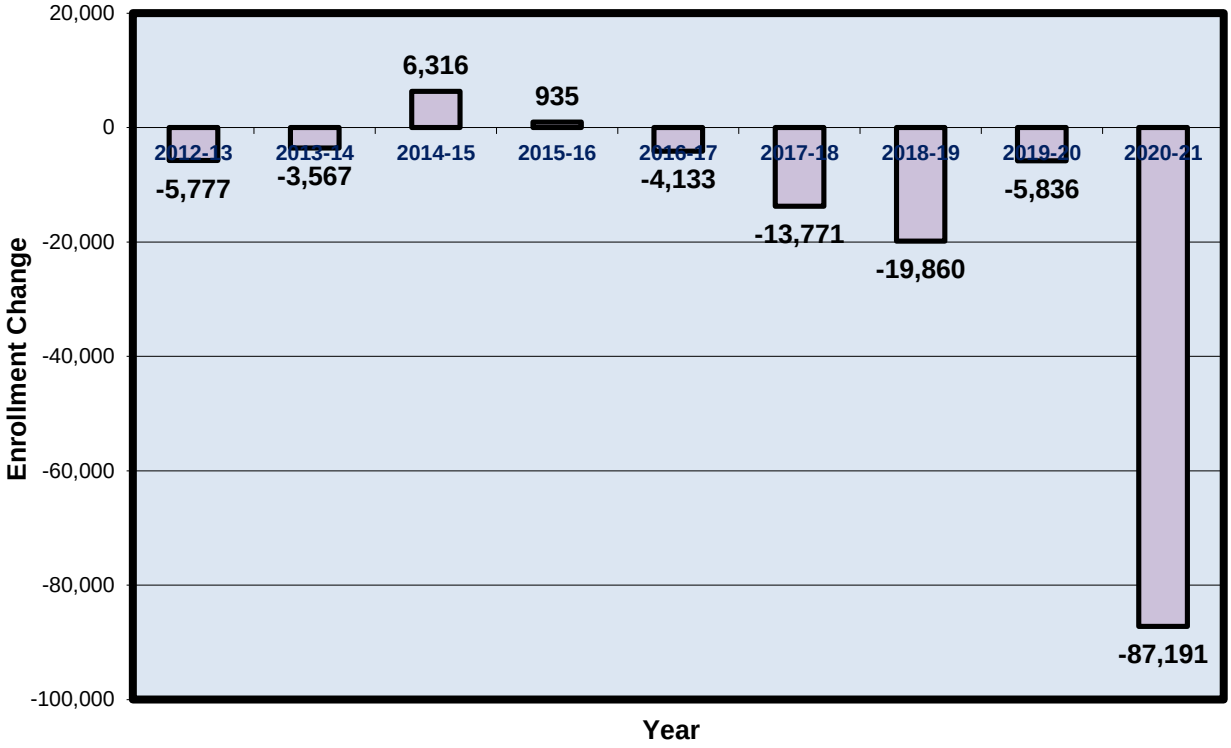
Figure 1
Historical and Projected New York City PK-12 Enrollments
2011-12 to 2030-31



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

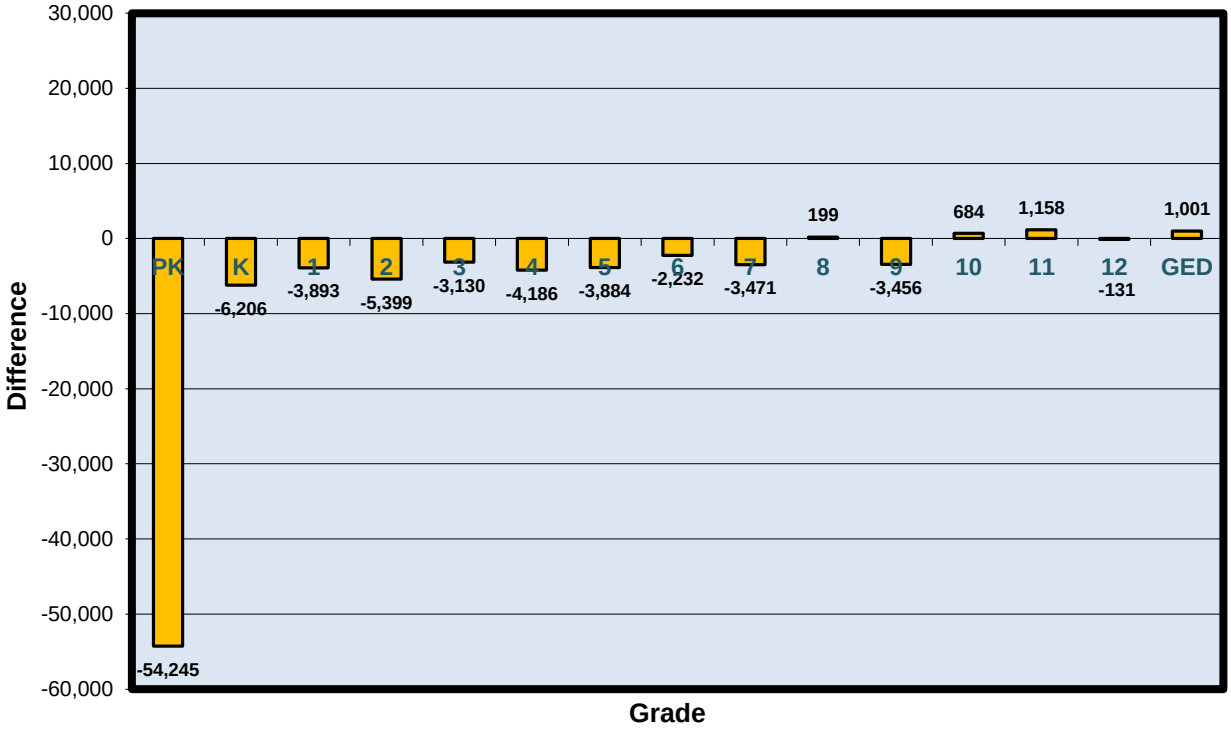
Figure 2 shows the enrollment change by year in the school district. In the last four years, there has been a decline of 127,000 students in the school district. From 2012-13 to 2016-17, the annual change in enrollment was less than 7,000 students.

Figure 2
New York City Public Schools Annual Enrollment Change
2012-13 to 2020-21



In Figure 3, the enrollment change by grade is shown from 2019-20 to 2020-21 for students in grades PK-12 and General Educational Development ("GED"). Community school district special education students were returned to their general education grade levels for comparison purposes. Pre-kindergarten enrollment had the largest decline (-54,245), which is primarily due to the coronavirus pandemic. If the pre-kindergarten grade is excluded, enrollments declined by 33,000 students in the New York City Public Schools in the past year. Eleven of the fifteen grades were smaller than the year prior. The largest declines, in order of decreasing magnitude, occurred in pre-kindergarten (-54,245), kindergarten (-6,206), and 2nd grade (-5,399). All of the elementary grades (PK-5) and two of the middle school grades (6-8) had enrollment declines in the past year. On the contrary, there were small enrollment gains in the 8th grade, 10th grade, 11th grade, and GED.

Figure 3
New York City Enrollment Change by Grade
2019-20 to 2020-21



Overview of New York City Population and Enrollment

In the 2020 Census, New York City had 8,804,190 residents, which is a gain of 467,000 persons from the 2019 population estimate as shown in Table 1. Over the last decade, New York City has gained 629,000 persons from the 2010 Census count of 8,175,133. In the last year, all five boroughs experienced a population increase. Brooklyn, which is the most populated borough in the city, experienced the largest increase (+176,000) followed by Queens (+152,000), which is the second-most populated borough. Manhattan, which is the third-most populated borough, increased by 66,000 persons while the Bronx increased by 54,000 persons. Staten Island had the smallest population gain (+20,000) in the city.

Table 1 also shows the change in enrollments of the New York City Public Schools from 2019 to 2020, excluding pre-kindergarten students. Each of the five boroughs experienced an enrollment decline, which is partially due to the pandemic. The largest decline in enrollment occurred in Queens (-9,400), followed by the Bronx (-8,900) and Brooklyn (-8,300). Manhattan had the fourth-largest decline in enrollment (-5,500) while Staten Island had the smallest enrollment decline of the five boroughs (-749).

Table 1
New York City Population and Enrollment Counts 2019 and 2020

Year	New York City	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
Total Population[1]						
2019	8,336,817	1,628,706	1,418,207	2,559,903	2,253,858	476,143
2020	8,804,190	1,694,251	1,472,654	2,736,074	2,405,464	495,747
Change	**+467,373**	**+65,545**	**+54,447**	**+176,171**	**+151,606**	**+19,604**
New York City Public School Enrollment (K-12)[2,3,4]						
2019	884,233	132,906	175,950	256,828	260,585	57,964
2020	851,287	127,433	167,007	248,483	251,149	57,215
Change	**-32,946**	**-5,473**	**-8,943**	**-8,345**	**-9,436**	**-749**

Notes: [1]Sources: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate (2019) and United States Census (2020)
[2]Source: New York City School Construction Authority, 2019-20 and 2020-21 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. These values do not reflect students educated in off-site facilities or D-75 students.
[4]Does not include pre-kindergarten students.

New York City Racial Composition

In Table 2, the race of New York City residents is compared from the 2000, 2010, and 2020 Censuses. Over this time period, there has been a decline in the percentages of Whites and Blacks, yet an increase in the Asian percentage. In 2020, the White percentage in the city was 30.9% as compared to 33.3% in 2010, which is a decline of 2.4 percentage points. Despite the decline, Whites remain the largest race in the city. Hispanics were the second-largest race at 28.3% in 2020, which is nearly unchanged from the 2010 percentage (28.6%). Blacks were the third-largest race at 20.2% in 2020, which is a 2.6 percentage-point decline from the 2010 percentage of 22.8%. Asians, which were the fourth-largest race in 2020, increased from 12.6% to 15.6% over the last decade, a 3.0 percentage-point gain.

Table 2
Race of New York City Residents
2000-2020

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

Sources: United States Census (2000, 2010, and 2020)
Note: [1]Data may not sum to 100.0% due to rounding.

In Table 3, the race of residents by borough is shown from the 2020 Census. In Manhattan, Whites were the largest race (46.8%) followed by Hispanics (23.8%). Asians were the third-largest race at 13.0% while Blacks were the fourth-largest race at 11.8%.

In the Bronx, Hispanics were the largest race, representing 54.8% of the population, followed by Blacks (28.5%) and Whites (8.9%). The Bronx had the largest Hispanic and Black percentages of the five boroughs, yet had the smallest Asian percentage.

Like Manhattan, Whites were the largest race in Brooklyn at 35.4% followed by Blacks (26.7%), Hispanics (18.9%), and Asians (13.6%).

Like the Bronx, Hispanics were the largest race in Queens at 27.8% followed by Asians (27.3%), Whites (22.8%), and Blacks (15.9%). Queens had the largest Asian percentage of the five boroughs.

Finally, in Staten Island, Whites were the largest race at 56.1%, which is the largest percentage of the five boroughs. Hispanics were the second-largest race in the borough at 19.6% followed by Asians (11.9%) and Blacks (9.4%).

Table 3
Race by Borough
2020

Race Origin	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
White	46.8%	8.9%	35.4%	22.8%	56.1%
Black/African American	11.8%	28.5%	26.7%	15.9%	9.4%
Hispanic	23.8%	54.8%	18.9%	27.8%	19.6%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%
Asian	13.0%	4.6%	13.6%	27.3%	11.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other Race	0.8%	1.1%	1.2%	2.3%	0.6%
Two or more Races	3.7%	1.9%	4.1%	3.5%	2.3%
Total	**100.0%[1]**	**100.0%[1]**	**100.0%[1]**	**100.0%[1]**	**100.0%[1]**

Source: United States Census (2020)
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 in the order that their names are drawn. In the 2019-20 school year, it was estimated that 81,300 children applied for 33,000 available charter school seats, leaving 48,300 children on waiting lists.[3]

In 2021-22, 271 charter schools are operating in New York City. Of the five (5) new charter schools that opened in 2021-22, two are in Manhattan. As recently as 2011-12, there were 137 charter schools in the city, which reflects nearly a doubling of the number of charter schools in the last decade. Despite the increase in the number of charter schools, future growth is constrained by a cap on the total number of charter schools created by the New York State Legislature. After raising the cap in both 2007 and 2010, New York State decided in 2015 to keep the maximum number of charter schools in the state at 460 as set in 2010, but allowed New York City to issue a maximum of 50 charters to schools on or after July 1, 2015.[4] Of the 50 new charters, all have been issued so there are zero available charters remaining. In addition, 22 charters that had been previously issued and revoked have all been reissued. Therefore, as of March 2019, there are no charters remaining to be issued in New York City. As such, there are six (6) charter schools that have been approved to operate in New York City but cannot open due to the cap on the number of charters.[5]

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

In addition, many charter schools are not located within the same community school district, as they may educate their elementary, middle, or high school children in different locations. For instance, the KIPP Infinity Charter School (M336) is a K-12 school that educates its K-8 students in District 5 in Manhattan while students in grades 9-12 are educated in District

---

[3]New York City Charter Schools: 2019-20 Enrollment Lottery Estimates (2021). *New York City Charter School Center*. Retrieved from https://nyccharterschools.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/NYCCSC-LotteryReport-2019-20-final.pdf

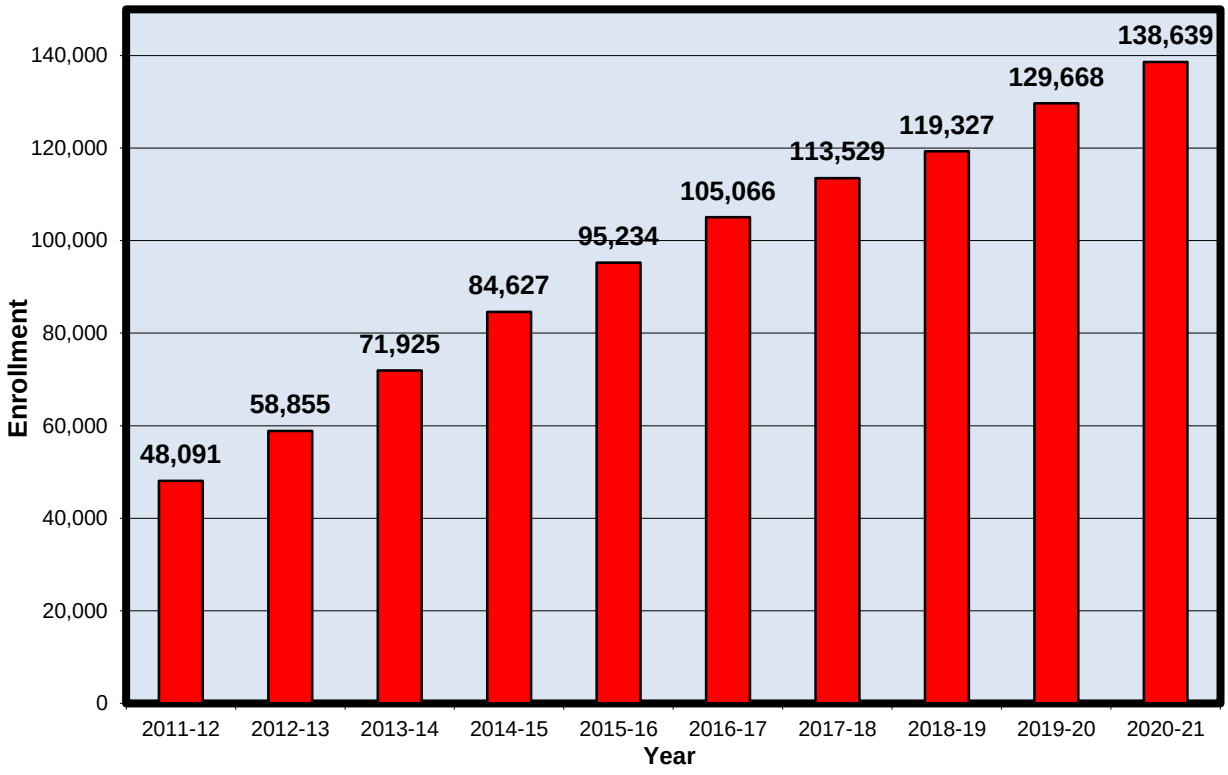
[4]New York State Education Department Charter School Office (2016). Retrieved from http://www.p12.nysed.gov/psc/documents/nyscsfactsheet101916.pdf

[5]New York City Charter Schools: The Cap on NYC Charter Schools (2022). *New York City Charter School Center.* Retrieved from https://nyccharterschools.org/policy-research/fact-sheets/test-fact-sheet/

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

As shown in Figure 4, charter school enrollments continue to increase in New York City. Enrollment (PK-12) was 138,639 in 2020-21, which is a gain of nearly 9,000 students from the prior year. Over the last decade, there has been a gain of 90,000 charter school students in New York City, whereby enrollments have nearly tripled since 2011-12.

Figure 4
New York City Historical Charter School Enrollments (PK-12)
2011-12 to 2020-21



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

In Table 4, historical charter school enrollments are shown from 2011-12 through 2020-21 by borough, which represents a ten-year period. In addition, Table 4 shows the change in charter school enrollments in the last five years, 2015-16 to 2020-21, which represents a more recent time period. Table 5 and Figure 5 display historical charter school enrollments by community school district for 2020-21.

Table 4
Historical Charter School Enrollments (PK-12) by Borough
2011-12 to 2020-21

Year	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
2011-12	12,889	12,458	18,705	3,434	605
2012-13	15,468	15,149	23,334	4,068	836
2013-14	18,519	17,918	29,523	4,966	999
2014-15	21,237	20,934	35,262	6,076	1,118
2015-16	23,201	24,175	39,631	6,973	1,254
2016-17	25,421	27,289	43,007	8,227	1,122
2017-18	27,321	29,463	46,237	9,306	1,202
2018-19	28,929	31,929	46,863	10,234	1,372
2019-20	30,639	36,330	49,376	11,580	1,743
2020-21	31,853	40,060	51,591	13,055	2,080
Five-Year Change (2015-16 to 2020-21)	**+8,652**	**+15,885**	**+11,960**	**+6,082**	**+826**

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

At the borough level, Brooklyn had the largest charter school enrollment of the five boroughs in 2020-21 with 51,591 students, which is a gain of nearly 12,000 students in the last five years and the second-largest increase of the five boroughs. District 17 had the greatest number of charter school students (7,570) in the borough, accounting for 15% of the borough's charter school enrollment.

The Bronx had the second-largest charter school enrollment of the five boroughs with 40,060 students in 2020-21. Charter school enrollments increased by nearly 16,000 students over the last five years, which is the largest gain of the five boroughs. District 7 had the largest charter school enrollment (14,164) in the borough as well as citywide, accounting for 35% of the borough's charter school enrollment.

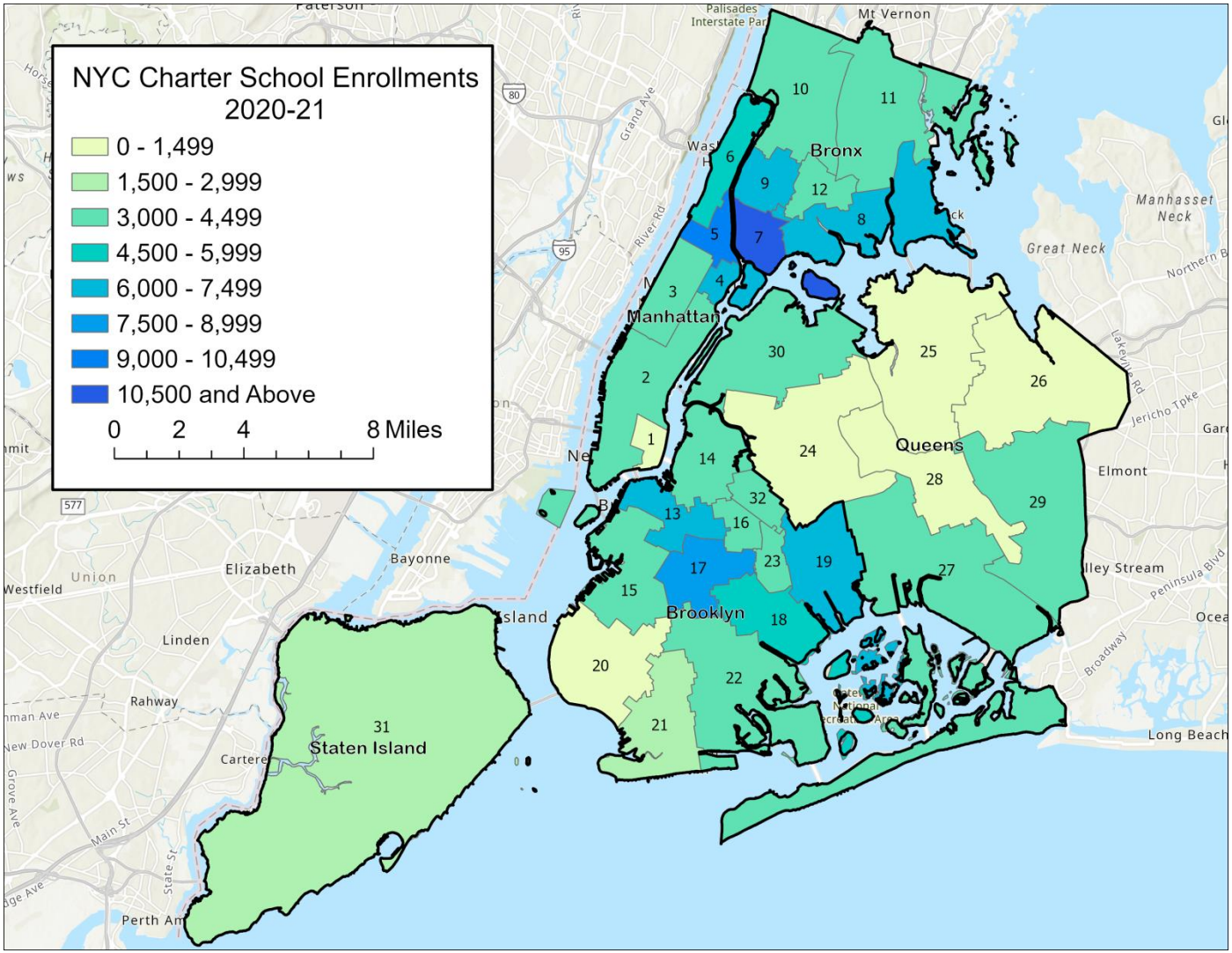
Manhattan had the third-largest charter school enrollment in 2020-21 with 31,853 students. In the last five years, charter school enrollment has increased by 8,700 students. District 5 had the largest charter school enrollment (10,057) in the borough, accounting for nearly a third (31.6%) of Manhattan's charter school enrollment.

Table 5
Charter School Enrollments (PK-12) by Community School District 2020-21

Community School District (CSD)	Charter School Enrollment (PK-12)
Manhattan	
1	1,203
2	3,868
3	4,460
4	6,621
5	10,057
6	5,644
Bronx	
7	14,164
8	6,579
9	7,120
10	4,303
11	4,340
12	3,554
Brooklyn	
13	6,076
14	4,310
15	3,421
16	4,342
17	7,570
18	5,529
19	6,123
20	0
21	1,990
22	3,720
23	4,428
32	4,082
Queens	
24	1,324
25	231
26	0
27	3,298
28	1,474
29	3,139
30	3,589
Staten Island	
31	2,080

Source: New York City School Construction Authority

Figure 5
New York City Charter School Enrollments (PK-12) by Community School District
2020-21



Queens had the fourth-largest charter school enrollment of the five boroughs with 13,055 students in 2020-21, which is much smaller than that of Manhattan, the Bronx, or Brooklyn. However, in the last five years, charter school enrollments have nearly doubled, as there has been a gain of 6,100 charter school students in the borough. District 30 had the largest charter school enrollment (3,589) in the borough, accounting for 27% of the borough's charter school enrollment.

Staten Island had the fewest number of charter school students of the five boroughs with 2,080 students in 2020-21. Charter school enrollments have been slowly increasing, as there has been a gain of 826 students in the last five years.

Is there a relationship between charter school enrollment and enrollment in the New York City Public Schools? As charter school enrollment continues to increase, it stands to reason that New York City Public School enrollment would decline, particularly in those community school districts having a large number of charter school students. In Table 6, New York City Public School enrollments (PK-8) are shown by community school district for 2015-16 and 2020-21. 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 2015-16 and 2020-21, where the changes in charter school enrollments were also computed over this time period. Districts 20 and 26 do not have charter schools located within their boundaries and therefore were excluded from the analysis.

The community school districts in Table 6 were rank-ordered by the largest change in charter school enrollment over the five-year time period. Districts that had gains in charter school enrollment and losses in public school enrollment were highlighted in purple, which applied to all 28 community school districts that had charter school enrollment gains. Only Districts 1 and 14 had a decline in charter school enrollments. Other highlights are as follows:

- The five largest gains in charter school enrollments occurred in Districts 7, 8, 6, 2, and 9. The largest gains in charter school enrollment did not necessarily translate to the largest declines in public school enrollment. For example, District 7, which had the largest gain in charter school enrollment, had the 20th-largest decline in public school enrollment.

- District 10 in the Bronx had the largest decline (-8,044) of New York City Public School students and had the 10th-largest gain in charter school students (+1,514) over this time period. District 9, which had the second-largest decline (-7,584) in New York City Public School students, had the 5th-largest gain (+1,722) 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 30. However, these districts were ranked 5th, 21st, 11th, and 22nd, respectively, in the largest gains of charter school enrollment.

Table 6
Comparison of New York City Charter School and Public School Enrollments (PK-8) 2015-16 and 2020-21

Community School District (CSD)[1]	NYC Charter School Enrollment 2015-16	NYC Charter School Enrollment 2020-21	NYC Charter School Enrollment Change	NYC Public School Enrollment 2015-16	NYC Public School Enrollment 2020-21	NYC Public School Enrollment Change
7	5,640	10,482	**+4,842**	13,049	10,303	**-2,746**
8	2,713	5,134	**+2,421**	21,761	17,897	**-3,864**
6	2,633	4,722	**+2,089**	18,702	13,830	**-4,872**
2	733	2,513	**+1,780**	27,240	25,077	**-2,163**
9	4,546	6,268	**+1,722**	28,851	21,267	**-7,584**
19	3,628	5,262	**+1,634**	18,367	13,962	**-4,405**
18	3,370	4,977	**+1,607**	12,408	8,500	**-3,908**
5	7,289	8,844	**+1,555**	8,618	6,017	**-2,601**
27	901	2,455	**+1,554**	35,835	31,461	**-4,374**
10	893	2,407	**+1,514**	41,227	33,183	**-8,044**
11	2,843	4,340	**+1,497**	31,957	25,750	**-6,207**
32	1,848	3,125	**+1,277**	10,672	7,295	**-3,377**
29	1,866	3,139	**+1,273**	23,617	19,545	**-4,072**
22	1,734	2,952	**+1,218**	26,118	21,523	**-4,595**
28	280	1,325	**+1,045**	27,284	23,946	**-3,338**
13	4,158	5,160	**+1,002**	10,276	8,646	**-1,630**
21	779	1,654	**+875**	24,569	22,823	**-1,746**
17	5,387	6,199	**+812**	16,316	11,716	**-4,600**
12	1,624	2,316	**+692**	18,194	13,843	**-4,351**
4	3,964	4,578	**+614**	10,244	8,105	**-2,139**
24	776	1,324	**+548**	46,695	39,617	**-7,078**
30	2,810	3,355	**+545**	31,724	26,547	**-5,177**
31	1,079	1,585	**+506**	44,742	41,581	**-3,161**
15	2,154	2,413	**+259**	26,542	23,712	**-2,830**
25	0	231	**+231**	28,208	26,078	**-2,130**
23	3,771	3,997	**+226**	8,110	6,403	**-1,707**
16	3,941	4,072	**+131**	5,570	4,162	**-1,408**
3	3,757	3,788	**+31**	13,805	11,675	**-2,130**
1	1,290	1,203	**-87**	8,646	7,227	**-1,419**
14	2,737	2,646	**-91**	12,903	10,719	**-2,184**

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 15 years. Given the small number of years available in this analysis, discretion should be used in interpreting the results. It was hypothesized that there would be statistically significant negative correlations: that is, as charter school enrollment increased in a district, public school enrollment would decrease.

Correlation coefficients measure the relationship or association between two variables; this does not imply that there is cause and effect between the two variables. Other variables, known as lurking variables, may have an effect on the true relationship between charter school enrollment and public school enrollment. Negative correlation coefficients indicate that as one variable is increasing (decreasing), the other variable is decreasing (increasing). Positive correlation coefficients indicate that as one of the variables increases (decreases), the other variable increases (decreases) as well. The computed linear correlation coefficient is always between -1 and +1. Values near -1 or +1 indicate a strong linear relationship between the variables while values near zero indicate a weak linear relationship between the variables.

In addition to computing correlation coefficients, tests of significance were performed to determine which correlation coefficients were statistically significant as shown in Table 7. Correlation coefficients that are statistically significant have p values ≤ 0.05, which indicates that there is a relationship between the two variables. Correlation coefficients were only computed for the ten community school districts having the largest gains in charter school enrollment in the last five years (2015-16 to 2020-21). All of these districts also had declines in New York City Public School enrollment over this time period. Correlation coefficients were negative in nine of ten districts, with the exception being District 2 in Manhattan.

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

Community School District	Correlation (r)	p-value
7	-0.668	0.007**
8	-0.575	0.025**
6	-0.881	0.000**
2	+0.763	0.001**
9	-0.423	0.116
19	-0.826	0.000**
18	-0.895	0.000**
5	-0.896	0.000**
27	-0.009	0.975
10	-0.077	0.785

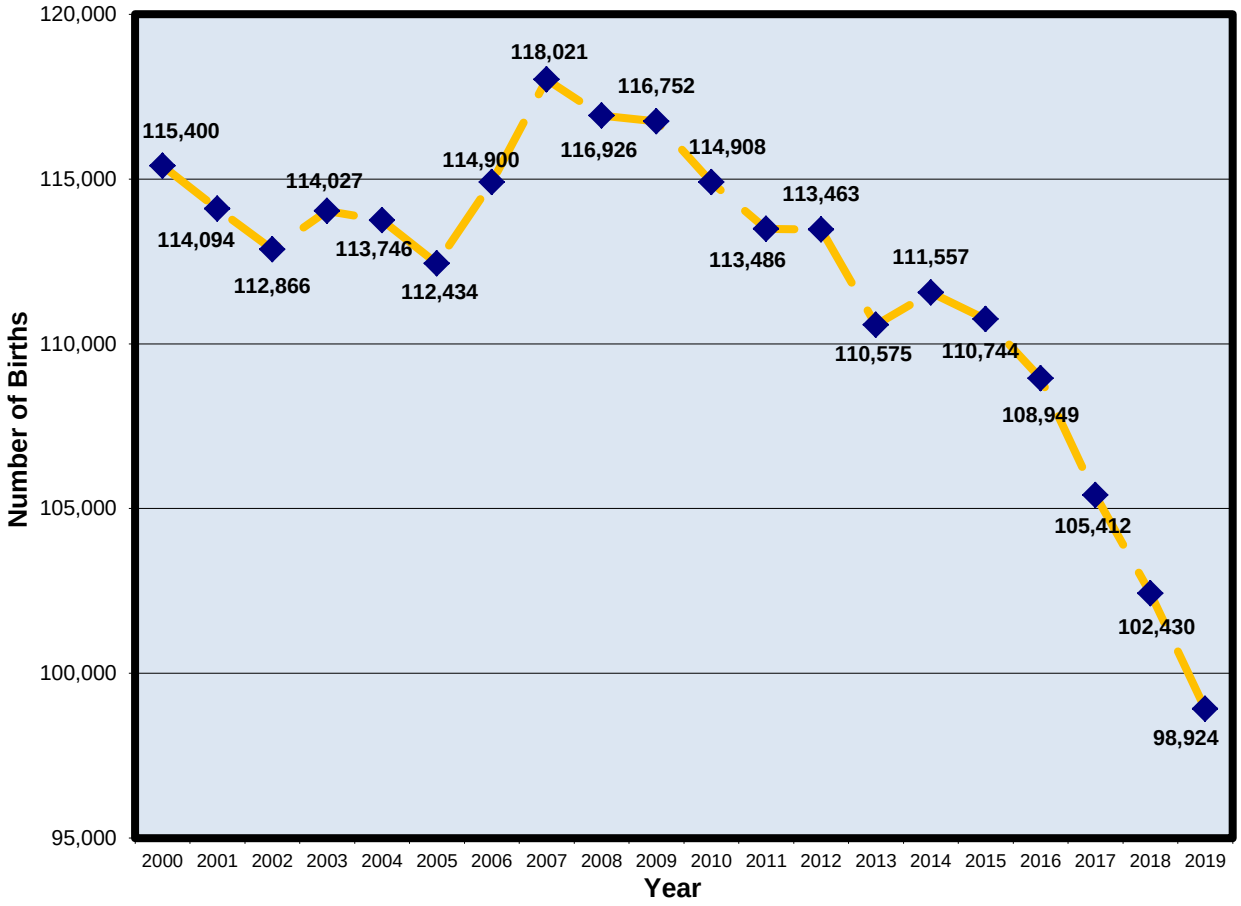
Notes: *$p \leq 0.05$, **$p \leq 0.01$

Seven correlation coefficients were statistically significant, with the exceptions being Districts 9 and 10 in the Bronx and District 27 in Queens. Six 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 rising charter school enrollment.

Birth Counts

Historical birth counts in New York City from 2000-2019 are shown in Figure 6, which represents a 20-year period. Birth data for 2020 and 2021 were not yet available. The annual number of births has been steadily declining in New York City. In 2019, there were 98,924 births in New York City, which are 19,000 fewer births than the peak number (118,021) that occurred in 2007. From a longer historical perspective, the annual number of births was fairly stable from 2000-2012, fluctuating from 112,434-118,021, which is a range of 5,587 births, before dropping below the historical range in 2013.

Figure 6
New York City Historical Birth Counts
2000-2019

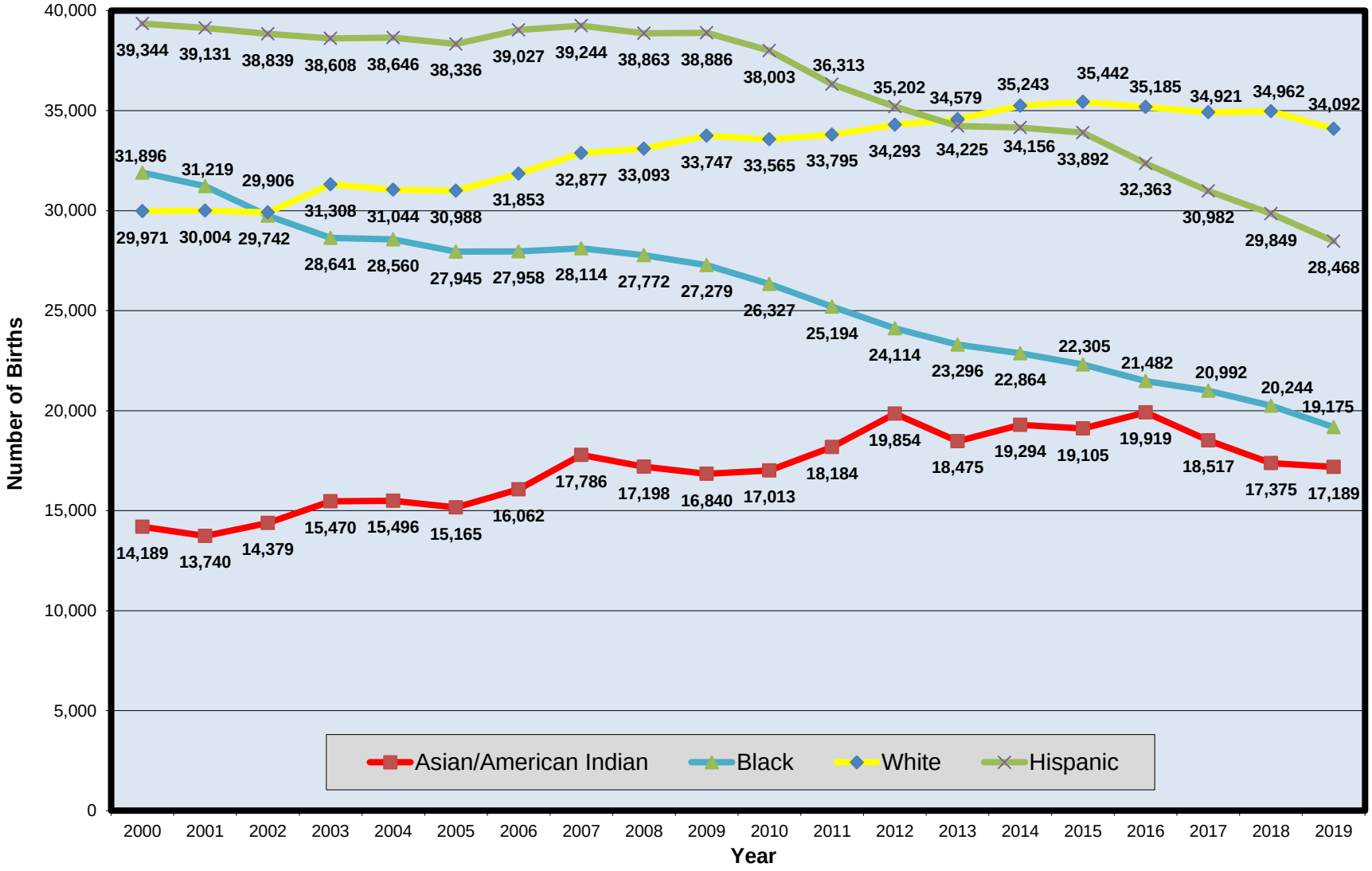


Since enrollments for the New York City Public Schools are projected by race, historical birth data by race were needed and were provided by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene ("DHMH"). Birth data are needed to calculate survival ratios for each birth-to-pre-kindergarten and birth-to-kindergarten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

As shown in Figure 7, Black births continue to decline in New York City. From 2000-2019, the annual number of Black births has declined from 31,900 to 19,200, which are 12,700 fewer births. In 2019, Blacks had the 3rd-largest number of births of the four major races, accounting for 19% of the city's births. With respect to Asians/American Indians, the annual number of births increased from 14,200 in 2000 to 19,900 in 2016 before declining in the last three years. Asians/American Indians had the fewest number of births of the four major races in New York City in 2019, accounting for 17% of the city's births. With respect to Whites, the annual number of births steadily increased from 30,000 in 2000 to 35,000 in 2015. However, the White birth count has reversed trend and has slowly declined in the last four years. In 2013, Whites surpassed Hispanics in having the greatest number of births of the four major races. Whites accounted for 34% of New York City births in 2019. Regarding Hispanics, after a long period of stability, the annual number of births has declined for ten consecutive years. In 2019, there were 28,500 births, which are 10,000 fewer births than in 2009. Before the decline, the number of Hispanic births was within a very narrow band, ranging from 38,000 to 39,400 births per year. In 2019, Hispanics had the second-greatest number of births in New York City, accounting for 29% of the city's births.

Using population projections of females of childbearing ages (15-49) and age-specific fertility rates, estimated birth counts from 2020-2026 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 decline in 2020 before reversing trend. In 2026, 105,203 births are projected in the city, which is higher (+6,279) than the 2019 total (98,924). Birth data from 2020-2026 were estimated in order to project pre-kindergarten and kindergarten enrollments through the 2030-31 school year. Regarding the projected birth trends by race over this time period, it is anticipated that the number of Black and Hispanic births will continue to decrease while births to Asians/American Indians and Whites will increase.

Figure 7
New York City Historical Birth Counts by Race
2000-2019



Natural Increase

Natural increase, which is an increase in population due to more births and less mortality, is displayed in Table 8 for New York City and each of the five boroughs from 2016-2020. 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 as estimated from July 1, as opposed to a calendar year (January-December). For instance, as shown in the table, the estimated number of births in Manhattan from July 1, 2019 to July 1, 2020 was 16,643. 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 6.

Table 8
Natural Increase in New York City
2016-2020

Year Ending	Borough	Number of Births	Number of Deaths	Natural Increase
July 1, 2016	Manhattan	18,348	11,403	6,945
	Bronx	21,403	10,618	10,785
	Brooklyn	41,434	17,443	23,991
	Queens	30,127	15,658	14,469
	Staten Island	5,281	3,977	1,304
	New York City	**116,593**	**59,099**	**57,494**
July 1, 2017	Manhattan	17,724	11,380	6,344
	Bronx	21,092	10,612	10,480
	Brooklyn	40,752	17,398	23,354
	Queens	29,706	15,638	14,068
	Staten Island	5,331	3,976	1,355
	New York City	**114,605**	**59,004**	**55,601**
July 1, 2018	Manhattan	16,906	12,280	4,626
	Bronx	20,331	11,267	9,064
	Brooklyn	39,259	18,550	20,709
	Queens	29,144	16,669	12,475
	Staten Island	5,355	4,146	1,209
	New York City	**110,995**	**62,912**	**48,083**
July 1, 2019	Manhattan	16,968	12,171	4,797
	Bronx	19,674	11,145	8,529
	Brooklyn	37,786	18,218	19,568
	Queens	27,453	16,380	11,073
	Staten Island	5,322	4,147	1,175
	New York City	**107,203**	**62,061**	**45,142**
July 1, 2020	Manhattan	16,643	13,234	3,409
	Bronx	19,182	12,017	7,165
	Brooklyn	37,399	19,573	17,826
	Queens	26,781	17,672	9,109
	Staten Island	5,086	4,496	590
	New York City	**105,091**	**66,992**	**38,099**

Source: United States Census Bureau

As Table 8 shows, the magnitude of natural increase continues to decline in New York City due to an increase in the annual number of deaths and a decline in the annual number of births. In 2020, natural increase was 38,099 as compared to 57,494 in 2016. The lower natural increase in 2020 also may be due to the significant number of deaths that occurred from the coronavirus pandemic. At the borough level, the greatest natural increase has occurred annually in Brooklyn and Queens, respectively.

Immigration

As shown in Table 9, the percentage of foreign-born residents in New York City increased rather significantly from 1990 to 2000. In 1990, 28.4% of the population in New York City was foreign-born, which was nearly 2.1 million people. By 2000, the percentage of foreign-born persons in New York City increased to 35.9%, which is a 7.5 percentage-point gain from 1990 to 2000. More recently, the growth in the foreign-born population has slowed. In 2010, there were 3.04 million foreign-born residents in New York City, which represents 37.2% of the city's population. The 2016-2020 American Community Survey ("ACS") has estimated the number of foreign-born persons to be 3.05 million, which is 36.4% of the New York City population. In general, the foreign-born percentage has been fairly stable in the last 20 years, ranging from 35.9%-37.2%.

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

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[1]	3,052,279	8,379,552	36.4%

Sources: United States Census Bureau using Decennial Census data or American Community Survey 1-Year estimates

Note: [1] The 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year estimate was utilized as the 2020 1-Year estimate was not yet available.

Using data from the 2016-2020 ACS, the percentage of school age (5-17) foreign-born children in New York City was computed to be 9.6%. As shown in Table 9, the percentage of foreign-born residents of all age groups in 2020 was much higher (36.4%), indicating that a large percentage of New York City school children are likely second-generation rather than first-generation immigrants.

The number of foreign-born persons by borough is shown in Table 10. Manhattan, the Bronx, and Staten Island had an increase in the number of foreign-born persons from 2010 to 2020, while Brooklyn experienced a decline. The number of foreign-born persons in Queens was nearly constant in the last decade. Of the five boroughs, Queens had the largest number of

foreign-born persons in 2020 with 1.07 million, which corresponds to 34.9% of the New York City foreign-born population. From 1990-2020, Queens has been the largest source of foreign-born persons and has gained 359,000 foreign-born persons over this time period.

Brooklyn had 917,000 foreign-born persons in 2020, which corresponds to 30.1% of the foreign-born population in New York City. From 1990-2020, Brooklyn has been the second-largest source of foreign-born persons, gaining 245,000 foreign-born persons over this time period. However, there has been a decline of 31,000 foreign-born persons in Brooklyn since 2010.

Table 10
Number of Foreign-Born Persons by Borough

Year	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
1990	383,866	274,793	672,569	707,153	44,550
2000	452,440	385,827	931,769	1,028,339	72,657
2010	451,770	475,734	948,052	1,066,262	100,497
2020[1]	460,810	494,349	917,406	1,065,898	113,816
Change from 1990 to 2020	**+76,944**	**+219,556**	**+244,837**	**+358,745**	**+69,266**
Change from 2010 to 2020	**+9,040**	**+18,615**	**-30,646**	**-364**	**+13,319**

Sources: United States Census Bureau using Decennial Census data or American Community Survey 1-Year estimates

Note: [1] The 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year estimate was utilized as the 2020 1-Year estimate was not yet available.

The Bronx surpassed Manhattan as the third-largest source of foreign-born persons in 2010. The Bronx had 494,000 foreign-born persons in 2020, accounting for 16.2% of the city's foreign-born population. The Bronx gained 220,000 foreign-born persons from 1990-2020. In the short term, there has been a gain of 19,000 foreign-born persons from 2010-2020, which was the largest gain of the five boroughs.

Manhattan is the fourth-largest source of foreign-born persons (461,000) in 2020, accounting for 15.1% of the city's foreign-born population. Manhattan gained 77,000 foreign-born persons from 1990-2020. Over the last decade, Manhattan gained 9,000 foreign-born persons, which was the third-largest gain of the five boroughs.

Staten Island had the fewest number of foreign-born persons with 114,000 in 2020, accounting for 3.7% of the city's foreign-born population. Staten Island gained 69,000 foreign-born persons from 1990-2020. From 2010-2020, Staten Island gained 13,000 foreign-born persons, which was the second-largest gain of the five boroughs.

Using data from the 2010 ACS and the 2016-2020 ACS, Table 11 lists the place of birth of the New York City foreign-born population for the five most-reported countries. Place of birth serves as a proxy for country of origin since the country shown may not be where the person originated. The rank order of the top five countries has changed slightly during this time period. The Dominican Republic and China continue to be the largest sources of foreign-born persons. In 2020, 13.4% of the foreign-born population was from the Dominican Republic (410,000 persons). From 2010-2020, the city gained 28,000 foreign-born persons from the Dominican Republic. China represented 12.9% of the foreign-born population in 2020, which is a 1.4 percentage-point gain from 2010. Over this time period, there was a gain of 45,000 foreign-born persons from China. Jamaica is now the third-largest source of foreign-born persons (166,000), surpassing Mexico. However, the number of foreign-born persons from Jamaica has declined by 7,500 since 2010. While Mexico was the fourth-largest source of foreign-born persons in New York City in 2020 with 156,000, the number has declined by 27,000 since 2010. Finally, Guyana was the fifth-largest source of foreign-born persons in New York City in 2020 with 133,000. From 2010-2020, there was a decline of 6,200 foreign-born persons from Guyana.

Table 11
New York City Foreign-Born Population Place of Birth for Five Largest Sources 2010 and 2020

Country	2010		Country	2020[1]	
	Number	Percent of Total		Number	Percent of Total
Dominican Republic	382,346	12.6%	Dominican Republic	410,177	13.4%
China	348,474	11.5%	China	393,172	12.9%
Mexico	183,205	6.0%	Jamaica	166,325	5.4%
Jamaica	173,814	5.7%	Mexico	155,870	5.1%
Guyana	138,768	4.6%	Guyana	132,596	4.3%
Sum of Top 5 Countries	**1,226,607**	**40.3%**	**Sum of Top 5 Countries**	**1,258,140**	**41.1%**
Sum of All Countries	**3,042,315**	**100.0%**	**Sum of All Countries**	**3,052,279**	**100.0%**

Source: United States Census Bureau American Community Survey 1-Year estimates

Note: [1]The 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year estimate was utilized as the 2020 1-Year estimate was not yet available.

Migration

In Table 12, estimated net international migration and net domestic migration data from 2016-2020 are shown**.** As the table shows, there is positive net international migration yet negative net domestic migration in New York City. Net international migration is the difference between people moving into New York City from other countries and people leaving the city to reside in other countries. Positive net international migration indicates that more people are entering from other countries than leaving New York City to reside abroad. The inflow due to international migration has sharply declined in the last three years, as positive net international migration was 25,000 persons in 2020, which is much smaller than three years prior (94,000).

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. In the last four years, the outflow due to domestic migration in New York City has ranged from 121,000-152,000 persons per year. The outflow in 2020, which was the largest value in the last five years, was exacerbated by the coronavirus pandemic as many people left the city, either temporarily or permanently.

In summary, New York City received a net of 25,000 people from other countries in 2020, yet had 152,000 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 2020 was negative and was 127,000 persons. New York City has had negative total net migration in each of the last five years, where the magnitude has been increasing over time.

Table 12
Estimated Net International Migration, Net Domestic Migration, and Total Net Migration in New York City 2016-2020

Year Ending	Net International Migration	Net Domestic Migration	Total Net Migration
July 1, 2016	+85,021	-121,411	**-36,390**
July 1, 2017	+94,066	-142,586	**-48,520**
July 1, 2018	+49,379	-137,191	**-87,812**
July 1, 2019	+33,818	-132,266	**-98,448**
July 1, 2020	+24,784	-151,899	**-127,115**

Source: United States Census Bureau

In Table 13, total net migration is shown for each borough from 2016-2020. With the exception of Staten Island, each borough has had negative total net migration in each of the last five years. In 2020, Brooklyn had the largest negative total net migration of the five boroughs, losing 41,000 persons, while Queens had the second-largest negative total net migration, losing

37,000 persons. The Bronx had the third-largest negative total net migration in 2020, declining by 24,000 persons. The magnitude of negative total net migration in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens has increased in each of the last four years. In 2020, Manhattan lost 24,000 persons due to total net migration, which is significantly higher than 2019 (-5,000) and is likely pandemic-related. Regarding Staten Island, the borough had negative total net migration in the last three years. The magnitude of the total net migration in Staten Island is small compared to the other four boroughs. In 2020, Staten Island lost 1,400 persons due to total net migration.

Table 13
Total Net Migration by Borough
2016-2020

Year Ending	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
July 1, 2016	-4,340	-3,758	-20,309	-9,040	+1,057
July 1, 2017	-3,762	-8,381	-25,484	-11,626	+733
July 1, 2018	-5,635	-16,764	-34,282	-30,596	-535
July 1, 2019	-5,003	-22,506	-37,742	-31,906	-1,291
July 1, 2020	-23,625	-24,053	-40,985	-37,021	-1,431

Source: United States Census Bureau

In summary, New York City is gaining people due to natural increase, but is losing people due to migration. When the results from Tables 8, 12, and 13 are combined, the result is the estimated net population change in New York City and the five boroughs. The estimated net population change is shown in Table 14, which also includes a residual (population change that cannot be attributed to any specific demographic component). The Census' estimated population for New York City in 2020 (8,253,213) was much lower than the count reported in the 2020 Census (8,804,190) as shown previously in Table 1.

Table 14
Estimated Net Population Change
Due to Migration and Natural Increase
2016-2020

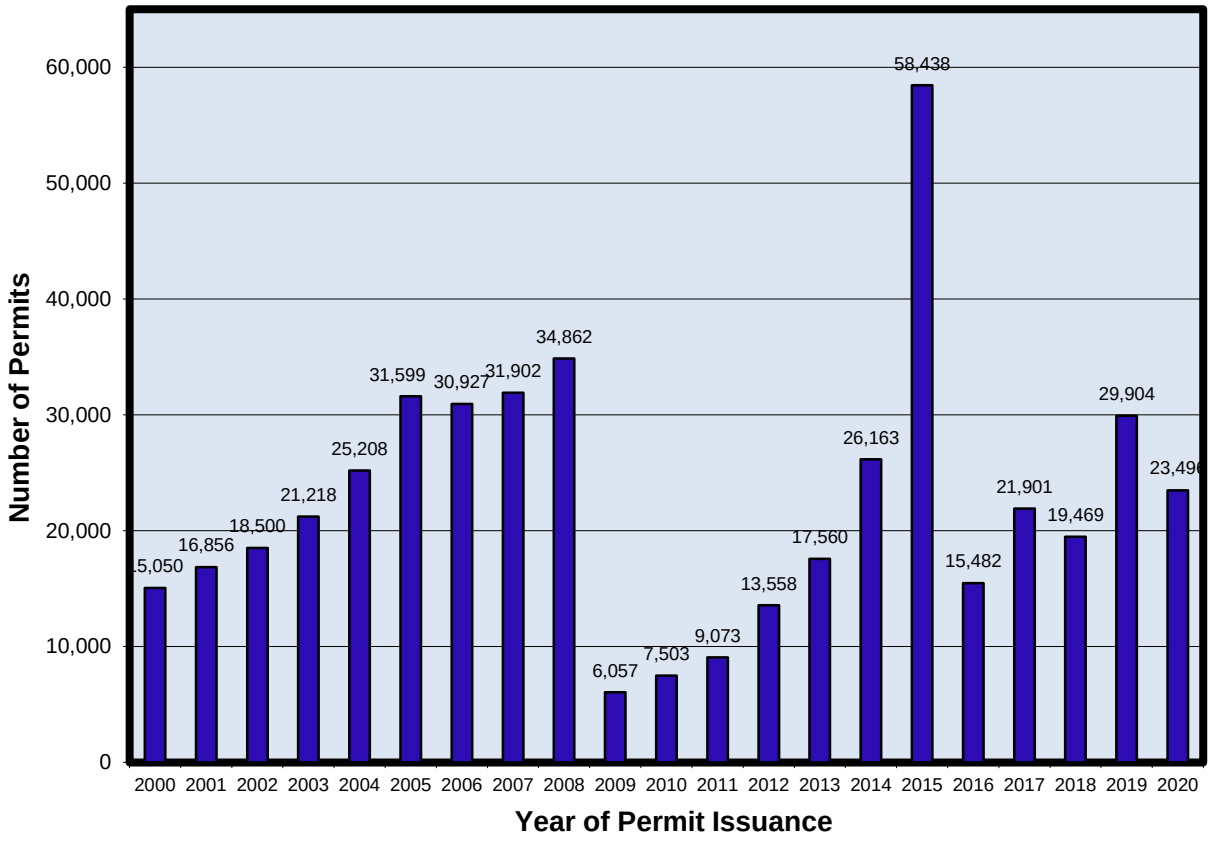
Year Ending	New York City	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
July 1, 2016	**+21,171**	+2,566	+6,524	+4,209	+5,826	+2,046
July 1, 2017	**+7,272**	+2,563	+2,184	-2,088	+2,538	+2,075
July 1, 2018	**-39,523**	-1,079	-7,593	-13,555	-17,959	+663
July 1, 2019	**-53,264**	-349	-13,880	-18,171	-20,747	-117
July 1, 2020	**-89,712**	-20,337	-17,045	-23,395	-28,121	-814

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 2000-2020 for privately-owned residential construction is shown in Figure 8. The number of permits issued from 2000-2008 steadily increased until the housing and financial market crash in the late 2000s. In 2009, only 6,000 permits were issued compared to 35,000 permits in 2008. Since the housing market collapse, the number of permits issued steadily increased. While there was a large spike in the number of permits issued in 2015 (58,438), the number of permits issued in the last four years has been fairly consistent, ranging from 19,000-30,000. In 2020, a total of 23,500 permits were issued, whereby 96% were for buildings with five or more residential units. Permits for duplexes (two-unit homes) were second-most in 2020, representing 2.3% of the issued permits. Of the total number of permits issued in 2020, the greatest number was issued in Brooklyn (7,400) followed by Queens (5,900).

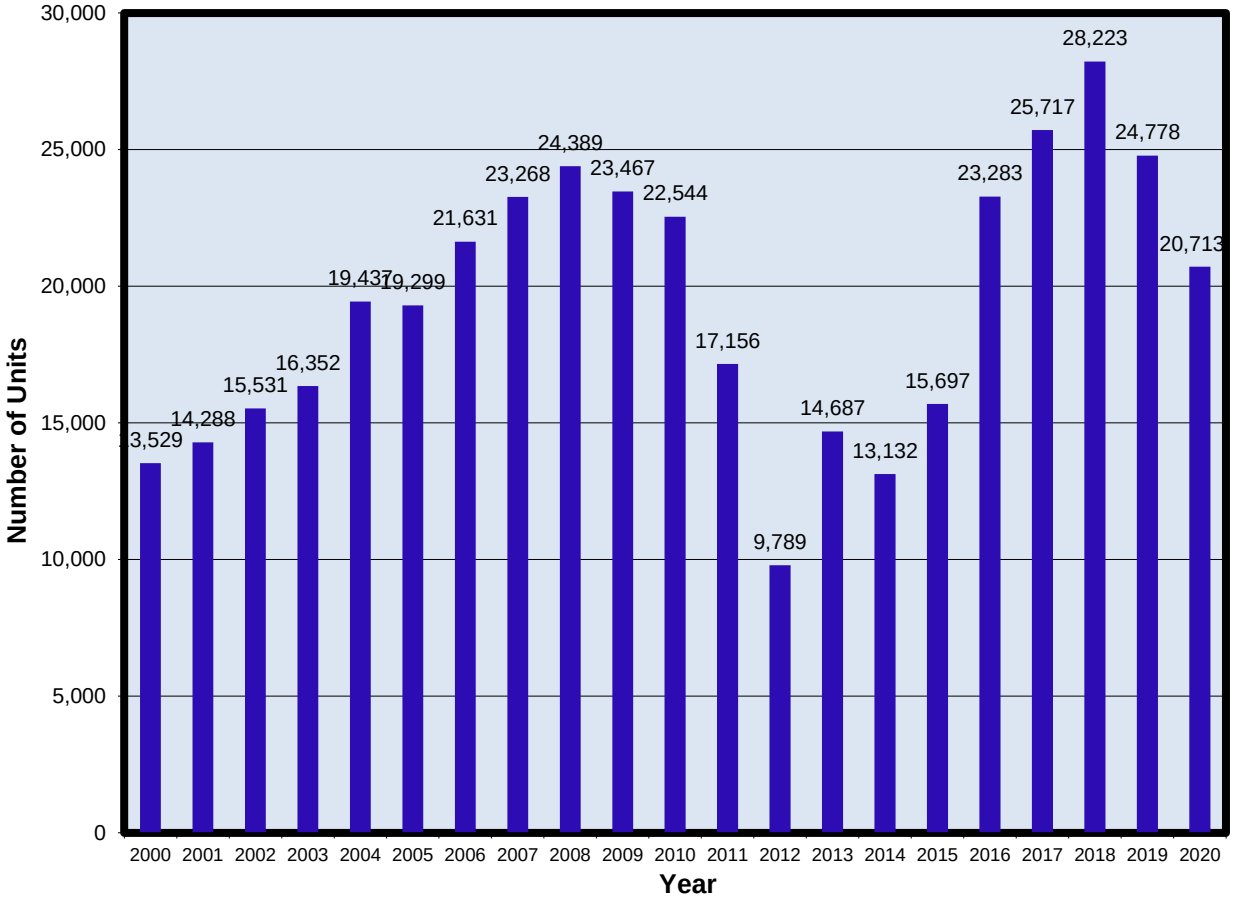
Figure 8
Number of Units from New Privately-Owned Residential Building Permits Issued in New York City 2000-2020



Source: New York City Department of Buildings

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 9, the number of new units constructed in new buildings in New York City from 2000-2020 is shown. It should be noted that Figure 9 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. Since the number of permits issued has been generally increasing since 2010, it is expected that the number of new units will also increase, but will lag behind by two or more years. The number of units built in 2020, which was nearly 21,000, is slightly lower than the number constructed in the prior four years. In 2020, the greatest number of housing units was built in Brooklyn (8,700).

Figure 9
Number of New Residential Units in New Residential Buildings in New York City 2000-2020



Source: New York City Department of Buildings

In Figure 10, the number of new housing units constructed in 2020 is shown by community school district. In decreasing order of magnitude, Districts 2, 14, 13, 19, and 12 had the most housing units built in 2020, where three of the districts are located in Brooklyn (Districts 13, 14, and 19). A total of 7,539 units were built in these five community school districts, which accounts for 36% of the new units built in New York City in 2020.

Figure 11 shows the change in the number of new housing units constructed by community school district from 2019 to 2020. Over this time period, 14 of the 32 community school districts (44%) had an increase in the number of new units constructed, while 18 community school districts (56%) had a decline. District 19 in Brooklyn had the greatest gain in the number of units (+670) constructed over the past year. The second-largest gain occurred in District 15 in Brooklyn, where 539 additional units were built in 2020 as compared to 2019. On the other hand, District 21 in Brooklyn built 1,438 fewer units, which was the greatest decline of the community school districts. The second-largest decline occurred in District 30 in Queens, which built 1,431 fewer units in 2020.

Finally, Figure 12 shows the total number of new housing units constructed from 2000-2020 by community school district. Over this time period, 407,000 new housing units were constructed in New York City, whereby 128,000 were located in Brooklyn. In decreasing order of magnitude, Districts 2, 14, 30, 31, and 13 had the most housing units built from 2000-2020, 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 10
Number of New Units Built by Community School District
2020

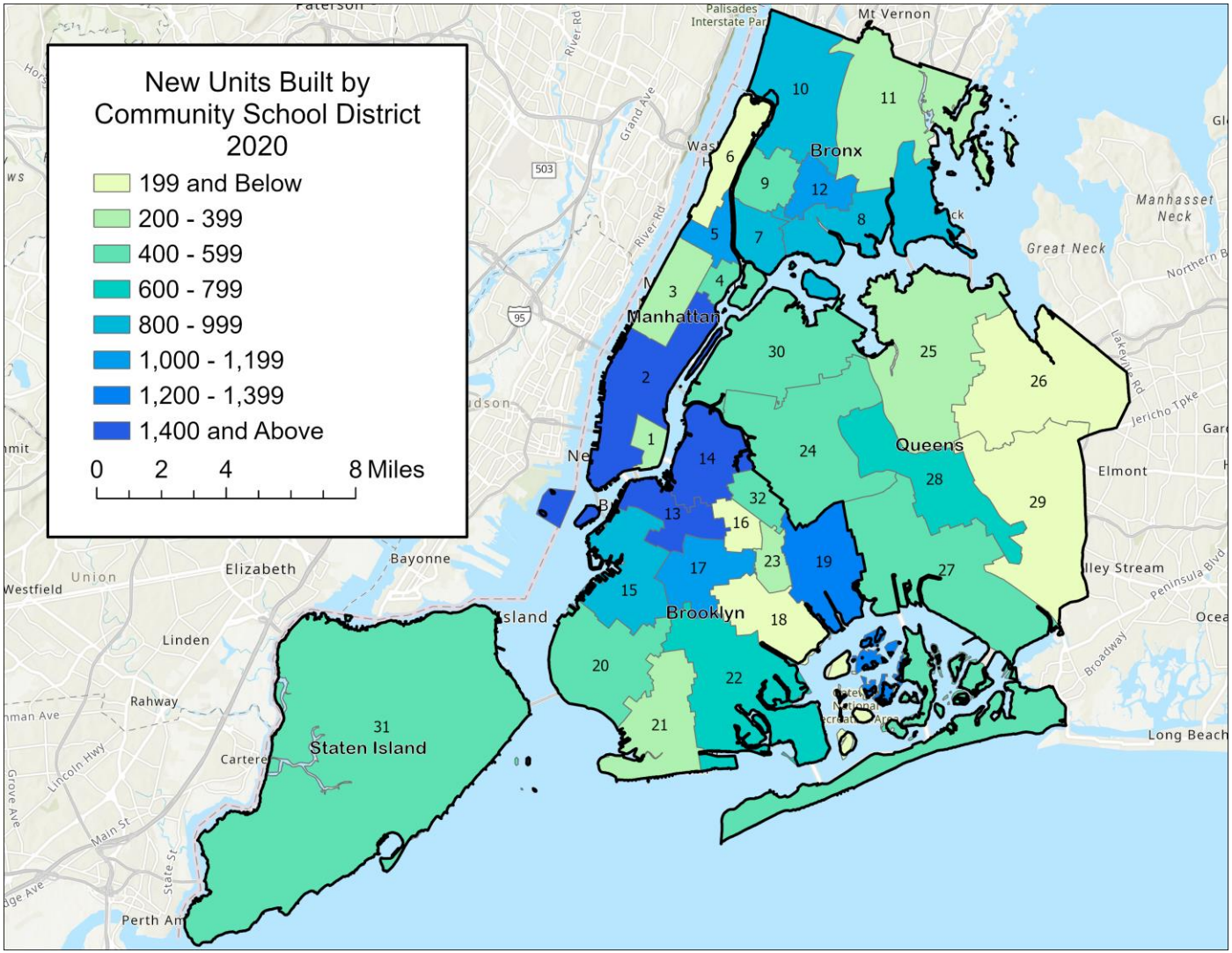


Figure 11

Change in the Number of New Units by Community School District
2019 to 2020

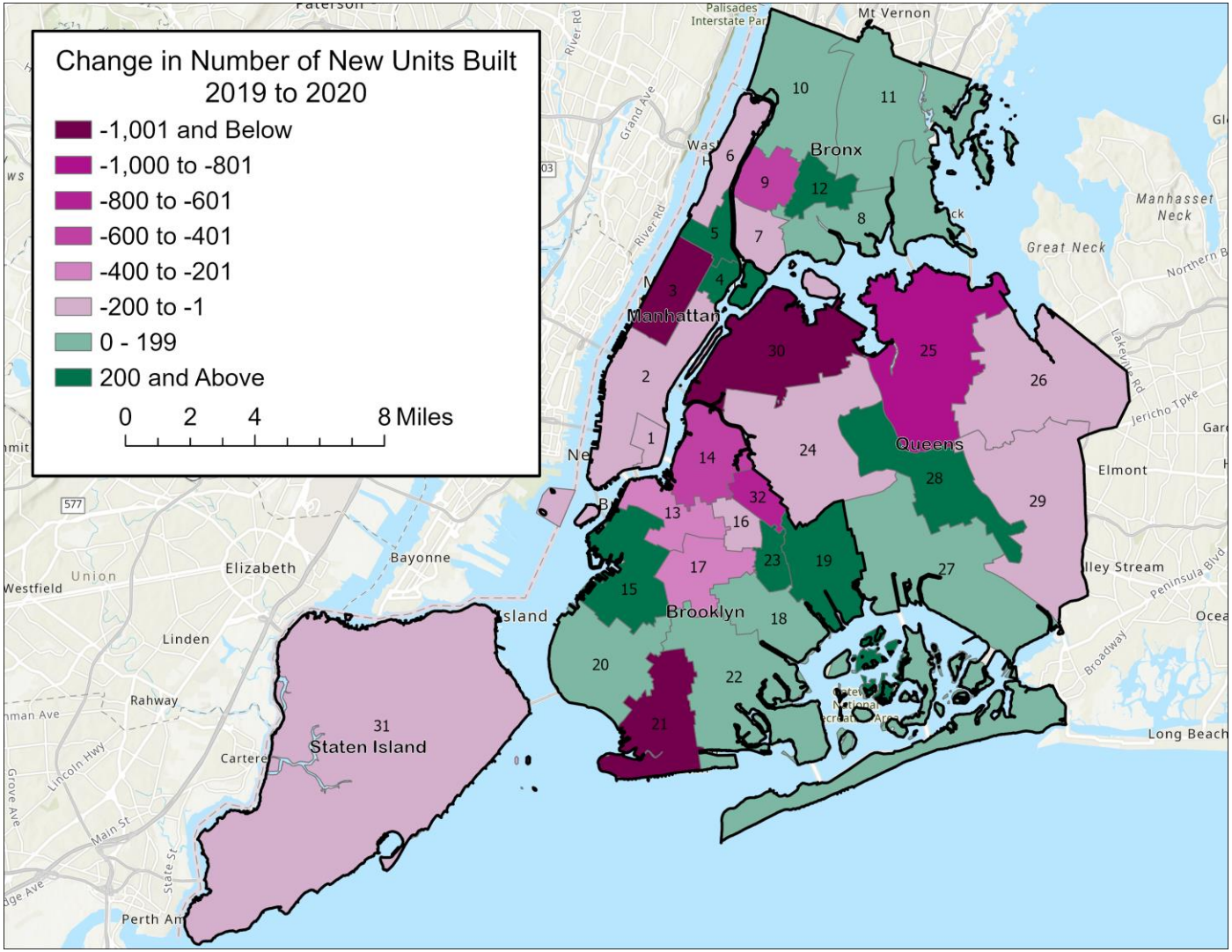
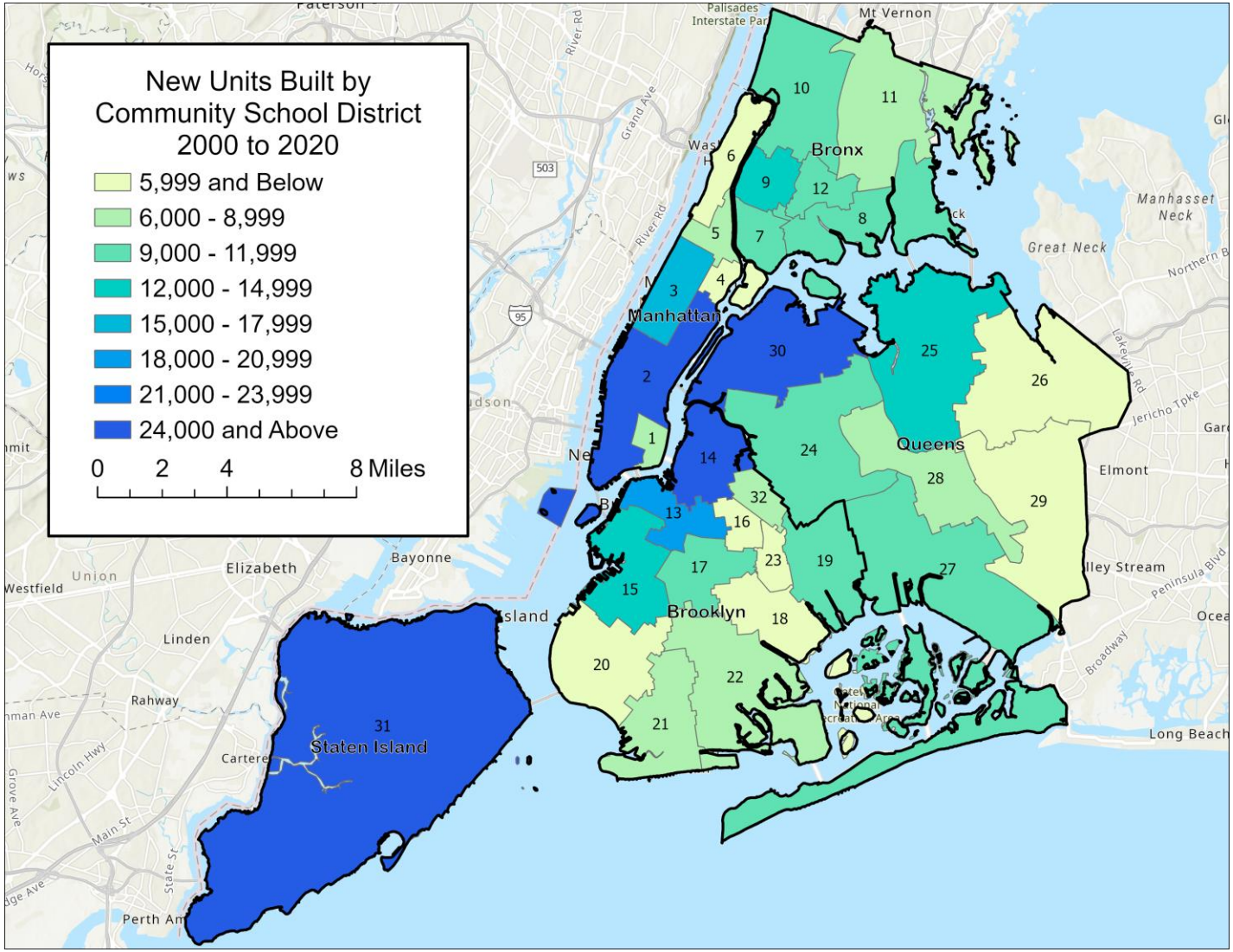


Figure 12
Number of New Units Built by Community School District 2000-2020



Historical and Projected Enrollments in the Five Boroughs

In Table 15 and Figure 13, historical enrollments from 2011-12 through 2020-21, a ten-year period, are shown along with projections from 2021-22 through 2030-31 for each of the five boroughs. The historical enrollments and projections (PK-12) do not include students from D75, the special education district in New York City. Table 15 also shows the projected numerical and percentage changes in enrollments for the next five and ten years in comparison to current enrollments in 2020-21. Each borough had a sharp decline in enrollment in 2020-21, which was related to the coronavirus pandemic, as parents sought alternative educational experiences for their children, or may have had to relocate. Each borough is projected to have a rebound in enrollment in 2021-22, as children return to the city after leaving due to the pandemic, or return from private schools or homeschooling. Over the ten-year period, enrollments are projected to decline in four of the five boroughs, with the exception being Staten Island. Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx are projected to have the largest declines, losing 49,000, 37,000, and 35,000 students, respectively, in the next ten years.

In 2020-21, Queens surpassed Brooklyn and now has the largest enrollment of the five boroughs. While enrollments steadily increased in the borough from 2011-12 to 2016-17, enrollments have declined in each of the last four years, losing 32,000 students. Queens, which had 260,328 students in 2020-21, is projected to decline throughout the ten-year projection period. In the first five years of the projection period, a loss of 20,000 students is projected while a loss of 17,000 students is projected for the remaining five years of the projection period. In 2030-31, enrollment is projected to be 223,669, which would be a decline of 36,659 students (-14.1%) from 2020-21 and the second-largest decline of the five boroughs. Despite the decline, it is anticipated that Queens will continue to have the largest enrollment in the city throughout the projection period.

Brooklyn had the 2nd-largest enrollment of the five boroughs with 257,676 students in 2020-21. In the last ten years, enrollments in Brooklyn have declined by 46,000 students, which is the greatest decline of the five boroughs. Looking ahead, the borough's enrollments are projected to continue to decline throughout the ten-year projection period. In the first five years, a loss of 23,000 students is projected, while an additional decline of 26,000 students is projected for the last five years of the projection period. In 2030-31, enrollment is projected to be 208,262, which would be a loss of 49,414 students (-19.2%) from the enrollment in 2020-21. The ten-year projected decline is the largest of the five boroughs.

After being fairly stable from 2011-12 to 2015-16, enrollments have declined in the Bronx in each of the last five years, losing 40,000 students over this time period. The Bronx had the 3rd-largest enrollment in 2020-21 with 172,349 students. Enrollments are also projected to steadily decline throughout the projection period. In the first five years of the projection period, a loss of 20,000 students is projected. An additional decline of 14,000 students is projected for the remaining five years of the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 137,719 in 2030-31, which would be a loss of 34,630 students (-20.1%) from the enrollment in 2020-21 and the third-largest enrollment decline of the five boroughs.

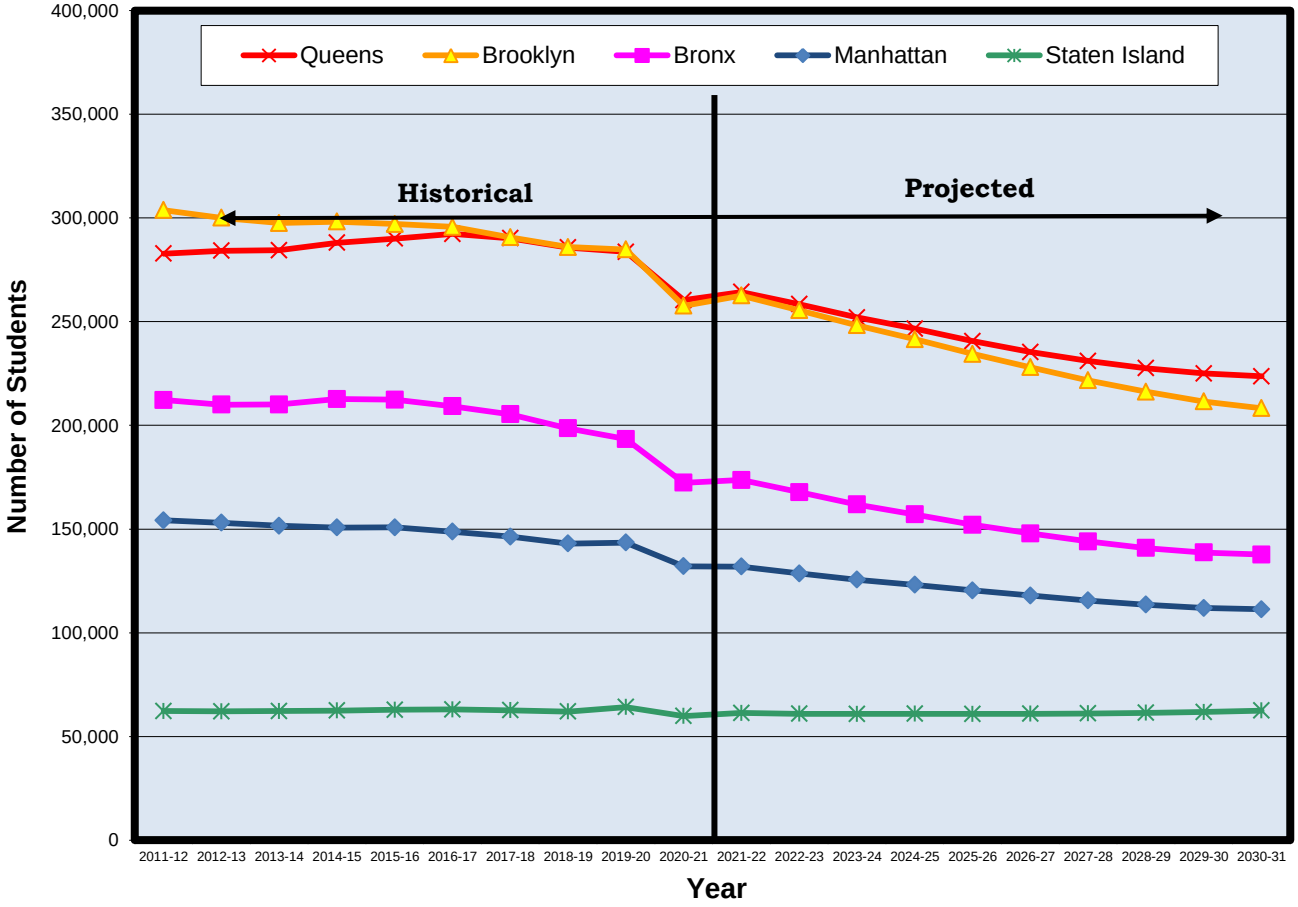
Table 15
Historical and Projected Enrollments by Borough

	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
Historical					
2011-12	154,185	212,206	303,808	282,811	62,238
2012-13	153,079	209,980	300,074	284,194	62,134
2013-14	151,620	210,025	297,555	284,445	62,249
2014-15	150,774	212,689	298,232	288,016	62,499
2015-16	150,794	212,384	297,066	290,056	62,845
2016-17	148,765	209,199	295,653	292,323	63,072
2017-18	146,320	205,389	290,665	290,195	62,672
2018-19	143,058	198,559	285,953	285,742	62,069
2019-20	143,512	193,417	284,778	283,646	64,192
2020-21	132,095	172,349	257,676	260,328	59,906
10-Year Change	**-22,090**	**-39,857**	**-46,132**	**-22,483**	**-2,332**
%	**-14.3%**	**-18.8%**	**-15.2%**	**-7.9%**	**-3.7%**
Projected					
2021-22	131,901	173,638	262,619	264,327	61,304
2022-23	128,588	167,765	255,501	258,397	60,934
2023-24	125,568	161,885	248,267	252,031	60,888
2024-25	123,119	157,034	241,500	246,638	60,938
2025-26	120,399	152,030	234,417	240,579	60,887
5-Year Change	**-11,696**	**-20,319**	**-23,259**	**-19,749**	**+981**
%	**-8.9%**	**-11.8%**	**-9.0%**	**-7.6%**	**+1.6%**
2026-27	117,956	147,864	228,018	235,348	60,984
2027-28	115,559	144,024	221,699	231,010	61,113
2028-29	113,567	140,870	216,212	227,546	61,426
2029-30	111,908	138,711	211,514	225,005	61,792
2030-31	111,301	137,719	208,262	223,669	62,517
5-Year Change	**-9,098**	**-14,311**	**-26,155**	**-16,910**	**+1,630**
%	**-7.6%**	**-9.4%**	**-11.2%**	**-7.0%**	**+2.7%**
10-Year Change	**-20,794**	**-34,630**	**-49,414**	**-36,659**	**+2,611**
%	**-15.7%**	**-20.1%**	**-19.2%**	**-14.1%**	**+4.4%**

Manhattan's enrollment has been steadily declining in the last decade, losing 22,000 students since 2011-12. Manhattan had the 4th-largest enrollment of the five boroughs with 132,095 students in 2020-21. Like the prior boroughs, enrollments are projected to steadily decline throughout the ten-year projection period. In the first five years of the projection period, a loss of 12,000 students is projected, while an additional decline of 9,000 students is projected for the last five years of the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 111,301 in 2030-31, which would be a decline of 20,794 students (-15.7%) from the 2020-21 enrollment.

Staten Island had 59,906 students in 2020-21, which is the smallest enrollment of the five boroughs. In general, enrollments had been within a fairly narrow range from 2011-12 through 2018-19, ranging from 62,000-63,100 students per year, before increasing outside of the historical range in 2019-20. However, enrollments declined by 4,300 students in 2020-21, which is likely due to the pandemic. Enrollments are projected to be fairly stable for the first five years of the projection period before slowly increasing. In the first five years of the projection period, a gain of 1,000 students is projected, while a gain of 1,600 students is projected for the last five years of the projection period. In 2030-31, enrollment is projected to be 62,517, which would be a gain of 2,611 students (+4.4%) from the 2020-21 enrollment.

Figure 13
Historical and Projected Enrollments by Borough
2011-12 to 2030-31



Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race in New York City

Historical and projected enrollments (PK-12) by race for New York City are shown in Figure 14 and Table 16. As discussed previously, the historical enrollments and projections do not include students from D75, the special education district in New York City. In short, enrollments are projected to increase for Asians/American Indians but decline for Hispanics, Blacks, and Whites.

Hispanics continue to be the largest race in New York City with 370,168 students in 2020-21, which represents 42.0% of the student population. Hispanic enrollments increased through 2015-16, in general, before reversing trend. In the last five years, enrollments decreased by 48,000 students and are projected to continue declining throughout the projection period. In the first five years of the projection period, a loss of 38,000 students is projected, while a similar decline of 39,000 students is projected in the last five years. In 2030-31, enrollment is projected to be 293,233, which would be a decline of 76,935 students (-20.8%). Despite the decline, Hispanics are projected to remain the largest race in the New York City Public Schools throughout the projection period.

Figure 14
New York City Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race
2011-12 to 2030-31

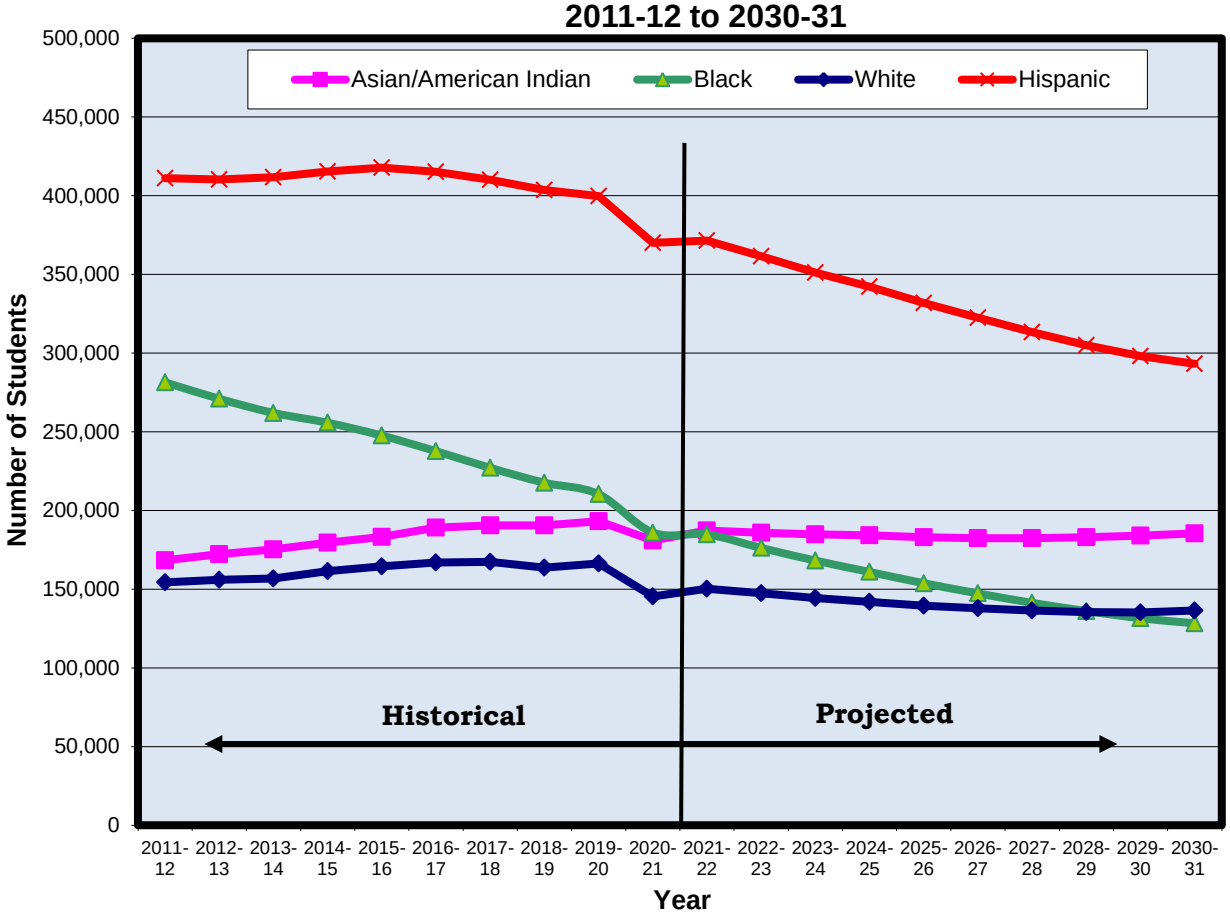


Table 16
New York City Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race

	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White
Historical				
2011-12	168,379	411,109	281,447	154,313
2012-13	172,257	410,234	270,978	155,992
2013-14	175,252	411,764	261,993	156,885
2014-15	179,517	415,461	255,763	161,469
2015-16	183,218	417,883	247,607	164,437
2016-17	189,166	415,218	237,673	166,955
2017-18	190,641	410,129	227,094	167,377
2018-19	190,506	403,623	217,631	163,621
2019-20	193,093	399,800	210,386	166,266
2020-21	180,903	370,168	185,965	145,318
10-Year Change	**+12,524**	**-40,941**	**-95,482**	**-8,995**
%	**+7.4%**	**-10.0%**	**-33.9%**	**-5.8%**
Projected				
2021-22	187,215	371,557	184,799	150,218
2022-23	185,956	361,626	176,215	147,388
2023-24	184,882	351,106	168,174	144,476
2024-25	184,149	342,153	160,960	141,968
2025-26	182,970	331,945	153,794	139,603
5-Year Change	**+2,067**	**-38,223**	**-32,171**	**-5,715**
%	**+1.1%**	**-10.3%**	**-17.3%**	**-3.9%**
2026-27	182,424	322,531	147,355	137,861
2027-28	182,325	313,327	141,304	136,448
2028-29	183,025	304,977	136,130	135,490
2029-30	183,998	298,075	131,529	135,330
2030-31	185,382	293,233	128,335	136,519
5-Year Change	**+2,411**	**-38,712**	**-25,460**	**-3,084**
%	**+1.3%**	**-11.7%**	**-16.6%**	**-2.2%**
10-Year Change	**+4,479**	**-76,935**	**-57,630**	**-8,799**
%	**+2.5%**	**-20.8%**	**-31.0%**	**-6.1%**

Black enrollment continues its sharp decline, as there has been a loss of 95,000 students in the last decade. In the last year alone, Black enrollment declined by 24,000 students. Despite the decline, Blacks are the second-largest race in the school district. In 2020-21, enrollment was 185,965, which comprises 21.1% of the New York City student population. It is projected that the Black student population will continue to decline throughout the projection period. In 2030-31, enrollment is projected to be 128,335, which would be a loss of 57,630 students (-31.0%) from the 2020-21 enrollment. A decline of 32,000 students is projected in the first five years while a smaller decline of 25,000 students is projected in the last five years of the projection period.

Asians/American Indians are the fastest-growing race in the school district, gaining 25,000 students from 2011-12 to 2019-20 before declining by 12,000 students in 2020-21 due to the pandemic. Asians/American Indians are the 3rd-largest race in the school district. Enrollment was 180,903 in 2020-21, representing 20.5% of the city's student population. Enrollments are projected to decline before reversing trend near the end of the projection period. In 2030-31, enrollment is projected to be 185,382, which would be a gain of 4,479 students (+2.5%). A gain of 2,100 students is projected in the first five years of the projection period while a gain of 2,400 students is projected in the last five years.

White enrollments had been steadily increasing before stabilizing. However, in 2020-21, White enrollment declined by 21,000 students, which was the third-largest decline of the four races. Whites are the smallest race in the school district, as there were 145,318 students in 2020-21, which represents 16.5% of the city's student population. Enrollments are projected to decline before reversing trend near the end of the projection period. In 2030-31, enrollment is projected to be 136,519, which would be a decline of 8,799 students (-6.1%). In the first five years of the projection period, a decline of 6,000 students is projected, while a smaller decline of 3,000 students is projected in the last five years.

Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race in the Five Boroughs

In Table 17, historical and projected enrollments (PK-12) by race are shown for each of the five boroughs. The historical enrollments and projections do not include students from D75, the special education district in New York City. Table 17 also shows the projected numerical change in enrollments for the next ten years in comparison to current enrollments in 2020-21.

In Manhattan, enrollments are projected to decline in each race over the next ten years as shown in Figure 15 and Table 17. In the last decade, the White student population increased through 2017-18 before stabilizing, gaining 6,400 students over this time period, before declining in 2020-21 due to the pandemic. Whites became the second-largest race in Manhattan in 2016-17, surpassing Blacks. White enrollments are projected to decline throughout the projection period, losing 3,500 students over the next ten years. Asian/American Indian enrollments had been fairly stable from 2011-12 to 2019-20, ranging from 21,800-22,500 students per year, before declining in 2020-21. Asian/American Indian enrollments are projected to slowly decline, resulting in a loss of 2,200 students over the ten-year projection period. With respect to Hispanics, which is the largest race in Manhattan, enrollments have declined annually over the last ten years, losing 14,000 students over this time period. Hispanic enrollments are projected to steadily decline throughout the ten-year projection period, losing 11,000 students. Despite the anticipated decline, Hispanics are projected to remain the largest race in Manhattan. Black enrollments have also declined annually in the last ten years, losing 11,000 students over this time period, and are projected to decline an additional 4,300 students over the next ten years. In 2020-21, Hispanics represented 45% of the Manhattan student population while Blacks represented 18%, accounting for nearly two-thirds (63%) of the borough's student population.

Figure 15
Manhattan Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race
2011-12 to 2030-31

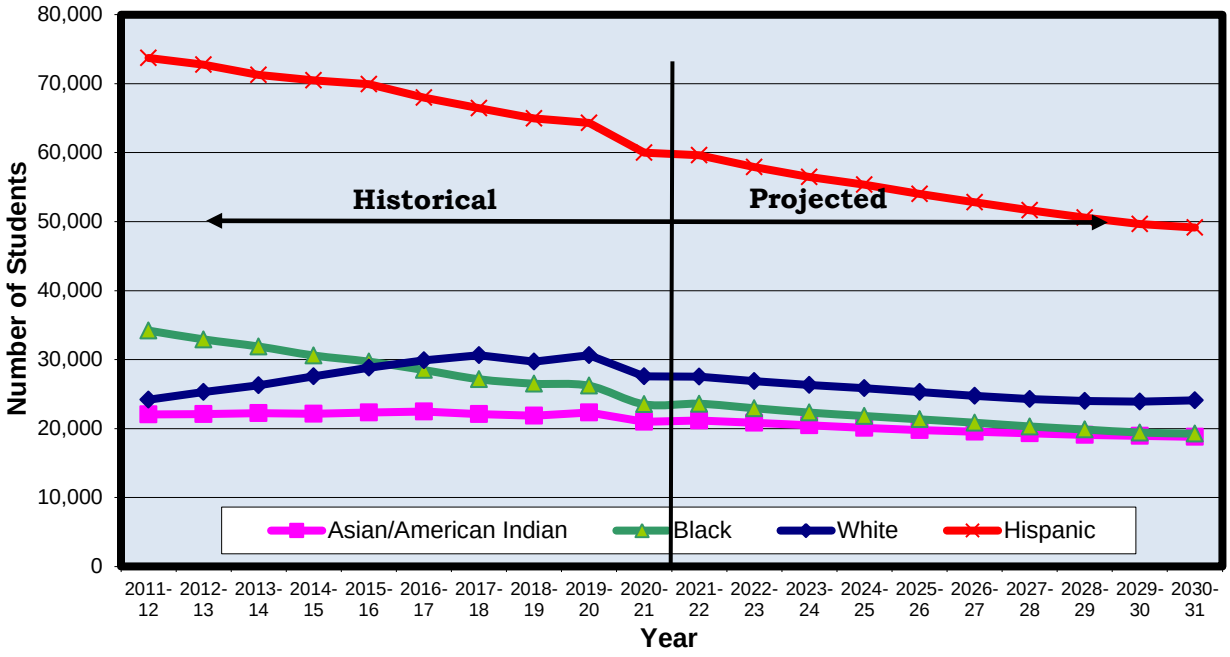


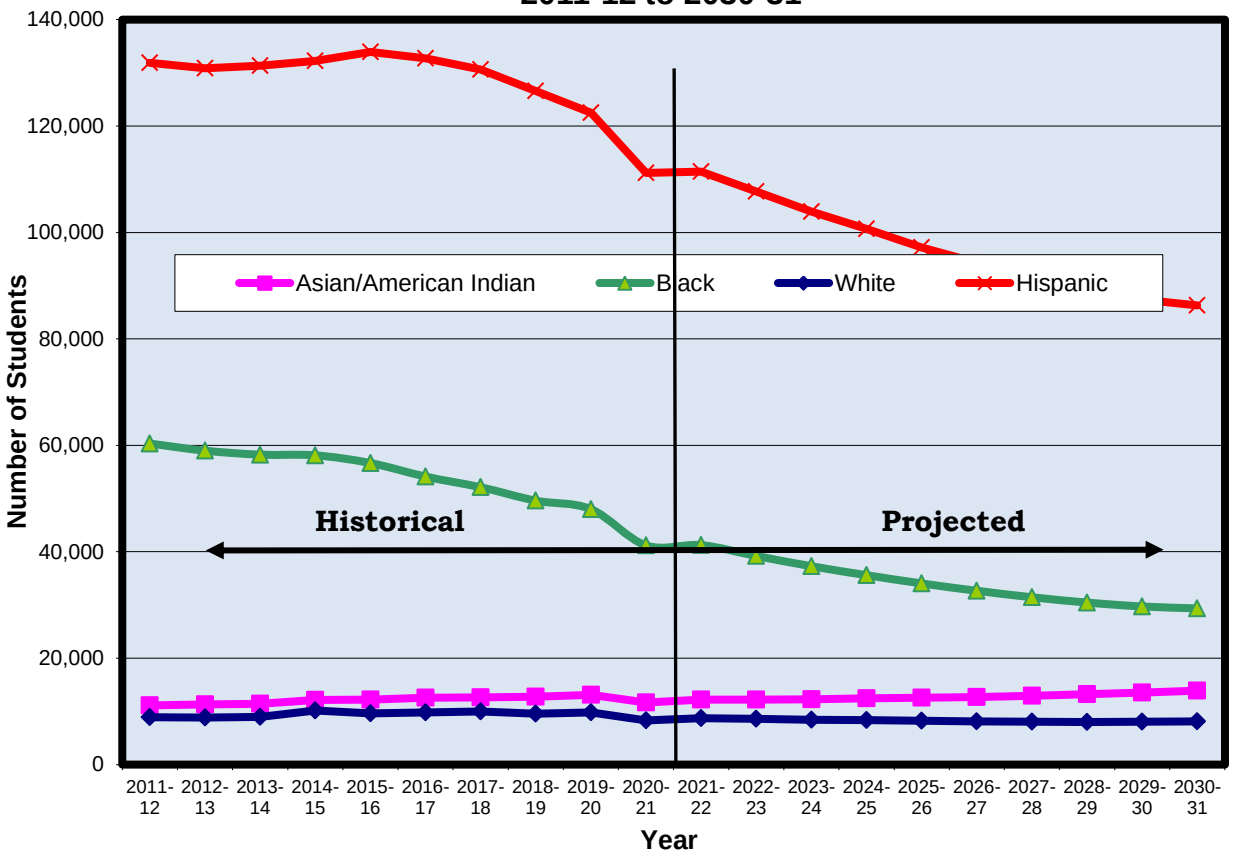
Table 17
Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race and Borough

Year	Manhattan				Bronx				Brooklyn			
	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White
2011-12	22,069	73,707	34,202	24,207	11,115	131,869	60,327	8,895	46,782	85,347	121,516	50,163
2012-13	22,100	72,766	32,927	25,286	11,320	130,823	58,991	8,846	48,518	84,864	115,669	51,023
2013-14	22,214	71,240	31,892	26,274	11,448	131,354	58,243	8,980	50,378	85,256	110,338	51,583
2014-15	22,140	70,487	30,592	27,555	12,164	132,212	58,120	10,193	52,331	85,783	106,180	53,938
2015-16	22,352	69,922	29,702	28,818	12,194	133,910	56,670	9,610	53,923	85,575	101,541	56,027
2016-17	22,457	67,956	28,485	29,867	12,575	132,712	54,127	9,785	56,297	84,589	96,931	57,836
2017-18	22,100	66,456	27,149	30,615	12,661	130,628	52,118	9,982	56,960	83,093	91,879	58,733
2018-19	21,864	64,963	26,505	29,726	12,765	126,605	49,594	9,595	57,293	82,750	87,565	58,345
2019-20	22,342	64,313	26,207	30,650	13,109	122,502	48,001	9,805	58,256	82,481	84,184	59,857
2020-21	20,996	60,008	23,516	27,575	11,695	111,186	41,180	8,288	54,958	77,070	74,441	51,207
10-year Change	**-1,073**	**-13,699**	**-10,686**	**+3,368**	**+580**	**-20,683**	**-19,147**	**-607**	**+8,176**	**-8,277**	**-47,075**	**+1,044**
Projected												
2021-22	21,164	59,632	23,598	27,507	12,227	111,415	41,245	8,751	57,021	77,276	73,573	54,749
2022-23	20,862	57,907	22,946	26,873	12,239	107,679	39,213	8,634	56,411	75,152	69,575	54,363
2023-24	20,463	56,484	22,317	26,304	12,285	103,883	37,279	8,438	55,775	72,822	65,879	53,790
2024-25	20,113	55,350	21,821	25,835	12,429	100,647	35,602	8,356	55,006	70,649	62,490	53,356
2025-26	19,775	54,008	21,340	25,276	12,548	97,194	34,046	8,242	53,857	68,322	59,130	53,108
2026-27	19,538	52,808	20,848	24,762	12,725	94,323	32,669	8,147	52,687	66,017	56,164	53,151
2027-28	19,297	51,654	20,308	24,300	12,926	91,579	31,457	8,062	51,496	63,495	53,419	53,288
2028-29	19,094	50,597	19,863	24,013	13,224	89,168	30,454	8,024	50,312	61,310	50,997	53,594
2029-30	18,935	49,658	19,426	23,889	13,531	87,392	29,719	8,069	49,170	59,456	48,728	54,162
2030-31	18,783	49,153	19,262	24,103	13,928	86,294	29,356	8,141	47,830	58,067	47,002	55,364
10-year Change	**-2,213**	**-10,855**	**-4,254**	**-3,472**	**+2,233**	**-24,892**	**-11,824**	**-147**	**-7,128**	**-19,003**	**-27,439**	**+4,157**

Year	Queens				Staten Island			
	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White	Asian/ American Indian	Hispanic	Black	White
2011-12	83,081	104,628	56,587	38,515	5,332	15,558	8,815	32,533
2012-13	84,937	105,684	54,957	38,616	5,382	16,097	8,434	32,221
2013-14	85,856	107,193	53,264	38,132	5,356	16,721	8,256	31,916
2014-15	87,476	109,675	52,606	38,259	5,406	17,304	8,265	31,524
2015-16	89,134	110,658	51,484	38,780	5,615	17,818	8,210	31,202
2016-17	91,797	111,880	49,817	38,829	6,040	18,081	8,313	30,638
2017-18	92,322	111,797	47,830	38,246	6,598	18,155	8,118	29,801
2018-19	91,275	111,098	46,059	37,310	7,309	18,207	7,908	28,645
2019-20	91,071	111,552	44,110	36,913	8,315	18,952	7,884	29,041
2020-21	85,003	103,841	39,305	32,179	8,251	18,063	7,523	26,069
10-year Change	**+1,922**	**-787**	**-17,282**	**-6,336**	**+2,919**	**+2,505**	**-1,292**	**-6,464**
Projected								
2021-22	87,554	104,783	38,960	33,030	9,249	18,451	7,423	26,181
2022-23	86,397	102,547	37,280	32,173	10,047	18,341	7,201	25,345
2023-24	85,356	99,722	35,670	31,283	11,003	18,195	7,029	24,661
2024-25	84,781	97,442	34,146	30,269	11,820	18,065	6,901	24,152
2025-26	84,085	94,554	32,581	29,359	12,705	17,867	6,697	23,618
2026-27	83,849	91,774	31,166	28,559	13,625	17,609	6,508	23,242
2027-28	84,074	89,224	29,813	27,899	14,532	17,375	6,307	22,899
2028-29	84,848	86,729	28,707	27,262	15,547	17,173	6,109	22,597
2029-30	85,904	84,505	27,743	26,853	16,458	17,064	5,913	22,357
2030-31	87,363	82,728	26,909	26,669	17,478	16,991	5,806	22,242
10-year Change	**+2,360**	**-21,113**	**-12,396**	**-5,510**	**+9,227**	**-1,072**	**-1,717**	**-3,827**

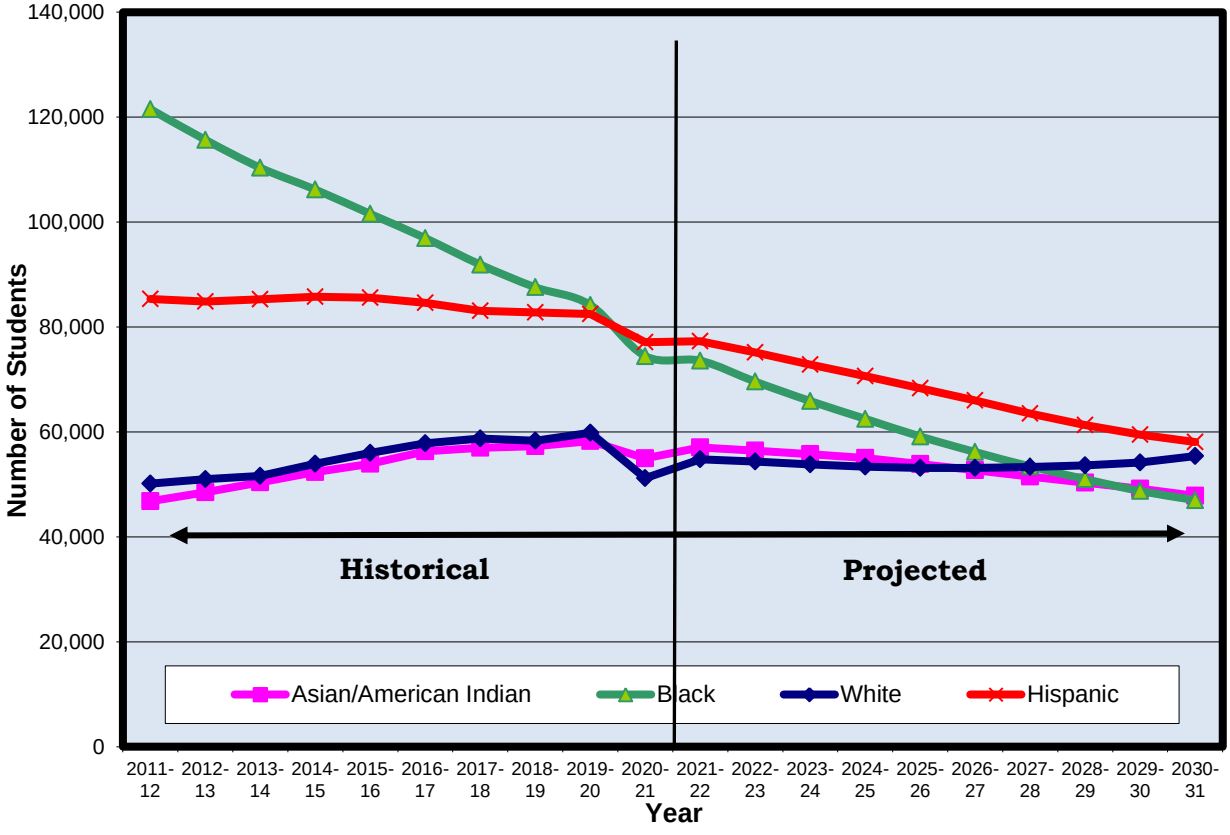
With respect to the Bronx, enrollments are projected to increase for the Asian/American Indian student population and decline for Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites over the ten-year projection period as shown in Figure 16 and Table 17. Hispanics, which are the largest race in the Bronx, have declined by 23,000 students in the last five years after a period of fairly stable enrollment. Blacks, which are the 2nd-largest race in the Bronx, have been steadily declining over the last decade, losing 19,000 students over this time period. Over the next ten years, Hispanic and Black enrollments are projected to steadily decline, losing 25,000 and 12,000 students, respectively. Asians/American Indians and Whites make up a very small percentage of the Bronx student population. Asians/American Indians, which are the 3rd-largest race in the Bronx, have been slowly increasing, gaining 2,000 students from 2011-12 to 2019-20 before declining in 2020-21. White enrollments increased through 2014-15 before reversing trend. While Asian/American Indian enrollments are projected to slowly increase, gaining 2,200 students by 2030-31, White enrollments are projected to slowly decline through 2028-29 before reversing trend. In 2030-31, White enrollment is projected to be similar to the 2020-21 enrollment. It is projected that the Hispanic and Black student populations will remain the largest and second-largest races, respectively, over the ten-year period. In 2020-21, Hispanics represented 65% of the Bronx student population while Blacks represented 24%, which sums to 89% of the total student population in the borough.

Figure 16
Bronx Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race
2011-12 to 2030-31



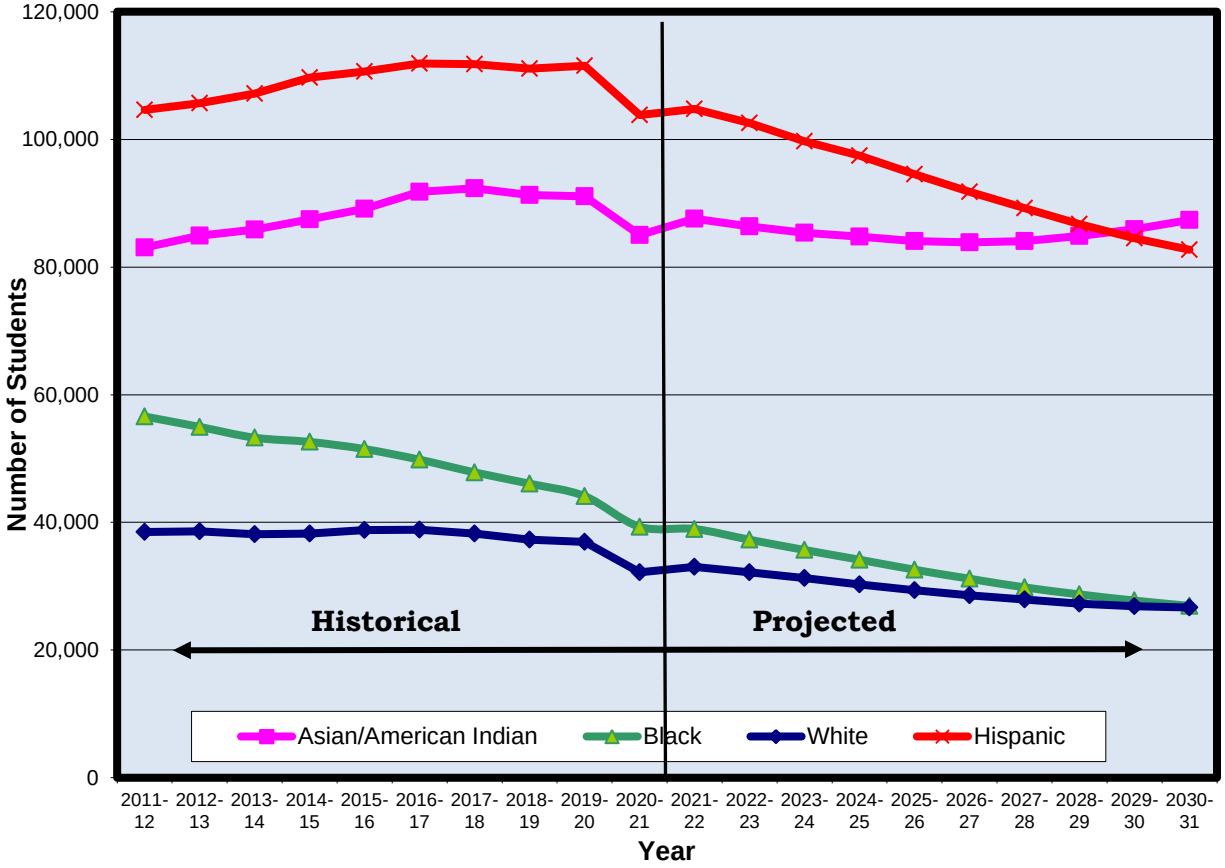
In Brooklyn, enrollments are projected to increase for the White student population but decline for Asians/American Indians, Hispanics, and Blacks as shown in Figure 17 and Table 17. After declining by 47,000 students in the last ten years, Blacks are now the second-largest race in the borough, being surpassed by Hispanics in 2020-21. Hispanic enrollment, which had been fairly stable, has declined by 9,000 students in the last six years. In general, White enrollments steadily increased from 2011-12 to 2019-20, gaining 10,000 students. However, White enrollment declined by nearly 9,000 students in 2020-21. The White student population is currently the smallest of the four races in Brooklyn. The Asian/American Indian student population surpassed Whites as the 3rd-largest race in 2020-21. Asian/American Indian enrollment increased by 11,000 students from 2011-12 to 2019-20 before declining in 2020-21. Asians/American Indians are projected to decline by 7,100 students over the projection period. White enrollments are projected to decline through 2025-26 before reversing trend, gaining 4,200 students over the next decade. Whites are projected to be the second-largest race by 2028-29. Black enrollments are projected to sharply decline, losing 27,000 students in the next ten years. Hispanic enrollments are also projected to sharply decline, losing 19,000 students by 2030-31. While Blacks had been the largest race in Brooklyn through 2019-20, they are projected to be the smallest race in 2030-31, being surpassed by Whites in 2028-29 and Asians/American Indians in 2029-30. In 2020-21, Hispanics represented 30% of the Brooklyn student population while Blacks constituted 29%, accounting for 59% of the total student population in the borough.

Figure 17
Brooklyn Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race
2011-12 to 2030-31



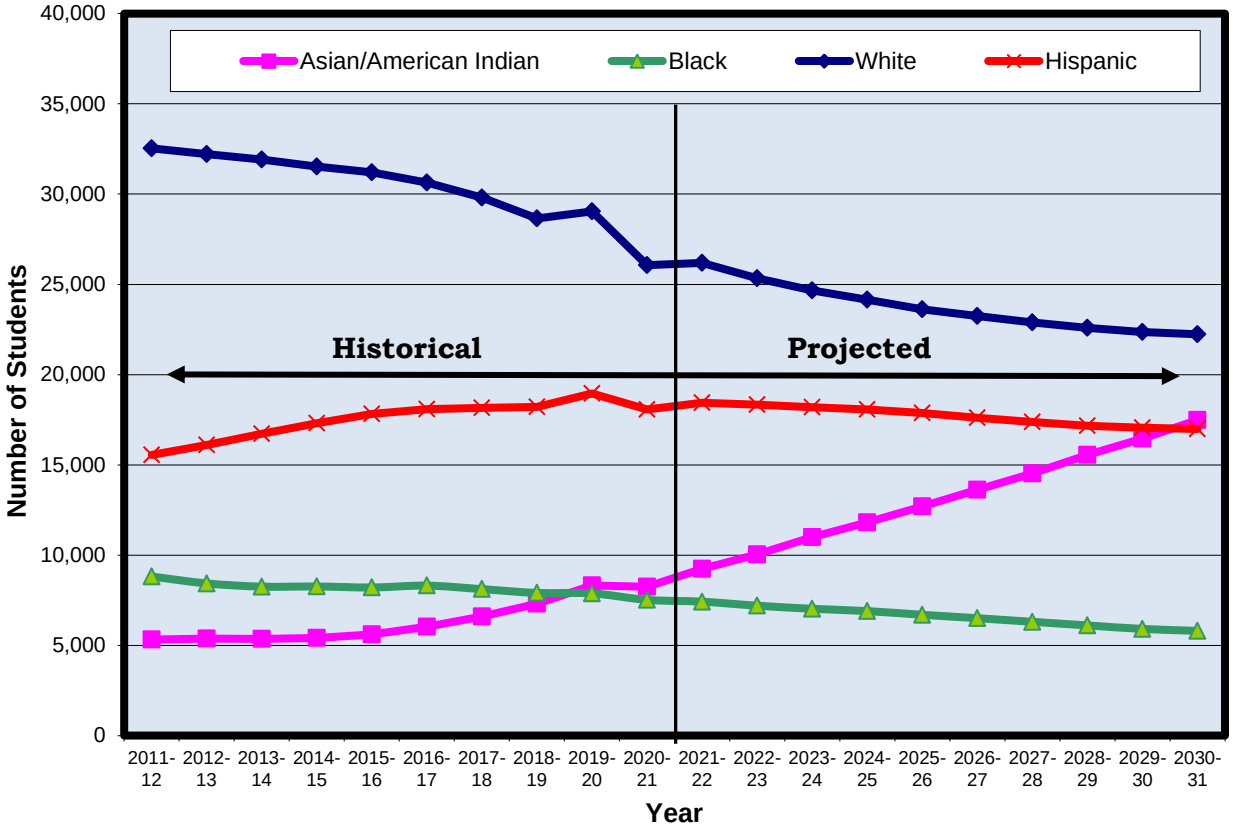
In Queens, enrollments are projected to increase for the Asian/American Indian student population but decline for Hispanics, Blacks, and Whites as shown in Figure 18 and Table 17. Asian/American Indian and Hispanic enrollments have increased by 8,000 and 7,000 students, respectively, from 2011-12 to 2019-20 before declining in 2020-21. The Asian/American Indian student population, which is the 2nd-largest race in the borough, is projected to decline through 2026-27 before reversing trend, resulting in a gain of 2,400 students in the next ten years. Hispanics, which are the largest race in the borough, are projected to decline by 21,000 students by 2030-31. Regarding Blacks, enrollments have declined annually for the last ten years, losing 17,000 students since 2011-12. Blacks, which are the 3rd-largest race in the borough, are projected to steadily decline, losing 12,000 students in the next ten years. White enrollments had been very stable, before declining by 6,000 students in the last three years. Whites are the smallest race in the borough. Whites are projected to decline throughout the projection period, losing 5,500 students in the next ten years. In 2029-30, Asians/American Indians are projected to be the largest race, surpassing Hispanics. In 2020-21, Hispanics comprised 40% of the borough's student population while Asians/American Indians represented 33%, accounting for nearly three-quarters (73%) of the total student population in the borough.

Figure 18
Queens Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race
2011-12 to 2030-31



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 19 and Table 17. From 2011-12 to 2019-20, Hispanic enrollments increased by 3,400 students before declining in 2020-21. Hispanic enrollment, which is 2nd-largest in the borough, is projected to slowly decline throughout the projection period, losing 1,100 students by 2030-31. Over the last decade, Asian/American Indian enrollment has increased by 2,900 students. Asian/American Indians are the 3rd-largest race in the borough. Asian/American Indian enrollment is projected to more than double, increasing by 9,200 students over the ten-year period. Asians/American Indians are projected to surpass Hispanics in 2030-31, becoming the 2nd-largest race in the borough. White enrollments have declined over the last ten years, losing 6,500 students over this time period. Despite the decline, Whites are the largest race in the borough. White enrollments are projected to continue to decline, losing 3,800 students by 2030-31. Despite the decline, Whites are projected to remain the largest race in Staten Island throughout the projection period. Regarding Blacks, which are the smallest race in the borough, their enrollments have declined by 1,300 students in the last ten years. Black enrollments are projected to decline by 1,700 students over the next decade. Whites accounted for 44% of the Staten Island student population in 2020-21 while Hispanics represented 30%, accounting for nearly three-quarters (74%) of the borough's total student population.

Figure 19
Staten Island Historical and Projected Enrollments by Race
2011-12 to 2030-31



Projections by Community School District

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

For each community school district, the historical enrollment in 2020-21 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 20 also shows the projected ten-year change in enrollment by community school district. Over the ten-year projection period, only District 28 in Queens and District 31 in Staten Island are projected to have an enrollment gain. With respect to the districts projected to have an enrollment decline, the five largest declines, which are listed in order of decreasing magnitude, are projected in Districts 24, 20, 10, 15, and 6. Two of these districts are located in Brooklyn (Districts 15 and 20), one is located in Queens (District 24), one is in the Bronx (District 10), and the remaining district is in Manhattan (District 6).

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

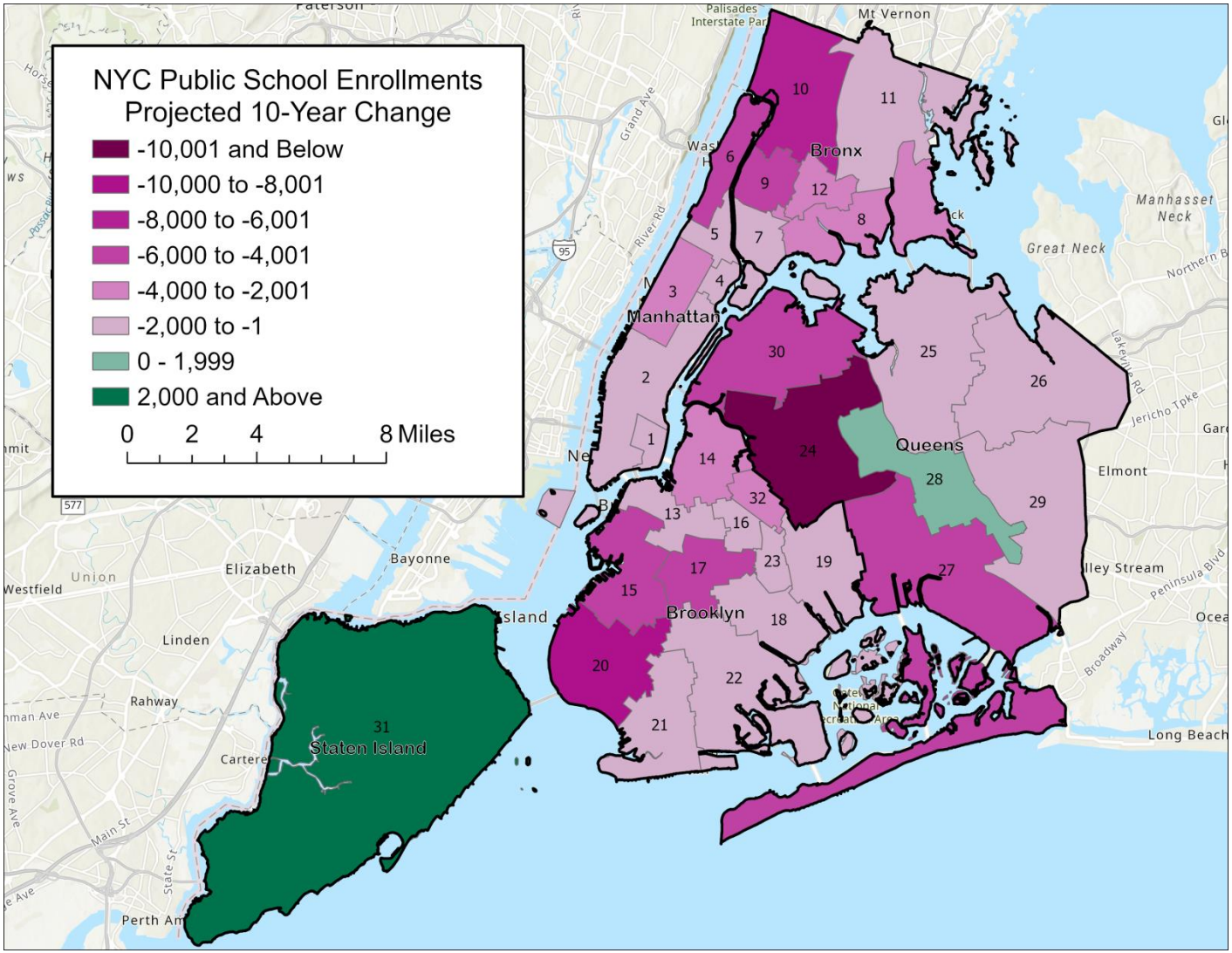
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2020-21	7,227	25,077	11,675	8,105	6,017	13,830	10,303	17,897	21,267	33,183	25,750	13,843	8,646	10,719	23,712	4,162
Projected																
2025-26	6,383	24,342	10,280	6,795	5,304	11,029	9,009	15,914	18,013	29,071	24,472	12,047	8,011	9,526	20,311	3,686
5-year change	-844	-735	-1,395	-1,310	-713	-2,801	-1,294	-1,983	-3,254	-4,112	-1,278	-1,796	-635	-1,193	-3,401	-476
2030-31	5,768	24,874	9,541	6,472	5,274	9,214	8,461	15,316	17,262	27,013	24,585	11,450	7,285	8,192	17,813	3,605
10-year change	-1,459	-203	-2,134	-1,633	-743	-4,616	-1,842	-2,581	-4,005	-6,170	-1,165	-2,393	-1,361	-2,527	-5,899	-557
Year	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**	**32**
2020-21	11,716	8,500	13,962	36,563	22,823	21,523	6,403	39,617	26,078	17,238	31,461	23,946	19,545	26,547	41,581	7,295
Projected																
2025-26	9,615	7,561	12,645	33,583	22,567	20,722	5,714	32,937	25,384	16,864	28,319	23,863	18,540	23,955	42,184	5,634
5-year change	-2,101	-939	-1,317	-2,980	-256	-801	-689	-6,680	-694	-374	-3,142	-83	-1,005	-2,592	+603	-1,661
2030-31	7,676	7,424	12,754	28,364	22,120	20,118	5,433	26,646	25,578	16,817	27,281	24,165	18,095	22,350	43,978	4,753
10-year change	-4,040	-1,076	-1,208	-8,199	-703	-1,405	-970	-12,971	-500	-421	-4,180	+219	-1,450	-4,197	+2,397	-2,542

Legend:

Top five projected declines over 10-year period

Figure 20

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

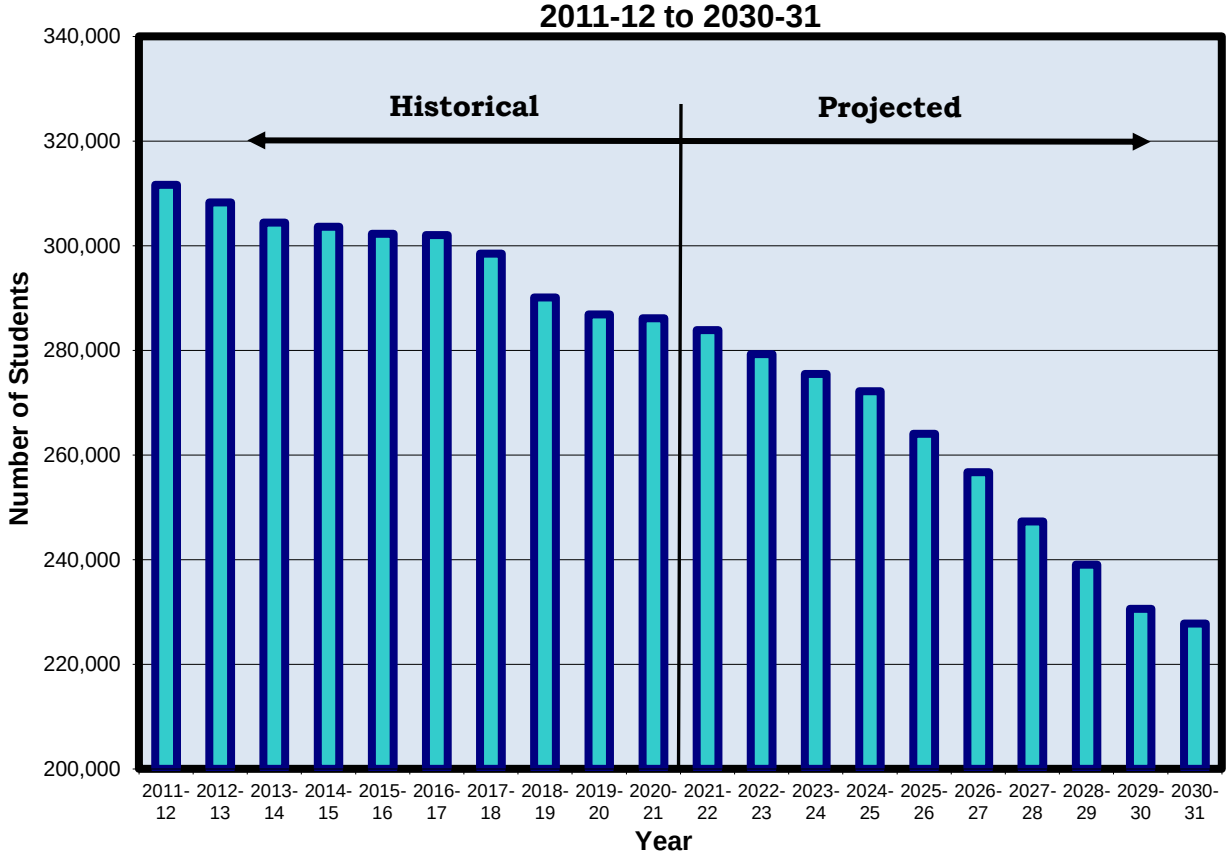


High School Projections

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

As shown in Figure 21 and Table 19, the number of high school students in New York City has been declining. In 2020-21, there were 286,143 high school students in the New York City Public Schools, which is a decline of 26,000 students from the enrollment in 2011-12. As compared to the PK-8 enrollments, the city's high school enrollments were not adversely affected by the coronavirus pandemic in 2020-21.

Figure 21
New York City High School
Historical and Projected Enrollments
2011-12 to 2030-31



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 2030-31, enrollment is projected to be 227,791, which would be a decline of 58,352 students (-20.4%) from the 2020-21 enrollment. In the first five years of the projection period, enrollments are projected to decline by 22,000 students before a much larger decline of 36,000 students occurs in the last five years of the projection period. Of the five boroughs, only Staten Island is projected to have an increase in the number of high school students at the end of the ten-year projection period.

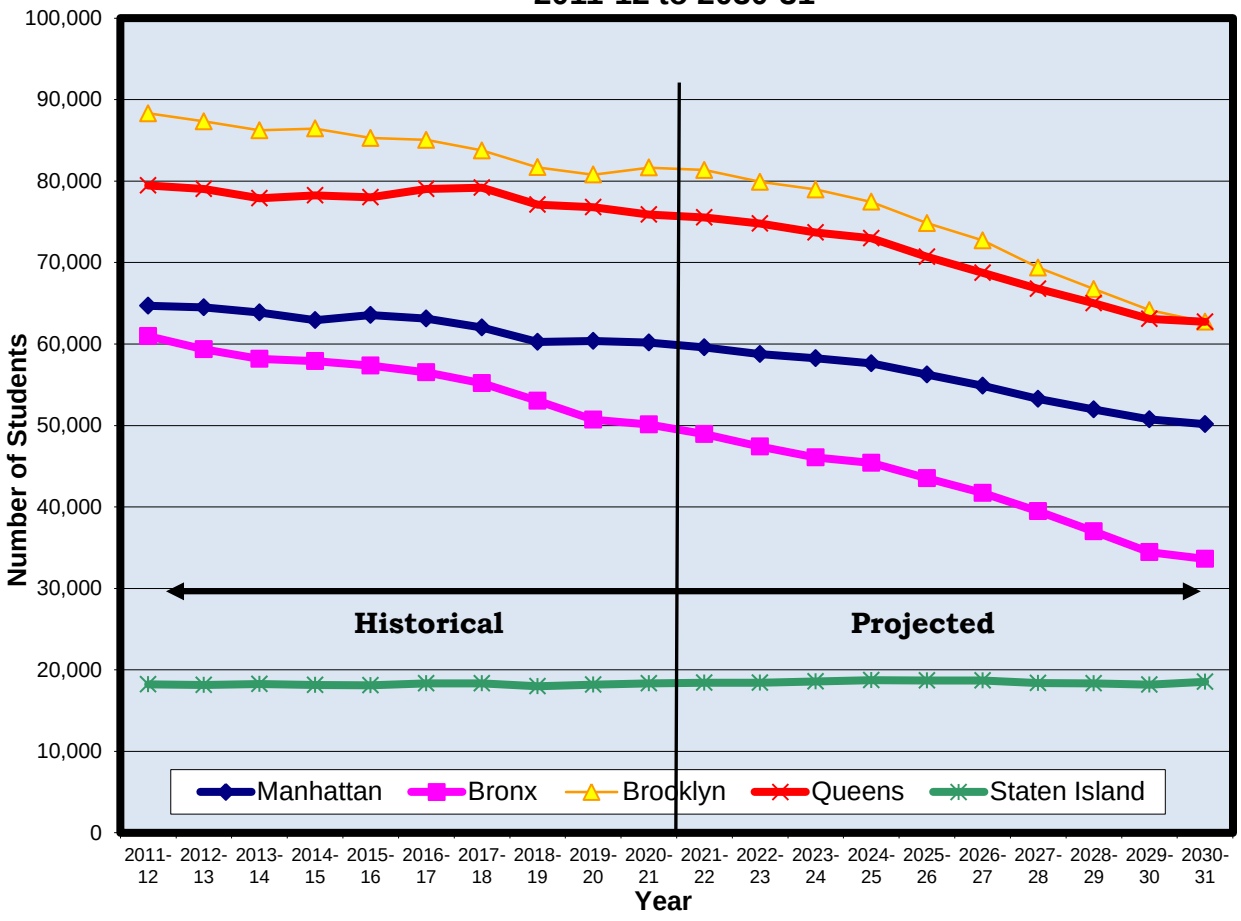
Table 19
New York City High School Historical and Projected Enrollments

Year	New York City	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
Historical						
2011-12	311,671	64,693	60,981	88,316	79,461	18,220
2012-13	308,310	64,480	59,334	87,332	79,032	18,132
2013-14	304,452	63,868	58,170	86,240	77,901	18,273
2014-15	303,660	62,915	57,880	86,457	78,253	18,155
2015-16	302,296	63,539	57,345	85,284	78,025	18,103
2016-17	302,050	63,111	56,530	85,051	79,015	18,343
2017-18	298,490	62,011	55,207	83,760	79,184	18,328
2018-19	290,120	60,264	53,041	81,703	77,115	17,997
2019-20	286,887	60,370	50,727	80,791	76,799	18,200
2020-21	286,143	60,164	50,106	81,652	75,896	18,325
10-Yr. Change	**-25,528**	**-4,529**	**-10,875**	**-6,664**	**-3,565**	**+105**
%	**-8.2%**	**-7.0%**	**-17.8%**	**-7.5%**	**-4.5%**	**+0.6%**
Projected						
2021-22	283,866	59,600	48,948	81,367	75,542	18,409
2022-23	279,293	58,766	47,400	79,899	74,799	18,429
2023-24	275,499	58,238	46,057	78,957	73,671	18,576
2024-25	272,209	57,622	45,413	77,455	72,981	18,738
2025-26	264,032	56,266	43,504	74,842	70,717	18,703
5-Yr. Change	**-22,111**	**-3,898**	**-6,602**	**-6,810**	**-5,179**	**+378**
%	**-7.7%**	**-6.5%**	**-13.2%**	**-8.3%**	**-6.8%**	**+2.1%**
2026-27	256,746	54,867	41,731	72,714	68,744	18,690
2027-28	247,308	53,275	39,470	69,382	66,793	18,388
2028-29	239,065	51,970	36,997	66,738	65,008	18,352
2029-30	230,613	50,742	34,446	64,157	63,076	18,192
2030-31	227,791	50,158	33,632	62,725	62,737	18,539
5-Yr. Change	**-36,241**	**-6,108**	**-9,872**	**-12,117**	**-7,980**	**-164**
%	**-13.7%**	**-10.9%**	**-22.7%**	**-16.2%**	**-11.3%**	**-0.9%**
10-Yr. Change	**-58,352**	**-10,006**	**-16,474**	**-18,927**	**-13,159**	**+214**
%	**-20.4%**	**-16.6%**	**-32.9%**	**-23.2%**	**-17.3%**	**+1.2%**

Brooklyn, which had the greatest number of high school students with 81,652 students in 2020-21, has declined by 6,700 students in the last decade as shown in Table 19 and Figure 22. Enrollments are projected to decline throughout the projection period. Enrollments are projected to decline by 6,800 students in the first five years before declining by 12,000 students in the last five years of the projection period. In 2030-31, enrollment is projected to be 62,725, which would be a decline of 18,927 (-23.2%) students from the 2020-21 enrollment.

Queens had the second-largest high school enrollment in 2020-21 with 75,896 students as shown in Table 19 and Figure 22. High school enrollments in Queens had been fairly stable, ranging from 77,900-79,500 students, before declining below the historical range in the last three years. Enrollments are projected to decline throughout the projection period. In the first five years of the projection period, enrollments are projected to decline by 5,200 students before declining by an additional 8,000 students in the last five years. Enrollment is projected to be 62,737 in 2030-31, which would be a decline of 13,159 students (-17.3%) from the 2020-21 enrollment. Despite the decline, Queens is projected to surpass Brooklyn in 2030-31 in having the greatest number of high school students in the city.

Figure 22
Historical and Projected High School Enrollments by Borough
2011-12 to 2030-31



Manhattan, which had the third-largest high school enrollment with 60,164 students in 2020-21, has experienced a slow decline in enrollment over the last decade, losing 4,500 students as shown in Table 19 and Figure 22. Enrollments are projected to decline throughout the projection period. Enrollments are projected to decline by 3,900 students in the first five years before losing an additional 6,100 students in the last five years of the projection period. In 2030-31, enrollment is projected to be 50,158, which would be a decline of 10,006 students (-16.6%) from 2020-21.

The Bronx had the fourth-largest high school enrollment in 2020-21 with 50,106 students as shown in Table 19 and Figure 22. Enrollments have declined annually for the last ten years, losing 11,000 students over this time period. The historical decline is the largest of the five boroughs. Enrollments are projected to steadily decline throughout the projection period, declining by 6,600 students in the first five years before losing an additional 9,900 students in the last five years of the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 33,632 in 2030-31, which would be a decline of 16,474 students (-32.9%) from the 2020-21 enrollment.

Staten Island had the smallest high school enrollment of the five boroughs with 18,325 students in 2020-21 as shown in Table 19 and Figure 22. In the last decade, enrollments have been within a fairly narrow band, ranging from 17,900-18,400 students per year. Enrollments are projected to slowly increase through 2024-25 before reversing trend. In the first five years, a gain of 400 students is projected, while a decline of 200 students is projected in the last five years of the projection period. In 2030-31, enrollment is projected to be 18,539, which would be a gain of 214 students (+1.2%) from the 2020-21 enrollment. During the projection period, enrollments are projected to be slightly higher than the ten-year historical range.

Appendix

Projected PK-12 Enrollments

for 2021-22 to 2030-31

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																
2020-21	31067	57416	60325	60672	62813	63248	64614	64054	64709	67293	75717	74692	66769	64600	4365	**882,354**
Projected																
2021-22	61805	62373	56405	58254	58815	61358	61377	61528	63415	64593	78838	71238	64791	64926	4073	**893,789**
2022-23	59831	60003	61224	54501	56514	57488	59582	58514	60921	63314	76218	74112	61904	62986	4073	**871,185**
2023-24	57613	57866	58914	59137	52910	55265	55841	56802	57962	60830	75155	71617	64389	60265	4073	**848,639**
2024-25	57069	55925	56810	56911	57378	51774	53737	53235	56280	57901	72630	70632	62241	62633	4073	**829,229**
2025-26	57025	55280	54926	54876	55223	56142	50357	51450	52760	56241	69785	68252	61360	60562	4073	**808,312**
2026-27	56968	55227	54261	53087	53242	54043	54631	48217	51012	52736	68108	65566	59302	59697	4073	**790,170**
2027-28	56907	55180	54215	52427	51532	52090	52587	52312	47831	51016	64588	64031	56994	57622	4073	**773,405**
2028-29	56840	55123	54165	52392	50869	50457	50704	50270	51882	47854	63217	60659	55769	55347	4073	**759,621**
2029-30	56768	55057	54108	52349	50841	49786	49133	48488	49881	51906	60064	59460	52842	54174	4073	**748,930**
2030-31	60249	54990	54046	52305	50793	49761	48485	47038	48094	49916	64044	56454	51907	51313	4073	**743,468**

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

Projected PK-12 Enrollments

for 2021-22 to 2030-31

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																
2020-21	4662	7098	7194	7143	7257	7423	7609	7734	7744	8067	15441	15115	14016	13975	1617	**132,095**
Projected																
2021-22	7522	7397	6802	6853	6889	7032	7089	7347	7624	7746	15743	14794	13562	13990	1511	**131,901**
2022-23	7243	7262	7070	6481	6615	6682	6723	6868	7248	7630	15346	15099	13275	13535	1511	**128,588**
2023-24	7011	7027	6934	6731	6260	6425	6395	6518	6776	7253	15234	14688	13559	13246	1511	**125,568**
2024-25	7215	6829	6705	6596	6489	6086	6160	6209	6424	6784	14813	14586	13197	13515	1511	**123,119**
2025-26	7143	7031	6516	6377	6358	6299	5834	6018	6123	6434	14321	14169	13098	13167	1511	**120,399**
2026-27	7066	6978	6708	6197	6143	6169	6046	5706	5938	6138	13890	13702	12707	13057	1511	**117,956**
2027-28	6985	6925	6659	6379	5972	5958	5913	5908	5629	5956	13559	13278	12291	12636	1511	**115,559**
2028-29	6903	6865	6602	6332	6145	5796	5714	5770	5822	5648	13414	12938	11919	12188	1511	**113,567**
2029-30	6818	6809	6538	6280	6097	5962	5559	5579	5685	5839	13012	12810	11605	11804	1511	**111,908**
2030-31	7376	6750	6484	6218	6046	5915	5724	5434	5495	5701	13266	12400	11487	11494	1511	**111,301**

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																
2020-21	5342	10968	12200	12619	13139	13382	14064	13230	13283	14016	13274	13450	11646	10884	852	**172,349**
Projected																
2021-22	12491	12576	10893	11698	12124	12780	12946	12825	13078	13279	13939	12117	11309	10760	823	**173,638**
2022-23	12189	12275	12479	10448	11240	11802	12363	11819	12677	13073	13219	12709	10192	10457	823	**167,765**
2023-24	11625	11991	12188	11966	10045	10940	11423	11291	11688	12671	13069	12060	10686	9419	823	**161,885**
2024-25	11371	11477	11910	11685	11502	9785	10588	10449	11167	11687	12644	11919	10145	9882	823	**157,034**
2025-26	11437	11174	11403	11425	11228	11200	9478	9678	10337	11166	11721	11539	10032	9389	823	**152,030**
2026-27	11496	11238	11100	10943	10987	10931	10843	8678	9575	10342	11233	10688	9711	9276	823	**147,864**
2027-28	11557	11304	11162	10651	10523	10700	10579	9912	8590	9576	10409	10250	9006	8982	823	**144,024**
2028-29	11617	11371	11229	10710	10242	10255	10361	9681	9809	8598	9700	9495	8648	8331	823	**140,870**
2029-30	11670	11435	11297	10773	10301	9979	9929	9486	9581	9814	8750	8858	8012	8003	823	**138,711**
2030-31	12253	11497	11363	10841	10360	10035	9664	9095	9391	9588	9917	7988	7482	7422	823	**137,719**

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																
2020-21	9193	17215	17870	17767	18726	18604	18876	19016	19024	19733	21687	21719	18927	18342	977	**257,676**
Projected																
2021-22	19692	18265	16870	17213	17196	18234	18030	18004	18813	18935	22119	21237	18225	18833	953	**262,619**
2022-23	19305	17299	17873	16256	16674	16748	17685	17213	17818	18731	21321	21665	17841	18119	953	**255,501**
2023-24	18472	16856	16923	17209	15749	16236	16243	16853	17029	17740	21193	20874	18192	17745	953	**248,267**
2024-25	18243	16184	16485	16294	16662	15337	15759	15446	16676	16959	20132	20751	17527	18092	953	**241,500**
2025-26	18111	15851	15830	15870	15772	16232	14887	15122	15285	16615	19347	19713	17401	17428	953	**234,417**
2026-27	17976	15686	15490	15245	15356	15362	15748	14246	14967	15228	18982	18927	16531	17321	953	**228,018**
2027-28	17838	15521	15325	14908	14756	14947	14903	15099	14101	14919	17561	18595	15831	16442	953	**221,699**
2028-29	17700	15349	15156	14750	14418	14371	14496	14229	14947	14058	17262	17187	15594	15742	953	**216,212**
2029-30	17559	15174	14984	14583	14264	14035	13942	13829	14087	14900	16361	16905	14405	15533	953	**211,514**
2030-31	18652	14995	14806	14415	14096	13882	13616	13348	13684	14043	17233	16014	14193	14332	953	**208,262**

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																
2020-21	9179	18102	18831	18987	19278	19354	19566	19779	20318	21038	20550	19753	17633	17279	681	**260,328**
Projected																
2021-22	17748	19771	17761	18278	18497	18905	18869	19084	19586	20286	21991	18496	17305	17149	601	**264,327**
2022-23	16954	18781	19387	17250	17806	18149	18440	18388	18888	19555	21339	19778	16256	16825	601	**258,397**
2023-24	16246	17822	18422	18824	16818	17471	17703	17978	18213	18863	20672	19186	17368	15844	601	**252,031**
2024-25	15990	17141	17478	17889	18341	16508	17053	17245	17817	18195	20064	18567	16843	16906	601	**246,638**
2025-26	16061	16939	16811	16967	17434	18002	16111	16635	17094	17808	19405	18028	16294	16389	601	**240,579**
2026-27	16133	17016	16615	16322	16532	17115	17589	15711	16485	17086	19060	17420	15818	15845	601	**235,348**
2027-28	16206	17096	16693	16137	15907	16223	16724	17164	15582	16485	18422	17118	15291	15361	601	**231,010**
2028-29	16275	17178	16774	16216	15726	15614	15864	16292	17014	15585	17965	16542	15060	14840	601	**227,546**
2029-30	16351	17254	16855	16297	15805	15435	15267	15482	16162	17021	17178	16139	14547	14611	601	**225,005**
2030-31	17394	17337	16931	16381	15882	15514	15100	14881	15343	16169	18425	15408	14209	14094	601	**223,669**

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																
2020-21	2691	4033	4230	4156	4413	4485	4499	4295	4340	4439	4765	4655	4547	4120	238	**59,906**
Projected																
2021-22	4352	4364	4079	4212	4109	4407	4443	4268	4314	4347	5046	4594	4390	4194	185	**61,304**
2022-23	4140	4386	4415	4066	4179	4107	4371	4226	4290	4325	4993	4861	4340	4050	185	**60,934**
2023-24	4259	4170	4447	4407	4038	4193	4077	4162	4256	4303	4987	4809	4584	4011	185	**60,888**
2024-25	4250	4294	4232	4447	4384	4058	4177	3886	4196	4276	4977	4809	4529	4238	185	**60,938**
2025-26	4273	4285	4366	4237	4431	4409	4047	3997	3921	4218	4991	4803	4535	4189	185	**60,887**
2026-27	4297	4309	4348	4380	4224	4466	4405	3876	4047	3942	4943	4829	4535	4198	185	**60,984**
2027-28	4321	4334	4376	4352	4374	4262	4468	4229	3929	4080	4637	4790	4575	4201	185	**61,113**
2028-29	4345	4360	4404	4384	4338	4421	4269	4298	4290	3965	4876	4497	4548	4246	185	**61,426**
2029-30	4370	4385	4434	4416	4374	4375	4436	4112	4366	4332	4763	4748	4273	4223	185	**61,792**
2030-31	4574	4411	4462	4450	4409	4415	4381	4280	4181	4415	5203	4644	4536	3971	185	**62,517**

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

Projected PK-8 Enrollments

for 2021-22 to 2030-31

by Community School District

Table A7
Community School District #1

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	363	728	762	746	787	775	788	755	753	770	**7,227**
Projected											
2021-22	626	700	713	737	724	764	760	732	750	756	**7,262**
2022-23	635	672	684	691	715	704	749	707	728	753	**7,038**
2023-24	581	682	657	661	672	695	691	700	703	730	**6,772**
2024-25	621	618	668	635	640	654	681	643	695	705	**6,560**
2025-26	609	669	607	645	616	621	641	638	639	698	**6,383**
2026-27	597	656	655	588	626	598	610	601	633	641	**6,205**
2027-28	583	646	642	632	573	608	586	571	597	635	**6,073**
2028-29	570	632	632	619	614	559	596	546	567	599	**5,934**
2029-30	556	619	618	610	601	598	549	553	542	569	**5,815**
2030-31	593	606	605	596	592	585	587	510	550	544	**5,768**

Table A8
Community School District #2

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	1711	2695	2622	2506	2600	2525	2481	2625	2638	2674	**25,077**
Projected											
2021-22	2398	2897	2530	2491	2387	2530	2436	2482	2551	2636	**25,338**
2022-23	2355	2879	2710	2407	2378	2330	2446	2442	2411	2552	**24,910**
2023-24	2340	2831	2690	2573	2302	2329	2258	2457	2374	2412	**24,566**
2024-25	2379	2814	2644	2551	2456	2259	2260	2286	2391	2377	**24,417**
2025-26	2392	2861	2629	2507	2432	2403	2196	2297	2228	2397	**24,342**
2026-27	2404	2876	2671	2493	2390	2377	2333	2237	2241	2239	**24,261**
2027-28	2418	2894	2685	2532	2376	2335	2303	2368	2184	2256	**24,351**
2028-29	2433	2911	2701	2545	2414	2322	2264	2337	2309	2199	**24,435**
2029-30	2448	2930	2715	2561	2425	2357	2250	2301	2279	2323	**24,589**
2030-31	2703	2950	2733	2572	2441	2370	2284	2285	2244	2292	**24,874**

Table A9
Community School District #3

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	495	1166	1195	1153	1131	1185	1257	1324	1342	1427	**11,675**
Projected											
2021-22	970	1235	1112	1132	1118	1072	1153	1310	1302	1330	**11,734**
2022-23	927	1181	1178	1051	1100	1061	1040	1211	1289	1291	**11,329**
2023-24	914	1137	1124	1113	1021	1045	1031	1077	1195	1279	**10,936**
2024-25	917	1125	1081	1061	1079	969	1018	1068	1058	1186	**10,562**
2025-26	901	1134	1070	1020	1028	1024	943	1063	1049	1048	**10,280**
2026-27	884	1121	1080	1009	987	975	995	979	1047	1040	**10,117**
2027-28	866	1104	1069	1020	977	934	947	1030	962	1038	**9,947**
2028-29	848	1089	1051	1010	988	925	906	980	1012	955	**9,764**
2029-30	830	1073	1036	993	978	937	897	935	962	1004	**9,645**
2030-31	887	1057	1022	979	962	927	911	925	916	955	**9,541**

Table A10
Community School District #4

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	658	711	711	770	734	776	871	977	944	953	**8,105**
Projected											
2021-22	941	760	692	683	750	708	764	866	954	931	**8,049**
2022-23	879	721	739	664	664	722	699	758	848	941	**7,635**
2023-24	866	671	701	711	646	640	711	696	742	836	**7,220**
2024-25	907	664	652	674	691	623	631	705	681	732	**6,960**
2025-26	898	701	646	627	655	666	614	627	690	671	**6,795**
2026-27	888	697	682	621	609	631	657	610	613	681	**6,689**
2027-28	877	690	680	656	603	587	622	651	597	605	**6,568**
2028-29	867	683	673	654	637	581	579	617	637	589	**6,517**
2029-30	857	679	666	648	635	614	573	574	603	629	**6,478**
2030-31	927	673	663	641	628	612	605	567	561	595	**6,472**

Table A11
Community School District #5

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	489	489	563	568	575	636	690	665	642	700	**6,017**
Projected											
2021-22	1023	540	468	537	554	564	614	623	656	639	**6,218**
2022-23	993	558	517	445	524	543	544	556	615	653	**5,948**
2023-24	941	538	534	493	434	513	523	499	547	611	**5,633**
2024-25	992	512	515	509	481	425	495	478	492	544	**5,443**
2025-26	990	540	490	491	497	472	408	456	470	490	**5,304**
2026-27	987	541	517	467	479	487	455	379	450	468	**5,230**
2027-28	985	540	519	493	456	470	470	421	373	447	**5,174**
2028-29	981	540	518	495	481	447	453	434	415	371	**5,135**
2029-30	978	540	518	495	483	472	430	420	428	413	**5,177**
2030-31	1069	540	518	495	483	474	455	401	414	425	**5,274**

Table A12
Community School District #6

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	946	1309	1341	1400	1430	1526	1522	1388	1425	1543	**13,830**
Projected											
2021-22	1564	1265	1287	1273	1356	1394	1362	1334	1411	1454	**13,700**
2022-23	1454	1251	1242	1223	1234	1322	1245	1194	1357	1440	**12,962**
2023-24	1369	1168	1228	1180	1185	1203	1181	1089	1215	1385	**12,203**
2024-25	1399	1096	1145	1166	1142	1156	1075	1029	1107	1240	**11,555**
2025-26	1353	1126	1074	1087	1130	1113	1032	937	1047	1130	**11,029**
2026-27	1306	1087	1103	1019	1052	1101	996	900	954	1069	**10,587**
2027-28	1256	1051	1064	1046	987	1024	985	867	916	975	**10,171**
2028-29	1204	1010	1027	1009	1011	962	916	856	882	935	**9,812**
2029-30	1149	968	985	973	975	984	860	796	871	901	**9,462**
2030-31	1197	924	943	935	940	947	882	746	810	890	**9,214**

Table A13
Community School District #7

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	1004	857	964	994	1060	1051	1156	1065	1037	1115	**10,303**
Projected											
2021-22	1641	1034	839	937	947	1044	1021	1010	1061	1036	**10,570**
2022-23	1598	929	1012	814	892	933	1015	891	1006	1060	**10,150**
2023-24	1518	903	910	982	774	878	907	888	888	1005	**9,653**
2024-25	1522	856	883	884	935	763	854	795	885	888	**9,265**
2025-26	1526	857	838	858	842	921	742	748	792	885	**9,009**
2026-27	1528	858	839	815	817	830	896	649	745	792	**8,769**
2027-28	1531	859	839	816	777	804	807	785	647	745	**8,610**
2028-29	1533	860	841	816	777	766	781	708	782	648	**8,512**
2029-30	1531	860	842	818	778	766	745	687	706	782	**8,515**
2030-31	1603	859	842	820	780	766	745	654	685	707	**8,461**

Table A14
Community School District #8

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	1060	1601	1759	1773	1811	1908	2045	1981	1914	2045	**17,897**
Projected											
2021-22	1893	1730	1589	1707	1712	1781	1890	1911	1960	1918	**18,091**
2022-23	1914	1718	1714	1542	1649	1685	1763	1767	1888	1964	**17,604**
2023-24	1756	1740	1703	1664	1491	1622	1668	1652	1749	1891	**16,936**
2024-25	1732	1598	1727	1654	1608	1468	1607	1565	1635	1753	**16,347**
2025-26	1742	1573	1588	1677	1598	1582	1456	1510	1549	1639	**15,914**
2026-27	1753	1581	1563	1545	1620	1573	1568	1375	1496	1552	**15,626**
2027-28	1761	1591	1571	1520	1493	1594	1559	1475	1364	1499	**15,427**
2028-29	1770	1598	1582	1527	1470	1472	1580	1466	1461	1368	**15,294**
2029-30	1779	1605	1589	1538	1477	1448	1460	1491	1453	1464	**15,304**
2030-31	1868	1613	1597	1545	1487	1455	1436	1380	1478	1457	**15,316**

Table A15
Community School District #9

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	1193	1761	2077	2149	2280	2332	2409	2216	2402	2448	**21,267**
Projected											
2021-22	2422	2175	1704	1952	2030	2174	2217	2237	2176	2385	**21,472**
2022-23	2243	2213	2103	1602	1844	1936	2068	2058	2199	2160	**20,426**
2023-24	2140	2058	2140	1977	1514	1758	1842	1920	2022	2183	**19,554**
2024-25	2122	1962	1991	2012	1868	1444	1672	1709	1887	2008	**18,675**
2025-26	2135	1947	1898	1872	1900	1781	1375	1552	1680	1873	**18,013**
2026-27	2144	1958	1884	1786	1770	1810	1696	1276	1525	1669	**17,518**
2027-28	2156	1967	1894	1771	1688	1687	1723	1574	1254	1515	**17,229**
2028-29	2167	1979	1902	1780	1673	1610	1606	1600	1547	1246	**17,110**
2029-30	2177	1988	1913	1788	1682	1595	1533	1490	1573	1536	**17,275**
2030-31	2286	1998	1922	1798	1689	1602	1519	1422	1464	1562	**17,262**

Table A16
Community School District #10

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	978	3141	3407	3478	3723	3748	3761	3666	3541	3740	**33,183**
Projected											
2021-22	2985	3478	3097	3250	3332	3602	3591	3446	3612	3520	**33,913**
2022-23	2881	3331	3428	2955	3113	3225	3449	3295	3397	3591	**32,665**
2023-24	2814	3217	3285	3270	2831	3013	3089	3159	3249	3378	**31,305**
2024-25	2715	3146	3173	3134	3131	2740	2885	2834	3114	3231	**30,103**
2025-26	2720	3032	3104	3027	3001	3029	2624	2644	2794	3096	**29,071**
2026-27	2720	3038	2989	2963	2899	2903	2900	2407	2607	2778	**28,204**
2027-28	2723	3040	2995	2852	2838	2806	2779	2659	2372	2592	**27,656**
2028-29	2724	3045	2997	2859	2732	2747	2687	2546	2621	2359	**27,317**
2029-30	2722	3047	3002	2859	2738	2644	2630	2464	2509	2606	**27,221**
2030-31	2844	3047	3003	2864	2737	2650	2531	2414	2429	2494	**27,013**

Table A17
Community School District #11

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	574	2360	2520	2788	2743	2774	3001	2888	2935	3167	**25,750**
Projected											
2021-22	2455	2685	2432	2429	2714	2707	2719	2788	2877	2973	**26,779**
2022-23	2424	2706	2768	2344	2366	2678	2651	2533	2777	2913	**26,160**
2023-24	2308	2642	2790	2667	2282	2336	2623	2474	2525	2811	**25,458**
2024-25	2255	2540	2724	2689	2598	2252	2288	2450	2466	2558	**24,820**
2025-26	2284	2472	2619	2626	2618	2566	2205	2141	2443	2498	**24,472**
2026-27	2317	2504	2549	2525	2558	2585	2511	2064	2135	2476	**24,224**
2027-28	2348	2541	2581	2459	2460	2526	2527	2350	2059	2163	**24,014**
2028-29	2380	2577	2619	2490	2396	2431	2472	2367	2343	2087	**24,162**
2029-30	2414	2616	2657	2526	2427	2368	2379	2316	2360	2375	**24,438**
2030-31	2554	2655	2698	2564	2462	2399	2318	2234	2310	2391	**24,585**

Table A18
Community School District #12

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	533	1248	1473	1437	1522	1569	1692	1414	1454	1501	**13,843**
Projected											
2021-22	1095	1474	1232	1423	1389	1472	1508	1433	1392	1447	**13,865**
2022-23	1129	1378	1454	1191	1376	1345	1417	1275	1410	1385	**13,360**
2023-24	1089	1431	1360	1406	1153	1333	1294	1198	1255	1403	**12,922**
2024-25	1025	1375	1412	1312	1362	1118	1282	1096	1180	1249	**12,411**
2025-26	1030	1293	1356	1365	1269	1321	1076	1083	1079	1175	**12,047**
2026-27	1034	1299	1276	1309	1323	1230	1272	907	1067	1075	**11,792**
2027-28	1038	1306	1282	1233	1267	1283	1184	1069	894	1062	**11,618**
2028-29	1043	1312	1288	1238	1194	1229	1235	994	1055	890	**11,478**
2029-30	1047	1319	1294	1244	1199	1158	1182	1038	980	1051	**11,512**
2030-31	1098	1325	1301	1250	1205	1163	1115	991	1025	977	**11,450**

Table A19
Community School District #13

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	660	1047	949	1040	1011	969	957	681	660	672	**8,646**
Projected											
2021-22	1075	1079	1015	902	975	967	923	632	646	651	**8,865**
2022-23	1113	998	1044	963	847	931	922	604	601	635	**8,658**
2023-24	1073	1036	964	990	901	809	886	602	573	591	**8,425**
2024-25	1010	994	1000	915	926	859	771	575	570	565	**8,185**
2025-26	1007	936	959	950	854	882	816	502	544	561	**8,011**
2026-27	1002	928	898	908	887	813	838	523	474	536	**7,807**
2027-28	998	922	888	850	848	842	771	534	493	467	**7,613**
2028-29	994	917	880	841	790	806	800	489	504	486	**7,507**
2029-30	991	911	872	833	781	748	765	507	462	496	**7,366**
2030-31	1056	904	864	825	772	738	709	484	477	456	**7,285**

Table A20
Community School District #14

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	664	1086	1053	1069	1096	1115	1105	1143	1181	1207	**10,719**
Projected											
2021-22	1178	1107	1047	1015	1021	1065	1060	1096	1122	1167	**10,878**
2022-23	1231	1039	1064	1009	968	993	1013	1053	1074	1109	**10,553**
2023-24	1185	1091	995	1025	964	939	946	1011	1032	1062	**10,250**
2024-25	1069	1043	1048	959	977	936	892	939	990	1020	**9,873**
2025-26	1053	929	1000	1010	914	948	890	884	920	978	**9,526**
2026-27	1034	909	886	963	963	887	900	886	865	909	**9,202**
2027-28	1018	888	865	851	917	934	841	893	868	854	**8,929**
2028-29	998	867	843	831	808	889	886	832	874	857	**8,685**
2029-30	979	843	822	809	788	781	843	877	814	863	**8,419**
2030-31	1025	820	797	788	765	761	740	834	858	804	**8,192**

Table A21
Community School District #15

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	1307	2594	2687	2676	2699	2710	2633	2104	2085	2217	**23,712**
Projected											
2021-22	2175	2610	2514	2541	2551	2586	2602	2014	2032	2059	**23,684**
2022-23	2096	2533	2519	2382	2422	2446	2482	1970	1944	2007	**22,801**
2023-24	1986	2429	2448	2380	2273	2320	2349	1862	1900	1919	**21,866**
2024-25	1991	2292	2344	2315	2266	2181	2227	1772	1795	1873	**21,056**
2025-26	1961	2299	2215	2213	2205	2169	2096	1675	1709	1769	**20,311**
2026-27	1930	2257	2213	2095	2105	2110	2080	1593	1616	1685	**19,684**
2027-28	1897	2214	2171	2084	1994	2011	2024	1562	1538	1592	**19,087**
2028-29	1863	2169	2127	2043	1979	1908	1928	1532	1505	1518	**18,572**
2029-30	1830	2123	2082	2000	1938	1889	1829	1465	1476	1483	**18,115**
2030-31	1925	2077	2036	1955	1896	1848	1809	1402	1410	1455	**17,813**

Table A22
Community School District #16

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	552	446	434	431	455	432	470	348	287	307	**4,162**
Projected											
2021-22	719	454	424	422	427	432	410	287	346	282	**4,203**
2022-23	748	390	432	414	419	405	411	248	286	340	**4,093**
2023-24	654	405	371	422	410	397	384	250	247	282	**3,822**
2024-25	741	357	386	362	418	390	376	231	249	244	**3,754**
2025-26	735	404	340	377	359	398	371	227	230	245	**3,686**
2026-27	731	403	386	333	374	342	379	229	226	226	**3,629**
2027-28	728	402	385	379	330	356	325	240	228	223	**3,596**
2028-29	724	401	385	378	375	314	339	205	239	225	**3,585**
2029-30	720	399	384	378	374	358	298	218	204	236	**3,569**
2030-31	768	397	382	377	374	357	341	190	217	202	**3,605**

Table A23
Community School District #17

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	495	1028	1128	1034	1201	1178	1231	1388	1475	1558	**11,716**
Projected											
2021-22	1513	1062	988	1063	1005	1150	1122	1309	1369	1473	**12,054**
2022-23	1498	1038	1018	932	1034	964	1096	1196	1292	1368	**11,436**
2023-24	1325	1016	994	956	907	990	920	1162	1181	1291	**10,742**
2024-25	1291	896	971	934	929	866	944	975	1147	1178	**10,131**
2025-26	1254	866	855	911	907	888	826	1000	963	1145	**9,615**
2026-27	1214	832	827	802	884	868	847	873	987	963	**9,097**
2027-28	1173	796	794	775	778	846	828	895	861	985	**8,731**
2028-29	1131	760	757	743	751	744	808	874	884	859	**8,311**
2029-30	1090	724	723	708	720	718	710	850	864	881	**7,988**
2030-31	1120	687	687	674	687	688	686	745	840	862	**7,676**

Table A24
Community School District #18

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	415	772	764	786	880	931	1013	942	940	1057	**8,500**
Projected											
2021-22	1158	847	751	741	768	858	880	903	942	927	**8,775**
2022-23	1152	830	823	728	726	749	811	781	903	928	**8,431**
2023-24	1110	827	810	797	713	708	707	722	782	889	**8,065**
2024-25	1089	795	811	784	779	696	671	630	723	770	**7,748**
2025-26	1089	777	779	786	767	760	658	600	632	713	**7,561**
2026-27	1089	778	761	756	772	750	719	588	603	623	**7,439**
2027-28	1087	778	762	738	742	754	711	640	591	595	**7,398**
2028-29	1088	777	764	739	724	726	717	633	642	583	**7,393**
2029-30	1087	777	764	740	725	708	691	638	635	633	**7,398**
2030-31	1155	776	765	740	726	709	673	614	640	626	**7,424**

Table A25
Community School District #19

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	959	1230	1358	1379	1432	1485	1545	1424	1563	1587	**13,962**
Projected											
2021-22	1851	1499	1191	1300	1314	1397	1420	1394	1425	1547	**14,338**
2022-23	1814	1443	1452	1140	1238	1283	1336	1273	1395	1412	**13,786**
2023-24	1699	1433	1397	1389	1087	1208	1228	1189	1273	1382	**13,285**
2024-25	1753	1327	1388	1336	1325	1060	1156	1096	1189	1262	**12,892**
2025-26	1764	1376	1283	1328	1275	1294	1015	1033	1097	1180	**12,645**
2026-27	1775	1389	1333	1227	1266	1245	1241	902	1034	1089	**12,501**
2027-28	1788	1403	1345	1276	1171	1236	1192	1099	903	1026	**12,439**
2028-29	1802	1417	1359	1288	1218	1142	1184	1053	1100	897	**12,460**
2029-30	1816	1431	1373	1300	1229	1190	1094	1049	1054	1094	**12,630**
2030-31	1963	1446	1387	1314	1241	1200	1140	966	1050	1047	**12,754**

Table A26
Community School District #20

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	1290	3719	3800	3683	4101	3948	3860	4061	3982	4119	**36,563**
Projected											
2021-22	3217	3808	3680	3690	3599	4040	3900	3884	4057	4014	**37,889**
2022-23	3039	3513	3763	3574	3608	3545	3991	3937	3882	4089	**36,941**
2023-24	3031	3288	3471	3650	3496	3553	3500	4035	3936	3913	**35,873**
2024-25	2852	3276	3246	3367	3566	3444	3509	3518	4032	3968	**34,778**
2025-26	2801	3070	3235	3149	3288	3511	3402	3546	3515	4066	**33,583**
2026-27	2749	2997	3030	3138	3073	3238	3465	3446	3542	3543	**32,221**
2027-28	2698	2925	2957	2940	3062	3026	3196	3487	3444	3571	**31,306**
2028-29	2647	2850	2885	2868	2868	3015	2986	3212	3483	3473	**30,287**
2029-30	2595	2778	2810	2798	2797	2825	2975	2993	3208	3510	**29,289**
2030-31	2726	2702	2737	2725	2727	2754	2788	2981	2990	3234	**28,364**

Table A27
Community School District #21

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	891	1924	2086	2043	2070	2094	2082	3304	3157	3172	**22,823**
Projected											
2021-22	2378	2239	1903	2031	2015	2049	2053	3055	3281	3165	**24,169**
2022-23	2356	2023	2213	1853	2004	1995	2011	3003	3032	3292	**23,782**
2023-24	2338	1981	1999	2156	1828	1984	1956	2939	2980	3042	**23,203**
2024-25	2297	1983	1958	1948	2127	1809	1950	2852	2919	2990	**22,833**
2025-26	2317	1940	1959	1908	1921	2106	1779	2874	2833	2930	**22,567**
2026-27	2339	1951	1918	1908	1881	1901	2071	2618	2854	2843	**22,284**
2027-28	2360	1961	1930	1868	1882	1861	1870	3056	2601	2867	**22,256**
2028-29	2380	1972	1940	1882	1843	1862	1829	2771	3036	2612	**22,127**
2029-30	2399	1981	1951	1891	1857	1824	1831	2716	2752	3051	**22,253**
2030-31	2596	1990	1960	1902	1865	1838	1796	2712	2696	2765	**22,120**

Table A28
Community School District #22

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	1009	2264	2398	2409	2500	2464	2550	1960	1983	1986	**21,523**
Projected											
2021-22	2409	2461	2256	2334	2350	2456	2425	1838	1961	1970	**22,460**
2022-23	2338	2460	2450	2196	2280	2309	2420	1749	1842	1949	**21,993**
2023-24	2251	2383	2446	2385	2147	2242	2275	1743	1751	1831	**21,454**
2024-25	2198	2298	2370	2381	2332	2114	2212	1634	1747	1741	**21,027**
2025-26	2199	2252	2286	2308	2328	2296	2087	1591	1638	1737	**20,722**
2026-27	2203	2255	2240	2227	2257	2290	2267	1502	1597	1629	**20,467**
2027-28	2204	2258	2244	2182	2179	2221	2261	1628	1507	1591	**20,275**
2028-29	2206	2260	2246	2186	2134	2144	2193	1621	1634	1502	**20,126**
2029-30	2209	2264	2248	2189	2140	2101	2118	1571	1628	1628	**20,096**
2030-31	2367	2267	2252	2191	2142	2107	2075	1517	1578	1622	**20,118**

Table A29
Community School District #23

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	579	567	562	561	607	599	641	705	750	832	**6,403**
Projected											
2021-22	1079	595	556	539	540	581	550	754	696	730	**6,620**
2022-23	1045	552	585	534	519	517	534	650	745	677	**6,358**
2023-24	1017	534	542	562	515	496	476	626	642	725	**6,135**
2024-25	1012	524	525	520	540	491	455	558	618	625	**5,868**
2025-26	1009	525	515	503	500	518	452	538	552	602	**5,714**
2026-27	1007	524	516	494	485	478	475	536	532	537	**5,584**
2027-28	1002	525	516	495	475	464	440	556	530	518	**5,521**
2028-29	1000	523	517	495	476	455	426	518	549	515	**5,474**
2029-30	996	523	515	496	476	456	418	502	512	534	**5,428**
2030-31	1064	524	515	495	476	456	419	490	496	498	**5,433**

Table A30
Community School District #24

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	1487	4082	4074	4267	4336	4417	4356	4009	4278	4311	**39,617**
Projected											
2021-22	3076	4048	3963	3930	4160	4256	4126	3855	4104	4268	**39,786**
2022-23	2743	3882	3925	3824	3829	4084	3976	3653	3945	4094	**37,955**
2023-24	2705	3460	3764	3786	3729	3757	3814	3526	3739	3935	**36,215**
2024-25	2527	3410	3355	3631	3688	3661	3509	3379	3613	3730	**34,503**
2025-26	2461	3186	3305	3235	3537	3618	3418	3110	3462	3605	**32,937**
2026-27	2391	3102	3086	3187	3151	3471	3382	3028	3185	3454	**31,437**
2027-28	2321	3013	3003	2975	3104	3092	3243	3000	3102	3178	**30,031**
2028-29	2247	2922	2916	2895	2895	3045	2890	2877	3073	3095	**28,855**
2029-30	2171	2828	2826	2811	2817	2839	2845	2564	2948	3066	**27,715**
2030-31	2216	2729	2734	2724	2734	2762	2655	2525	2626	2941	**26,646**

Table A31
Community School District #25

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	1147	2683	2755	2751	2851	2789	2625	2780	2810	2887	**26,078**
Projected											
2021-22	2416	2925	2654	2698	2698	2786	2745	2640	2756	2808	**27,126**
2022-23	2243	2670	2889	2601	2646	2642	2742	2751	2619	2755	**26,558**
2023-24	2169	2476	2640	2829	2553	2590	2606	2747	2728	2618	**25,956**
2024-25	2337	2402	2451	2586	2775	2502	2554	2618	2723	2728	**25,676**
2025-26	2382	2615	2375	2403	2537	2717	2469	2563	2600	2723	**25,384**
2026-27	2429	2670	2581	2328	2359	2485	2679	2483	2545	2601	**25,160**
2027-28	2476	2729	2634	2527	2284	2311	2451	2686	2467	2546	**25,111**
2028-29	2525	2787	2692	2578	2476	2237	2280	2463	2667	2468	**25,173**
2029-30	2576	2850	2748	2634	2526	2422	2207	2295	2446	2668	**25,372**
2030-31	2784	2913	2809	2689	2580	2470	2387	2218	2281	2447	**25,578**

Table A32
Community School District #26

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	696	1670	1695	1736	1833	1722	1795	1927	1997	2167	**17,238**
Projected											
2021-22	1458	1894	1659	1690	1715	1823	1723	1908	1926	2014	**17,810**
2022-23	1330	1750	1881	1658	1670	1706	1823	1836	1907	1943	**17,504**
2023-24	1273	1595	1739	1876	1641	1663	1706	1947	1837	1924	**17,201**
2024-25	1351	1527	1586	1736	1854	1635	1664	1816	1949	1855	**16,973**
2025-26	1371	1625	1518	1583	1717	1848	1638	1778	1817	1969	**16,864**
2026-27	1396	1650	1616	1516	1567	1711	1849	1756	1779	1835	**16,675**
2027-28	1420	1682	1642	1615	1501	1561	1712	1983	1758	1798	**16,672**
2028-29	1442	1712	1674	1642	1598	1496	1564	1837	1985	1778	**16,728**
2029-30	1470	1741	1705	1674	1626	1595	1498	1674	1840	2008	**16,831**
2030-31	1581	1776	1734	1706	1657	1624	1598	1606	1675	1860	**16,817**

Table A33
Community School District #27

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	2763	2787	2986	3023	3040	3142	3173	3408	3452	3687	**31,461**
Projected											
2021-22	3611	3181	2735	2894	2937	2967	3120	3118	3412	3439	**31,414**
2022-23	3557	3109	3122	2651	2810	2867	2947	3065	3124	3396	**30,648**
2023-24	3369	3050	3052	3027	2574	2743	2846	2900	3070	3114	**29,745**
2024-25	3193	2893	2991	2961	2940	2513	2722	2803	2905	3059	**28,980**
2025-26	3207	2748	2838	2899	2877	2872	2494	2679	2809	2896	**28,319**
2026-27	3223	2763	2698	2752	2815	2810	2850	2455	2685	2803	**27,854**
2027-28	3238	2779	2713	2618	2674	2750	2788	2810	2461	2679	**27,510**
2028-29	3252	2795	2729	2633	2544	2613	2728	2748	2819	2455	**27,316**
2029-30	3267	2809	2745	2650	2559	2486	2591	2693	2757	2816	**27,373**
2030-31	3476	2824	2760	2666	2575	2501	2466	2558	2702	2753	**27,281**

Table A34
Community School District #28

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	1054	2529	2655	2530	2511	2518	2547	2484	2546	2572	**23,946**
Projected											
2021-22	2766	2767	2492	2556	2458	2445	2428	2435	2436	2549	**25,332**
2022-23	2717	2710	2721	2400	2487	2395	2358	2321	2386	2438	**24,933**
2023-24	2537	2670	2667	2618	2335	2426	2310	2250	2277	2389	**24,479**
2024-25	2549	2491	2628	2565	2546	2278	2342	2202	2207	2281	**24,089**
2025-26	2590	2514	2452	2529	2493	2482	2200	2232	2160	2211	**23,863**
2026-27	2632	2558	2475	2359	2460	2430	2393	2098	2191	2164	**23,760**
2027-28	2673	2601	2519	2382	2294	2398	2344	2271	2059	2199	**23,740**
2028-29	2716	2647	2562	2425	2318	2235	2314	2230	2226	2065	**23,738**
2029-30	2761	2692	2607	2467	2359	2260	2158	2200	2188	2232	**23,924**
2030-31	2973	2741	2652	2512	2401	2300	2182	2052	2158	2194	**24,165**

Table A35
Community School District #29

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	759	1801	1983	2045	2080	2104	2240	2110	2172	2251	**19,545**
Projected											
2021-22	1919	2178	1800	1936	2000	2078	2080	2051	2079	2161	**20,282**
2022-23	1853	2096	2176	1758	1894	2000	2056	1884	2020	2070	**19,807**
2023-24	1787	2003	2095	2125	1722	1894	1979	1850	1860	2010	**19,325**
2024-25	1697	1958	2000	2046	2080	1722	1876	1776	1831	1854	**18,840**
2025-26	1706	1863	1959	1952	2006	2080	1707	1682	1757	1828	**18,540**
2026-27	1713	1882	1864	1913	1912	2008	2060	1518	1666	1753	**18,289**
2027-28	1722	1898	1884	1821	1876	1912	1992	1839	1506	1663	**18,113**
2028-29	1731	1917	1901	1841	1787	1878	1896	1759	1823	1506	**18,039**
2029-30	1738	1934	1922	1858	1807	1789	1864	1683	1748	1822	**18,165**
2030-31	1850	1952	1939	1879	1825	1810	1776	1644	1671	1749	**18,095**

Table A36
Community School District #30

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	1273	2550	2683	2635	2627	2662	2830	3061	3063	3163	**26,547**
Projected											
2021-22	2502	2778	2458	2574	2529	2550	2647	3077	2873	3047	**27,035**
2022-23	2511	2564	2673	2358	2470	2455	2538	2878	2887	2859	**26,193**
2023-24	2406	2568	2465	2563	2264	2398	2442	2758	2702	2873	**25,439**
2024-25	2336	2460	2467	2364	2458	2197	2386	2651	2589	2688	**24,596**
2025-26	2344	2388	2364	2366	2267	2385	2185	2591	2489	2576	**23,955**
2026-27	2349	2391	2295	2267	2268	2200	2376	2373	2434	2476	**23,429**
2027-28	2356	2394	2298	2199	2174	2199	2194	2575	2229	2422	**23,040**
2028-29	2362	2398	2300	2202	2108	2110	2192	2378	2421	2218	**22,689**
2029-30	2368	2400	2302	2203	2111	2044	2104	2373	2235	2409	**22,549**
2030-31	2514	2402	2303	2205	2110	2047	2036	2278	2230	2225	**22,350**

Table A37
Community School District #31

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	2691	4033	4230	4156	4413	4485	4499	4295	4340	4439	**41,581**
Projected											
2021-22	4352	4364	4079	4212	4109	4407	4443	4268	4314	4347	**42,895**
2022-23	4140	4386	4415	4066	4179	4107	4371	4226	4290	4325	**42,505**
2023-24	4259	4170	4447	4407	4038	4193	4077	4162	4256	4303	**42,312**
2024-25	4250	4294	4232	4447	4384	4058	4177	3886	4196	4276	**42,200**
2025-26	4273	4285	4366	4237	4431	4409	4047	3997	3921	4218	**42,184**
2026-27	4297	4309	4348	4380	4224	4466	4405	3876	4047	3942	**42,294**
2027-28	4321	4334	4376	4352	4374	4262	4468	4229	3929	4080	**42,725**
2028-29	4345	4360	4404	4384	4338	4421	4269	4298	4290	3965	**43,074**
2029-30	4370	4385	4434	4416	4374	4375	4436	4112	4366	4332	**43,600**
2030-31	4574	4411	4462	4450	4409	4415	4381	4280	4181	4415	**43,978**

Table A38
Community School District #32

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Historical											
2020-21	372	538	651	656	674	679	789	956	961	1019	**7,295**
Projected											
2021-22	940	504	545	635	631	653	685	838	936	950	**7,317**
2022-23	875	480	510	531	609	611	658	749	822	925	**6,770**
2023-24	803	433	486	497	508	590	616	712	732	813	**6,190**
2024-25	940	399	438	473	477	491	596	666	697	723	**5,900**
2025-26	922	477	404	427	454	462	495	652	652	689	**5,634**
2026-27	903	463	482	394	409	440	466	550	637	645	**5,389**
2027-28	885	449	468	470	378	396	444	509	537	630	**5,166**
2028-29	867	436	453	456	452	366	400	489	497	531	**4,947**
2029-30	847	420	440	441	439	437	370	443	478	491	**4,806**
2030-31	887	405	424	429	425	426	440	413	432	472	**4,753**

Projected Grade 9-12 Enrollments

for 2021-22 to 2030-31

by Borough

Table A39
Manhattan High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
Historical						
2020-21	15441	15115	14016	13975	1617	**60,164**
Projected						
2021-22	15743	14794	13562	13990	1511	**59,600**
2022-23	15346	15099	13275	13535	1511	**58,766**
2023-24	15234	14688	13559	13246	1511	**58,238**
2024-25	14813	14586	13197	13515	1511	**57,622**
2025-26	14321	14169	13098	13167	1511	**56,266**
2026-27	13890	13702	12707	13057	1511	**54,867**
2027-28	13559	13278	12291	12636	1511	**53,275**
2028-29	13414	12938	11919	12188	1511	**51,970**
2029-30	13012	12810	11605	11804	1511	**50,742**
2030-31	13266	12400	11487	11494	1511	**50,158**

Table A40
Bronx High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
Historical						
2020-21	13274	13450	11646	10884	852	**50,106**
Projected						
2021-22	13939	12117	11309	10760	823	**48,948**
2022-23	13219	12709	10192	10457	823	**47,400**
2023-24	13069	12060	10686	9419	823	**46,057**
2024-25	12644	11919	10145	9882	823	**45,413**
2025-26	11721	11539	10032	9389	823	**43,504**
2026-27	11233	10688	9711	9276	823	**41,731**
2027-28	10409	10250	9006	8982	823	**39,470**
2028-29	9700	9495	8648	8331	823	**36,997**
2029-30	8750	8858	8012	8003	823	**34,446**
2030-31	9917	7988	7482	7422	823	**33,632**

Table A41
Brooklyn High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
Historical						
2020-21	21687	21719	18927	18342	977	**81,652**
Projected						
2021-22	22119	21237	18225	18833	953	**81,367**
2022-23	21321	21665	17841	18119	953	**79,899**
2023-24	21193	20874	18192	17745	953	**78,957**
2024-25	20132	20751	17527	18092	953	**77,455**
2025-26	19347	19713	17401	17428	953	**74,842**
2026-27	18982	18927	16531	17321	953	**72,714**
2027-28	17561	18595	15831	16442	953	**69,382**
2028-29	17262	17187	15594	15742	953	**66,738**
2029-30	16361	16905	14405	15533	953	**64,157**
2030-31	17233	16014	14193	14332	953	**62,725**

Table A42
Queens High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
Historical						
2020-21	20550	19753	17633	17279	681	**75,896**
Projected						
2021-22	21991	18496	17305	17149	601	**75,542**
2022-23	21339	19778	16256	16825	601	**74,799**
2023-24	20672	19186	17368	15844	601	**73,671**
2024-25	20064	18567	16843	16906	601	**72,981**
2025-26	19405	18028	16294	16389	601	**70,717**
2026-27	19060	17420	15818	15845	601	**68,744**
2027-28	18422	17118	15291	15361	601	**66,793**
2028-29	17965	16542	15060	14840	601	**65,008**
2029-30	17178	16139	14547	14611	601	**63,076**
2030-31	18425	15408	14209	14094	601	**62,737**

Table A43
Staten Island High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
Historical						
2020-21	4765	4655	4547	4120	238	**18,325**
Projected						
2021-22	5046	4594	4390	4194	185	**18,409**
2022-23	4993	4861	4340	4050	185	**18,429**
2023-24	4987	4809	4584	4011	185	**18,576**
2024-25	4977	4809	4529	4238	185	**18,738**
2025-26	4991	4803	4535	4189	185	**18,703**
2026-27	4943	4829	4535	4198	185	**18,690**
2027-28	4637	4790	4575	4201	185	**18,388**
2028-29	4876	4497	4548	4246	185	**18,352**
2029-30	4763	4748	4273	4223	185	**18,192**
2030-31	5203	4644	4536	3971	185	**18,539**

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 2021-22 school year and ending in 2030-31. The enrollment projections were performed at the community school district level for grades PK-12. All projections were computed by the four major races in the New York City Public Schools: Asian/American Indian, Non-Hispanic Black (subsequently referred to as Black), Hispanic, and Non-Hispanic White (subsequently referred to as White). Since American Indians are a very small percentage of the student population, they were grouped with Asians to be consistent with the methodology used in previous years. Projections at the borough level were computed by aggregating the projections from each of the 32 community school districts. Borough projections were then aggregated to derive the overall projections for the New York City Public Schools.

Historical Enrollments

To perform the projections, historical enrollment data were provided by the SCA. Enrollment data were collected for each of the 32 community school districts by race (Asian/American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and White). In 2018-19, for the first time, approximately 13,000 students were categorized as "Other" race. In 2020-21, nearly 17,000 students were categorized as "Other." As only three years of data were available for this classification and counts by grade were typically very small, students who were classified as "Other" were returned to one of the four races based on the current racial proportions in each community school district.

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

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

Birth Data

Birth data were needed to calculate future pre-kindergarten and kindergarten students. The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene ("DHMH") provided historical birth data by race through 2019. Birth data for 2020 were not yet available. The birth data were geocoded by DHMH by assigning geographic coordinates to a birth mother based on her residence, so that birth counts could be tabulated for each of the 32 community school districts.

The residences of some mothers were unknown. Race was determined by the child's mother and was categorized as Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, White Non-Hispanic, Black Non-Hispanic, Other Non-Hispanic, or Non-Hispanic of Two or More Races. Since the counts in Other Non-Hispanic and Non-Hispanic of Two or More Races were relatively small, these births were reassigned either into Asian/Pacific Islander, White Non-Hispanic, or Black Non-Hispanic based on the current race proportions in each district.

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

Future birth rates for 2020-2026 were needed to project pre-kindergarten and kindergarten cohorts through the 2030-31 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 2020, 2025, and 2030 were provided for each borough for five-year intervals (15-19, 20-24, 25-29, etc.) by the New York City Department of City Planning ("DCP"). Race-specific projections were unavailable. Using actual age-specific counts from the 2010 Census and 2019 American Community Survey ("ACS"), and the projections from 2020, 2025, and 2030, the number of women of childbearing age in the intermediate years was interpolated. Women living in group quarters were removed from the 2020, 2025, and 2030 projections and the subsequent interpolations.

Births occurring in New York City, by New York City residents, were obtained from the DHMH for each age-specific group and borough. To be consistent with our reporting method from previous years, this does not include births occurring in New York State by New York City residents. Using the number of women in each age group as estimated by the ACS for 2019, age-specific fertility rates were computed by averaging the number of births over a historical period and dividing by the estimated age-specific populations. This process was repeated for all five boroughs to determine the age-specific fertility rates.

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

As previously discussed, the 2020, 2025, and 2030 population projections of women of childbearing age and the birth counts by age class (for computing age-specific fertility rates) were not available by race. Since the enrollment projections for the New York City Public Schools are computed by race for each community school district, births by race are needed at the community school district level. To accomplish this, linear regression equations were constructed using historical birth data from 1996-2019 at the borough level and for each

community school district by race. For each community school district, four regression equations were constructed (one for each race) resulting in a total of 128 regression equations. The purpose of using linear regression was not to project future births by race, but to use the projected birth totals to determine the future *proportions* of births by race in each community school district within a borough. For instance, in Manhattan, regression equations were first formulated for each of the four major races using historical borough birth data. The number of births by race was projected from 2020-2026 for the borough using the regression equations. Births by race were summed to determine the total number of births in Manhattan so that proportions could be computed for each race. These proportions were then multiplied by the total number of births projected in the borough as determined by the age-specific fertility rates, which subsequently yielded the number of births by race in Manhattan from 2020-2026.

To distribute the births by race to Manhattan's six community school districts, a similar process was undertaken. As an example, regression equations were formulated for Black births in each of Manhattan's six community school districts using historical birth data from 1996-2019. The number of Black births by community district was projected from 2020-2026 using the regression equations. The total number of Black births in the borough was computed by summing the Black births by community school district so that the future *proportions* of Black births in each community school district could be derived. The proportions were then multiplied by the total number of Black births projected in Manhattan as previously described. This process was completed for all five boroughs for each of the four major races.

Enrollment Projection Methods

The Cohort-Survival Ratio method ("CSR") and the Grade Progression Differences method ("GPD") were used to project enrollments for grades PK-12. The CSR method is the most commonly employed technique by school demographers to project enrollments. In this method, a survival ratio is computed for each grade progression, which essentially compares the number of students in a particular grade to the number of students in the previous grade during the previous year. The survival ratio indicates whether the enrollment is stable, increasing, or decreasing. A survival ratio of 1.00 indicates stable enrollment, less than 1.00 indicates declining enrollment and outward migration, while greater than 1.00 indicates increasing enrollment and inward migration. If, for example, a community school district had 100 4^{th} graders and the next year had 95 5^{th} graders, the survival ratio would be 0.95.

Survival ratios were calculated using historical data from the past ten years for birth to pre-kindergarten, birth to kindergarten, kindergarten to first grade, first grade to second grade, etc. Due to the fluctuation in survival ratios from year to year, it is appropriate to calculate an average survival ratio, which is then used to calculate enrollments ten years into the future. Due to the effects of the coronavirus pandemic, as parents sought alternative educational experiences for their children in the 2020-21 school year, an average of the last four survival ratios (five historical years) was typically used to avoid significant underestimation of future enrollments as students return to the New York City Public Schools.

Due to the very small grade sizes in some of the community school districts, as there are not many individuals of a particular race in some districts, the GPD method was used. In the

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

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

Enrollment Projections

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

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