Enrollment Projections

for the

New York City Public Schools

2012-13 to 2021-22

Volume II

Prepared for the New York City School Construction Authority

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Executive Summary

Statistical Forecasting LLC was retained by the New York City School Construction Authority to perform enrollment projections for the New York City Public Schools for the ten-year period beginning in 2012-13 and ending in 2021-22.

Excluding D75, the special education district in New York City, total enrollment in the district was 1,015,248 students as of October 2011 and is projected to be 1,073,623 in 2021-22, a gain of more than 58,000 students. More than half of the gain is projected to occur in Queens.

Over the ten-year projection period, 20 of the 32 PK-8 community school districts are projected to have enrollment gains, including all six districts in the Bronx and six of seven districts in Queens. The five largest gains, which are listed in order of magnitude, are projected in Districts 20, 24, 15, 10, and 2.

The number of high school students in New York City is projected to be 329,007 in 2021-22, which would be a gain of 17,336 students from the 2011-12 total of 311,671. Nearly 75% of the increase is projected to occur in Queens. While Brooklyn had the greatest number of high school students with 88,316 students in 2011-12, it is projected that Queens will surpass Brooklyn in 2017-18 and have the largest high school enrollment of the five boroughs.

Hispanics continue to be the largest ethnic group in the school district, representing 40.5% of the student population in 2011-12, while Blacks comprise 27.7% of the student population. Asians/American Indians currently represent 16.6%, while Whites, the smallest ethnic group, represent 15.2% of the student population.

New York City grew by nearly 70,000 persons from 2010 to 2011 with population increases occurring in each of the five boroughs. The largest increases occurred in Brooklyn (+27,945) and Queens (+17,126), the two most-populous boroughs in the city. Despite the increase, New York City lost more than 12,000 school-aged children (ages 5-17) from 2010 to 2011. As it turns out, New York City is "graying", gaining more than 50,000 persons aged 55 and over last year, accounting for approximately 72% of the population increase in the city.

The number of foreign-born persons in New York City is slightly greater than 3 million, which corresponds to 37.2% of the population. Queens had the largest number of foreign-born persons in 2011, corresponding to 35.5% of the foreign-born population, while Brooklyn had the second-largest number of foreign-born persons, corresponding to 30.9% of the foreign-born population. Citywide, the Dominican Republic and China continue to be the largest sources of foreign-born persons, accounting for 12.4% and 11.4% of the foreign-born population respectively in 2011.

The number of births in New York City, which is used to project pre-kindergarten and kindergarten enrollment, continues to remain within a relatively narrow range. Consistent with our prior reports, there does not appear to be a defining trend, either increasing or decreasing. In the last ten years, births have ranged from 112,434 to 118,021. Hispanics are currently, and are projected to continue being, the ethnicity with the greatest number of births in New York City.

The number of charter schools continue to increase in New York City, as there were 137 charter schools in operation during the 2011-12 school year, enrolling nearly 48,000 students. Brooklyn has 53 charters schools, which is the most of the five boroughs. Not unexpectedly, Brooklyn has the largest charter school enrollment of the five boroughs with 18,467 students in 2011-12. Looking to the future, an additional 24 charter schools plan to open in the 2012-13 school year, raising the number of charter schools in New York City to 161. Twelve of the new charter schools will be located in Brooklyn, while seven new charter schools will be in the Bronx.

Regarding the impact of new housing in New York City, the number of new housing units constructed in 2011 was 13,582, which is significantly lower than the 23,000-24,000 units built annually from 2007 to 2010. District 14 in Brooklyn had the most housing units built in 2011 with 1,315 units.

Introduction

For the seventh consecutive year, Statistical Forecasting LLC was retained by the New York City School Construction Authority to perform enrollment projections for the New York City Public Schools for the ten-year period beginning with the 2012-13 school year and ending in 2021-22. Enrollment projections were performed at the community school district level for grades PK-8 and the borough level for the high school grades (9-12). All projections were computed by the four major ethnicities 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). Although American Indians are a very small percentage of the student population, they were grouped with Asians to be consistent with methodology used in previous years. Projections at the borough level were computed by aggregating the projections from each of the 32 PK-8 community school districts and the high school projections. Borough projections were then aggregated to derive the overall projections for the New York City Public Schools. Projections for District 75, the special education district in New York City, will be completed in a separate report and are not included in the borough or citywide totals in this report.

Historical and Projected Enrollment in the New York City Public Schools

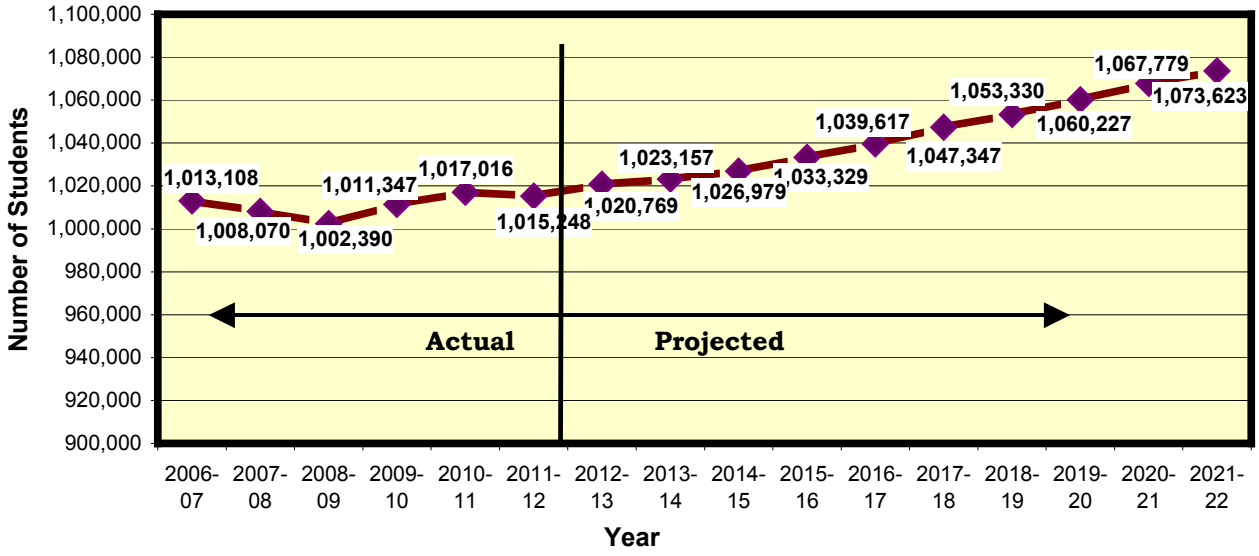
In 2011-12, total enrollment declined in the New York City Public Schools after increasing in the last two years. The decline was unexpected, given the most recent trend in the school district. Excluding D75, the special education district in New York City, total enrollment was 1,015,248[1] students as of October 2011, which is a loss of nearly 1,800 students from the previous year. Enrollment in 2011-12 is fairly similar to the enrollment from five years ago in 2006-07, differing by approximately 2,100 students. As shown in Figure 1, enrollment is projected to steadily increase throughout the ten-year projection period. In the first five years of the projection period, enrollment is projected to increase by more than 24,000 students with an additional 34,000 students projected in the last five years of the projection period. Over the next ten years, a gain of approximately 58,000 students is projected.

In Figure 2, the enrollment change by grade is shown from 2010-11 to 2011-12 for students in grades PK-12 and GED programs. Community school district special education students were returned to their general education grade levels for the purpose of projecting enrollments. Therefore, historical special education enrollments will not be shown separately, but instead are included in the general education grade levels.

The largest gains in enrollment occurred in the 11th and 12th grades at the high school level, as well as kindergarten and the 6th grade at the elementary school level. The largest declines occurred in the GED program, as well as the 9th and 10th grades. It appears that many of the GED students returned to the high school grades causing an increase in the 11th and 12th grades.

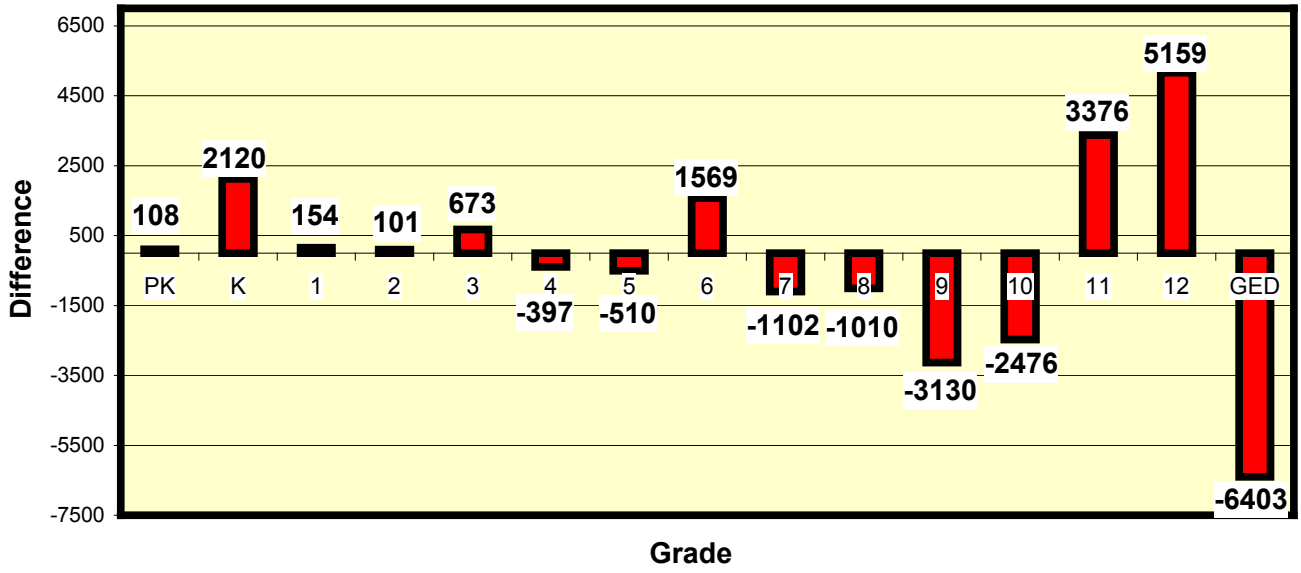
[1] Enrollment number is lower than official register as students educated in off-site facilities and in D75 are excluded.

Figure 1
New York City PK-12 Enrollment History and Projections
2006-07 to 2021-22



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
New York City PK-12 Enrollment Change by Grade
2010-11 to 2011-12



The projections performed 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, numerous new housing starts, changes in school district policy, changes to immigration laws, an economic downturn, etc., the enrollment projections presented are less likely to be accurate in future years. 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 rates, movement of students into or out of the school district, the presence of alternative schools such as charter schools, private schools, or parochial schools, and school district policy changes.

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

As shown below in Table 1, New York City has grown by nearly 70,000 persons from 2010 to 2011[2]. While population increases occurred in each of the five boroughs, the largest increases were in Brooklyn (+27,945) and Queens (+17,126). Brooklyn and Queens continue to be the most populated boroughs.

However, when the population counts for school-aged children (ages 5-17) are reviewed, the same trends are not evident. From 2010 to 2011, New York City lost more than 12,000 school-aged children. The biggest declines occurred in the Bronx (-3,845) and Queens (-2,928). As discussed in our previous report, this indicates that the growth in the New York City population over the past decade is not due to the younger school-age segment of the population. As it turns out, New York City is "graying", gaining more than 50,000 persons aged 55 and over last year, accounting for approximately 72% of the population increase in the city.

In the New York City Public Schools, enrollment declined by 1,768 students in the past year as shown in Table 1, which is much less than the decline in the school-age population as reported by the Census Bureau. Three of the five boroughs experienced enrollment declines last year, with Brooklyn having the largest decline (-2,616) in enrollment. However, unlike the Census data, which reported losses in all five boroughs for the school-age population, gains in public school enrollment occurred in Queens and Staten Island.

[2] It should be noted that data from the 2010 Census are actual counts while data from 2011 are estimates and are subject to sampling error.

Table 1
New York City Population Counts and Enrollment in 2010 and 2011

Year	New York City	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
Total Population[1]						
2010	8,175,133	1,585,873	1,385,108	2,504,700	2,230,722	468,730
2011	8,244,910	1,601,948	1,392,002	2,532,645	2,247,848	470,467
Change	**+69,777**	**+16,075**	**+6,894**	**+27,945**	**+17,126**	**+1,737**
School-Age Population (5-17)[1]						
2010	1,250,387	157,856	265,052	417,180	329,437	80,862
2011	1,238,289	156,444	261,207	414,525	326,509	79,604
Change	**-12,098**	**-1,412**	**-3,845**	**-2,655**	**-2,928**	**-1,258**
New York City Public School Enrollment[2,3]						
2010	1,017,016	154,990	213,337	306,424	280,476	61,789
2011	1,015,248	154,185	212,206	303,808	282,811	62,238
Change	**-1,768**	**-805**	**-1,131**	**-2,616**	**+2,335**	**+449**

Notes: [1]Source: United States Census Bureau

[2]Source: New York City School Construction Authority

[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. This figure does not reflect students educated in off-site facilities or D-75 students.

New York City Racial Composition

In Table 2 following, the race of New York City residents is compared from the 2000 and 2010 Censuses. The ethnic composition in New York City has remained nearly the same over the last decade. In 2010, the city was 44.0% White as compared to 44.7% in 2000. Blacks/African Americans made up the largest minority group at 25.5% in 2010, which is a small decline from the 26.6% that existed in 2000. Asians experienced the largest gain, growing by 2.9 percentage points. The Census Bureau does not consider Hispanic as a separate race; rather it identifies the percentage of people having Hispanic origin. Hispanics in the Census population can be part of the White, Black, Asian, or any of the other race categories. The concentration of persons having Hispanic origin was 28.6% in 2010, which is a small increase from the 27.0% that existed in 2000.

Table 2
Race of New York City Residents

Race Origin	2000	2010
White	44.7%	44.0%
Black/African American	26.6%	25.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.5%	0.7%
Asian	9.8%	12.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%
Other Race	13.4%	13.0%
Two or more Races	4.9%	4.0%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Hispanic Origin	27.0%	28.6%

Source: United States Census Bureau

Factors Influencing Future Enrollment

Charter Schools

While the first charter school opened in New York City in 1999, there are now 137 charter schools in operation in New York City during the 2011-12 school year. In 2010, the New York State Legislature raised the maximum number of charter schools in the state from 200 to 460, with a ceiling of 214 charter schools in New York City[3]. Table 3 shows the number of charter schools located within each community school district in 2010-11 and 2011-12.

In 2011-12, Brooklyn had 53 charters schools, which is the most of the five boroughs. District 14 had eight charters schools, which is the most in the borough.

The Bronx had the second-greatest number of charter schools in New York City in 2011-12. In total, there were 36 charter schools, of which ten are located within District 7.

The number of charter schools in Manhattan in 2011-12 was 35, which is nearly identical to the number existing in the Bronx. District 5 has ten charter schools located within its boundaries, which is the most in the borough.

Queens had the second-fewest number of charter schools in New York City in 2011-12. While only ten schools are located in the borough, five charters schools are located in District 30.

Staten Island had only three charter schools in 2011-12, which is the fewest of the five boroughs.

[3] Medina, Jennifer (2010, May 28). New York State votes to expand charter schools. *The New York Times*. Retrieved April 11, 2012 from http://www.nytimes.com/2010/05/29/nyregion/29charter.html

Table 3
Charter School Distribution by Community School District

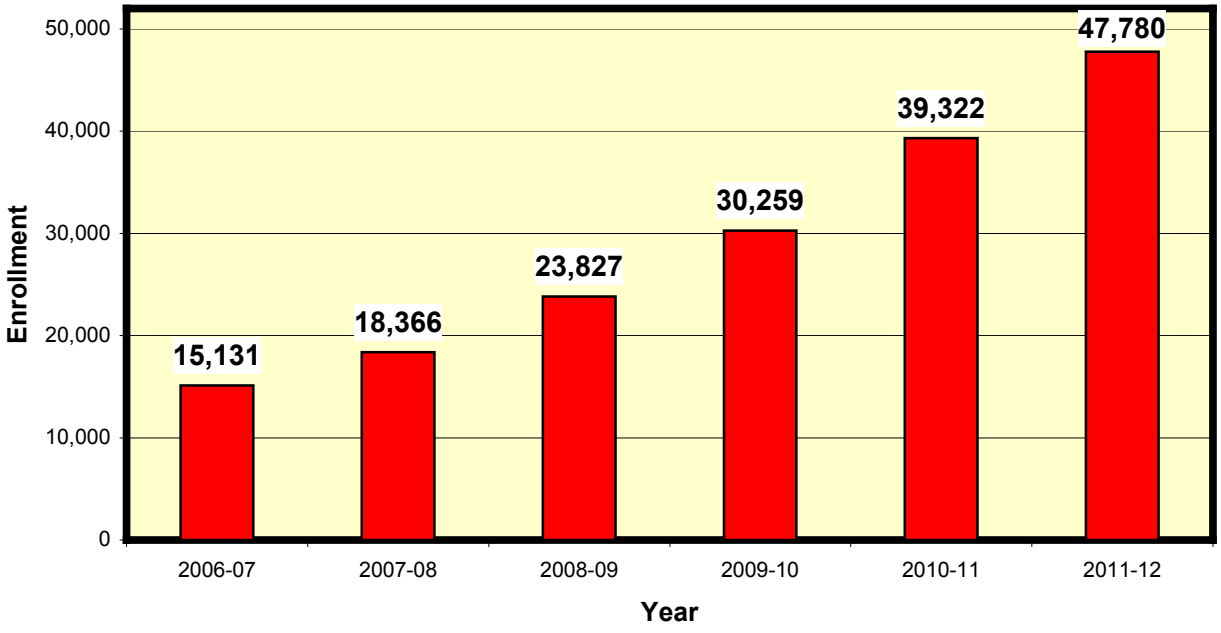
Community School District (CSD)	Number of Charter Schools in 2010-11	Number of Charter Schools in 2011-12
1	2	2
2	2	3
3	7	8
4	8	9
5	10	10
6	3	3
Manhattan Totals	**32**	**35**
7	9	10
8	6	6
9	8	8
10	2	4
11	3	4
12	4	4
Bronx Totals	**32**	**36**
13	5	5
14	7	8
15	4	4
16	6	7
17	6	6
18	5	6
19	7	7
20	0	0
21	1	1
22	2	2
23	5	5
32	2	2
Brooklyn Totals	**50**	**53**
24	0	0
25	0	0
26	0	0
27	2	2
28	1	1
29	2	2
30	4	5
Queens Totals	**9**	**10**
31	3	3
Staten Island Totals	**3**	**3**
New York City Total	**126**	**137**

Sources: New York City School Construction Authority, Charter School Institute of the State University of New York

Looking to the future, an additional 24 charter schools plan to open in the 2012-13 school year, raising the number of charter schools in New York City to 161. Twelve of the new charter schools will be located in Brooklyn, while seven new charter schools will be in the Bronx. While an additional five new charter schools are projected for Manhattan, no additional charter schools are projected for Queens or Staten Island.

As shown in Figure 3 following, charter school enrollment has been increasing in New York City. The number of charter school students in New York City in 2011-12 is 47,780, which is more than triple the 2006-07 charter school enrollment.

Figure 3
New York City Charter School Enrollment
2006-07 to 2011-12



In Tables 4 and 5 following, historical charter school enrollment is shown from 2006-07 through 2011-12 by borough and by community school district. At the borough level, Manhattan has the second-largest charter school enrollment with 13,447 students, gaining more than 8,700 students since 2006-07. Not only does District 5 have the largest charter school enrollment in the borough, but it also has the largest of any school district in the city.

The Bronx has the third-largest charter school enrollment of the five boroughs with 11,827 students. Charter school enrollment in the borough has tripled since 2006-07, gaining nearly 7,900 students over this time period. Approximately 75% of all Bronx charter school students are located within Districts 7, 8, or 9.

Brooklyn has the largest charter school enrollment of the five boroughs with 18,467 students in 2011-12 and has nearly quadrupled since 2006-07. District 14 has the greatest number of charter school students in the borough. Large charter school enrollments also exist in Districts 16, 17, and 19.

Queens has the fourth-largest charter school enrollment of the five boroughs with 3,434 students in 2011-12. District 30 has the most charter school students in the borough, accounting for 59% of the students.

Regarding Staten Island, the borough opened its first charter school in 2009-10 and now has three charter schools. Staten Island has the fewest number of charter school students of the five boroughs with 605 students.

Table 4
Historical Charter Enrollment (K-12) by Borough

Year	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
2006-07	4,717	3,958	4,688	1,944	0
2007-08	5,471	4,803	6,065	2,027	0
2008-09	7,333	6,303	8,068	2,123	0
2009-10	9,023	7,855	11,114	2,338	79
2010-11	11,424	9,969	14,852	2,957	351
2011-12	13,447	11,827	18,467	3,434	605

Source: New York City School Construction Authority

Table 5
Charter School Enrollment by Community School District in 2011-12

Community School District (CSD)	Charter School Enrollment in 2011-12
Manhattan	
1	747
2	759
3	2,843
4	2,625
5	5,113
6	1,360
Bronx	
7	3,399
8	2,187
9	3,303
10	533
11	1,163
12	1,242
Brooklyn	
13	1,817
14	3,051
15	1,163
16	2,501
17	2,466
18	1,935
19	2,697
20	0
21	271
22	247
23	1,284
32	1,035
Queens	
24	0
25	0
26	0
27	549
28	107
29	752
30	2,026
Staten Island	
31	605

Source: New York City School Construction Authority

What is the effect of the increase in charter school enrollment on 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 following, New York City Public School PK-8 enrollment is shown by community school district for 2008-09 and 2011-12. The change in enrollment for each district was computed over the three-year period. High school enrollment was excluded since many students attend high school outside of their local community district through school choice. For comparative purposes, charter school PK-12 enrollment is shown by community school district for 2008-09 and 2011-12. The change in charter school enrollment was also computed for the three-year period. Districts that did not have charter schools located within their boundaries for each of the last three years were excluded from this analysis.

The community school districts in Table 6 were rank-ordered by the largest change in charter school enrollment over the three-year period. Districts that had gains in charter school enrollment and losses in public school enrollment over the three-year period were highlighted in purple, which applied to 13 of the 24 (54.2%) community school districts. Other results include:

- Ten of twelve community school districts that had the greatest increases of charter school enrollment within their boundaries also had declining public school enrollment.

- The five largest gains in charter school enrollment occurred within the geographical boundaries of Districts 5, 3, 7, 18, and 16. The gains in charter school enrollment did not necessarily translate to the largest declines in community school district enrollment. For example, District 5 had the 7th-largest loss in community district enrollment while District 7 had the 12th-largest loss. District 3 actually had a gain in public school enrollment.

- District 19 in Brooklyn lost the greatest number of New York City Public School students (-963) yet had only the 6th largest gain in charter school students over this time period. 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 attend parochial or independent schools.

- After District 19, the largest decline in New York City Public School enrollment occurred in Districts 6, 32, 23, and 18 respectively. However, these districts were ranked 8th, 17th, 7th, and 4th respectively in largest gains of charter school enrollment.

- District 15 in Brooklyn had the largest gain in public school enrollment over the three-year period, gaining 1,943 students, yet also gained 763 charter school students.

Table 6
Comparison of Charter School and Community School District Enrollment 2008-09 to 2011-12

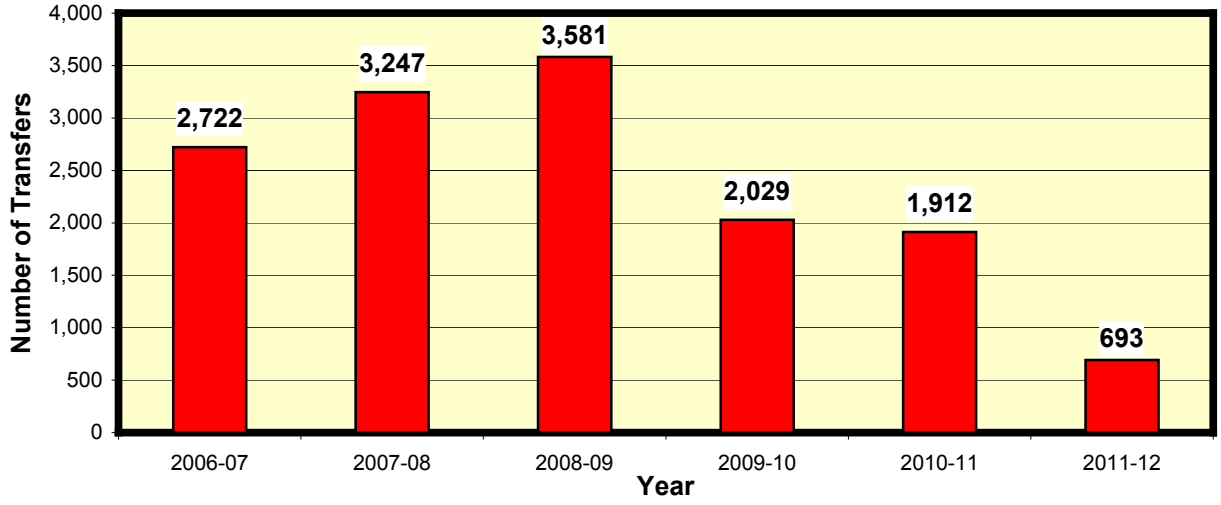
Community School District (CSD)[1]	Charter School Enrollment 2008-09	Charter School Enrollment 2011-12	3-Year Charter School Enrollment Change	CSD Enrollment 2008-09	CSD Enrollment 2011-12	3-Year CSD Enrollment Change
5	2,658	5,113	**+2,455**	10,466	9,810	**-656**
3	862	2,843	**+1,981**	13,732	13,960	**+228**
7	1,430	3,399	**+1,969**	13,552	13,470	**-82**
18	348	1,935	**+1,587**	14,810	14,087	**-723**
16	928	2,501	**+1,573**	8,272	7,599	**-673**
19	1,327	2,697	**+1,370**	20,605	19,642	**-963**
23	184	1,284	**+1,100**	10,693	9,969	**-724**
6	276	1,360	**+1,084**	21,609	20,650	**-959**
13	781	1,817	**+1,036**	11,023	10,914	**-109**
12	236	1,242	**+1,006**	17,644	18,139	**+495**
17	1,462	2,466	**+1,004**	19,411	18,830	**-581**
14	2,094	3,051	**+957**	13,964	13,961	**-3**
8	1,276	2,187	**+911**	22,001	22,302	**+301**
11	345	1,163	**+818**	29,588	29,933	**+345**
15	400	1,163	**+763**	21,685	23,628	**+1,943**
30	1,322	2,026	**+704**	29,683	30,908	**+1,225**
32	544	1,035	**+491**	13,684	12,838	**-846**
10	101	533	**+432**	39,328	39,695	**+367**
9	2,915	3,303	**+388**	27,668	27,686	**+18**
4	2,274	2,625	**+351**	11,301	10,758	**-543**
1	436	747	**+311**	9,356	9,430	**+74**
29	498	752	**+254**	24,852	24,450	**-402**
27	303	549	**+246**	34,721	35,881	**+1,160**
2	827	759	**-68**	22,944	24,884	**+1,940**

Note: [1]Districts highlighted in purple have a positive change in charter school enrollment and a negative change in New York City community school district enrollment over the 3-year period.

No Child Left Behind Act

Under the federally-mandated No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 ("NCLB"), students may transfer from schools identified as Title I Schools in Need of Improvement ("SINI") or Schools Under Registration Review ("SURR"). Through this form of public school choice, students in the city can then attend a school that is not in need of improvement either within the local community school district or outside of the local school district. As shown in Figure 4 below, the number of NCLB transfers in the New York City Public Schools sharply declined in 2011-12. In 2011-12, there were 693 transfers in the New York City Public Schools, of which 417 (60.2%) were made within the same community school district, an intra-district transfer.

Figure 4
NCLB Transfers in the New York City Public Schools
from 2006-07 to 2011-12



In Table 7 following, the number of *net* transfers by community school district is shown as recorded for the 2011-12 academic year. Positive values indicate a net gain of students for a school district while negative values indicate a net loss of students. The table does not include student transfers occurring within a community school district, intra-district transfers, as these transfers would not affect the enrollment projections, which are performed at the community school district level. Of course, intra-district transfers would have an impact on enrollment at the building level, which is beyond the scope of our analysis.

Compared to last year's report, the magnitude of the net transfers has significantly decreased in many instances. This is to be expected since the *total* number of transfers sharply declined as discussed previously. As Table 7 shows, District 6 in Manhattan lost the most students (-22), while District 3, also in Manhattan, gained the most students (+23). Other large net gains occurred in District 2 in Manhattan (+20) and District 15 in Brooklyn (+18). Other large net losses include District 30 (-19) and District 29 (-16), both in Queens. When the net transfers were summed at the borough level, there was little change. The largest change occurred in Manhattan, which gained only 12 students.

Table 7
Net Transfers by Community School District in 2011-12

Community School District	Net Gain or Loss of Students	Community School District	Net Gain or Loss of Students
1	-2	**24**	-1
2	+20	**25**	+8
3	+23	**26**	+16
4	+3	**27**	+2
5	-10	**28**	+6
6	-22	**29**	-16
Manhattan Totals	**+12**	**30**	-19
7	-5	**Queens Totals**	**-4**
8	-5	**31**	-1
9	-14	**Staten Island Totals**	**-1**
10	+8		
11	+12		
12	-2		
Bronx Totals	**-6**		
13	+6		
14	+4		
15	+18		
16	+4		
17	+4		
18	+11		
19	-3		
20	-7		
21	-6		
22	-8		
23	-12		
32	-8		
Brooklyn Totals	**+3**		

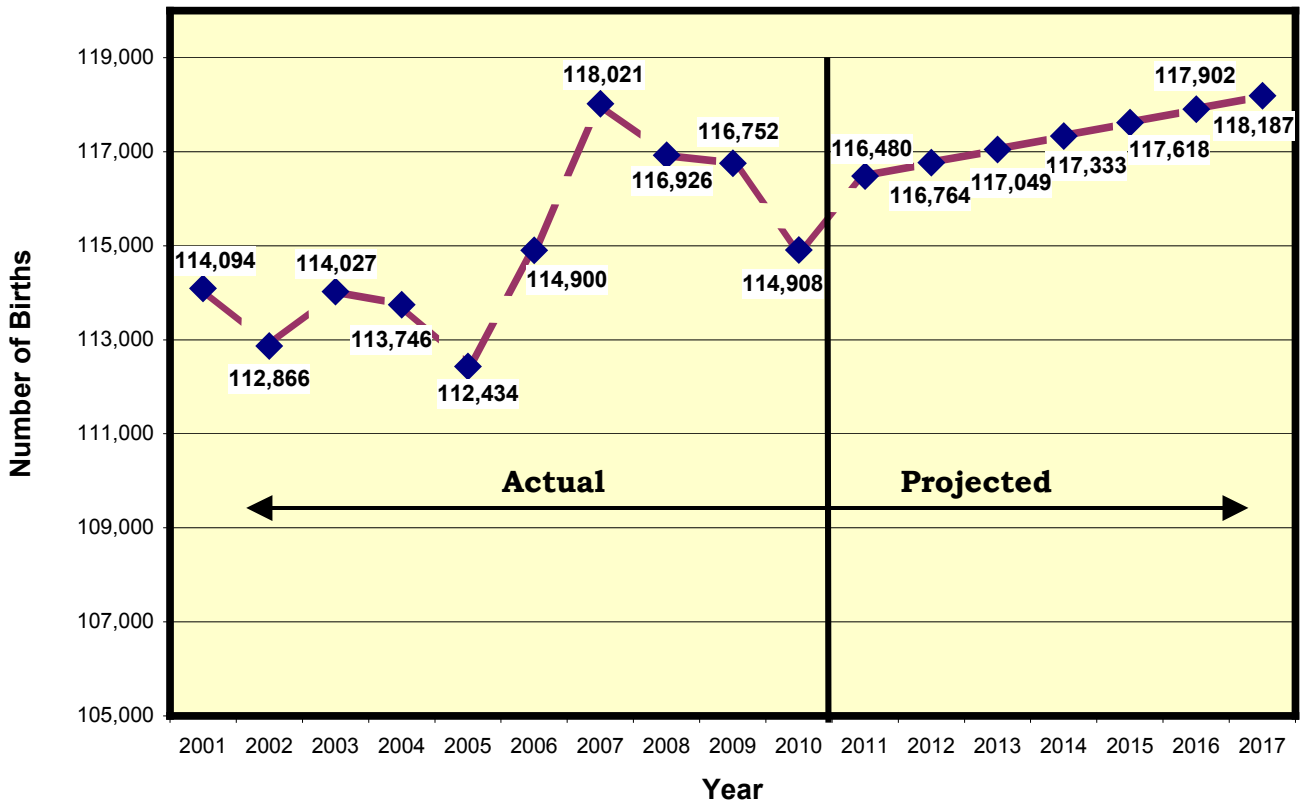
Source: New York City School Construction Authority

The computed survival ratios used to project future enrollments do capture student movement patterns due to inter-district (between districts) transfers. However, the ratios assume that the historical patterns of movement (gains or losses) will continue into the future. For example, if a district, which has consistently received more students than it loses, begins to have a change in trend, future enrollment projections in that district are likely to differ from actual counts.

Birth Data

Historical and projected birth data for 2001-2017 is shown below in Figure 5. Data for 2011 were not yet available. The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene ("DHMH") provided historical birth data by race. Birth data are needed to calculate survival ratios for each birth-to-pre-kindergarten and birth-to-kindergarten cohort. Birth rates for the years 2011-2017 were estimated to project pre-kindergarten and kindergarten cohorts through the 2021-22 school year. The race of the child was determined by the mother's ethnicity 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.

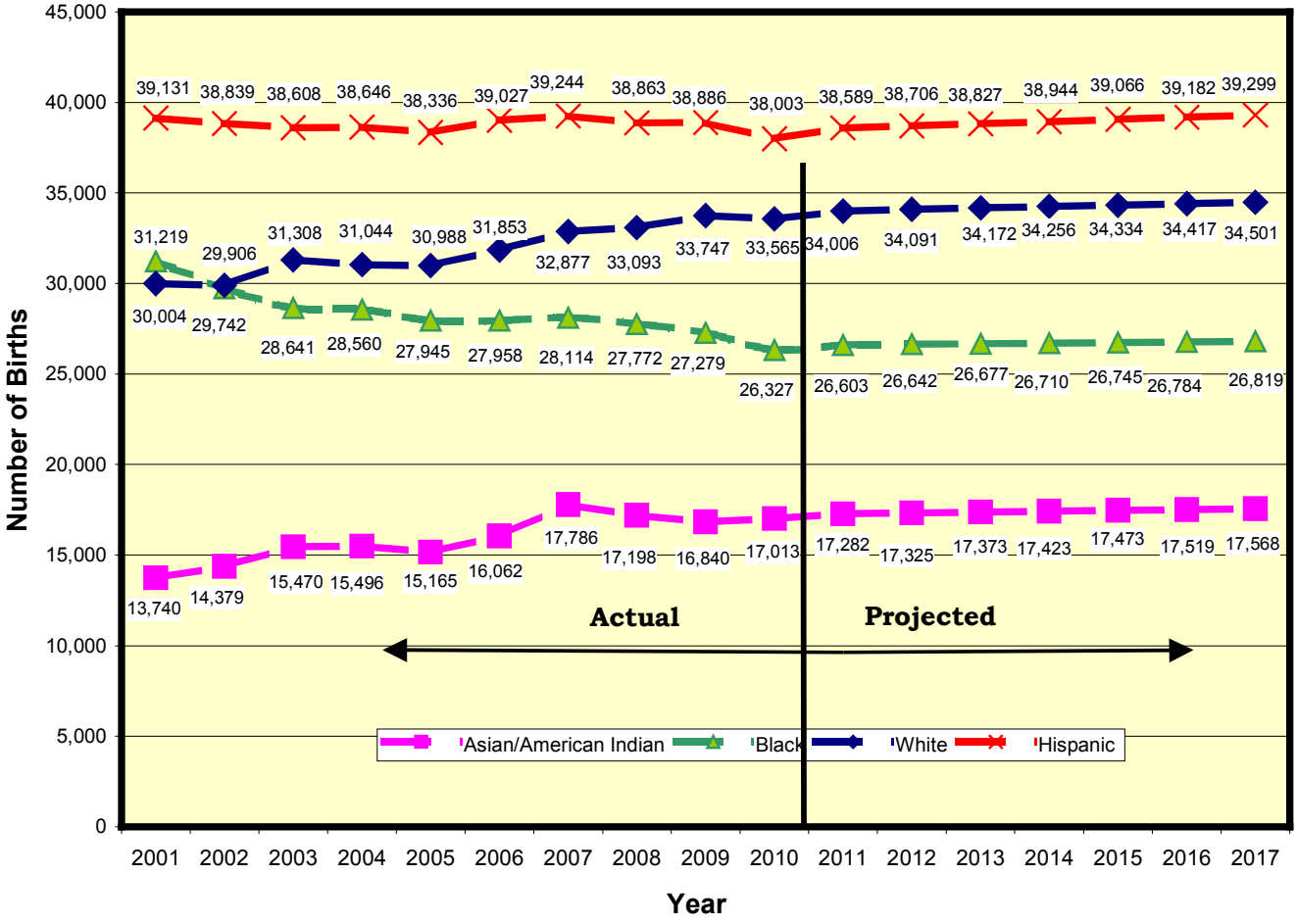
Figure 5
New York City Birth History and Projections
2001-2017



In 2010, the number of births in New York City was 114,908, which represents a small decline of more than 1,800 births from the 116,752 births that occurred in 2009. Since 2001, the number of births has ranged from a low of 112,434 in 2005 to 118,021 in 2007. Consistent with our prior reports, there does not appear to be a defining trend, either increasing or decreasing, in the birth rate as the number of births has been within a relatively narrow range. Using

population projections of females of childbearing ages (15-49) and age-specific fertility rates, estimated birth counts from 2011 to 2017 were computed. A detailed explanation of the methodology used to project the future number of births can be found in the Appendix. Using this model, the number of citywide births is projected to slowly increase and essentially remain within the historical range.

Figure 6
New York City Historical and Projected Births by Race
2001-2017



When analyzing births by race in New York City, the number of births to Blacks has been steadily decreasing since 2001, in general, as shown in Figure 6. From 2001 to 2010, the annual number of births to Blacks has declined by nearly 4,900 children. Births to Asians/American Indians declined in 2008 and 2009 before increasing in 2010. Despite the decline, there has been a growth trend in the number of births to Asians/American Indians. Since 2001, the annual number of births to Asians/American Indians has grown by nearly 3,300 children. Despite the gains, Asians/American Indians have had the fewest number of births of the four major races in New York City. White births have been increasing, in general, growing by more than 3,500 children from 2001 to 2010. In 2002, Whites surpassed Blacks in having the

2nd-largest number of annual births in New York City and are projected to maintain that status. Regarding Hispanics, the number of births has been fairly consistent from 2001 to 2010, ranging from 38,003 to 39,244, which is a range of approximately 1,200 births. Hispanics are currently, and are projected to continue being, the ethnicity with the greatest number of births in New York City.

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. Since 2010 was a census year and a population count occurred, natural increase, net domestic migration data, and net international migration data were not available from the Census Bureau's Population Division, as these are used to develop population estimates. Since the estimates were not needed, the components of demographic change (birth, death, and migration data) were not collected. Therefore, in Tables 8 and 12-14 following, data for these variables will be unavailable for 2010.

The United States Census Bureau provides yearly estimates on the number of births and deaths occurring in New York City beginning in July 1. For instance, in the table below, the number of births in 2009 was measured from July 1, 2008 to July 1, 2009. Unfortunately, the birth and death data for 2011 was collected over a 15-month period so the counts are greater than the previous years and cannot be compared. As Table 8 illustrates, the greatest natural increase occurs annually in Brooklyn and Queens respectively and, prior to 2011, was approximately 60,000 persons per year in New York City.

Table 8
Natural Increase in New York City from 2006 to 2011

Year[1]	Borough	Number of Births	Number of Deaths	Natural Increase
2006	Manhattan	20,349	10,963	9,386
	Bronx	22,131	9,690	12,441
	Brooklyn	39,260	17,356	21,904
	Queens	29,772	14,990	14,782
	Staten Island	5,768	3,531	2,237
	New York City	**117,280**	**56,530**	**60,750**
2007	Manhattan	20,979	11,201	9,778
	Bronx	22,346	9,782	12,564
	Brooklyn	39,309	17,879	21,430
	Queens	29,603	15,508	14,095
	Staten Island	5,959	3,597	2,362
	New York City	**118,196**	**57,967**	**60,229**
2008	Manhattan	21,296	11,174	10,122
	Bronx	23,097	9,974	13,123
	Brooklyn	40,744	18,149	22,595
	Queens	30,226	15,785	14,441
	Staten Island	6,006	3,664	2,342
	New York City	**121,369**	**58,746**	**62,623**
2009	Manhattan	20,634	11,043	9,591
	Bronx	22,765	9,960	12,805
	Brooklyn	40,300	17,772	22,528
	Queens	29,869	15,516	14,353
	Staten Island	5,972	3,708	2,264
	New York City	**119,540**	**57,999**	**61,541**
2011[2]	Manhattan	24,814	12,628	12,186
	Bronx	28,370	11,623	16,747
	Brooklyn	51,940	19,588	32,352
	Queens	37,697	17,513	20,184
	Staten Island	7,067	4,391	2,676
	New York City	**149,888**	**65,743**	**84,145**

Source: United States Census Bureau, Population Division

Note: [1]Data from 2010 were unavailable since birth and death data were not tabulated to compute components of change in a census year.

[2]Data from 2011 were collected over a 15-month period instead of a 12-month period and should not be compared to the remaining data in this table.

Immigration

As shown in Table 9, the percentage of foreign-born residents in New York City increased rather significantly from 1990 to 2000 before only slightly increasing from 2000 to 2010. 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%. The 2010 American Community Survey ("ACS") has estimated the number of foreign-born persons to be slightly greater than 3 million, which corresponds to 37.2% of the New York City population. The 2011 ACS has estimated that the percentage of foreign-born persons is similar to that reported in 2010.

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	8,184,899[1]	37.2%
2011	3,066,599	8,244,910	37.2%

Sources: 1990 and 2000 Censuses, 2010 and 2011 American Community Survey (ACS)

Note: [1]ACS estimate of New York City population is slightly different than 2010 Census count reported in Table 1.

In the 2011 ACS, the percentage of New York City foreign-born children under 18 with respect to the total population was 8.5%. Since 37.2% of New York City residents were foreign-born in 2011 as documented in the table above, this would indicate that a large percentage of New York City school children are second-generation rather than first-generation immigrants.

When the number of foreign-born persons is analyzed at the borough level (Table 10), Queens had the largest number of foreign-born persons in 2011, which corresponds to 35.5% of the foreign-born population in New York City. Queens also had the largest gain in the number of foreign-born persons from 2010 to 2011 with nearly 23,000 persons. Brooklyn had the second-largest number of foreign-born persons, corresponding to 30.9% of the foreign-born population. The Bronx surpassed Manhattan as the third-largest source of foreign-born persons in 2010. However, Manhattan had the second-largest gain in the number of foreign-born persons from 2010 to 2011. During this time period, three of the five boroughs had a decline in the number of foreign-born persons.

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
2011	461,325	471,136	946,511	1,089,187	98,440
Change from 2010 to 2011	+9,555	-4,598	-1,541	+22,925	-2,057

Sources: 1990 and 2000 Censuses, 2010 and 2011 American Community Surveys

Using data from the 2000 Census and the 2011 ACS, Table 11 lists the place of birth of the New York City foreign-born population for the five most-reported countries. Data from the 2000 Census is shown instead of the 2010 Census, as little has changed from 2010 to 2011. While the country shown may not be where the person originated from, the place of birth serves as a proxy for country of origin. The Dominican Republic and China continue to be the largest sources of foreign-born persons. In 2011, 12.4% of the foreign-born population was from the Dominican Republic, which is slightly lower than 2000 (12.9%). China now represents 11.4% of the foreign-born population as compared to 9.1% in 2000. Mexico was the third-largest source of foreign-born persons in New York City in 2011 after being the fifth-largest source in 2000. Jamaica was the fourth-largest source of foreign-born persons in New York City in 2011 after being the third-largest source in 2000. Of the five largest sources of foreign-born persons, only Jamaica had a decline in the number of foreign-born persons from 2000 to 2011. While Guyana was the fourth-largest source of foreign-born persons in New York City in 2000, Guyana dropped to the fifth-largest source in 2011.

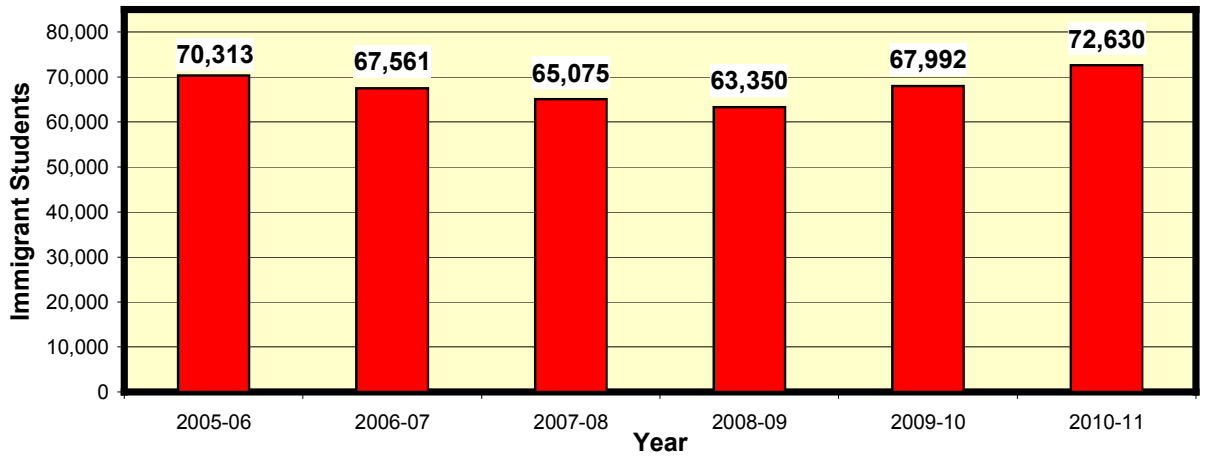
Table 11
New York City Foreign-Born Population Place of Birth for Five Largest Sources for 2000 and 2011

Country	2000		Country	2011	
	Number	Percent of Total		Number	Percent of Total
Dominican Republic	369,186	12.9%	Dominican Republic	380,160	12.4%
China	261,551	9.1%	China	350,231	11.4%
Jamaica	178,922	6.2%	Mexico	186,298	6.1%
Guyana	130,647	4.6%	Jamaica	169,235	5.5%
Mexico	122,550	4.3%	Guyana	139,947	4.6%
Sum of Top 5 Countries	**1,062,856**	**37.1%**	**Sum of Top 5 Countries**	**1,225,871**	**40.0%**
Sum of All Countries	**2,871,032**	**100.0%**	**Sum of All Countries**	**3,066,599**	**100.0%**

Sources: United States Census Bureau (2000), American Community Survey (2011)

Regarding the school-age population, the New York City Public Schools collects data on foreign-born students by using the Emergency Immigrant Survey. This survey collects data on a student's country of origin and the local community school district that he or she is registered. Unfortunately, data was unavailable for the 2011-12 school year. As shown in Figure 7, there has been an increase in the number of immigrant students in the last two school years after a period of decline. In 2010-11, a total of 72,630 immigrant students were reported, which is an increase of 4,638 students from 2009-10.

Figure 7
Number of Immigrant Students in the New York City Public Schools from 2005-06 to 2010-11



Source: New York City Public Schools Emergency Immigrant Survey

Migration

In Table 12, estimated net internal migration and net international migration data from 2005 to 2011 is shown**.** As Table 12 shows, there continues to be positive net international migration in New York City and negative net internal migration as well. 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. While net international migration in New York City continues to be positive, the magnitude was smaller in 2011 as compared to 2005-2007.

Net internal 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 other than New York City. Negative net internal 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. New York City continues to have negative internal migration, although its magnitude was much smaller in 2011 (-74,352) as compared to 2005 (-172,845).

While New York City received a net of more than 60,000 people from other countries in 2011, a net of approximately 74,000 people left the city to other regions of the United States. When the data from net international migration and net internal migration are added together, the resulting value is total net migration. New York City continues to have negative total net migration, as a loss of more than 14,000 persons occurred in 2011. However, as the table illustrates, the negative total net migration experienced from 2008-2011 is not as great as that which occurred from 2005-2007.

Table 12
Estimated Net International, Net Internal Migration, and Total Net Migration in New York City from 2005 to 2011

Year	Net International Migration	Net Internal Migration	Total Net Migration
2005	+84,095	-172,845	-88,750
2006	+86,412	-151,441	-65,029
2007	+86,318	-119,956	-33,638
2008	+72,850	-76,018	-3,168
2009	+57,674	-77,381	-19,707
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A
2011	+60,060	-74,352	-14,292

Source: United States Census Bureau

In Table 13 following, total net migration is provided by borough from 2005-2011. With the exception of Manhattan, each of the boroughs had negative total net migration in 2011. After experiencing large negative total net migration in 2009, Manhattan had a positive total net migration of more than 4,000 persons in 2011. The Bronx had a net loss of 10,054 persons, which was the largest of the five boroughs. Brooklyn continues to have a negative total net migration, but it is not as large as that which occurred from 2005-2007. Queens had negative total net migration in 2011 after experiencing positive total net migration in both 2008 and 2009. Like Queens, Staten Island had negative total net migration in 2011 after experiencing positive total net migration from 2007-2009.

Table 13
Total Net Migration by Borough

Year	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
2005	-1,757	-22,279	-36,534	-27,229	-951
2006	+1,391	-17,533	-27,524	-20,584	-779
2007	-1,239	-10,013	-15,423	-7,302	+339
2008	+252	-5,777	-2,990	+3,187	+2,160
2009	-12,723	-5,134	-6,761	+2,748	+2,163
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2011	+4,055	-10,054	-4,342	-3,039	-912

Source: United States Census Bureau

While New York City is gaining people due to natural increase, it continues to lose 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, which is shown in Table 14. In 2011, New York City gained nearly 70,000 people, whereby all five boroughs experienced a net gain in population. Brooklyn and Queens had the greatest net gain in population in 2011. Brooklyn and Manhattan also experienced gains much greater than what has occurred historically, while the gains in the Bronx and Queens were similar to the net gains of 2008 and 2009.

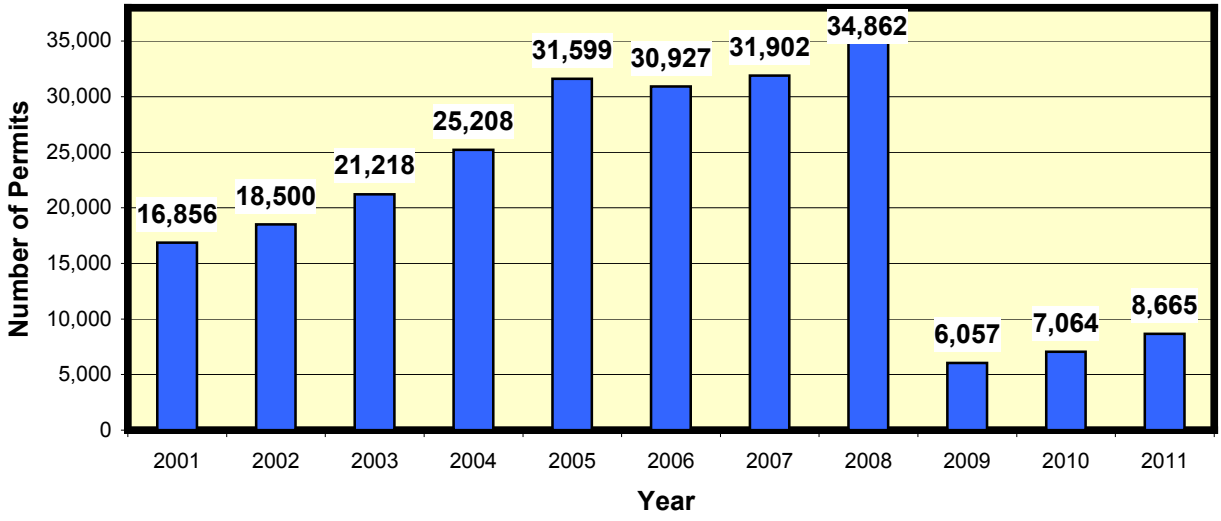
Table 14
Estimated Net Population Change
Due to Migration and Natural Increase

Year	New York City	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
2005	-27,408	+7,760	-9,717	-14,261	-12,333	+1,143
2006	-4,279	+10,777	-5,092	-5,620	-5,802	+1,458
2007	+26,591	+8,539	+2,551	+6,007	+6,793	+2,701
2008	+59,455	+10,374	+7,346	+19,605	+17,628	+4,502
2009	+41,834	-3,132	+7,671	+15,767	+17,101	+4,427
2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2011	+69,777	+16,075	+6,894	+27,945	+17,126	+1,737

New Housing

Consistent with the overall decline in the housing market, the number of building permits issued annually for privately-owned residential construction in New York City was much lower from 2009-2011 as compared to 2001-2008. After a period of growth from 2001-2008 whereby the number of building permits issued was 34,862 in 2008, the number has ranged between 6,057-8,665 from 2009-2011 as shown in Figure 8. Since 2009, the number of permits issued has slowly increased but is still far below the values from 2001-2008.

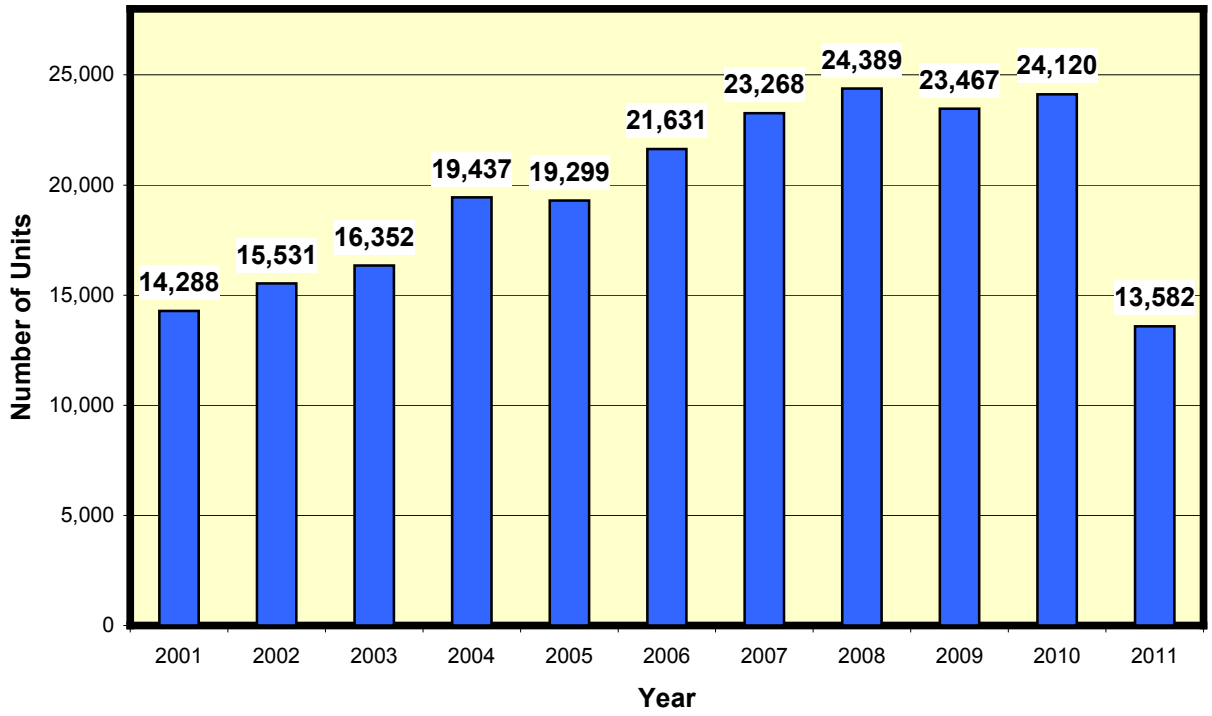
Figure 8
Number of New Privately-Owned Residential Building Permits
Issued from 2001 to 2011 in New York City



Source: New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development

The issuance of a permit does not guarantee that a residence will be constructed. Often, there is a lag time between the issuing of a permit and when the unit is actually constructed. With the overall slowdown of the housing market, it is conceivable that many builders will delay new construction until the housing market is more favorable. In Figure 9 following, the number of new units constructed in new buildings in New York City from 2001-2011 is shown. It should be noted that Figure 9 shows the number of new separate residential units, not buildings, that were constructed during this time period. Since 2001, more than 215,000 new building units have been constructed in New York City. Despite the slowdown in the housing market, the number of new building units constructed in 2009 and 2010 was comparable to the number built in 2007 and 2008. However, in 2011, there was a sharp decline in the number of new residential units constructed, which was expected due to the sharp drop in the number of residential building permits issued from 2009-2011. Since there is often a lag time between the issuing of a permit and when the unit is actually constructed, it took a few years for the decline in the number of issued permits to have an impact on the number of new residential units constructed.

Figure 9
Number of New Residential Units in New Residential Buildings from 2001 to 2011 in New York City



Source: United States Census Bureau - New Construction Statistics

In Figure 10 following, the number of new housing units constructed in 2011 is shown by community school district. District 14 in Brooklyn and District 7 in the Bronx had the most housing units built in 2011 with 1,315 units and 831 units respectively. However, as might be expected, these values are much lower than shown in our previous reports.

Figure 10
Number of New Units by Community School District in 2011

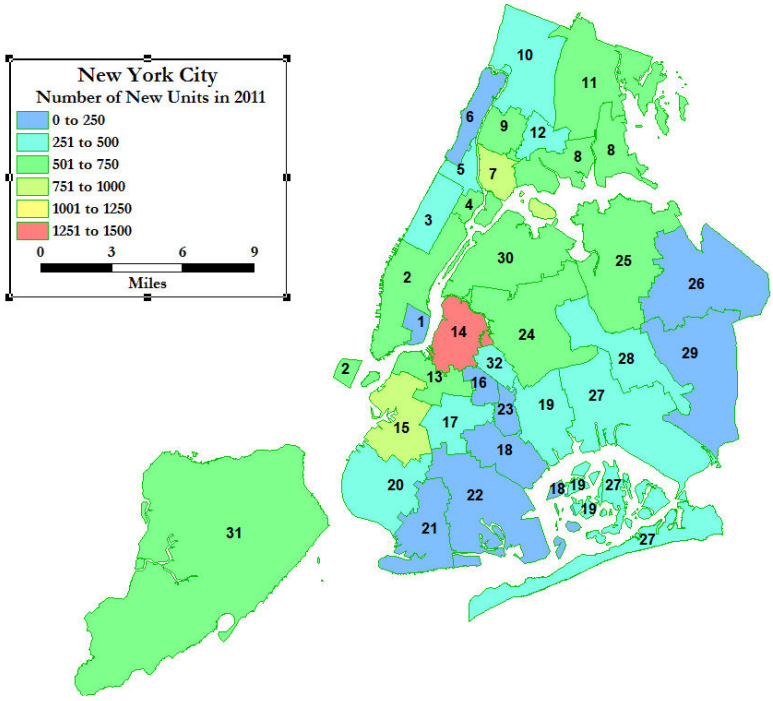
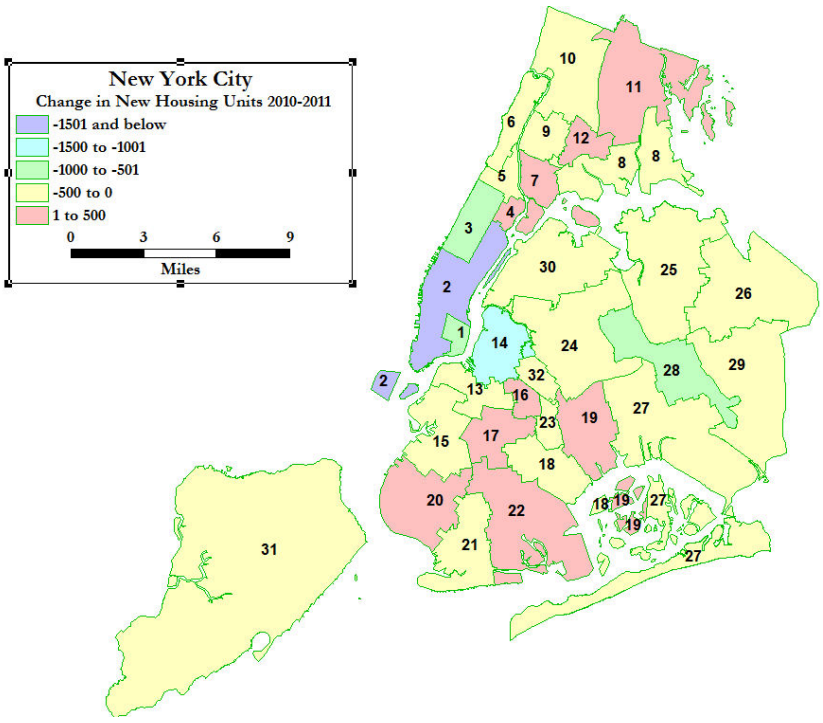


Figure 11 shows the change in the number of new housing units constructed by community school district from 2010 to 2011. During this time period, 23 of the 32 community school districts had a decline in the number of new units constructed, the largest of which occurred in District 2 (-3,881). While District 14 in Brooklyn had the most housing units built in 2011 as shown previously, it had the second greatest decline (-1,248) in units built from 2010 to 2011. District 7 had the greatest gain in the number of units (+394) over this time period.

Figure 11
Change in Number of New Units by Community School District from 2010 to 2011



If the number and type of new housing units planned for the future greatly exceeds that which was built historically, school enrollment is likely to rise, assuming all other variables are controlled. However, if the number and type of future housing units is 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.

Historical and Projected Enrollment in the Five Boroughs

In Table 15 and Figure 12 following, historical enrollment from 2006-07 through 2011-12 is shown along with projections from 2012-13 through 2021-22 for each of the five boroughs. The historical enrollment and projections do not include students from D75, the special education district in New York City, which will be provided in a separate report. Table 15 also shows the projected numerical and percentage change in enrollment for the next five and ten years in comparison to actual enrollment in 2011-12. Over the ten-year period, each borough is projected to have more students in 2021-22 than in 2011-12.

In 2011-12, Brooklyn had the largest enrollment of the five boroughs with 303,808 students. With the exception of two small gains in 2009-10 and 2010-11, enrollment has been declining in Brooklyn, losing nearly 9,400 students since 2006-07. However, over the ten-year projection period, enrollment is projected to slowly rise. In the first five years of the projection period, a gain of 3,658 students (+1.2%) is projected. A larger gain of 7,024 students (+2.3%) is projected for the last five years of the projection period. In 2021-22, enrollment in Brooklyn is projected to be 314,490, which would be a gain of 10,682 students from the 2011-12 total. At the end of the projection period, Brooklyn is projected to have the largest enrollment of the five boroughs despite a significant gain in enrollment in Queens.

Queens, which had the 2nd-largest enrollment with 282,811 students in 2011-12, is projected to have the largest gain in enrollment, both in number and as a percentage, over the ten-year projection period. In general, enrollment has been increasing in Queens since 2006-07, gaining more than 15,500 students over this time period. In the first five years of the projection period, a gain of 16,278 students (+5.8%) is projected. A smaller gain of 13,267 students (+4.4%) is projected for the remaining five years of the projection period. In 2021-22, enrollment in Queens is projected to be 312,356, which would be a gain of 29,545 students from the 2011-12 total.

In 2011-12, the Bronx had the 3rd-largest enrollment of the five boroughs with 212,206 students. In the last four years, enrollment has been fairly stable with a range of approximately 1,200 students. Over the ten-year projection period, enrollment is projected to slowly rise. In the first five years of the projection period, a gain of 4,937 (+2.3%) students is projected. A larger gain of 6,808 students (+3.1%) is projected for the remaining five years of the projection period. Over the ten-year projection period, enrollment is projected to be 223,951 in 2021-22, which would be a gain of 11,745 students since 2011-12.

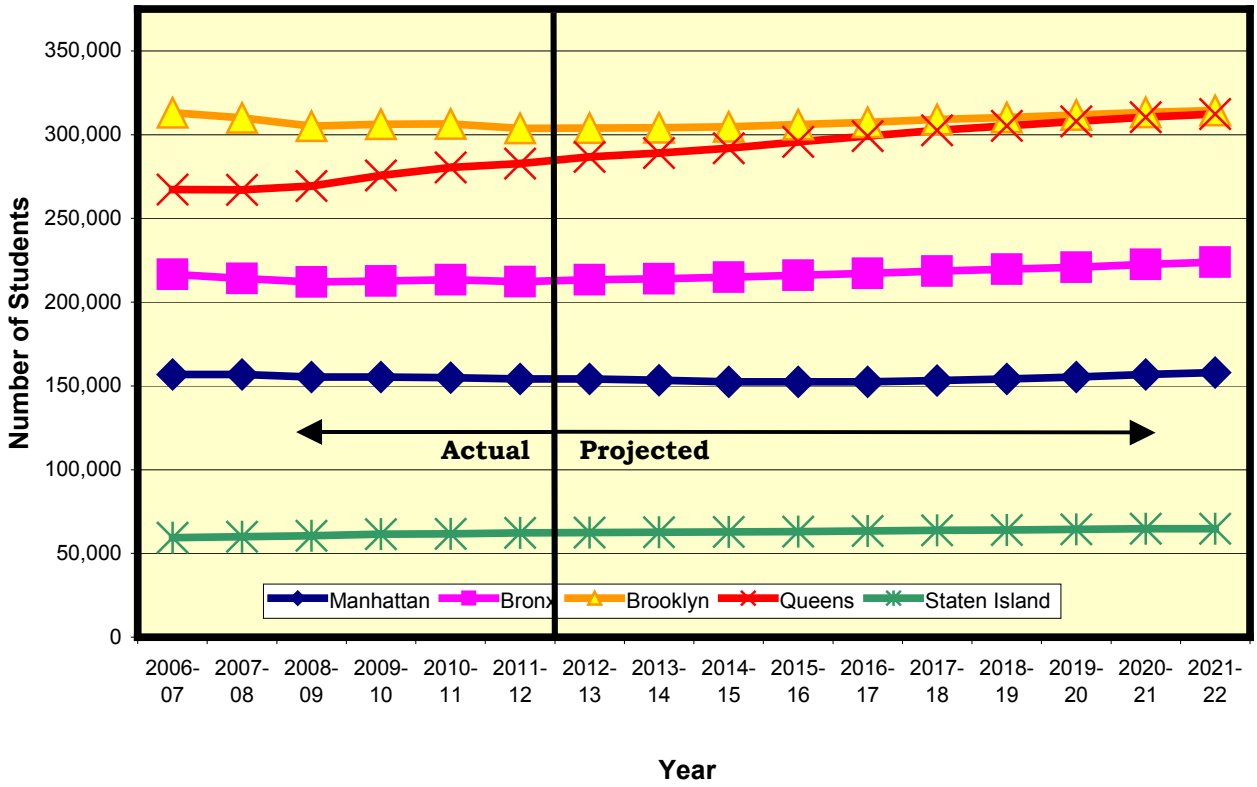
Table 15
Historical and Projected Enrollment by Borough

	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
HISTORICAL					
2006-07	156,786	216,557	313,168	267,266	59,331
2007-08	156,812	214,148	310,086	267,025	59,999
2008-09	155,290	212,141	305,076	269,398	60,485
2009-10	155,399	212,553	306,251	275,576	61,568
2010-11	154,990	213,337	306,424	280,476	61,789
2011-12	154,185	212,206	303,808	282,811	62,238
PROJECTED					
2012-13	154,230	213,422	303,861	286,701	62,555
2013-14	153,333	213,996	304,088	288,997	62,743
2014-15	152,502	214,968	304,640	291,964	62,905
2015-16	152,419	216,014	306,125	295,704	63,067
2016-17	152,525	217,143	307,466	299,089	63,394
5-Year Change	**-1,660**	**+4,937**	**+3,658**	**+16,278**	**+1,156**
%	**-1.1%**	**+2.3%**	**+1.2%**	**+5.8%**	**+1.9%**
2017-18	153,270	218,496	309,146	302,632	63,803
2018-19	154,096	219,655	310,298	305,256	64,025
2019-20	155,282	220,788	311,741	308,010	64,406
2020-21	156,772	222,581	313,277	310,459	64,690
2021-22	157,985	223,951	314,490	312,356	64,841
5-Year Change	**+5,460**	**+6,808**	**+7,024**	**+13,267**	**+1,447**
%	**+3.6%**	**+3.1%**	**+2.3%**	**+4.4%**	**+2.3%**
10-Year Change	**+3,800**	**+11,745**	**+10,682**	**+29,545**	**+2,603**
%	**+2.5%**	**+5.5%**	**+3.5%**	**+10.4%**	**+4.2%**

Manhattan had the 4th-largest enrollment with 154,185 students in 2011-12. Like the Bronx, enrollment has been fairly stable in the last four years with a range of approximately 1,200 students. Enrollment is projected to increase in 2012-13 before reversing trend and decline through 2015-16 before reversing trend again. In the first five years of the projection period, a loss of 1,660 students (-1.1%) is projected. However, a gain of 5,460 students (+3.6%) is projected for the remaining five years of the projection period. Over the ten-year period, enrollment is projected to be 157,985, which would be a gain of 3,800 students since 2011-12.

Staten Island, which had the fewest students (62,238) of the five boroughs in 2011-12, is projected to have an increase in enrollment throughout the ten-year projection period. Since 2006-07, enrollment in Staten Island has been slowly increasing, gaining more than 2,900 students during this time period. In the first five years of the projection period, a gain of 1,156 students (+1.9%) is projected while a slightly larger gain of 1,447 students (+2.3%) is projected for the last five years of the projection period. In the next ten years, enrollment is projected to be 64,841, which would be a gain of 2,603 students from the 2011-12 total.

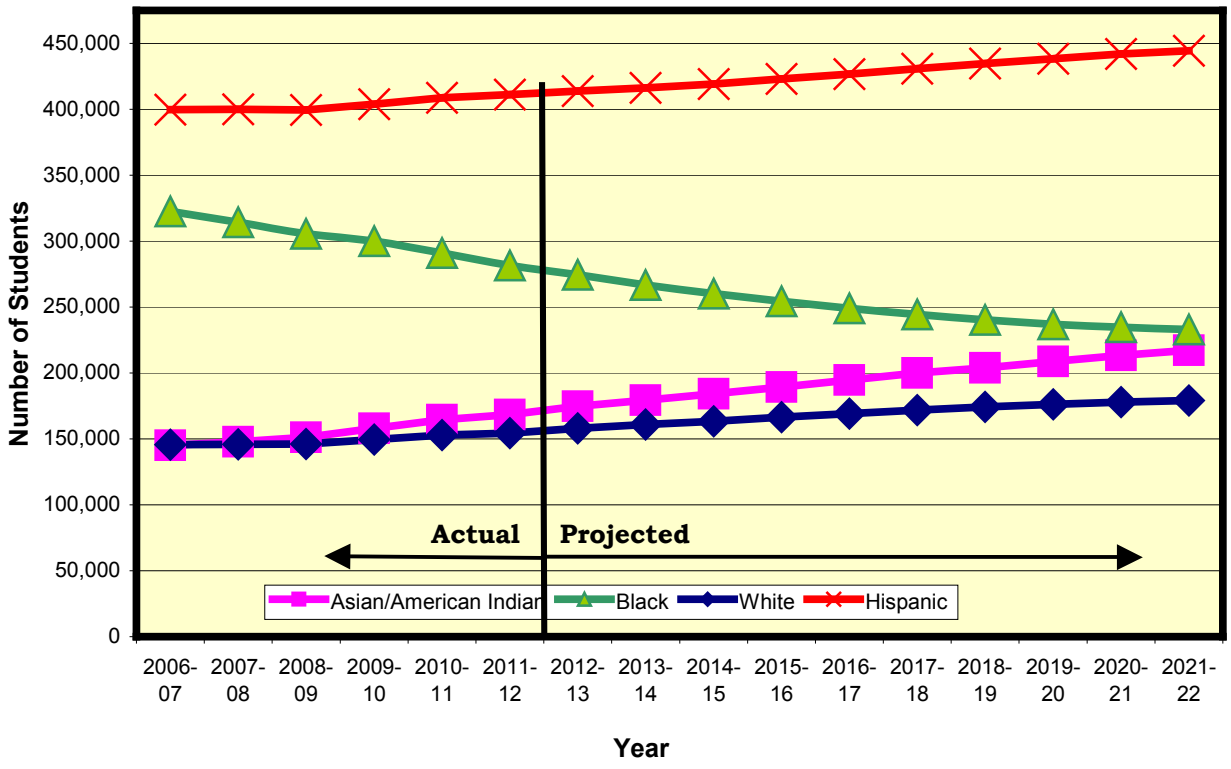
Figure 12
Historical and Projected Enrollment by Borough
2006-07 to 2021-22



Historical and Projected Enrollment by Race in New York City

Historical and projected enrollment trends by race were analyzed from 2006-07 through 2021-22 and are shown in Figure 13 and Table 16. As discussed previously, the historical enrollment and projections do not include students from D75, the special education district in New York City. Hispanics continue to be the largest ethnicity with 411,109 students in 2011-12, which represents 40.5% of the student population. Blacks, whose enrollment continues to decline, comprise 27.7% of the student population. In 2007-08, the Asian/American Indian student population surpassed Whites as the 3rd-largest ethnic group in the New York City Public Schools. Asians/American Indians, whose enrollment continues to grow, now represent 16.6% of the student population. Regarding the White student population, their enrollment has been slowly increasing since 2007-08 and now represent 15.2% of the student population.

Figure 13
New York City Historical and Projected Enrollment by Race
2006-07 to 2021-22



Since 2006-07, Black enrollment has declined by more than 41,000 students. On the contrary, White enrollment has been increasing and has gained nearly 8,800 students over this time period. Hispanic enrollment has increased by more than 11,000 students since 2006-07, with most of the gain occurring in the last three years. Of all the ethnic groups, the Asian/American Indian population has been growing the fastest, gaining more than 23,000 students since the 2006-07 year.

Table 16
New York City Historical and Projected Enrollment by Race

	Asians/ American Indians	Blacks	Hispanics	Whites
HISTORICAL				
2006-07	145,178	322,632	399,774	145,524
2007-08	147,722	314,374	400,085	145,889
2008-09	151,314	305,629	399,445	146,002
2009-10	157,897	300,043	403,904	149,503
2010-11	164,488	291,007	408,660	152,861
2011-12	168,379	281,447	411,109	154,313
PROJECTED				
2012-13	174,682	274,422	413,734	157,931
2013-14	179,315	266,767	416,164	160,911
2014-15	184,265	260,156	419,102	163,456
2015-16	189,424	254,389	423,019	166,497
2016-17	194,601	248,986	426,803	169,227
5-Year Change	**+26,222**	**-32,461**	**+15,694**	**+14,914**
%	**+15.6%**	**-11.5%**	**+3.8%**	**+9.7%**
2017-18	199,994	244,517	430,890	171,946
2018-19	203,974	240,369	434,759	174,228
2019-20	208,792	236,866	438,285	176,284
2020-21	213,245	234,611	442,008	177,915
2021-22	217,229	232,896	444,467	179,031
5-Year Change	**+22,628**	**-16,090**	**+17,664**	**+9,804**
%	**+11.6%**	**-6.5%**	**+4.1%**	**+5.8%**
10-Year Change	**+48,850**	**-48,551**	**+33,358**	**+24,718**
%	**+29.0%**	**-17.3%**	**+8.1%**	**+16.0%**

Looking to the future, it is projected that the Black student population will steadily decline throughout the ten-year projection period. However, the White, Hispanic, and Asian/American Indian student populations are projected to increase throughout the entire projection period.

As shown in Table 16, Blacks are projected to decline by more than 48,000 students over the ten-year projection period with two-thirds of the decline (approximately 32,000 students) occurring in the first five years. Hispanics are projected to increase by more than 33,000 students in the next ten years, with a gain of approximately 16,000 students occurring in the first five years. Asians/American Indians are projected to gain approximately 26,000 in the first five years of the projection period and an additional 23,000 students in the last five years, which would be a gain of approximately 49,000 students in the next ten years. Whites are projected to gain nearly 25,000 students over the ten-year projection period, with a gain of approximately 15,000 students occurring in the first five years.

Historical and Projected Enrollment by Race in the Five Boroughs

In Table 17 following, historical and projected enrollments by race are shown for each of the five boroughs. The historical enrollment 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 enrollment for the next ten years in comparison to actual enrollment in 2011-12.

In Manhattan, enrollment is projected to steadily rise for the White and Asian/American Indian student populations and decline for both Hispanics and Blacks over the next ten years as shown in Figure 14 and Table 17. Since 2006-07, the White and Asian/American Indian student populations have increased annually, gaining 4,654 and 2,772 students respectively. Whites, who were the third-largest ethnicity in Manhattan in the 2011-12 school year, are projected to gain more than 12,000 students over the next ten years. Asians/American Indians are also projected to increase, albeit at a slower rate, gaining 5,350 students over the ten-year projection period. On the other hand, Hispanic enrollment has declined by approximately 4,800 students since 2006-07 and is projected to decline through 2018-19 before reversing trend, losing approximately 5,400 students over the next ten years. Like the Hispanics, Black enrollment has declined by more than 5,200 students since 2006-07 and is projected to decline an additional 8,300 students over the next ten years. Although a decline is projected in the Hispanic student population over the ten-year period, they will remain the largest ethnic group in Manhattan. However, it is projected that White students will become the 2nd-largest ethnicity in 2016-17, surpassing Blacks. It is also projected that Asians/American Indians will surpass Blacks in 2020-21, becoming the 3rd-largest ethnicity in Manhattan. In 2011-12, Hispanics represented 47.8% of the Manhattan student population while Blacks represented 22.2%, accounting for 70% of the total student population in the borough.

With respect to the Bronx, enrollment is projected to rise for the Asian/American Indian, Hispanic, and White student populations over the ten-year projection period, but decline for Blacks as shown in Figure 15 and Table 17. After a period of decline, the number of Hispanic students, which is the largest ethnic group in the Bronx, has increased by nearly 3,000 students in

the last three years. Since 2006-07, the Black student population, which is the 2nd-largest ethnic group in the Bronx, has been steadily declining, losing nearly 7,700 students over this time period. Over the next ten years, Hispanic enrollment is projected to steadily rise, gaining more than 13,000 students, while Black enrollment is projected to steadily decline resulting in a loss of more than 6,000 students. Asians/American Indians, which are the third-largest ethnicity in the Bronx, have gained more than 1,200 students since the 2006-07 school year. During the same time period, White enrollment has been essentially stable, ranging between 8,655-8,895 students. Whites are projected to increase at a very slow rate, gaining 661 students over the ten-year period. Asians/American Indians are projected to steadily rise and gain nearly 3,800 students by 2021-22. It is projected that the Hispanic and Black student populations will remain the largest and second-largest ethnicities respectively in the Bronx over the ten-year period. In 2011-12, Hispanics represented 62.1% of the Bronx student population while Blacks represented 28.4%, which is more than 90% of the total student population in the Bronx.

Figure 14
Manhattan Historical and Projected Enrollment by Race
2006-07 to 2021-22

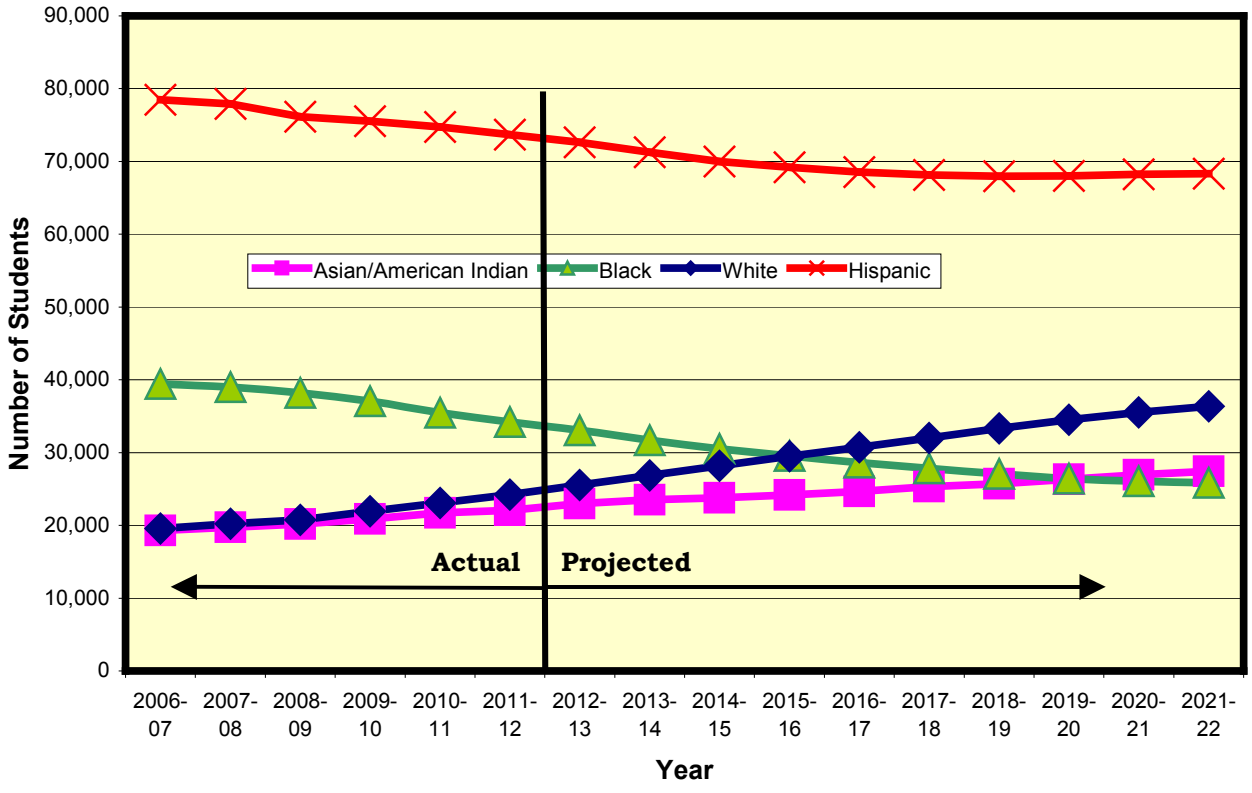
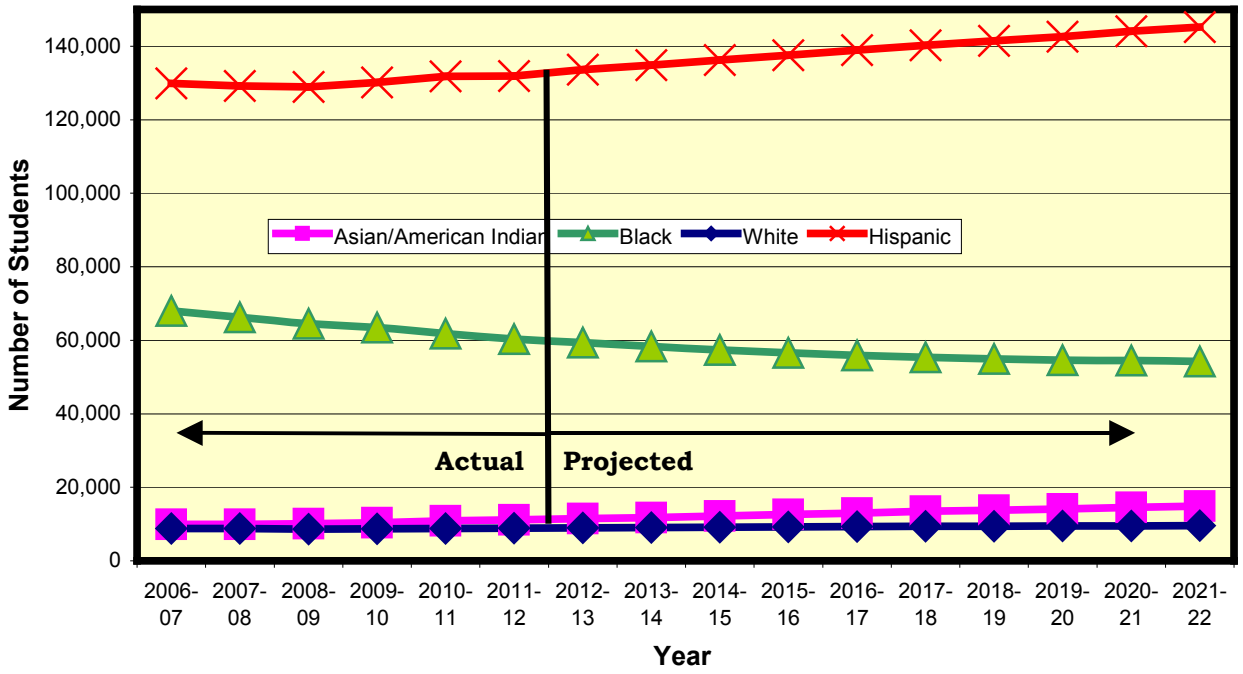


Table 17
Historical and Projected Enrollment by Race and Borough

Year	MANHATTAN				BRONX				BROOKLYN			
	Asians/ American Indians	Hispanics	Blacks	Whites	Asians/ American Indians	Hispanics	Blacks	Whites	Asians/ American Indians	Hispanics	Blacks	Whites
2006-07	19,297	78,501	39,435	19,553	9,885	129,914	67,997	8,761	38,852	84,381	144,050	45,885
2007-08	19,721	77,899	38,985	20,207	9,894	129,204	66,258	8,792	40,114	84,249	139,468	46,255
2008-09	20,187	76,145	38,220	20,738	10,092	128,890	64,504	8,655	40,855	83,534	134,461	46,226
2009-10	20,871	75,517	37,062	21,949	10,320	130,121	63,449	8,663	43,035	84,113	131,345	47,758
2010-11	21,711	74,744	35,473	23,062	10,925	131,830	61,792	8,790	45,123	85,210	126,341	49,750
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
PROJECTED												
2012-13	22,989	72,647	33,048	25,546	11,488	133,636	59,343	8,955	48,902	85,372	117,494	52,093
2013-14	23,523	71,249	31,687	26,874	11,768	134,844	58,312	9,072	50,922	85,708	113,570	53,888
2014-15	23,801	70,015	30,502	28,184	12,190	136,238	57,389	9,151	53,049	86,118	110,005	55,468
2015-16	24,175	69,190	29,559	29,495	12,614	137,591	56,577	9,232	55,226	86,745	106,803	57,351
2016-17	24,668	68,532	28,613	30,712	13,013	138,944	55,894	9,292	57,324	87,260	103,851	59,031
2017-18	25,305	68,160	27,817	31,988	13,466	140,251	55,397	9,382	59,379	87,810	101,280	60,677
2018-19	25,727	67,977	27,080	33,312	13,776	141,502	54,967	9,410	61,156	88,220	98,848	62,074
2019-20	26,315	68,019	26,430	34,518	14,132	142,613	54,585	9,458	63,090	88,618	96,879	63,154
2020-21	26,943	68,242	26,069	35,518	14,557	144,067	54,455	9,502	64,946	88,998	95,309	64,024
2021-22	27,419	68,320	25,869	36,377	14,909	145,220	54,266	9,556	66,762	89,136	93,982	64,610
10-year Change	**+5,350**	**-5,387**	**-8,333**	**+12,170**	**+3,794**	**+13,351**	**-6,061**	**+661**	**+19,980**	**+3,789**	**-27,534**	**+14,447**

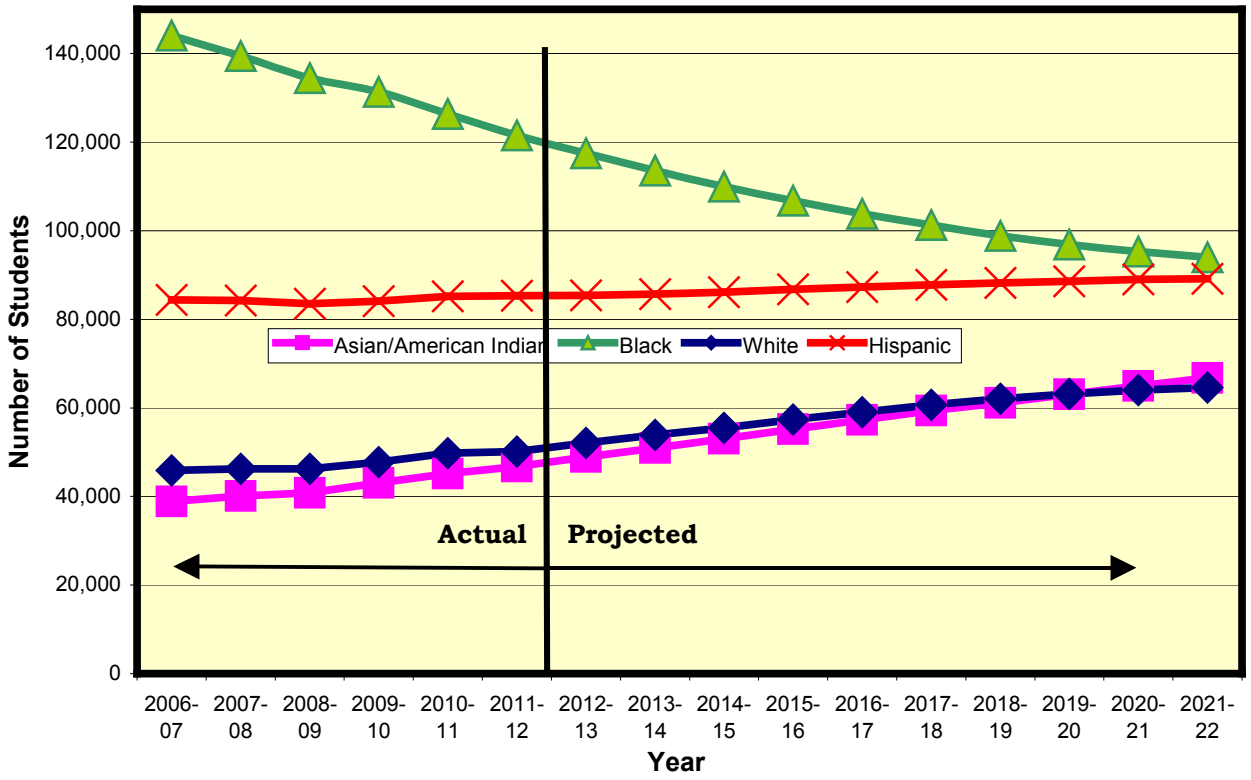
Year	QUEENS				STATEN ISLAND			
	Asians/ American Indians	Hispanics	Blacks	Whites	Asians/ American Indians	Hispanics	Blacks	Whites
2006-07	72,159	94,612	62,042	38,453	4,985	12,366	9,108	32,872
2007-08	72,978	95,584	60,548	37,915	5,015	13,149	9,115	32,720
2008-09	75,014	97,155	59,485	37,744	5,166	13,721	8,959	32,639
2009-10	78,343	99,979	59,133	38,121	5,328	14,174	9,054	33,012
2010-11	81,421	102,225	58,492	38,338	5,308	14,651	8,909	32,921
2011-12	83,081	104,628	56,587	38,515	5,332	15,558	8,815	32,533
PROJECTED								
2012-13	85,977	106,101	55,910	38,713	5,326	15,978	8,627	32,624
2013-14	87,798	107,795	54,720	38,684	5,304	16,568	8,478	32,393
2014-15	89,920	109,619	53,860	38,565	5,305	17,112	8,400	32,088
2015-16	92,141	111,887	53,137	38,539	5,268	17,606	8,313	31,880
2016-17	94,331	113,975	52,339	38,444	5,265	18,092	8,289	31,748
2017-18	96,548	116,086	51,696	38,302	5,296	18,583	8,327	31,597
2018-19	98,062	118,044	51,142	38,008	5,253	19,016	8,332	31,424
2019-20	100,006	119,550	50,614	37,840	5,249	19,485	8,358	31,314
2020-21	101,623	120,729	50,364	37,743	5,176	19,972	8,414	31,128
2021-22	102,993	121,444	50,294	37,625	5,146	20,347	8,485	30,863
10-year Change	**+19,912**	**+16,816**	**-6,293**	**-890**	**-186**	**+4,789**	**-330**	**-1,670**

Figure 15
Bronx Historical and Projected Enrollment by Race
2006-07 to 2021-22



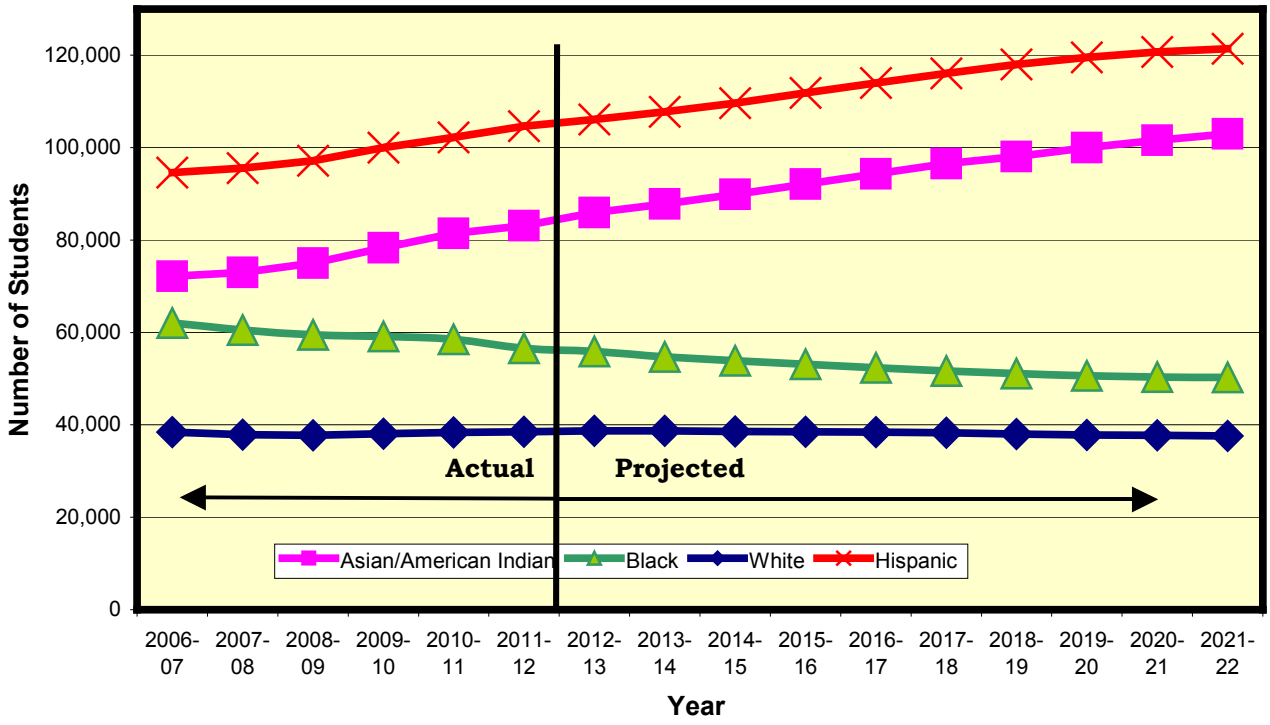
In the next ten years, Brooklyn's enrollment is projected to rise for the Asian/American Indian, Hispanic, and White student populations and decline for Blacks as shown in Figure 16 and Table 17. Since 2006-07, Black enrollment has declined by more than 22,500 students. During the same time period, Hispanic enrollment declined through 2008-09 before changing trend. Hispanic enrollment has increased by nearly 1,000 students since 2006-07. White enrollment has been increasing since 2006-07, gaining nearly 4,300 students. The Asian/American Indian student population, which is currently the smallest race in Brooklyn, has been steadily increasing and has gained more than 7,900 students since 2006-07. Asians/American Indians are projected to gain 19,980 students over the projection period and surpass Whites as the 3rd-largest ethnicity in 2020-21. In the next ten years, Black enrollment is projected to continue declining and lose 27,534 students. Hispanic enrollment is projected to steadily increase, gaining approximately 3,800 students over the ten-year period. White enrollment is also projected to steadily rise throughout the projection period, resulting in a gain of 14,447 students. Blacks and Hispanics are expected to remain the largest and second-largest ethnicities respectively over the ten-year period. In 2011-12, Blacks represented 40.0% of the Brooklyn student population while Hispanics represented 28.1%, accounting for more than two-thirds of the total student population in the borough.

Figure 16
Brooklyn Historical and Projected Enrollment by Race
2006-07 to 2021-22



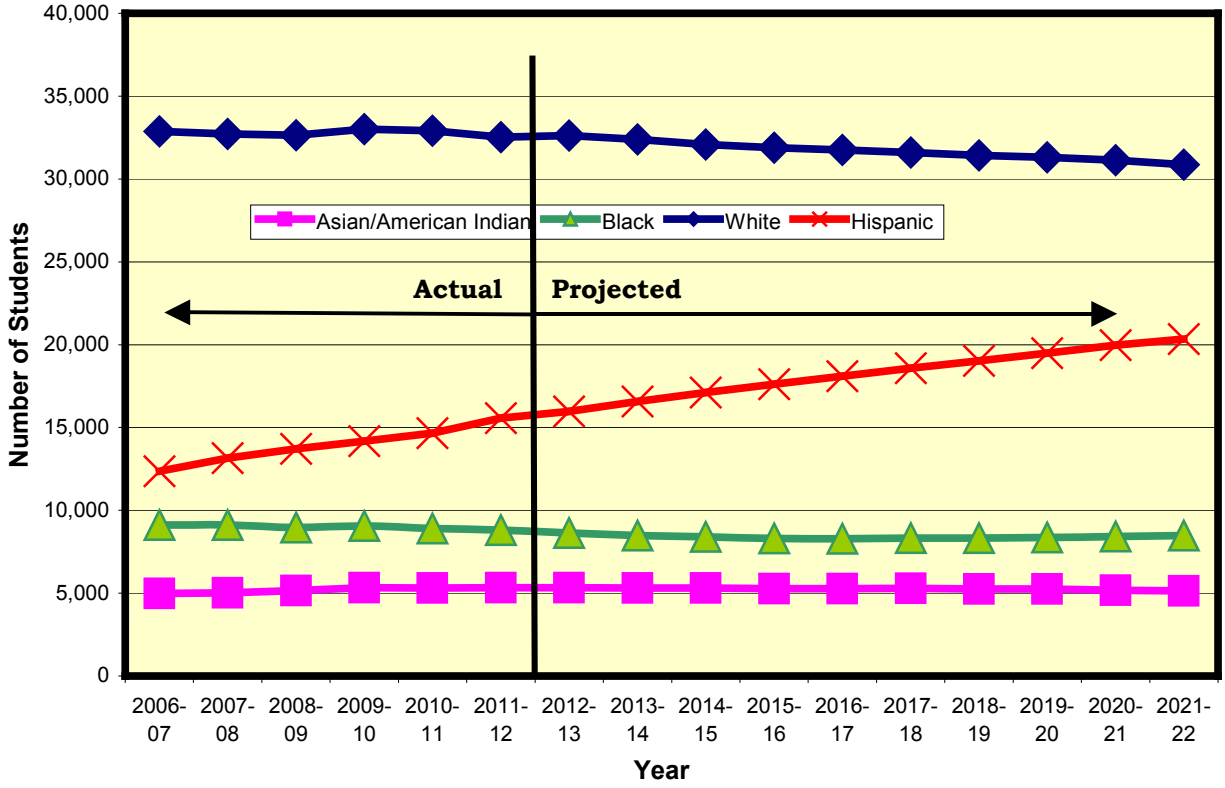
In Queens, enrollment is projected to rise for the Asian/American Indian and Hispanic student populations, and decline for Blacks and Whites as shown in Figure 17 and Table 17. Of the five boroughs, Queens is projected to have the largest gain in enrollment over the ten-year projection period. Since 2006-07, the Asian/American Indian and Hispanic student populations have been steadily increasing, gaining nearly 11,000 and 10,000 students respectively. During this same time period, the number of Black students has steadily declined, losing nearly 5,500 students. White enrollment declined from 2006-07 through 2008-09 before reversing trend in 2009-10, gaining only 62 students over the historical period. The Asian/American Indian and Hispanic student populations are projected to gain 19,912 students and 16,816 students respectively. The Black student population is projected to steadily decline throughout the projection period, losing 6,293 students. White enrollment is projected to slowly decline, resulting in a loss of 890 students over the projection period. Hispanics and Asians/American Indians are expected to remain the largest and second-largest ethnicities respectively over the ten-year period. Hispanics comprised 37.0% of the Queens student population in 2011-12 while Asians/American Indians represented 29.4%, accounting for approximately two-thirds of the total student population in the borough.

Figure 17
Queens Historical and Projected Enrollment by Race
2006-07 to 2021-22



In Staten Island, enrollment is projected to rise for the Hispanic student population and decline for Asians/American Indians, Blacks, and Whites as shown in Figure 18 and Table 17. Since 2006-07, the number of Hispanic students has been increasing, gaining nearly 3,200 students. During the same time period, Asian/American Indian enrollment has been slowly increasing, gaining nearly 350 students. Black enrollment has been slowly declining, in general, since 2006-07, losing 293 students. White enrollment has had a small decline, losing 339 students over this time period. Hispanic enrollment is projected to rise steadily throughout the projection period, gaining 4,789 students. Asian/American Indian enrollment is projected to slowly decline, resulting in a loss of 186 students over the ten-year period. Black enrollment is projected to decline through 2016-17 before reversing trend and slowly increasing, resulting in a loss of 330 students. White enrollment is projected to slowly decline over the ten-year period, losing 1,670 students. Whites and Hispanics are expected to remain the largest and second-largest ethnicities respectively over the ten-year period. Whites accounted for 52.3% of the Staten Island student population in 2011-12 while Hispanics represented 25.0% of the student population, accounting for 77.3% of the total student population. As the years progress, it is anticipated that Hispanics will account for a larger share of the student population as their enrollment increases and White enrollment declines.

Figure 18
Staten Island Historical and Projected Enrollment by Race
2006-07 to 2021-22



Projections by Community School District

In Table 18 following, enrollment projections 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 2011-12 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 19 also shows the projected ten-year change in enrollment by community school district. Over the ten-year period, 62.5% of the districts (20 districts) are projected to have enrollment gains, including all six districts in the Bronx and six of seven districts in Queens. The five largest gains, which are listed in order of magnitude, are projected in Districts 20, 24, 15, 10, and 2. Two of these districts (Districts 15 and 20) are located in Brooklyn while the other districts are located in Manhattan (District 2), Queens (District 24), and the Bronx (District 10).

Twelve districts are projected to have enrollment losses over the ten-year period, eight of which are located in Brooklyn and three in Manhattan. Table 18 also shows the five districts projected to have the greatest losses. The five largest losses, which are listed in order of magnitude, are projected in Districts 17, 18, 32, 6, and 19. Four of these districts (Districts 17, 18, 19, and 32) are located in Brooklyn while the remaining district is located in Manhattan (District 6).

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

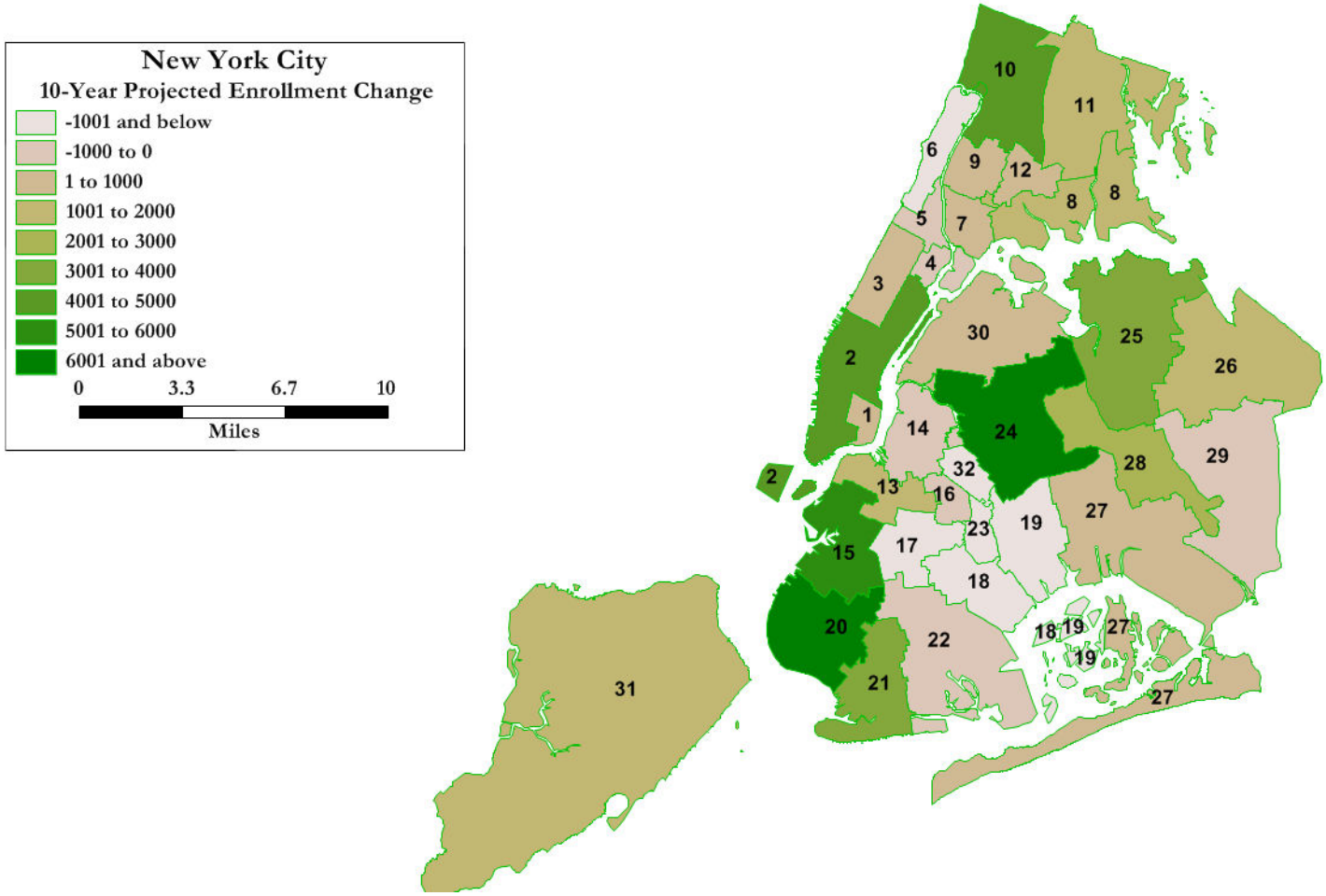
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2011-12	9,430	24,884	13,960	10,758	9,810	20,650	13,470	22,302	27,686	39,695	29,933	18,139	10,914	13,961	23,628	7,599
PROJECTED																
2016-17	9,913	27,799	14,267	10,099	9,321	19,710	13,732	22,902	27,836	42,895	30,741	18,669	11,536	13,763	27,778	7,411
5-year change	+483	+2,915	+307	-659	-489	-940	+262	+600	+150	+3,200	+808	+530	+622	-198	+4,150	-188
2021-22	9,814	29,078	14,783	10,166	9,361	19,294	13,985	23,862	28,191	44,490	31,208	19,073	11,949	13,199	28,740	7,537
10-year change	+384	+4,194	+823	-592	-449	-1,356	+515	+1,560	+505	+4,795	+1,275	+934	+1,035	-762	+5,112	-62
Year	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
2011-12	18,830	14,087	19,642	35,030	22,220	26,774	9,969	44,031	25,439	16,972	35,881	25,669	24,450	30,908	44,018	12,838
PROJECTED																
2016-17	17,154	12,341	18,740	42,966	24,550	26,738	9,109	50,023	28,598	18,158	36,647	27,404	23,972	31,332	45,072	11,894
5-year change	-1,676	-1,746	-902	+7,936	+2,330	-36	-860	+5,992	+3,159	+1,186	+766	+1,735	-478	+424	+1,054	-944
2021-22	15,917	11,996	18,426	45,861	25,376	26,546	8,879	51,768	29,169	18,714	36,878	28,080	24,387	31,081	45,538	11,270
10-year change	-2,913	-2,091	-1,216	+10,831	+3,156	-228	-1,090	+7,737	+3,730	+1,742	+997	+2,411	-63	+173	+1,520	-1,568

Legend:

Top five projected gains over 10-year period
Top five projected losses over 10-year period

Figure 19

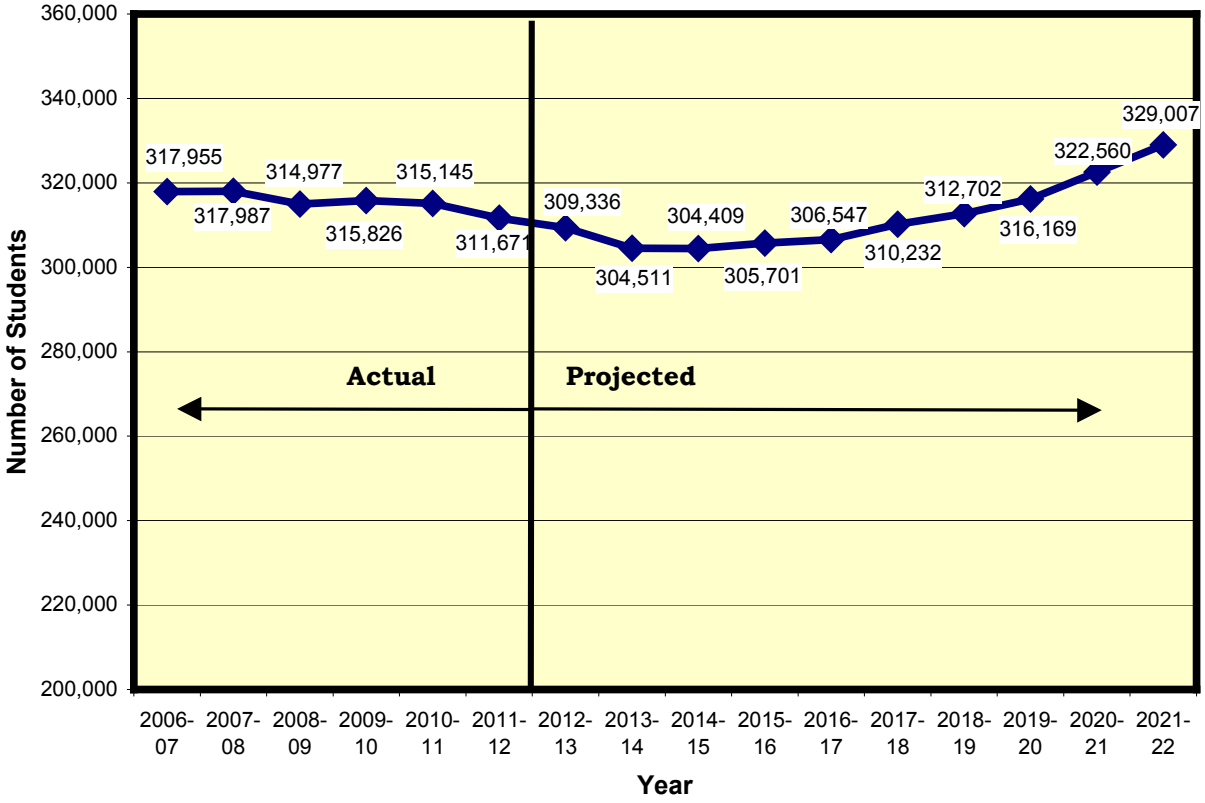
Projected Ten-Year Change in Enrollment by Community School District



High School Projections

Since New York City Public School students have school choice in the high school they attend, the high school projections were computed at the borough level since many students attend high school outside of their local community school district. Grade 9-12 projections were computed by race by using the aggregated 8th grade enrollments from the corresponding community school districts for each of the five boroughs and applying the Cohort-Survival Ratio method. 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. Regional 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.

Figure 20
New York City High School Enrollment History and Projections
2006-07 to 2021-22



As shown in Figure 20, the number of high school students in New York City had been fairly stable prior to 2011-12, when it declined by nearly 3,500 students to 311,671. It is projected that enrollment will continue to decline through 2014-15 before reversing trend. Enrollment is projected to be 329,007 in 2021-22, which would be a gain of 17,336 students from the 2011-12 total of 311,671.

Of the five boroughs, Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn are projected to have a decline in the number of high school students in the first five years of the projection period as shown in Table 19 and Figure 21. Manhattan, which had the third-largest high school enrollment with 64,693 students in 2011-12, declined in the last two years after several years of increasing enrollment. Since 2006-07, Manhattan has gained nearly 500 students. It is projected that enrollment will decline through 2016-17 before a reversal in trend occurs, resulting in increasing enrollment for the last five years of the projection period. Enrollment is projected to decline by approximately 3,300 students in the first five years before gaining approximately 4,100 students in the last five years of the projection period, resulting in a gain of 796 students over the ten-year period.

Figure 21
Historical and Projected High School Enrollment by Borough
2006-07 to 2021-22

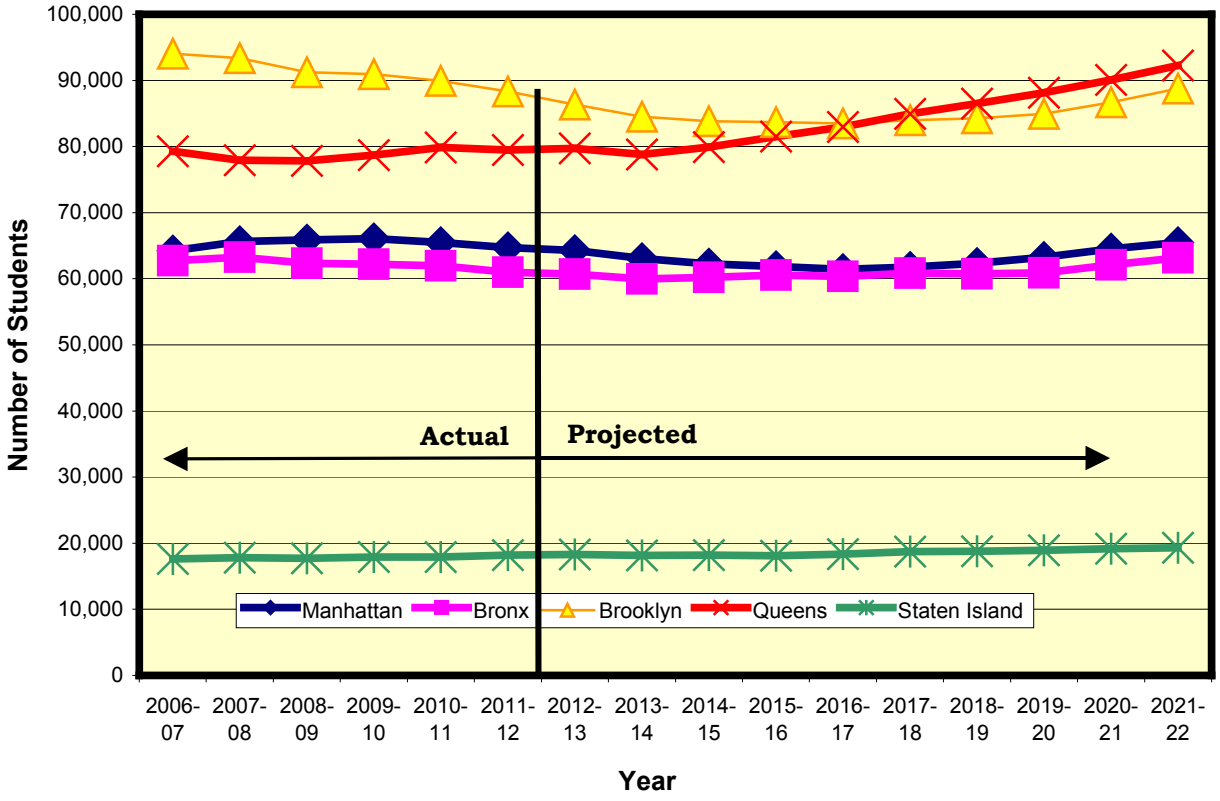


Table 19
High School Enrollment Projections

Year	New York City	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Staten Island
HISTORICAL						
2006-07	317,955	64,215	62,735	94,070	79,304	17,631
2007-08	317,987	65,630	63,240	93,391	77,912	17,814
2008-09	314,977	65,882	62,360	91,224	77,814	17,697
2009-10	315,826	66,093	62,190	90,935	78,708	17,900
2010-11	315,145	65,507	61,955	89,940	79,843	17,900
2011-12	311,671	64,693	60,981	88,316	79,461	18,220
PROJECTED						
2012-13	309,336	64,294	60,686	86,365	79,712	18,279
2013-14	304,511	63,045	59,965	84,529	78,814	18,158
2014-15	304,409	62,249	60,189	83,848	79,921	18,202
2015-16	305,701	61,854	60,551	83,712	81,502	18,082
2016-17	306,547	61,416	60,368	83,486	82,955	18,322
5-Year Change	**-5,124**	**-3,277**	**-613**	**-4,830**	**+3,494**	**+102**
2017-18	310,232	61,746	60,832	83,990	84,925	18,739
2018-19	312,702	62,355	60,764	84,289	86,513	18,781
2019-20	316,169	63,239	60,911	84,961	88,132	18,926
2020-21	322,560	64,511	62,089	86,685	90,095	19,180
2021-22	329,007	65,489	63,142	88,794	92,279	19,303
5-Year Change	**+22,460**	**+4,073**	**+2,774**	**+5,308**	**+9,324**	**+981**
10-Year Change	**+17,336**	**+796**	**+2,161**	**+478**	**+12,818**	**+1,083**

Brooklyn, which had the greatest number of high school students with 88,316 students in 2011-12, continues to have declining enrollment and has lost nearly 5,800 students since 2006-07. Enrollment in Brooklyn is projected to decline through 2016-17 before reversing trend in 2017-18, resulting in a gain of 478 students over the ten-year projection period. Enrollment is projected to decline by more than 4,800 students in the first five years but gain approximately 5,300 students in the last five years of the projection period as shown in Table 19 and Figure 21. It is projected that in 2017-18, Queens will surpass Brooklyn and have the largest high school enrollment of the five boroughs.

The Bronx had the fourth-largest high school enrollment in 2011-12 with 60,981 students. Enrollment in the borough has been declining since 2008-09, and has lost approximately 1,750 students since 2006-07. Enrollment in the Bronx is projected to be fairly stable through 2019-20 before increasing in the last two years of the projection period as shown in Table 19 and Figure 21. Enrollment is projected to decline by approximately 600 students in the first five years before gaining nearly 2,800 students in the last five years of the projection period. The Bronx is projected to gain 2,161 high school students in the next ten years.

The borough of Queens had the second-largest high school enrollment in 2011-12 with 79,461 students. High school enrollment in Queens has been fairly stable since 2006-07, ranging between 77,814 and 79,843 students as shown in Table 19 and Figure 21. Enrollment in the borough is projected to steadily increase and gain 12,818 students over the next ten years. Enrollment is projected to increase by approximately 3,500 students in the first five years before gaining an additional 9,300 students in the last five years of the projection period.

Staten Island had the smallest high school enrollment of the five boroughs with 18,220 students in 2011-12 as shown in Table 19 and Figure 21. Since 2006-07, Staten Island's high school enrollment has grown very slowly, gaining 589 students. Enrollment is projected to increase to 19,303 students in 2021-22, a gain of 1,083 students. Enrollment is projected to increase by approximately 100 students in the first five years before gaining nearly 1,000 students in the last five years of the projection period.

Appendix

Projected PK-12 Enrollments

for 2012-13 to 2021-22

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																
2011-12	57177	73948	75579	73813	72823	70839	69586	70418	68892	70502	89215	86177	68509	65137	2633	**1,015,248**
PROJECTED																
2012-13	57271	75713	77914	74338	73148	72529	69560	69935	71018	70007	88785	83725	66707	67486	2633	**1,020,769**
2013-14	56808	74938	79753	76675	73668	72918	71266	69890	70533	72197	87979	83324	64874	65701	2633	**1,023,157**
2014-15	55927	74286	78902	78516	75994	73419	71751	71570	70497	71708	90618	82639	64638	63881	2633	**1,026,979**
2015-16	56672	73111	78238	77647	77845	75763	72285	72128	72220	71719	89955	85302	64144	63667	2633	**1,033,329**
2016-17	56799	74149	76986	76997	76973	77621	74669	72552	72821	73503	89728	84575	66400	63211	2633	**1,039,617**
2017-18	56914	74332	78065	75770	76320	76736	76572	74981	73255	74170	91892	84485	65757	65465	2633	**1,047,347**
2018-19	57045	74518	78255	76828	75129	76083	75698	76726	75730	74616	92740	86659	65851	64819	2633	**1,053,330**
2019-20	57169	74704	78446	77018	76180	74922	75066	75876	77505	77172	93365	87612	67641	64918	2633	**1,060,227**
2020-21	57288	74888	78635	77206	76371	75969	73946	75222	76673	79021	96531	88169	68532	66695	2633	**1,067,779**
2021-22	57416	75075	78825	77390	76555	76158	74978	74074	75992	78153	98655	91231	68881	67607	2633	**1,073,623**

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

Projected PK-12 Enrollments

for 2012-13 to 2021-22

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																
2011-12	7142	9697	9777	9624	9227	8967	8575	8784	8686	9013	17825	18117	14685	13224	842	**154,185**
PROJECTED																
2012-13	6949	9766	9946	9631	9557	9218	8512	8615	8887	8855	17454	17223	14805	13970	842	**154,230**
2013-14	6791	9511	10002	9802	9560	9546	8745	8554	8715	9062	17123	16881	14112	14087	842	**153,333**
2014-15	6618	9388	9729	9862	9731	9548	9067	8777	8644	8889	17513	16587	13877	13430	842	**152,502**
2015-16	6840	9141	9602	9594	9787	9724	9087	9098	8875	8817	17118	17026	13661	13207	842	**152,419**
2016-17	6913	9448	9346	9470	9520	9777	9274	9119	9184	9058	16856	16642	14074	13002	842	**152,525**
2017-18	6986	9546	9660	9206	9396	9506	9333	9304	9211	9376	17272	16448	13785	13399	842	**153,270**
2018-19	7058	9648	9759	9515	9136	9381	9085	9360	9396	9403	17772	16926	13692	13123	842	**154,096**
2019-20	7131	9749	9864	9613	9441	9121	8973	9115	9447	9589	17790	17414	14153	13040	842	**155,282**
2020-21	7200	9848	9969	9716	9540	9424	8717	8997	9204	9646	18122	17459	14606	13482	842	**156,772**
2021-22	7274	9948	10070	9821	9642	9523	9006	8735	9082	9395	18231	17837	14666	13913	842	**157,985**

Notes: [1]Does not include enrollment 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																
2011-12	10739	15896	16647	15813	15780	15134	15411	15377	15180	15248	18582	16737	12720	12107	835	**212,206**
PROJECTED																
2012-13	11094	16215	17077	16109	15502	15618	14872	15459	15490	15300	18285	16628	12280	12658	835	**213,422**
2013-14	11100	16356	17425	16523	15800	15349	15359	14923	15583	15613	18340	16367	12203	12220	835	**213,996**
2014-15	10828	16396	17571	16868	16203	15647	15099	15413	15041	15713	18777	16417	12017	12143	835	**214,968**
2015-16	10988	16013	17610	17001	16550	16047	15405	15143	15540	15166	18886	16829	12043	11958	835	**216,014**
2016-17	11021	16244	17202	17044	16675	16397	15799	15439	15271	15683	18247	16925	12378	11983	835	**217,143**
2017-18	11056	16292	17448	16652	16708	16522	16157	15852	15570	15407	18887	16357	12441	12312	835	**218,496**
2018-19	11092	16343	17501	16889	16331	16556	16275	16194	15997	15713	18585	16937	12032	12375	835	**219,655**
2019-20	11127	16396	17555	16941	16561	16187	16308	16307	16344	16151	18964	16680	12466	11966	835	**220,788**
2020-21	11162	16447	17613	16993	16613	16414	15953	16340	16452	16505	19542	17023	12293	12396	835	**222,581**
2021-22	11198	16500	17668	17050	16665	16464	16175	15993	16487	16609	19985	17553	12548	12221	835	**223,951**

Notes: [1]Does not include enrollment 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																
2011-12	19310	22114	22796	22285	22118	21662	21041	21390	21069	21707	24556	25442	18736	19206	376	**303,808**
PROJECTED																
2012-13	19566	22721	23606	22497	22090	22013	20930	21095	21535	21443	24314	24329	18208	19138	376	**303,861**
2013-14	19695	22531	24263	23324	22302	22005	21299	20976	21236	21928	24031	24097	17420	18605	376	**304,088**
2014-15	19490	22507	24031	23996	23120	22211	21359	21330	21125	21623	24584	23840	17248	17800	376	**304,640**
2015-16	19450	22311	24000	23757	23811	23039	21567	21451	21494	21533	24212	24434	17061	17629	376	**306,125**
2016-17	19392	22267	23767	23724	23577	23728	22416	21578	21624	21907	24103	24073	17491	17443	376	**307,466**
2017-18	19323	22194	23723	23501	23547	23493	23123	22437	21751	22064	24514	23984	17224	17892	376	**309,146**
2018-19	19265	22122	23645	23457	23328	23465	22896	23001	22632	22198	24703	24434	17154	17622	376	**310,298**
2019-20	19204	22052	23567	23379	23286	23256	22885	22821	23212	23118	24859	24691	17479	17556	376	**311,741**
2020-21	19141	21980	23491	23303	23209	23213	22693	22795	23035	23732	25900	24843	17670	17896	376	**313,277**
2021-22	19078	21908	23416	23227	23133	23135	22652	22581	23016	23550	26649	25900	17765	18104	376	**314,490**

Notes: [1]Does not include enrollment 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																
2011-12	16407	21591	21721	21469	20897	20453	20189	20566	19800	20257	22773	21034	18319	16966	369	**282,811**
PROJECTED																
2012-13	16168	22338	22423	21512	21377	20930	20641	20568	20820	20212	23390	20544	17338	18071	369	**286,701**
2013-14	15760	21952	23177	22210	21414	21445	21133	21011	20816	21265	23276	21102	16956	17111	369	**288,997**
2014-15	15605	21414	22773	22953	22118	21470	21674	21505	21275	21256	24364	21032	17415	16741	369	**291,964**
2015-16	15936	21174	22224	22543	22854	22183	21703	22059	21781	21745	24465	22090	17382	17196	369	**295,704**
2016-17	15999	21623	21984	22001	22444	22928	22432	22065	22379	22279	24971	22119	18322	17174	369	**299,089**
2017-18	16060	21712	22449	21768	21901	22508	23188	22818	22387	22916	25533	22618	18278	18127	369	**302,632**
2018-19	16125	21795	22543	22227	21682	21965	22757	23581	23151	22917	26208	23161	18712	18063	369	**305,256**
2019-20	16186	21878	22629	22322	22142	21756	22206	23126	23929	23704	26255	23823	19180	18505	369	**308,010**
2020-21	16248	21962	22712	22407	22236	22220	22001	22576	23492	24510	27143	23837	19768	18978	369	**310,459**
2021-22	16313	22048	22798	22487	22319	22316	22468	22359	22915	24054	27946	24652	19736	19576	369	**312,356**

Notes: [1]Does not include enrollment 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																
2011-12	3579	4650	4638	4622	4801	4623	4370	4301	4157	4277	5479	4847	4049	3634	211	**62,238**
PROJECTED																
2012-13	3494	4673	4862	4589	4622	4750	4605	4198	4286	4197	5342	5001	4076	3649	211	**62,555**
2013-14	3462	4588	4886	4816	4592	4573	4730	4426	4183	4329	5209	4877	4183	3678	211	**62,743**
2014-15	3386	4581	4798	4837	4822	4543	4552	4545	4412	4227	5380	4763	4081	3767	211	**62,905**
2015-16	3458	4472	4802	4752	4843	4770	4523	4377	4530	4458	5274	4923	3997	3677	211	**63,067**
2016-17	3474	4567	4687	4758	4757	4791	4748	4351	4363	4576	5551	4816	4135	3609	211	**63,394**
2017-18	3489	4588	4785	4643	4768	4707	4771	4570	4336	4407	5686	5078	4029	3735	211	**63,803**
2018-19	3505	4610	4807	4740	4652	4716	4685	4590	4554	4385	5472	5201	4261	3636	211	**64,025**
2019-20	3521	4629	4831	4763	4750	4602	4694	4507	4573	4610	5497	5004	4363	3851	211	**64,406**
2020-21	3537	4651	4850	4787	4773	4698	4582	4514	4490	4628	5824	5007	4195	3943	211	**64,690**
2021-22	3553	4671	4873	4805	4796	4720	4677	4406	4492	4545	5844	5289	4166	3793	211	**64,841**

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

Projected PK-8 Enrollments

for 2012-13 to 2021-22

by Community School District

Table A7
Community School District #1

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	1131	958	1025	1016	917	860	886	943	858	836	**9,430**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	1125	1054	963	1023	1007	920	840	925	928	881	**9,666**
2013-14	1115	1033	1060	961	1016	1010	900	880	911	954	**9,840**
2014-15	980	1017	1035	1059	954	1017	987	945	866	935	**9,795**
2015-16	1014	899	1020	1033	1050	956	996	1037	930	889	**9,824**
2016-17	1024	930	901	1019	1028	1053	935	1048	1021	954	**9,913**
2017-18	1035	938	932	898	1014	1029	1030	982	1032	1049	**9,939**
2018-19	1045	949	940	929	894	1015	1010	1084	967	1059	**9,892**
2019-20	1056	958	950	937	925	895	996	1066	1066	992	**9,841**
2020-21	1066	968	959	947	934	927	878	1052	1051	1095	**9,877**
2021-22	1077	978	969	956	944	936	910	929	1037	1078	**9,814**

Table A8
Community School District #2

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	1394	3107	3002	2782	2652	2516	2373	2441	2286	2331	**24,884**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	1351	3148	3140	2933	2741	2659	2506	2313	2465	2326	**25,582**
2013-14	1338	3111	3178	3071	2892	2744	2647	2447	2335	2508	**26,271**
2014-15	1297	3106	3138	3109	3028	2895	2728	2574	2469	2376	**26,720**
2015-16	1340	3017	3131	3070	3065	3030	2879	2648	2598	2513	**27,291**
2016-17	1355	3117	3039	3063	3027	3066	3015	2802	2669	2646	**27,799**
2017-18	1368	3151	3140	2969	3020	3027	3051	2938	2825	2718	**28,207**
2018-19	1383	3184	3173	3067	2927	3018	3011	2967	2963	2876	**28,569**
2019-20	1398	3218	3208	3100	3023	2928	3000	2930	2992	3017	**28,814**
2020-21	1411	3250	3242	3134	3056	3023	2910	2917	2954	3049	**28,946**
2021-22	1426	3283	3274	3169	3089	3056	3004	2828	2940	3009	**29,078**

Table A9
Community School District #3

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	966	1537	1513	1574	1373	1460	1435	1425	1364	1313	**13,960**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	888	1546	1559	1501	1550	1369	1442	1422	1402	1385	**14,064**
2013-14	873	1460	1564	1548	1478	1546	1356	1427	1401	1423	**14,076**
2014-15	926	1468	1476	1553	1526	1475	1533	1341	1406	1424	**14,128**
2015-16	955	1497	1484	1465	1530	1524	1463	1512	1321	1430	**14,181**
2016-17	967	1547	1515	1475	1442	1526	1518	1444	1491	1342	**14,267**
2017-18	977	1563	1565	1504	1452	1440	1517	1497	1424	1517	**14,456**
2018-19	987	1581	1582	1553	1482	1448	1432	1497	1478	1449	**14,489**
2019-20	997	1597	1601	1570	1530	1478	1443	1413	1477	1503	**14,609**
2020-21	1007	1613	1617	1589	1547	1524	1471	1422	1394	1503	**14,687**
2021-22	1017	1630	1633	1605	1566	1541	1516	1452	1404	1419	**14,783**

Table A10
Community School District #4

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	885	1051	1057	1090	1080	1125	1093	1085	1138	1154	**10,758**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	888	1034	1071	1049	1096	1050	1099	1085	1106	1128	**10,606**
2013-14	851	1035	1052	1063	1051	1066	1030	1092	1105	1097	**10,442**
2014-15	839	999	1054	1046	1064	1023	1041	1022	1114	1096	**10,298**
2015-16	868	983	1018	1050	1048	1038	1009	1034	1042	1105	**10,195**
2016-17	876	1017	1001	1014	1051	1021	1028	1004	1053	1034	**10,099**
2017-18	886	1027	1035	994	1014	1024	1009	1023	1024	1045	**10,081**
2018-19	895	1038	1045	1028	995	990	1016	1005	1042	1017	**10,071**
2019-20	904	1048	1056	1037	1029	970	985	1012	1024	1035	**10,100**
2020-21	912	1060	1067	1048	1038	1003	960	982	1032	1017	**10,119**
2021-22	923	1069	1080	1059	1049	1012	992	956	1001	1025	**10,166**

Table A11
Community School District #5

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	1211	913	921	946	969	903	910	953	1031	1053	**9,810**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	1237	897	941	909	951	969	796	976	1006	1042	**9,724**
2013-14	1169	905	923	930	912	953	855	865	1027	1017	**9,556**
2014-15	1170	850	932	912	934	912	843	924	905	1038	**9,420**
2015-16	1210	851	874	922	916	935	804	917	968	916	**9,313**
2016-17	1222	880	875	864	926	918	828	872	956	980	**9,321**
2017-18	1235	889	905	865	868	928	815	900	912	968	**9,285**
2018-19	1249	898	914	895	869	869	824	884	938	923	**9,263**
2019-20	1261	908	923	904	898	870	772	896	921	950	**9,303**
2020-21	1274	917	934	912	907	899	773	839	933	932	**9,320**
2021-22	1286	927	943	923	916	908	799	840	874	945	**9,361**

Table A12
Community School District #6

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	1555	2131	2259	2216	2236	2103	1878	1937	2009	2326	**20,650**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	1460	2087	2272	2216	2212	2251	1829	1894	1980	2093	**20,294**
2013-14	1445	1967	2225	2229	2211	2227	1957	1843	1936	2063	**20,103**
2014-15	1406	1948	2094	2183	2225	2226	1935	1971	1884	2020	**19,892**
2015-16	1453	1894	2075	2054	2178	2241	1936	1950	2016	1964	**19,761**
2016-17	1469	1957	2015	2035	2046	2193	1950	1949	1994	2102	**19,710**
2017-18	1485	1978	2083	1976	2028	2058	1911	1964	1994	2079	**19,556**
2018-19	1499	1998	2105	2043	1969	2041	1792	1923	2008	2079	**19,457**
2019-20	1515	2020	2126	2065	2036	1980	1777	1798	1967	2092	**19,376**
2020-21	1530	2040	2150	2086	2058	2048	1725	1785	1840	2050	**19,312**
2021-22	1545	2061	2171	2109	2078	2070	1785	1730	1826	1919	**19,294**

Table A13
Community School District #7

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	1312	1320	1391	1322	1423	1318	1292	1341	1401	1350	**13,470**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	1294	1365	1452	1313	1316	1426	1249	1384	1337	1403	**13,539**
2013-14	1291	1340	1502	1371	1307	1320	1352	1337	1380	1339	**13,539**
2014-15	1292	1337	1474	1418	1364	1310	1251	1447	1333	1382	**13,608**
2015-16	1310	1333	1471	1392	1411	1366	1242	1340	1443	1334	**13,642**
2016-17	1315	1352	1467	1390	1386	1414	1296	1330	1337	1445	**13,732**
2017-18	1319	1355	1488	1386	1384	1390	1342	1386	1326	1338	**13,714**
2018-19	1323	1360	1491	1405	1379	1388	1317	1435	1382	1327	**13,807**
2019-20	1327	1364	1497	1408	1398	1382	1314	1410	1431	1383	**13,914**
2020-21	1333	1368	1502	1413	1401	1401	1311	1407	1406	1433	**13,975**
2021-22	1337	1373	1506	1418	1407	1404	1328	1403	1403	1406	**13,985**

Table A14
Community School District #8

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	1775	2278	2381	2207	2204	2234	2325	2229	2300	2369	**22,302**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	1883	2343	2457	2280	2170	2187	2231	2236	2278	2289	**22,354**
2013-14	1938	2428	2528	2358	2241	2154	2183	2146	2286	2268	**22,530**
2014-15	1825	2496	2620	2425	2321	2225	2151	2100	2192	2276	**22,631**
2015-16	1853	2355	2694	2510	2387	2304	2222	2069	2147	2183	**22,724**
2016-17	1858	2389	2541	2579	2470	2369	2303	2138	2116	2139	**22,902**
2017-18	1864	2395	2577	2437	2535	2451	2368	2221	2187	2109	**23,144**
2018-19	1870	2403	2585	2471	2398	2516	2449	2281	2275	2180	**23,428**
2019-20	1876	2411	2593	2478	2430	2380	2513	2359	2335	2271	**23,646**
2020-21	1882	2417	2602	2486	2437	2412	2378	2419	2413	2330	**23,776**
2021-22	1889	2425	2608	2495	2445	2419	2411	2290	2473	2407	**23,862**

Table A15
Community School District #9

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	1778	3077	3020	2954	2832	2732	2636	2891	2922	2844	**27,686**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	1794	3032	3236	2896	2807	2736	2585	2881	2958	2931	**27,856**
2013-14	1805	2961	3187	3101	2752	2717	2590	2824	2952	2966	**27,855**
2014-15	1783	2983	3111	3057	2948	2662	2576	2829	2893	2961	**27,803**
2015-16	1810	2954	3134	2983	2908	2855	2525	2811	2901	2902	**27,783**
2016-17	1816	2998	3103	3006	2836	2818	2709	2755	2884	2911	**27,836**
2017-18	1821	3007	3149	2977	2859	2747	2677	2953	2828	2897	**27,915**
2018-19	1827	3016	3159	3021	2833	2770	2608	2917	3031	2841	**28,023**
2019-20	1833	3026	3168	3031	2874	2747	2631	2843	2997	3046	**28,196**
2020-21	1838	3035	3178	3040	2884	2787	2612	2868	2920	3014	**28,176**
2021-22	1843	3045	3188	3049	2893	2796	2649	2846	2946	2936	**28,191**

Table A16
Community School District #10

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	2689	4397	4579	4288	4157	3934	4082	4035	3769	3765	**39,695**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	2843	4433	4687	4495	4190	4148	3908	4034	3989	3802	**40,529**
2013-14	2843	4514	4727	4600	4395	4180	4129	3863	3989	4022	**41,262**
2014-15	2793	4507	4812	4642	4496	4386	4157	4087	3820	4024	**41,724**
2015-16	2834	4448	4800	4724	4540	4487	4364	4112	4044	3853	**42,206**
2016-17	2842	4511	4742	4711	4619	4532	4464	4320	4067	4087	**42,895**
2017-18	2852	4525	4810	4657	4603	4611	4513	4418	4275	4107	**43,371**
2018-19	2861	4539	4824	4723	4554	4595	4591	4470	4373	4320	**43,850**
2019-20	2871	4554	4839	4737	4618	4547	4573	4545	4424	4419	**44,127**
2020-21	2879	4570	4855	4752	4632	4610	4528	4531	4499	4474	**44,330**
2021-22	2888	4583	4872	4768	4646	4624	4591	4487	4484	4547	**44,490**

Table A17
Community School District #11

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	1750	2928	3300	3177	3275	3121	3245	3081	3034	3022	**29,933**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	1736	3105	3221	3273	3179	3242	3132	3123	3092	3107	**30,210**
2013-14	1743	3061	3412	3197	3278	3148	3251	3015	3136	3165	**30,406**
2014-15	1691	3098	3365	3387	3203	3246	3160	3128	3028	3212	**30,518**
2015-16	1715	3001	3404	3341	3388	3173	3259	3039	3141	3103	**30,564**
2016-17	1720	3044	3298	3382	3343	3357	3189	3134	3055	3219	**30,741**
2017-18	1726	3054	3344	3274	3377	3312	3372	3067	3152	3127	**30,805**
2018-19	1732	3063	3355	3320	3272	3347	3327	3242	3087	3227	**30,972**
2019-20	1736	3073	3365	3331	3318	3243	3363	3199	3263	3164	**31,055**
2020-21	1742	3083	3377	3341	3329	3288	3258	3233	3220	3342	**31,213**
2021-22	1748	3093	3387	3353	3339	3299	3303	3132	3256	3298	**31,208**

Table A18
Community School District #12

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	1435	1896	1976	1865	1889	1795	1831	1800	1754	1898	**18,139**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	1544	1937	2024	1852	1840	1879	1767	1801	1836	1768	**18,248**
2013-14	1480	2052	2069	1896	1827	1830	1854	1738	1840	1853	**18,439**
2014-15	1444	1975	2189	1939	1871	1818	1804	1822	1775	1858	**18,495**
2015-16	1466	1922	2107	2051	1916	1862	1793	1772	1864	1791	**18,544**
2016-17	1470	1950	2051	1976	2021	1907	1838	1762	1812	1882	**18,669**
2017-18	1474	1956	2080	1921	1950	2011	1885	1807	1802	1829	**18,715**
2018-19	1479	1962	2087	1949	1895	1940	1983	1849	1849	1818	**18,811**
2019-20	1484	1968	2093	1956	1923	1888	1914	1951	1894	1868	**18,939**
2020-21	1488	1974	2099	1961	1930	1916	1866	1882	1994	1912	**19,022**
2021-22	1493	1981	2107	1967	1935	1922	1893	1835	1925	2015	**19,073**

Table A19
Community School District #13

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	896	1234	1168	1136	1115	1047	971	1095	1138	1114	**10,914**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	885	1193	1281	1152	1153	1080	963	1051	1057	1131	**10,946**
2013-14	931	1182	1236	1263	1165	1117	992	1037	1016	1051	**10,990**
2014-15	941	1246	1221	1219	1280	1127	1031	1068	1002	1010	**11,145**
2015-16	939	1264	1286	1202	1234	1239	1044	1103	1033	1000	**11,344**
2016-17	937	1262	1301	1265	1217	1193	1154	1113	1067	1027	**11,536**
2017-18	933	1256	1299	1279	1280	1176	1114	1223	1077	1067	**11,704**
2018-19	931	1253	1293	1277	1293	1236	1103	1179	1185	1077	**11,827**
2019-20	928	1249	1290	1271	1291	1248	1160	1159	1144	1189	**11,929**
2020-21	924	1245	1286	1268	1285	1246	1177	1217	1125	1150	**11,923**
2021-22	921	1241	1282	1264	1282	1240	1175	1230	1181	1133	**11,949**

Table A20
Community School District #14

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	1783	1388	1310	1345	1400	1294	1284	1411	1341	1405	**13,961**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	1820	1406	1419	1288	1337	1375	1238	1379	1398	1333	**13,993**
2013-14	1818	1421	1438	1395	1282	1314	1316	1323	1367	1388	**14,062**
2014-15	1753	1336	1455	1414	1386	1259	1258	1403	1312	1356	**13,932**
2015-16	1750	1276	1362	1431	1405	1362	1205	1341	1391	1305	**13,828**
2016-17	1744	1274	1301	1339	1422	1380	1304	1287	1331	1381	**13,763**
2017-18	1738	1269	1300	1279	1328	1396	1322	1390	1276	1321	**13,619**
2018-19	1733	1265	1295	1278	1267	1305	1335	1412	1379	1267	**13,536**
2019-20	1727	1260	1291	1273	1266	1245	1251	1430	1401	1368	**13,512**
2020-21	1721	1257	1285	1269	1261	1244	1194	1331	1418	1389	**13,369**
2021-22	1716	1253	1282	1263	1257	1240	1193	1269	1321	1405	**13,199**

Table A21
Community School District #15

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	2222	2986	2995	2854	2644	2546	2382	1716	1586	1697	**23,628**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	2194	3208	3197	2949	2822	2635	2524	1704	1704	1611	**24,548**
2013-14	2235	3128	3437	3153	2917	2811	2614	1809	1692	1730	**25,526**
2014-15	2256	3189	3336	3396	3118	2901	2793	1857	1797	1716	**26,359**
2015-16	2253	3219	3400	3294	3360	3103	2881	1964	1844	1823	**27,141**
2016-17	2245	3213	3424	3356	3262	3344	3084	2033	1950	1867	**27,778**
2017-18	2237	3203	3417	3377	3324	3243	3335	2156	2019	1974	**28,285**
2018-19	2231	3192	3406	3370	3346	3304	3238	2289	2140	2043	**28,559**
2019-20	2223	3183	3395	3358	3339	3326	3299	2211	2269	2165	**28,768**
2020-21	2217	3171	3384	3348	3327	3319	3319	2251	2193	2292	**28,821**
2021-22	2210	3160	3372	3337	3317	3307	3312	2280	2232	2213	**28,740**

Table A22
Community School District #16

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	972	751	809	783	758	774	761	675	684	632	**7,599**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	1092	755	787	781	742	754	712	605	689	704	**7,621**
2013-14	1062	861	789	760	739	738	695	566	618	709	**7,537**
2014-15	1029	837	902	762	720	735	681	553	578	636	**7,433**
2015-16	1026	811	876	871	722	716	677	543	564	595	**7,401**
2016-17	1024	809	850	846	826	718	663	539	554	582	**7,411**
2017-18	1020	807	848	821	802	822	663	529	550	571	**7,433**
2018-19	1016	804	846	819	778	798	763	531	540	566	**7,461**
2019-20	1014	802	843	817	777	774	740	611	542	558	**7,478**
2020-21	1011	798	841	814	775	773	719	593	623	558	**7,505**
2021-22	1007	795	837	812	772	771	718	576	605	644	**7,537**

Table A23
Community School District #17

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	1634	1705	1862	1850	1905	1856	1755	2041	2098	2124	**18,830**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	1609	1734	1895	1850	1793	1842	1704	1974	2041	2135	**18,577**
2013-14	1652	1616	1925	1882	1797	1735	1694	1917	1974	2077	**18,269**
2014-15	1562	1615	1795	1913	1826	1737	1598	1900	1917	2008	**17,871**
2015-16	1558	1499	1793	1786	1859	1765	1605	1785	1900	1950	**17,500**
2016-17	1555	1496	1662	1783	1737	1796	1628	1782	1783	1932	**17,154**
2017-18	1550	1490	1659	1656	1733	1678	1662	1813	1779	1811	**16,831**
2018-19	1545	1486	1652	1653	1615	1675	1554	1841	1810	1804	**16,635**
2019-20	1539	1480	1648	1646	1612	1560	1550	1718	1837	1836	**16,426**
2020-21	1536	1476	1641	1643	1605	1557	1448	1717	1713	1861	**16,197**
2021-22	1530	1471	1637	1636	1603	1550	1446	1596	1713	1735	**15,917**

Table A24
Community School District #18

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	675	1247	1431	1421	1594	1667	1604	1463	1451	1534	**14,087**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	687	1312	1387	1396	1406	1595	1534	1427	1455	1491	**13,690**
2013-14	662	1291	1460	1354	1382	1407	1469	1363	1419	1494	**13,301**
2014-15	680	1240	1436	1425	1337	1383	1296	1304	1356	1457	**12,914**
2015-16	679	1273	1379	1401	1408	1338	1275	1150	1298	1392	**12,593**
2016-17	676	1270	1415	1346	1384	1409	1232	1132	1144	1333	**12,341**
2017-18	674	1267	1412	1381	1330	1385	1297	1096	1127	1174	**12,143**
2018-19	671	1263	1409	1378	1364	1331	1275	1152	1090	1156	**12,089**
2019-20	669	1257	1404	1375	1361	1365	1225	1133	1145	1118	**12,052**
2020-21	667	1253	1398	1370	1359	1362	1257	1089	1127	1175	**12,057**
2021-22	665	1250	1393	1364	1354	1360	1254	1117	1083	1156	**11,996**

Table A25
Community School District #19

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	1715	1941	2140	2012	2116	2110	1989	1882	1863	1874	**19,642**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	1750	2054	2043	2056	1991	2079	1951	1802	1875	1889	**19,490**
2013-14	1724	2056	2159	1968	2036	1958	1923	1773	1798	1898	**19,293**
2014-15	1692	2023	2162	2078	1941	2001	1815	1744	1767	1826	**19,049**
2015-16	1689	1986	2127	2080	2055	1911	1852	1642	1740	1791	**18,873**
2016-17	1683	1982	2088	2045	2057	2021	1779	1679	1641	1765	**18,740**
2017-18	1678	1975	2084	2010	2022	2022	1876	1614	1675	1668	**18,624**
2018-19	1673	1970	2076	2006	1987	1988	1878	1697	1612	1700	**18,587**
2019-20	1669	1962	2071	1998	1983	1956	1846	1704	1695	1640	**18,524**
2020-21	1663	1957	2063	1993	1975	1952	1817	1681	1700	1724	**18,525**
2021-22	1657	1951	2057	1986	1970	1944	1813	1646	1676	1726	**18,426**

Table A26
Community School District #20

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	3013	3913	3811	3714	3513	3313	3163	3599	3463	3528	**35,030**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	2985	4137	4183	3871	3749	3548	3389	3550	3721	3650	**36,783**
2013-14	3076	4055	4435	4251	3910	3788	3630	3789	3664	3926	**38,524**
2014-15	3060	4148	4344	4516	4294	3949	3876	4036	3913	3857	**39,993**
2015-16	3055	4109	4446	4421	4573	4340	4041	4310	4170	4124	**41,589**
2016-17	3044	4102	4398	4526	4473	4625	4441	4506	4455	4396	**42,966**
2017-18	3035	4089	4391	4474	4582	4523	4740	4961	4659	4698	**44,152**
2018-19	3026	4074	4377	4467	4525	4634	4633	5273	5131	4918	**45,058**
2019-20	3015	4062	4360	4453	4518	4577	4749	5168	5466	5420	**45,788**
2020-21	3004	4049	4348	4436	4504	4570	4687	5279	5354	5789	**46,020**
2021-22	2995	4034	4334	4423	4487	4554	4680	5217	5471	5666	**45,861**

Table A27
Community School District #21

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	1977	2083	2140	2151	1934	1959	1958	2649	2621	2748	**22,220**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	2123	2080	2183	2151	2150	1967	1936	2780	2679	2680	**22,729**
2013-14	2157	2116	2180	2196	2150	2187	1948	2765	2811	2743	**23,253**
2014-15	2153	2145	2217	2194	2194	2183	2168	2778	2795	2880	**23,707**
2015-16	2147	2164	2246	2232	2193	2228	2149	3102	2810	2862	**24,133**
2016-17	2142	2159	2267	2257	2232	2227	2200	3051	3137	2878	**24,550**
2017-18	2134	2151	2262	2283	2253	2269	2200	3109	3084	3215	**24,960**
2018-19	2128	2145	2254	2278	2284	2288	2244	3108	3148	3154	**25,031**
2019-20	2121	2139	2248	2270	2279	2322	2262	3184	3145	3221	**25,191**
2020-21	2113	2132	2241	2264	2271	2316	2295	3198	3222	3219	**25,271**
2021-22	2108	2124	2234	2257	2265	2308	2289	3252	3238	3301	**25,376**

Table A28
Community School District #22

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	2371	2760	2945	2825	2875	2966	3002	2283	2305	2442	**26,774**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	2400	2784	2969	2919	2816	2918	2926	2387	2285	2349	**26,753**
2013-14	2403	2747	2995	2944	2905	2860	2880	2327	2388	2330	**26,779**
2014-15	2428	2709	2951	2971	2936	2952	2825	2291	2328	2433	**26,824**
2015-16	2424	2736	2910	2929	2963	2982	2919	2246	2291	2373	**26,773**
2016-17	2416	2731	2937	2886	2917	3009	2943	2316	2247	2336	**26,738**
2017-18	2406	2722	2932	2914	2876	2964	2971	2338	2316	2292	**26,731**
2018-19	2399	2712	2922	2909	2903	2921	2928	2361	2337	2363	**26,755**
2019-20	2392	2706	2912	2900	2898	2947	2886	2327	2361	2381	**26,710**
2020-21	2384	2696	2905	2890	2889	2942	2912	2293	2328	2406	**26,645**
2021-22	2375	2688	2895	2883	2878	2933	2907	2316	2294	2377	**26,546**

Table A29
Community School District #23

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	858	807	876	919	997	910	864	1249	1190	1299	**9,969**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	891	780	880	836	947	952	831	1114	1303	1155	**9,689**
2013-14	881	857	850	840	861	905	872	1072	1163	1265	**9,566**
2014-15	830	854	935	811	865	826	830	1121	1120	1129	**9,321**
2015-16	828	802	937	893	835	831	761	1065	1170	1088	**9,210**
2016-17	826	800	879	895	919	802	767	973	1112	1136	**9,109**
2017-18	824	798	877	840	921	884	740	980	1016	1080	**8,960**
2018-19	821	795	875	838	864	889	818	946	1023	986	**8,855**
2019-20	819	792	870	836	862	833	825	1042	988	993	**8,860**
2020-21	816	790	867	831	860	831	772	1047	1088	959	**8,861**
2021-22	813	788	865	828	855	829	771	981	1093	1056	**8,879**

Table A30
Community School District #24

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	3696	4982	5046	4911	4654	4529	4249	3916	3978	4070	**44,031**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	3709	5077	5169	5068	4903	4685	4558	4045	4227	4080	**45,521**
2013-14	3634	5116	5266	5192	5057	4950	4717	4338	4351	4340	**46,961**
2014-15	3605	5013	5306	5289	5179	5094	4987	4490	4676	4460	**48,099**
2015-16	3681	4973	5200	5328	5276	5213	5133	4742	4846	4798	**49,190**
2016-17	3697	5079	5158	5221	5313	5313	5248	4885	5135	4974	**50,023**
2017-18	3711	5100	5269	5178	5208	5346	5351	4996	5276	5279	**50,714**
2018-19	3726	5119	5291	5291	5165	5246	5385	5091	5390	5417	**51,121**
2019-20	3740	5140	5310	5313	5279	5205	5286	5123	5494	5532	**51,422**
2020-21	3755	5160	5332	5332	5301	5320	5246	5029	5525	5639	**51,639**
2021-22	3769	5180	5353	5354	5320	5342	5362	4990	5428	5670	**51,768**

Table A31
Community School District #25

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	2320	2795	2749	2775	2498	2452	2349	2592	2488	2421	**25,439**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	2193	3126	2873	2713	2767	2490	2498	2508	2689	2566	**26,423**
2013-14	2141	2952	3203	2839	2700	2759	2537	2658	2605	2777	**27,171**
2014-15	2041	2885	3029	3161	2830	2692	2812	2707	2758	2693	**27,608**
2015-16	2085	2751	2961	2989	3144	2824	2745	3002	2813	2854	**28,168**
2016-17	2092	2810	2824	2924	2977	3136	2880	2924	3121	2910	**28,598**
2017-18	2100	2819	2885	2788	2911	2971	3200	3076	3042	3234	**29,026**
2018-19	2109	2830	2893	2847	2776	2905	3032	3399	3204	3154	**29,149**
2019-20	2117	2842	2904	2855	2835	2770	2966	3228	3536	3322	**29,375**
2020-21	2125	2852	2916	2866	2842	2830	2828	3157	3361	3675	**29,452**
2021-22	2133	2864	2926	2878	2853	2837	2889	3010	3288	3491	**29,169**

Table A32
Community School District #26

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	1214	1683	1661	1742	1672	1668	1674	1937	1805	1916	**16,972**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	1194	1839	1755	1682	1758	1740	1696	1819	1956	1844	**17,283**
2013-14	1169	1716	1914	1776	1698	1831	1768	1842	1839	1994	**17,547**
2014-15	1173	1676	1784	1933	1793	1768	1862	1913	1860	1876	**17,638**
2015-16	1197	1681	1749	1798	1951	1867	1798	2023	1929	1899	**17,892**
2016-17	1203	1716	1755	1768	1814	2032	1904	1952	2044	1970	**18,158**
2017-18	1207	1725	1791	1773	1785	1892	2069	2067	1972	2088	**18,369**
2018-19	1213	1730	1801	1809	1791	1863	1929	2251	2087	2016	**18,490**
2019-20	1216	1737	1806	1820	1828	1870	1897	2114	2274	2137	**18,699**
2020-21	1221	1743	1813	1825	1839	1908	1904	2080	2136	2325	**18,794**
2021-22	1227	1749	1819	1832	1844	1920	1943	2092	2106	2182	**18,714**

Table A33
Community School District #27

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	2500	3763	3757	3631	3713	3611	3642	3718	3710	3836	**35,881**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	2590	3856	3804	3715	3587	3695	3604	3778	3870	3757	**36,256**
2013-14	2413	3928	3896	3763	3669	3572	3692	3736	3929	3918	**36,516**
2014-15	2399	3701	3968	3854	3719	3659	3571	3825	3880	3976	**36,552**
2015-16	2450	3651	3736	3926	3807	3713	3659	3701	3983	3926	**36,552**
2016-17	2459	3729	3690	3692	3880	3800	3716	3788	3857	4036	**36,647**
2017-18	2469	3744	3768	3651	3645	3870	3803	3845	3952	3909	**36,656**
2018-19	2478	3758	3783	3728	3608	3634	3870	3936	4015	4007	**36,817**
2019-20	2489	3772	3797	3743	3684	3601	3633	4007	4108	4074	**36,908**
2020-21	2498	3786	3811	3757	3699	3678	3603	3759	4186	4166	**36,943**
2021-22	2507	3802	3825	3770	3713	3692	3679	3730	3912	4248	**36,878**

Table A34
Community School District #28

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	2388	2729	2746	2747	2723	2583	2550	2584	2292	2327	**25,669**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	2271	2788	2871	2690	2786	2712	2612	2574	2422	2343	**26,069**
2013-14	2251	2732	2932	2813	2728	2775	2742	2633	2407	2477	**26,490**
2014-15	2243	2715	2872	2873	2854	2720	2809	2758	2466	2463	**26,773**
2015-16	2291	2706	2855	2813	2915	2844	2757	2829	2577	2525	**27,112**
2016-17	2299	2763	2848	2796	2856	2906	2880	2777	2638	2641	**27,404**
2017-18	2308	2775	2907	2791	2836	2850	2945	2902	2585	2704	**27,603**
2018-19	2318	2786	2921	2847	2834	2827	2890	2965	2705	2650	**27,743**
2019-20	2326	2795	2933	2861	2891	2828	2866	2909	2760	2772	**27,941**
2020-21	2335	2806	2941	2873	2905	2886	2869	2885	2701	2830	**28,031**
2021-22	2345	2817	2952	2881	2917	2900	2927	2889	2682	2770	**28,080**

Table A35
Community School District #29

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	1701	2432	2564	2548	2513	2592	2625	2395	2470	2610	**24,450**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	1792	2444	2634	2526	2506	2501	2570	2404	2442	2489	**24,308**
2013-14	1720	2504	2650	2594	2489	2500	2483	2353	2450	2464	**24,207**
2014-15	1706	2409	2708	2611	2554	2480	2487	2261	2399	2474	**24,089**
2015-16	1743	2395	2608	2665	2574	2551	2467	2260	2306	2422	**23,991**
2016-17	1749	2445	2593	2567	2623	2572	2542	2242	2306	2333	**23,972**
2017-18	1756	2456	2647	2554	2526	2618	2563	2313	2284	2335	**24,052**
2018-19	1762	2467	2660	2607	2517	2520	2606	2330	2359	2309	**24,137**
2019-20	1770	2475	2672	2620	2570	2512	2508	2370	2376	2386	**24,259**
2020-21	1776	2485	2680	2632	2583	2565	2502	2287	2417	2404	**24,331**
2021-22	1783	2495	2691	2639	2593	2579	2555	2275	2331	2446	**24,387**

Table A36
Community School District #30

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	2588	3207	3198	3115	3124	3018	3100	3424	3057	3077	**30,908**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	2419	3208	3317	3118	3070	3107	3103	3440	3214	3133	**31,129**
2013-14	2432	3004	3316	3233	3073	3058	3194	3451	3235	3295	**31,291**
2014-15	2438	3015	3106	3232	3189	3057	3146	3551	3236	3314	**31,284**
2015-16	2489	3017	3115	3024	3187	3171	3144	3502	3327	3321	**31,297**
2016-17	2500	3081	3116	3033	2981	3169	3262	3497	3278	3415	**31,332**
2017-18	2509	3093	3182	3033	2990	2961	3257	3619	3276	3367	**31,287**
2018-19	2519	3105	3194	3098	2991	2970	3045	3609	3391	3364	**31,286**
2019-20	2528	3117	3207	3110	3055	2970	3050	3375	3381	3481	**31,274**
2020-21	2538	3130	3219	3122	3067	3033	3049	3379	3166	3471	**31,174**
2021-22	2549	3141	3232	3133	3079	3046	3113	3373	3168	3247	**31,081**

Table A37
Community School District #31

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	3579	4650	4638	4622	4801	4623	4370	4301	4157	4277	**44,018**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	3494	4673	4862	4589	4622	4750	4605	4198	4286	4197	**44,276**
2013-14	3462	4588	4886	4816	4592	4573	4730	4426	4183	4329	**44,585**
2014-15	3386	4581	4798	4837	4822	4543	4552	4545	4412	4227	**44,703**
2015-16	3458	4472	4802	4752	4843	4770	4523	4377	4530	4458	**44,985**
2016-17	3474	4567	4687	4758	4757	4791	4748	4351	4363	4576	**45,072**
2017-18	3489	4588	4785	4643	4768	4707	4771	4570	4336	4407	**45,064**
2018-19	3505	4610	4807	4740	4652	4716	4685	4590	4554	4385	**45,244**
2019-20	3521	4629	4831	4763	4750	4602	4694	4507	4573	4610	**45,480**
2020-21	3537	4651	4850	4787	4773	4698	4582	4514	4490	4628	**45,510**
2021-22	3553	4671	4873	4805	4796	4720	4677	4406	4492	4545	**45,538**

Table A38
Community School District #32

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
HISTORICAL											
2011-12	1194	1299	1309	1275	1267	1220	1308	1327	1329	1310	**12,838**
PROJECTED											
2012-13	1130	1278	1382	1248	1184	1268	1222	1322	1328	1315	**12,677**
2013-14	1094	1201	1359	1318	1158	1185	1266	1235	1326	1317	**12,459**
2014-15	1106	1165	1277	1297	1223	1158	1188	1275	1240	1315	**12,244**
2015-16	1102	1172	1238	1217	1204	1224	1158	1200	1283	1230	**12,028**
2016-17	1100	1169	1245	1180	1131	1204	1221	1167	1203	1274	**11,894**
2017-18	1094	1167	1242	1187	1096	1131	1203	1228	1173	1193	**11,714**
2018-19	1091	1163	1240	1184	1102	1096	1127	1212	1237	1164	**11,616**
2019-20	1088	1160	1235	1182	1100	1103	1092	1134	1219	1229	**11,542**
2020-21	1085	1156	1232	1177	1098	1101	1096	1099	1144	1210	**11,398**
2021-22	1081	1153	1228	1174	1093	1099	1094	1101	1109	1138	**11,270**

Projected Grade 9-12 Enrollments

for 2012-13 to 2021-22

by Borough

Table A39
Manhattan High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
HISTORICAL						
2011-12	17825	18117	14685	13224	842	**64,693**
PROJECTED						
2012-13	17454	17223	14805	13970	842	**64,294**
2013-14	17123	16881	14112	14087	842	**63,045**
2014-15	17513	16587	13877	13430	842	**62,249**
2015-16	17118	17026	13661	13207	842	**61,854**
2016-17	16856	16642	14074	13002	842	**61,416**
2017-18	17272	16448	13785	13399	842	**61,746**
2018-19	17772	16926	13692	13123	842	**62,355**
2019-20	17790	17414	14153	13040	842	**63,239**
2020-21	18122	17459	14606	13482	842	**64,511**
2021-22	18231	17837	14666	13913	842	**65,489**

Table A40
Bronx High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
HISTORICAL						
2011-12	18582	16737	12720	12107	835	**60,981**
PROJECTED						
2012-13	18285	16628	12280	12658	835	**60,686**
2013-14	18340	16367	12203	12220	835	**59,965**
2014-15	18777	16417	12017	12143	835	**60,189**
2015-16	18886	16829	12043	11958	835	**60,551**
2016-17	18247	16925	12378	11983	835	**60,368**
2017-18	18887	16357	12441	12312	835	**60,832**
2018-19	18585	16937	12032	12375	835	**60,764**
2019-20	18964	16680	12466	11966	835	**60,911**
2020-21	19542	17023	12293	12396	835	**62,089**
2021-22	19985	17553	12548	12221	835	**63,142**

Table A41
Brooklyn High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
HISTORICAL						
2011-12	24556	25442	18736	19206	376	**88,316**
PROJECTED						
2012-13	24314	24329	18208	19138	376	**86,365**
2013-14	24031	24097	17420	18605	376	**84,529**
2014-15	24584	23840	17248	17800	376	**83,848**
2015-16	24212	24434	17061	17629	376	**83,712**
2016-17	24103	24073	17491	17443	376	**83,486**
2017-18	24514	23984	17224	17892	376	**83,990**
2018-19	24703	24434	17154	17622	376	**84,289**
2019-20	24859	24691	17479	17556	376	**84,961**
2020-21	25900	24843	17670	17896	376	**86,685**
2021-22	26649	25900	17765	18104	376	**88,794**

Table A42
Queens High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
HISTORICAL						
2011-12	22773	21034	18319	16966	369	**79,461**
PROJECTED						
2012-13	23390	20544	17338	18071	369	**79,712**
2013-14	23276	21102	16956	17111	369	**78,814**
2014-15	24364	21032	17415	16741	369	**79,921**
2015-16	24465	22090	17382	17196	369	**81,502**
2016-17	24971	22119	18322	17174	369	**82,955**
2017-18	25533	22618	18278	18127	369	**84,925**
2018-19	26208	23161	18712	18063	369	**86,513**
2019-20	26255	23823	19180	18505	369	**88,132**
2020-21	27143	23837	19768	18978	369	**90,095**
2021-22	27946	24652	19736	19576	369	**92,279**

Table A43
Staten Island High School Totals

Year	9	10	11	12	GED	Total
HISTORICAL						
2011-12	5479	4847	4049	3634	211	**18,220**
PROJECTED						
2012-13	5342	5001	4076	3649	211	**18,279**
2013-14	5209	4877	4183	3678	211	**18,158**
2014-15	5380	4763	4081	3767	211	**18,202**
2015-16	5274	4923	3997	3677	211	**18,082**
2016-17	5551	4816	4135	3609	211	**18,322**
2017-18	5686	5078	4029	3735	211	**18,739**
2018-19	5472	5201	4261	3636	211	**18,781**
2019-20	5497	5004	4363	3851	211	**18,926**
2020-21	5824	5007	4195	3943	211	**19,180**
2021-22	5844	5289	4166	3793	211	**19,303**

Methodology

Introduction

For the seventh consecutive year, Statistical Forecasting LLC was retained by the New York City School Construction Authority to perform enrollment projections for the New York City Public Schools for the ten-year period beginning with the 2012-13 school year and ending in 2021-22. Enrollment projections were performed at the community school district level for grades PK-8 and the borough level for the high school grades (9-12). All projections were computed by the four major ethnicities 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). Although American Indians are a very small percentage of the student population, they were grouped with Asians to be consistent with methodology used in previous years. Projections at the borough level were computed by aggregating the projections from each of the 32 PK-8 community school districts and the high school projections. Borough projections were then aggregated to derive the overall projections for the New York City Public Schools. Projections for District 75, the special education district in New York City, will be completed in a separate report and are not included in the borough or citywide totals in this report.

Historical Enrollment

To perform the projections, historical enrollment data were provided by the New York City School Construction Authority ("SCA") from 2006-07 through 2011-12. Enrollment data were collected for each of the thirty-two community school districts by race (Asian/American Indian, Black, Hispanic, and White). Historical enrollments of District 79, the city's alternative high school district, were returned to the 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 this analysis. By not counting all D79 students, the historical enrollment totals provided in this report are slightly lower than the totals provided by the SCA and shown on the official register.

Consistent with last year's report, special education students in the community school districts were returned to their regular education grade levels for the purpose of projecting future enrollment. The historical enrollment and projections for District 75, the special education district in New York City, were not considered in this analysis and will be completed separately in a future report.

Birth Data

Birth data were needed to calculate survival ratios for each birth-to-pre-kindergarten or birth-to-kindergarten cohort. The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene ("DHMH") provided historical birth data by race through 2010. Birth data for 2011 were not 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. Birth residences of some mothers were unknown. Race was determined by the mother's ethnicity 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 enrollment 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 all four major races for each of the five boroughs for each historical birth year. In addition, children whose community school district were known but had an unknown ethnicity, were reassigned into a specific race within the community school district based on the district's existing racial proportions.

Future birth rates for 2011-2017 were needed to project pre-kindergarten and kindergarten cohorts through the 2021-22 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 were available for each borough[4] for five-year intervals (15-19, 20-24, etc.). Race-specific projections were unavailable. Using the 2010 counts from the United States Census Bureau and the 2020 age-specific projections, the number of women of childbearing ages in the intermediate years (2011-2019) was interpolated. Both the 2010 and 2020 counts exclude those women living in group quarters.

Births occurring in New York City, by New York City residents, were obtained from the DHMH for 2008-2010 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 2010 population of each age group, age-specific fertility rates were computed by averaging the number of births over the three-year period and dividing by the age-specific population from 2010. 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 2010 age-specific fertility rate. It was assumed that the fertility rates computed would remain constant and that the changing age structure would determine the number of future births. This process was completed for all the age classes in each borough for each projection year and the births by age class were summed to determine the number of births in each borough.

As previously discussed, both the 2020 population projections of women of childbearing ages and the birth counts by age class from 2008-2010 (for computing age-specific fertility rates) were not available by ethnicity. Since the enrollment projections computed for the New York City Public Schools are by race and community school district,

[4] As provided by the New York City Department of City Planning

the birth projections, which are computed at the borough level, were apportioned to the community school districts by ethnicity. To accomplish this, the 2010 birth data by race and community school district were used to develop a proportion matrix. The proportions were then multiplied by the projected number of births from 2011 to 2017 to compute births by race for each community district. It was assumed that the racial proportions by community school district would remain constant throughout the projection period.

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, while greater than 1.00 indicates increasing enrollment. 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 six 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. In this report, an average of the last two survival ratios (three historical years) was typically used. However, the enrollment patterns in each of the community school districts were studied individually, and the average survival ratios that were used depended on the trends that were present.

For the high school grades, the most recent survival ratio was used if the value was higher than the previous year's ratio. Since there are efforts to prevent the city's high school students from dropping out, it is expected that the higher survival ratios are more consistent with what may occur in the future. If the most recent ratio was lower than the previous year's ratio, an average of the last two ratios was computed and used to project future enrollment.

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 six historical years and averaged 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-8 projections were performed 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-8 projections were completed. For grades 9-12, which corresponds to the high school grades, enrollment was projected only at the borough level. Since New York City Public School students have school choice in the high school they would like to attend, many students choose to attend high school outside of their local community school district. Therefore, the high school projections were computed at the borough level. Grade 9-12 projections were computed by race by using the aggregated 8th grade enrollments from the corresponding community school districts within each of the five boroughs and applying the CSR method. A total of 20 projections were performed for the high school grades. The projections were then aggregated again to derive the overall high school counts for the New York City Public Schools.

Regarding the projection of General Educational Development ("GED") students, they were projected by borough, not community school district, to be consistent with the methodology used to project high school students as outlined above. In 2011-12, there was a sharp decline in the number of GED students in the five boroughs, as there were 2,633 GED students. This is a loss of 6,403 students from the 9,036 GED students in 2010-11. In previous years, the number of GED students was fairly consistent and an average was computed from either the last two or three years and used for the entire ten-year projection period. However, due to the sharp decline, we did not believe an average was appropriate for computing the future number of GED students. Instead, the most recent count of GED students in each borough was used for the entire ten-year projection period.