

New York City Public Schools

Demographic and Enrollment Trends
1990-2002

Staten
Island



DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING
CITY OF NEW YORK

New York City Public Schools

Demographic and Enrollment Trends 1990-2002

Staten Island



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Introduction

New York City's under 18 population, numbering 1,940,269 in 2000, is greater than the total population of all but three American cities. Nearly one-quarter of New York City's residents are under the age of 18, and more than 55% of these young people were enrolled in the city's public schools in grades Pre-K to 12 in the 2001-2002 school year. Another 25%, or more than half a million children, were under the age of five; many of these children are about to enter the public school system for the first time. Most of New York City's public school students go to a school within the community school district in which they live.

Under the NYC Department of Education's reorganization plan, ten instructional divisions have been established to oversee elementary, intermediate and high schools within their boundaries. Each instructional division is composed of two, three or four community school districts (Map 0.1). The city's 32 community school districts (CSD) were conceived during the school decentralization movement of the late 1960's. School district boundaries are co-terminus with borough boundaries but otherwise do not conform to any other jurisdictional boundaries in the city, including community districts or municipal, state, or federal election districts.

A considerable amount of information has been collected at the school district level for over 30 years by federal, state and local entities. The availability of comparable data at the school district level continues to be a valuable tool for understanding the complex dynamics involved in providing public education in a city as large and diverse as New York.

Contents and Organization of Borough School Profiles

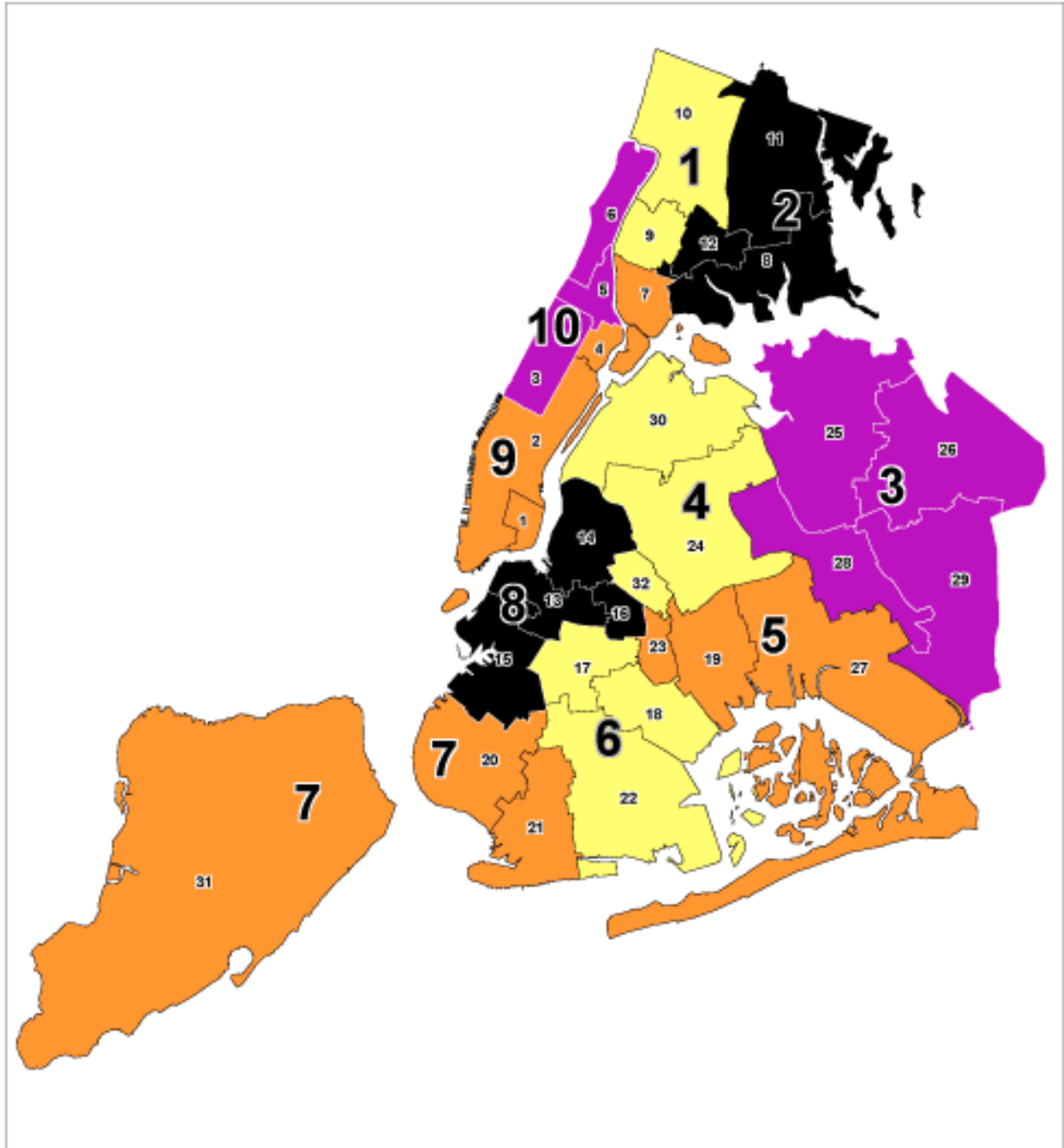
These reports present a wide range of information at the citywide, borough and school district level. The focus is on demographic, enrollment and utilization trends, and not on the numerous performance indicators that are used to measure educational effectiveness.¹ The Department of City Planning compiled the information from a variety of independent sources to assist in its own work related to the public school system, including analysis of school needs for neighborhood planning, environmental review, and school site selection purposes. The department believes that others -- educators, community organizations, elected officials, parents and planners -- may also find these profiles of assistance in understanding the differing school district conditions and trends and how they relate to the instructional division, borough and citywide context.

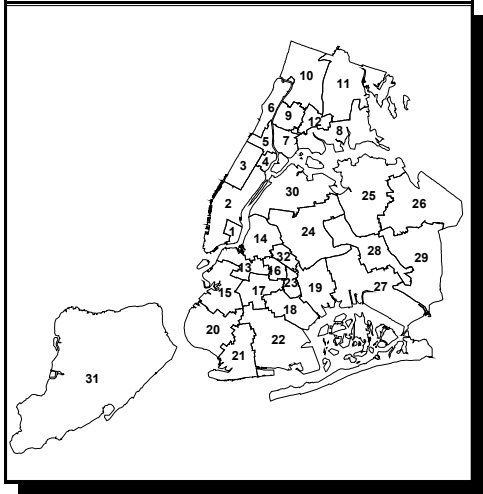
Technical notes, located at the end of each volume, provide explanations of special terms, programs, or methodologies referred to in these reports, as well as the data sources that were used, including Census data and NYC Department of Education reports. The Department of City Planning is responsible for any errors of transcription or interpretation of data from other sources.

The profiles are organized into five borough volumes. Each volume includes information at the citywide, borough, and community school district level.² Illustrative maps, tables and figures provide information on:

- demographic trends, with an emphasis on the under 18 population;
- public school student population trends including recent immigrant students;
- utilization trends for community school districts and high school districts;
- public school enrollment trends;
- Charter schools;
- new school facilities/additions planned or under construction in the borough and in the community school district;
- the location of high schools and high school utilization rates in the borough; and
- the location of each elementary and intermediate school building in community school districts and enrollment, capacity and utilization rates for individual schools in each school district.

New York City Department of Education Instructional Divisions





New York City

The City of New York has 32 community school districts (CSD). Ten instructional divisions will administer instruction in the elementary, intermediate and high schools within their boundaries (Map 0.1).

With a total enrollment of 1,098,832 students in 2001-2002, the NYC public school system is the largest in the nation.³ In 2001-2002:

- The community school districts, which include Pre-K through 8th or 9th grades (as well as a relatively small number of high schools under CSD jurisdiction) served 779,802 students;
- The high school districts (including collaborative high schools) served 298,112 students;
- District 75, the Special Education district, served 20,918 students.

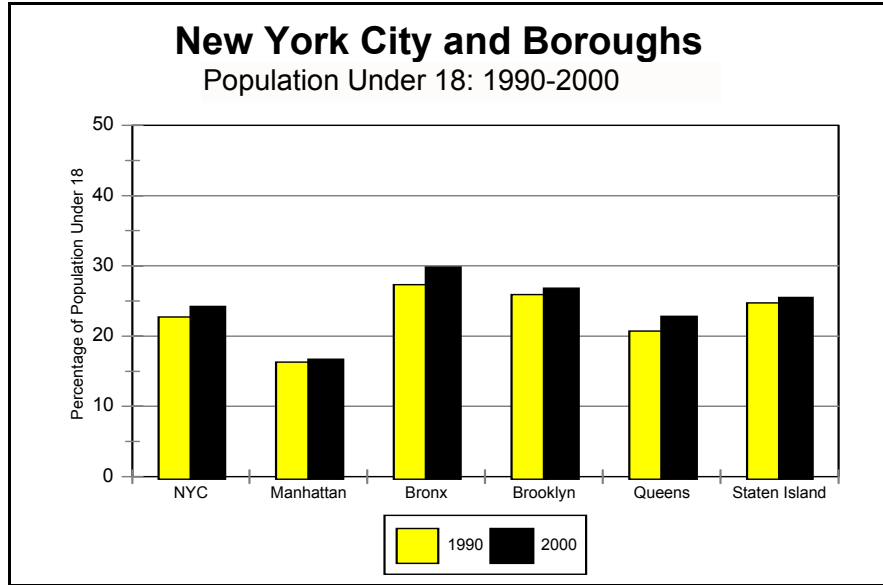
In 2001-2002, there were 1,203 schools in the New York City public school system (693 elementary schools, 220 intermediate schools, 60 special education schools, and 230 high schools). Brooklyn has the most schools (383), followed by Queens (266), Manhattan (246), the Bronx (244) and Staten Island (64).

Population Trends in New York City

- New York City's population increased from 7,322,564 in 1990 to 8,008,278 in 2000.
- New York City's population under 18 increased, from 1,666,927 (23% of the total population) in 1990 to 1,940,269 (24%) in 2000 (Figure 1.0).
- Among the boroughs, the Bronx has the highest proportion of its total population under 18 (30%) but Brooklyn has the largest share of the city's population under 18 (Figures 1.0, 1.1).
- Within some community school districts the percent change in population under 18 between 1990 and 2000 was far greater than the percent change in total

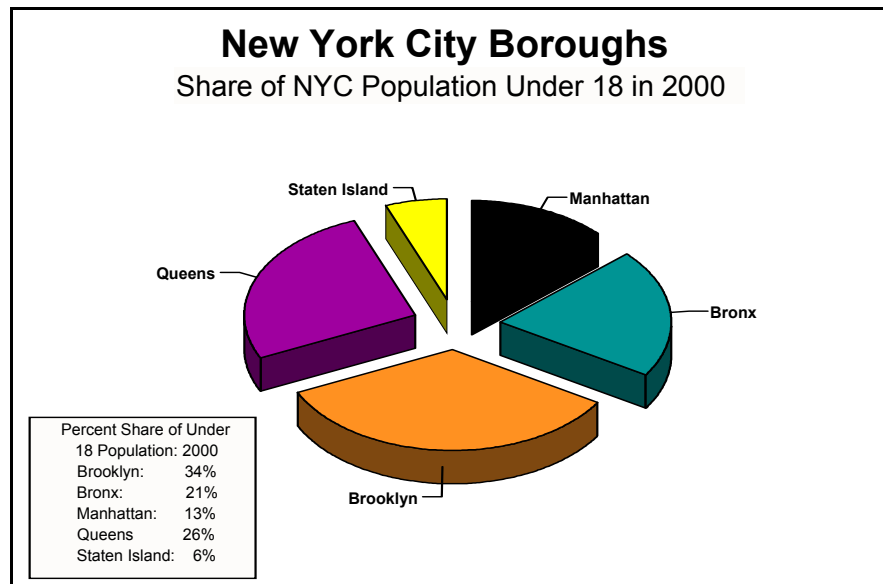
population, especially CSD 11 in the Bronx, CSD 18 in Brooklyn and CSDs 24, 27 and 30 in Queens (Maps 1.0, 1.1; Figures 1.2, 1.3).

Figure 1.0
New York City and Boroughs: Population Under 18, 1990- 2000.



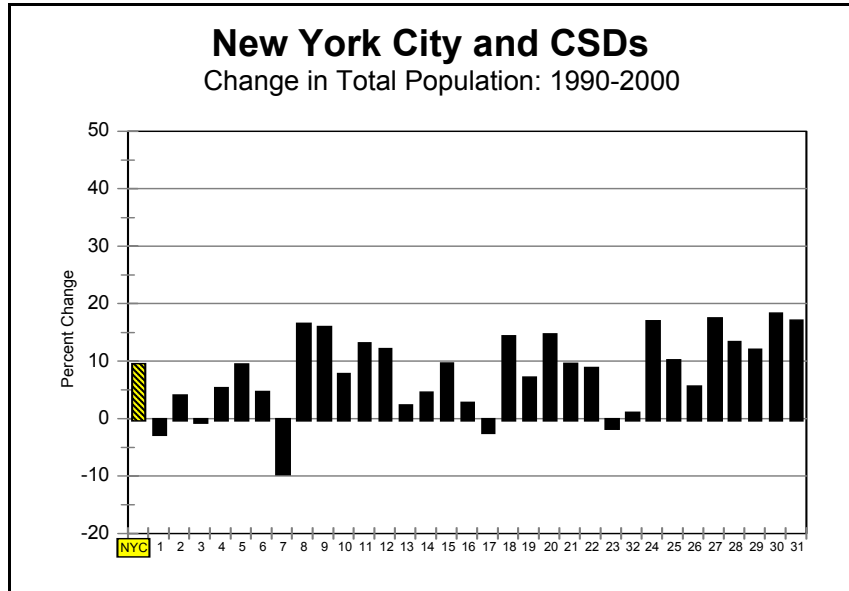
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990 and 2000, PL94-171 Data File.

Figure 1.1
New York City Boroughs: Share of NYC Population Under 18, 2000.



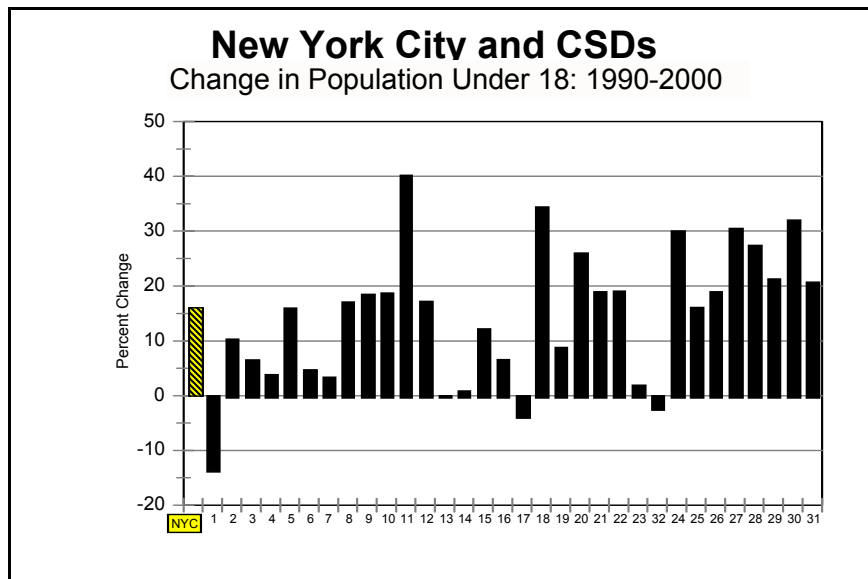
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990 and 2000, PL 94-171 Data File.

Figure 1.2
New York City and CSDs: Change in Total Population, 1990-2000.



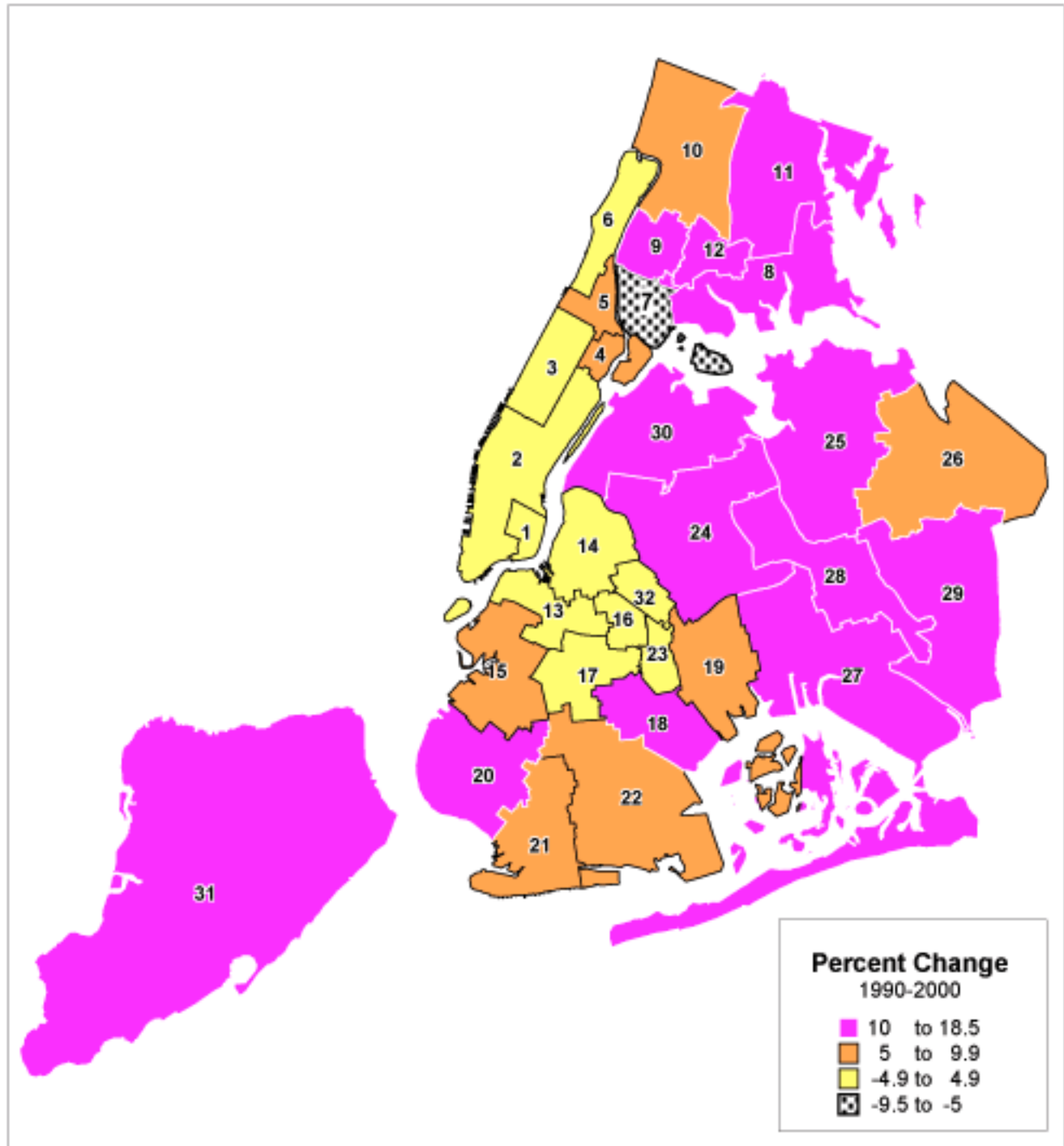
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990 and 2000, PL94-171 Data File.

Figure 1.3
New York City and CSDs: Change in Population Under 18, 1990-2000.



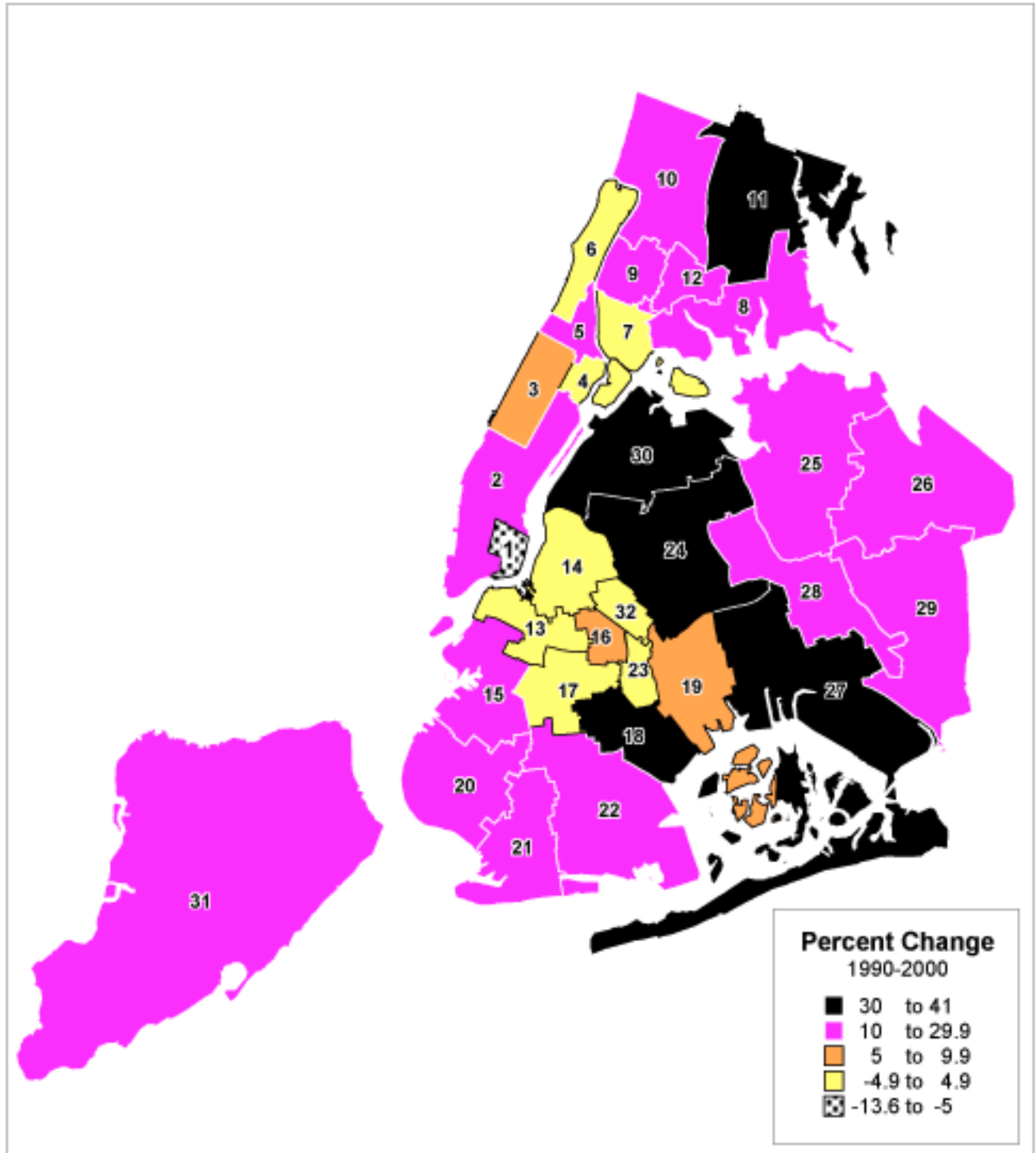
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990 and 2000, PL94-171 Data File.

Change in Total Population in NYC Community School Districts: 1990-2000



Map 1.1

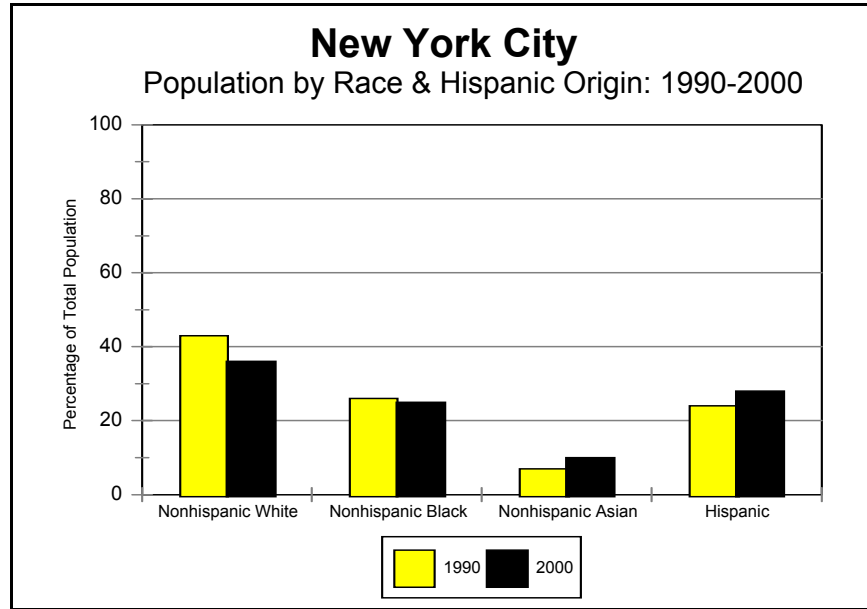
Change in Under 18 Population in NYC Community School Districts: 1990-2000



Public School Student Population Trends in New York City

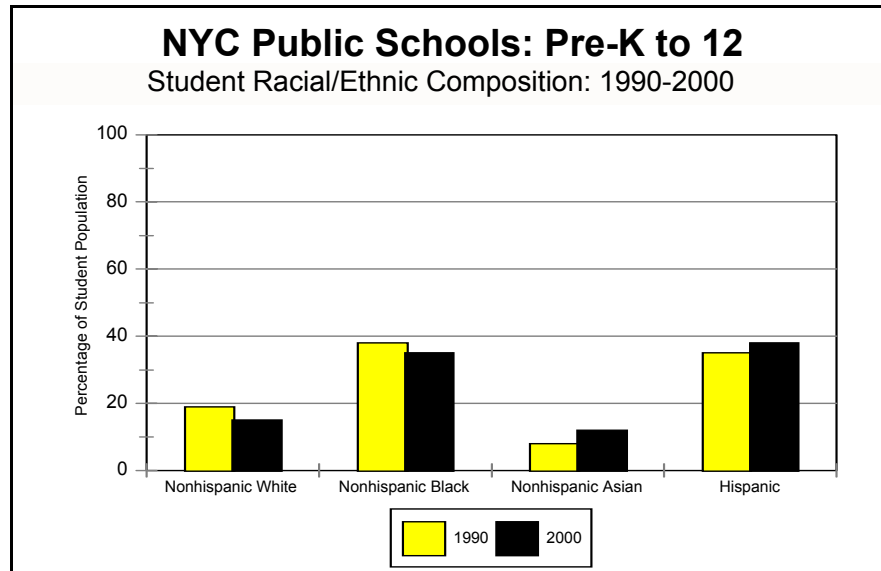
- The racial and ethnic breakdown of the student population differs from that of the general population, with a smaller percentage of Nonhispanic Whites, and larger percentages of Nonhispanic Blacks and Hispanics in the student population than in the total population (Figures 1.4, 1.5).
- In 2000, Hispanics were the largest racial/ethnic group in the public school student population (38%) followed by Nonhispanic Blacks (35%), Nonhispanic Whites (15%) and Nonhispanic Asians (12%).
- In the three-year period prior to March 2001, 102,867 immigrant students registered for grades Pre-K to 12 in New York City public schools. The predominant countries of origin (more than 4,000 students per country of origin) were the Dominican Republic, China, Jamaica, Mexico, Pakistan, Ecuador, Colombia and Haiti.
- Among the five boroughs, Queens had the largest share of recent immigrant students registering for public school (Pre-K to 12th grade), followed by Brooklyn (Figure 1.6).
- Between 1998 and 2001, CSDs 24 and 30 in Queens had the largest annual average number of immigrant students registering for PreK to 6th grade. Several school districts in the other boroughs also enrolled large numbers of immigrant students, especially CSD 6 in Manhattan, CSDs 10 and 11 in the Bronx, and CSDs 20, 21, and 22 in Brooklyn (Figure 1.7).

Figure 1.4
New York City: Population by Race & Hispanic Origin, 1990-2000.



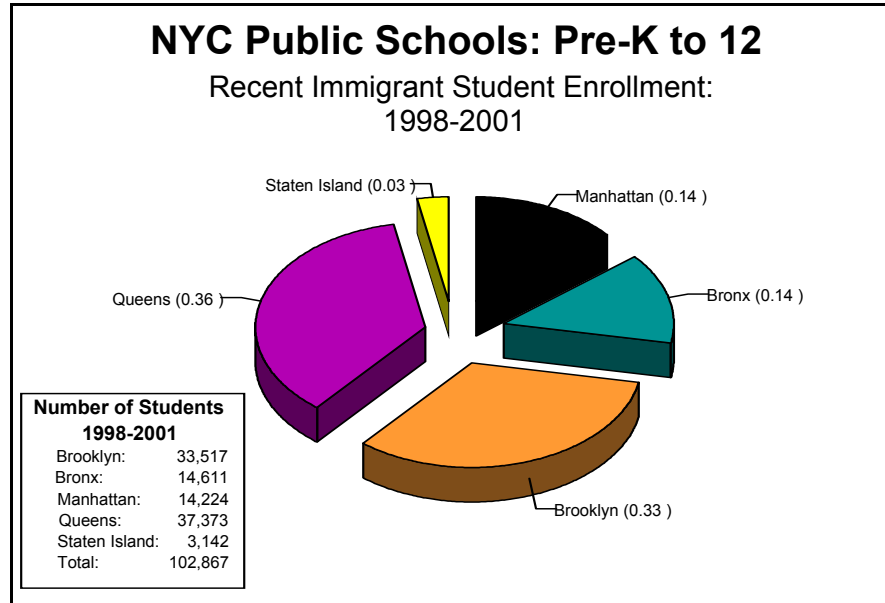
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990 and 2000, PL94-171 Data File.

Figure 1.5
NYC Public Schools: Student Racial/Ethnic Composition: Pre-K to 12, 1990-2000.



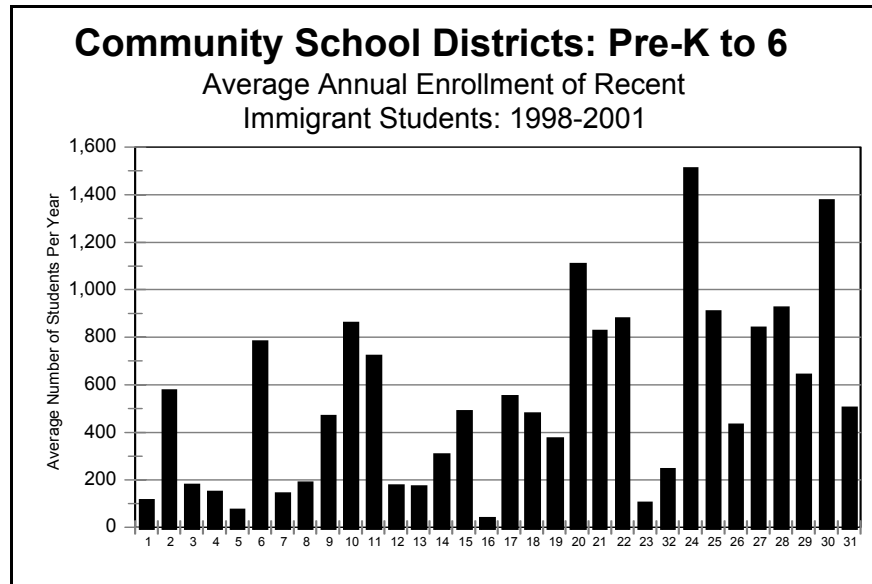
Source: NYC Department of Education, *Pupil Ethnic Composition Report No. 88*, October 1990 and October 2000.

Figure 1.6
 New York City Public Schools: Recent Immigrant Enrollments by Borough, 1998-2001.



Source: NYC Department of Education, *Emergency Immigrant Education Census*, March 2001.

Figure 1.7
 Community School Districts, PreK-6: Average Annual Enrollment of Recent Immigrants, 1998-2001.

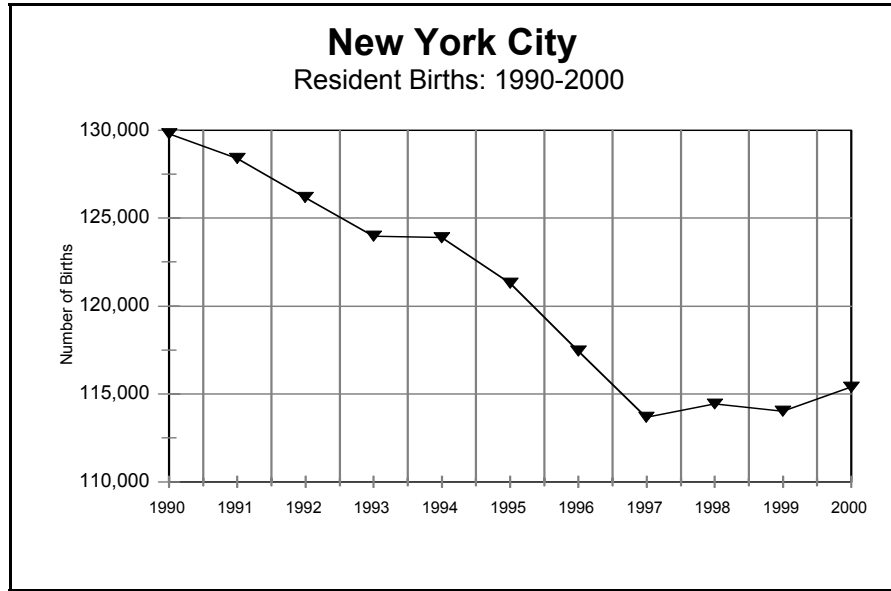


Source: NYC Department of Education, *Emergency Immigrant Education Census*, March 2001.

New York City Public School Enrollment Trends and Projections

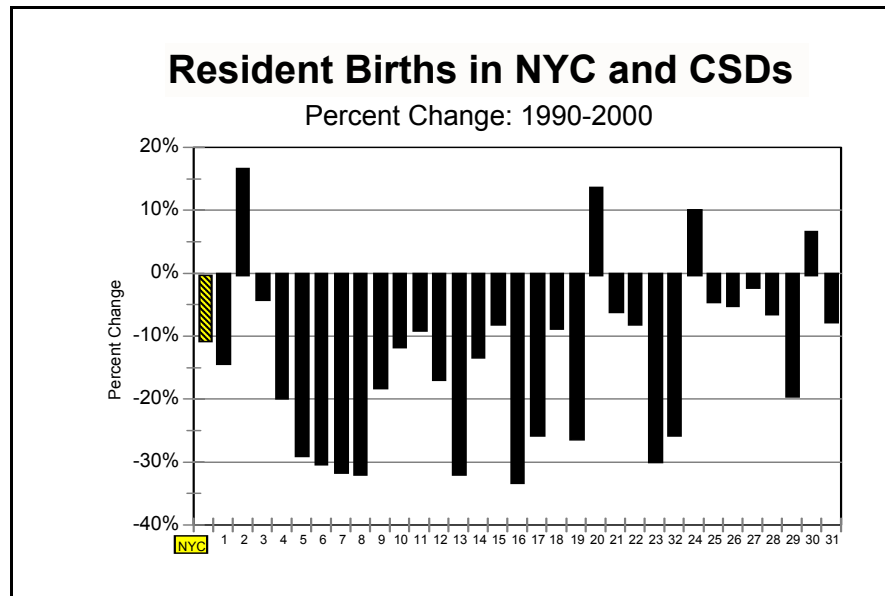
- Resident births in New York City declined between 1990 and 1997 before leveling off between 1997 and 1999. Births increased slightly in 2000 (Figure 1.8).
- CSD 2 in Manhattan, CSD 20 in Brooklyn and CSDs 24 and 30 in Queens were the only school districts in which the number of resident births increased between 1990 and 2000 (Figure 1.9).
- Elementary/intermediate school enrollments have steadily increased since 1990, but this trend is expected to reverse (Figure 1.10).
- The decrease in the number of births in the past decade are likely to be reflected in decreasing school enrollments in this decade. In some districts, however, a high rate of immigration may offset the effect of a declining number of births on school enrollment.
- Between 1990 and 2001, more than half of New York City's school districts increased their enrollments 10% or more (including Pre-K). CSD 6 in Manhattan, CSDs 10 and 11 in the Bronx, CSDs 20 and 22 in Brooklyn, CSDs 24, 26, and 30 in Queens and CSD 31 (Staten Island) grew more than 20%. Several of these school districts have experienced a high number of immigrant student enrollments (Figures 1.7, 1.12).
- High School enrollments declined between 1996 and 2000 but are expected to increase at least through 2005 (Figure 1.11).
- Pre-K enrollments have gone up nearly fourfold, from 12,088 in 1990 to 44,925 in 2001, largely because of the Universal Pre-K Initiative (Figure 1.13).
- The number of Pre-K seats offered by each community school district is discretionary and may vary from year to year depending on demand, space availability and funding (Figures 1.14, 1.15).

Figure 1.8
New York City: Resident Births, 1990-2000.



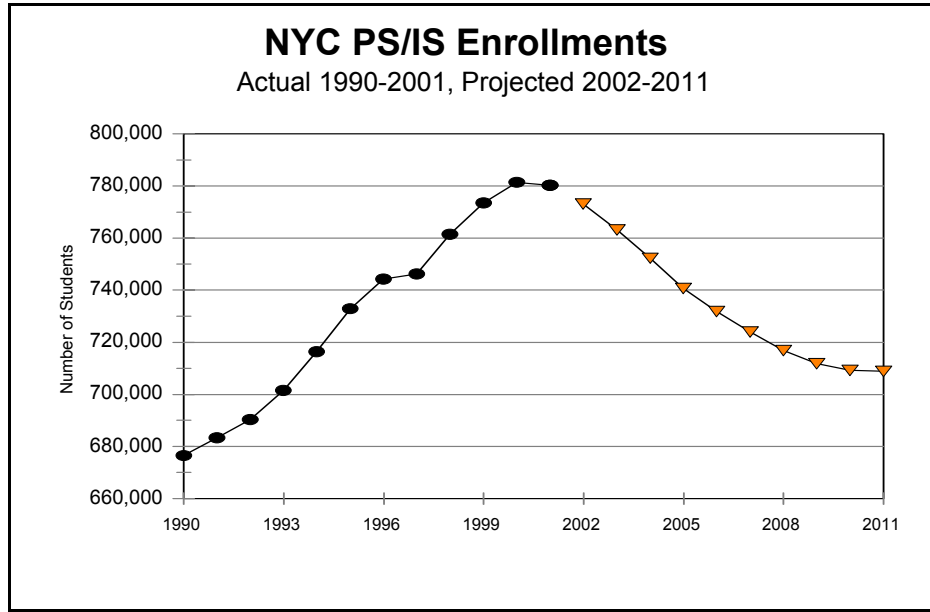
Source: NYC Department of Health, Vital Statistics, 1990-2000.

Figure 1.9
Resident Births in NYC and CSDs: Percent Change, 1990-2000



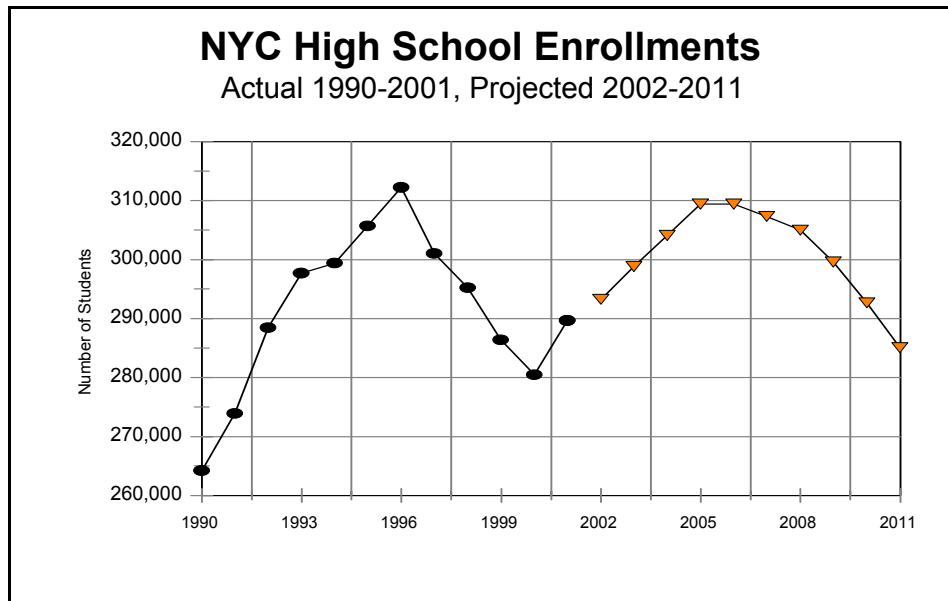
Source: NYC Department of Health, Vital Statistics, 1990-2000.

Figure 1.10
 NYC PS/IS Enrollments: Actual 1990-2001, Projected 2002-2011.



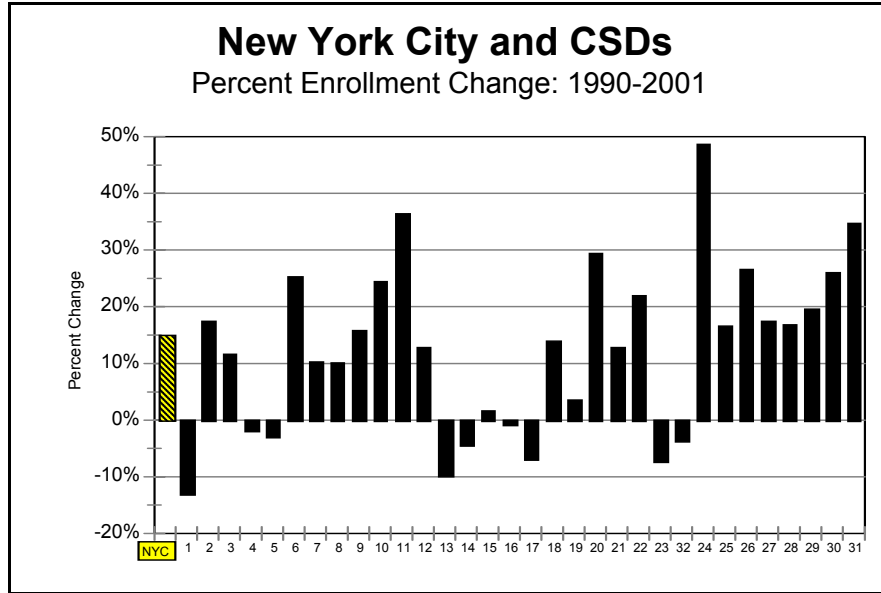
Source: Actual: NYC Department of Education Audited and Adjusted Registers 1990-2001; Projected: NYC Department of Planning, Planning Coordination Division, Enrollment Projections: Fall 2001.

Figure 1.11
 NYC High School Enrollments: Actual 1990-2001, Projected 2002-2011.



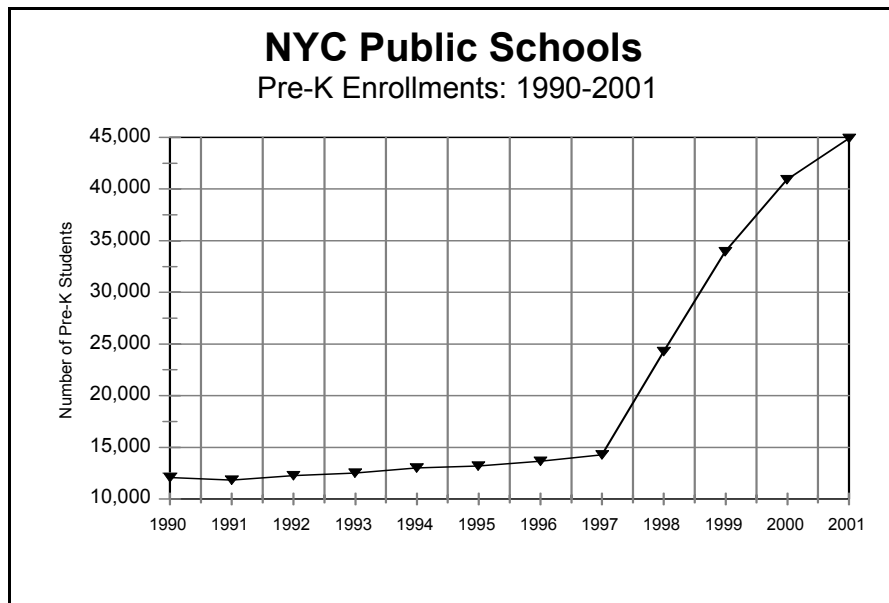
Source: Actual: NYC Department of Education Audited and Adjusted Registers 1990-2001; Projected: NYC Department of City Planning, Planning Coordination Division, Enrollment Projections: Fall 2002.

Figure 1.12
New York City and CSDs: Percent Enrollment Change, 1990-2001.



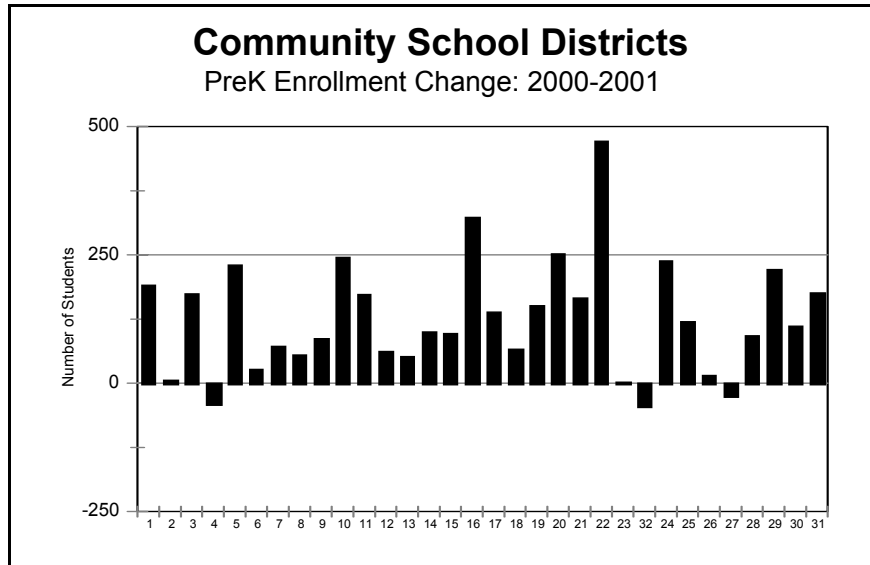
Source: NYC Department of Education *District Registers, 1990-1998* and *Audited and Adjusted Registers, 1999-2001*.

Figure 1.13
NYC Public Schools: Pre-K Enrollment, 1990-2001.



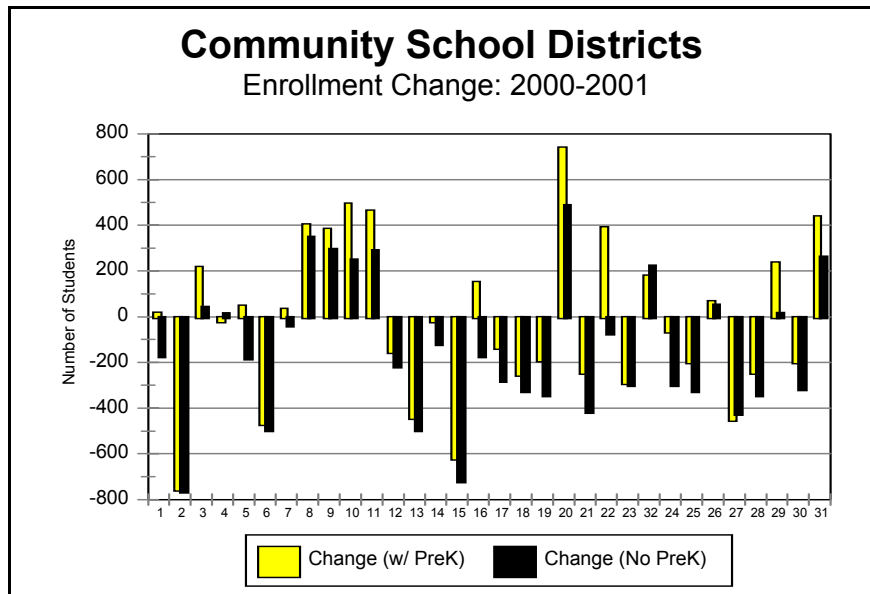
Source: NYC Department of Education, *Audited and Adjusted Register Report, 1990-2001*.

Figure 1.14
Community School Districts: Pre-K Enrollment Change, 2000-2001.



Source: NYC Department of Education, *Audited and Adjusted Register Report, 2000 and 2001*.

Figure 1.15
Community School Districts: Enrollment Change, 2000-2001.



Source: NYC Department of Education, *Audited and Adjusted Register Report, 2000 and 2001*.

Public School Utilization in New York City

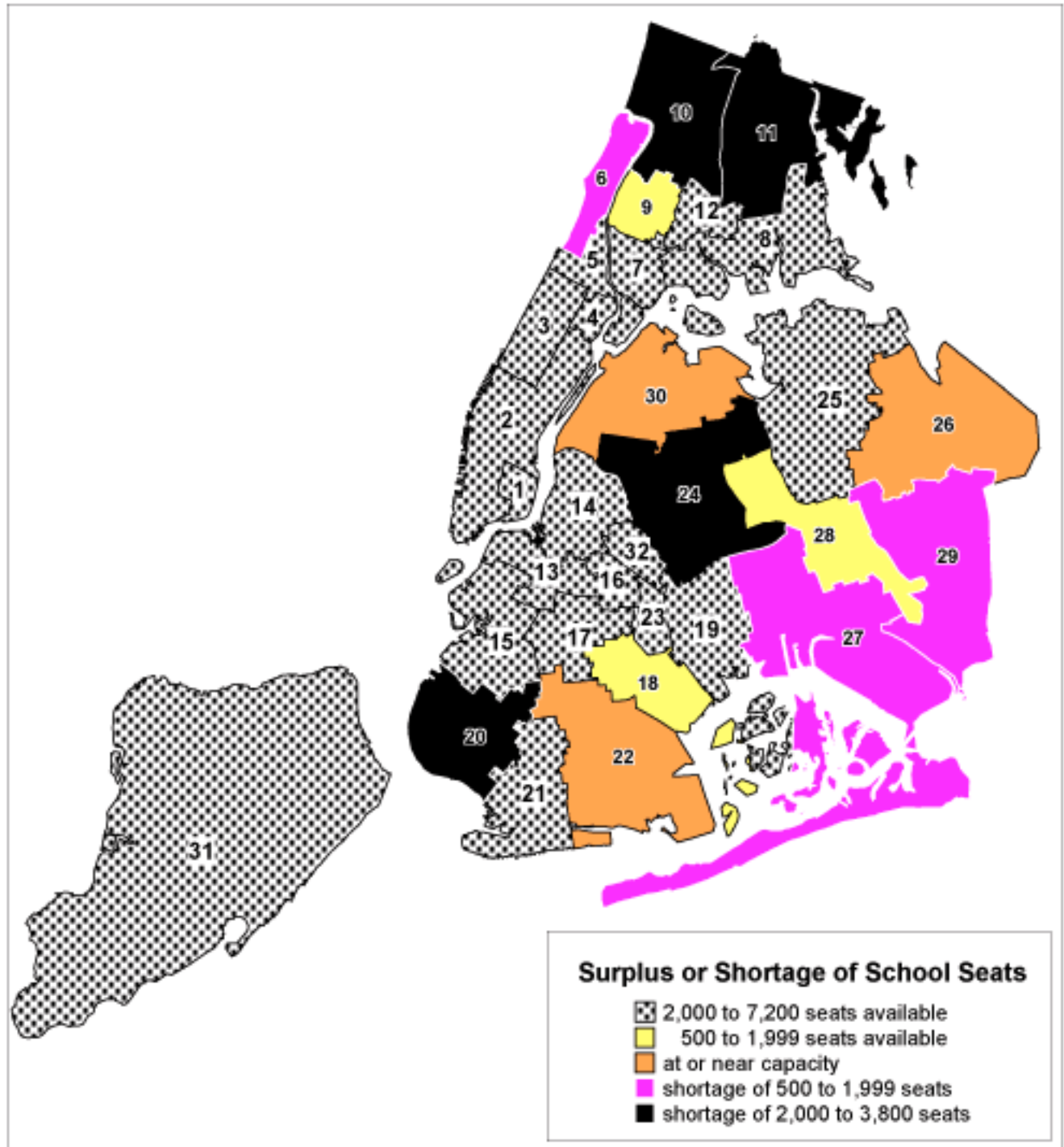
- Elementary and intermediate school utilization rates have declined city-wide because of the addition of new school seats in some school districts and declining enrollments in other school districts. However, some community school districts remain overcrowded. In particular, CSD 6 in Manhattan, CSDs 10 and 11 in the Bronx, CSD 20 in Brooklyn, and CSD 24 in Queens had utilization rates greater than 105% in 2001-2002 (Maps 1.3, 1.4).⁴
- The majority of school districts in 2001-2002 had between 500 and 7,100 seats available in their elementary and intermediate schools combined. However, CSD 6 in Manhattan and CSDs 27 and 29 in Queens were each still short 500 to 2,000 seats and CSDs 10 and 11 in the Bronx, CSD 20 in Brooklyn, and CSD 24 in Queens were each still short 2,000 to 3,800 seats (Map 1.2).
- Utilization percentages improved for high school districts, although several districts are still overcrowded (Table 1.0).

Table 1.0

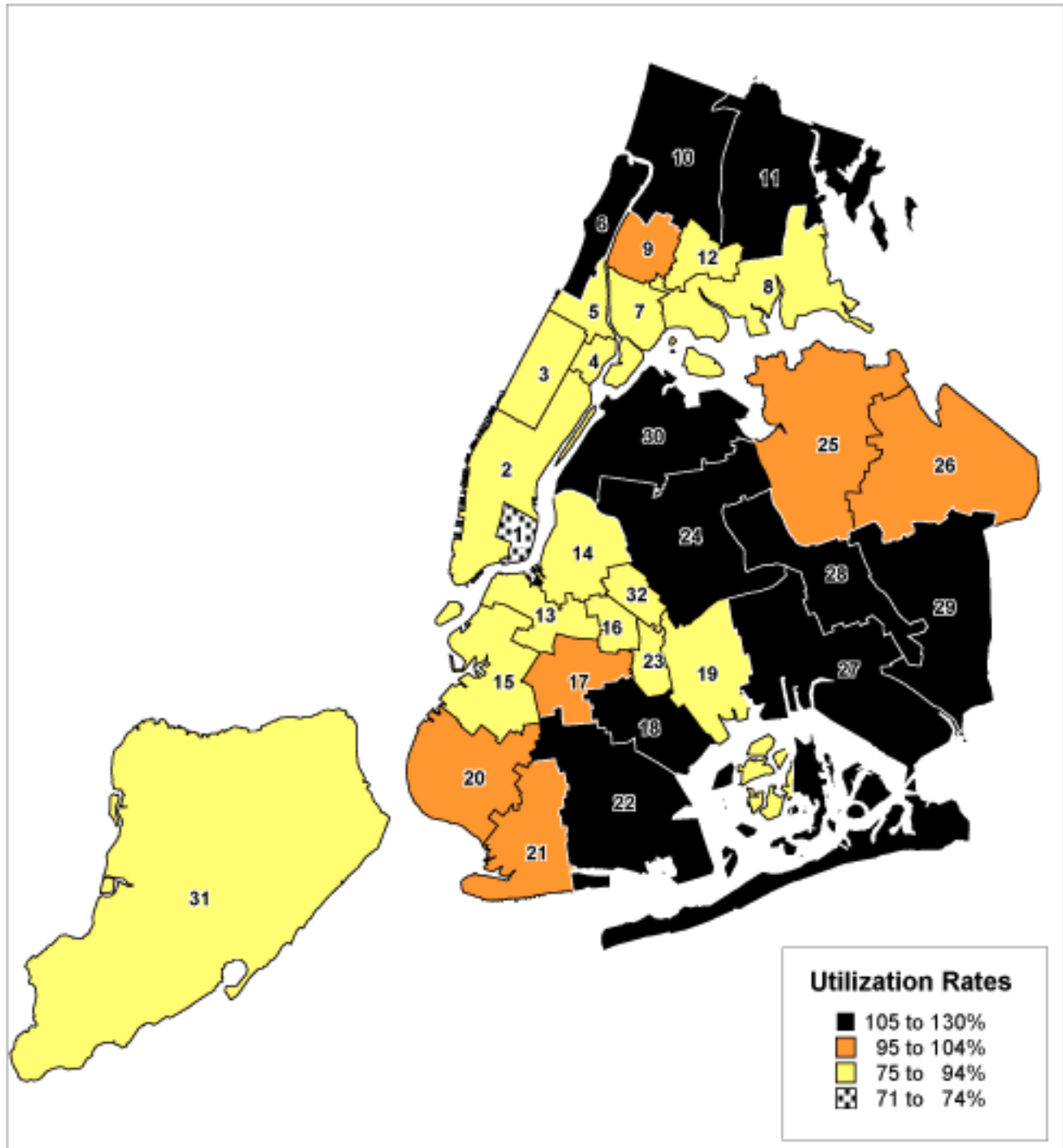
High School Utilization Rates: 1995-1996, 2000-2001, 2001-2002.⁵

High School District	1995-1996	2000-2001	2001-2002
Manhattan	106%	98%	99%
Bronx	121	117	116
Brooklyn	129	115	108
BASIS (Staten Island and part of Brooklyn)	102	102	100
Queens	123	122	117
Alternative	n.a.	100%	100%

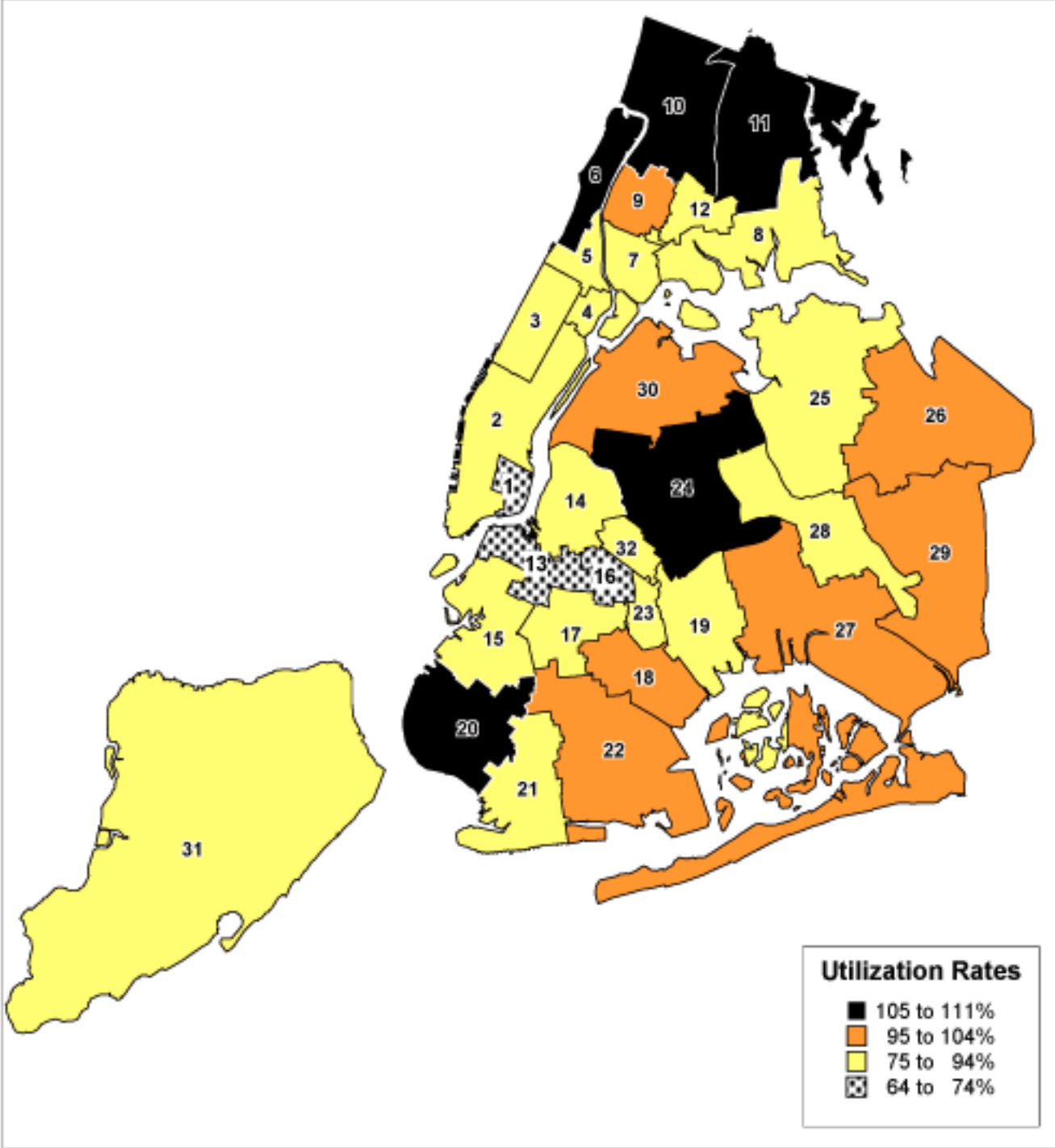
Elementary & Intermediate School Capacity in Community School Districts: 2001-2002



Elementary & Intermediate School Utilization Rates in Community School Districts: 1995-1996



Elementary & Intermediate School Utilization Rates in Community School Districts: 2001-2002



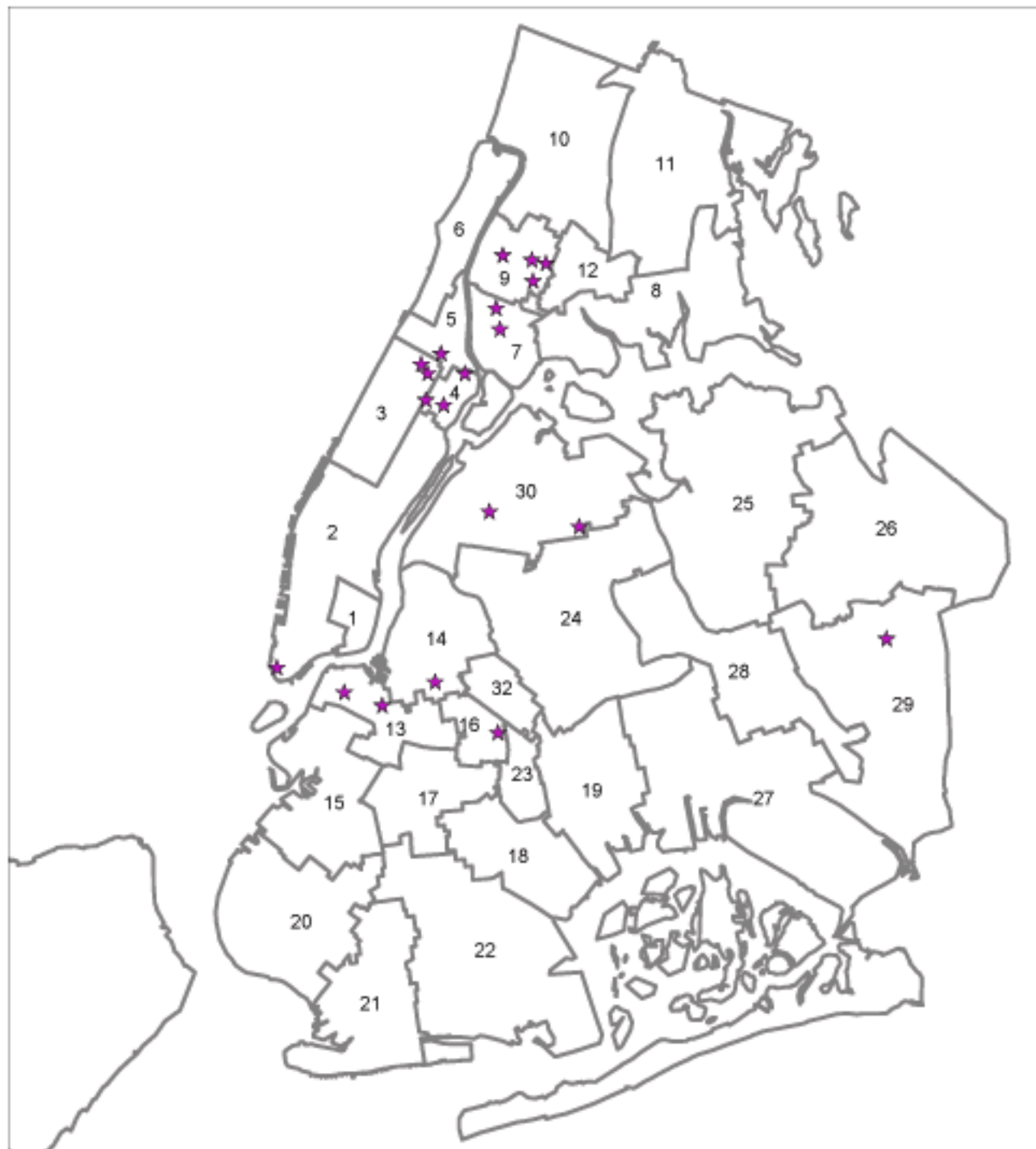
Charter Schools in New York City

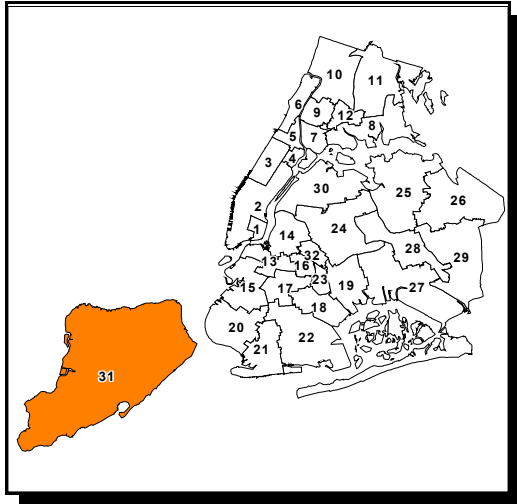
- As of Fall 2001, 17 charter schools (with an enrollment of 3,286 students in 2001-2002) were operating in New York City (Map 1.5; Table 1.1).⁶ Charter schools are independent school organizations chartered by the New York State Board of Regents. Charter schools receive public funds based on the number of students enrolled in their programs, although they are free to supplement their budgets with private fund-raising.

Table 1.1
Charter Schools in NYC, 2001-2002.

Charter School	Address/Borough	School District Location
Wildcat Academy	17 Battery Place, Manhattan	2
Sisulu Charter School	125 West 115 th St., Manhattan	3
Reisenbach Charter School	257 West 117 th St., Manhattan	3
Harbor Science & Arts	1 East 104 th St., Manhattan	4
Reach Charter School	220 East 106 th St., Manhattan	4
Harlem Day Charter School	240 East 123 rd St., Manhattan	4
Amber Charter School	310 Lenox Avenue, Manhattan	5
KIPP Academy	250 East 156 th Street, Bronx	7
Bronx Prep Charter School	1508 Webster Avenue, Bronx	9
Family Life Charter School	14 West 170 th St., Bronx	9
Harriet Tubman Charter School	3565 Third Avenue, Bronx	9
Icahn Charter School	1525 Brook Avenue, Bronx	9
Community Partnership Charter	171 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn	13
Beginning With Children	11 Bartlett St., Brooklyn	14
Clearpool Charter School	644 McDonough St., Brooklyn	16
Merrick Academy Charter School	207-01 Jamaica Avenue, Queens	29
Renaissance Charter School	35-59 81 st St., Queens	30

New York City Charter Schools: 2002-2003





Staten Island / CSD 31

Staten Island had the largest percentage increase in population (17%) of the New York City boroughs between 1990 and 2000, nearly twice the citywide average. It has one community school district (CSD 31) and three community districts within its boundaries (Map 2.0).

Staten Island's total public school enrollment in 2001-2002 was 61,704.⁷

In 2001-2002:

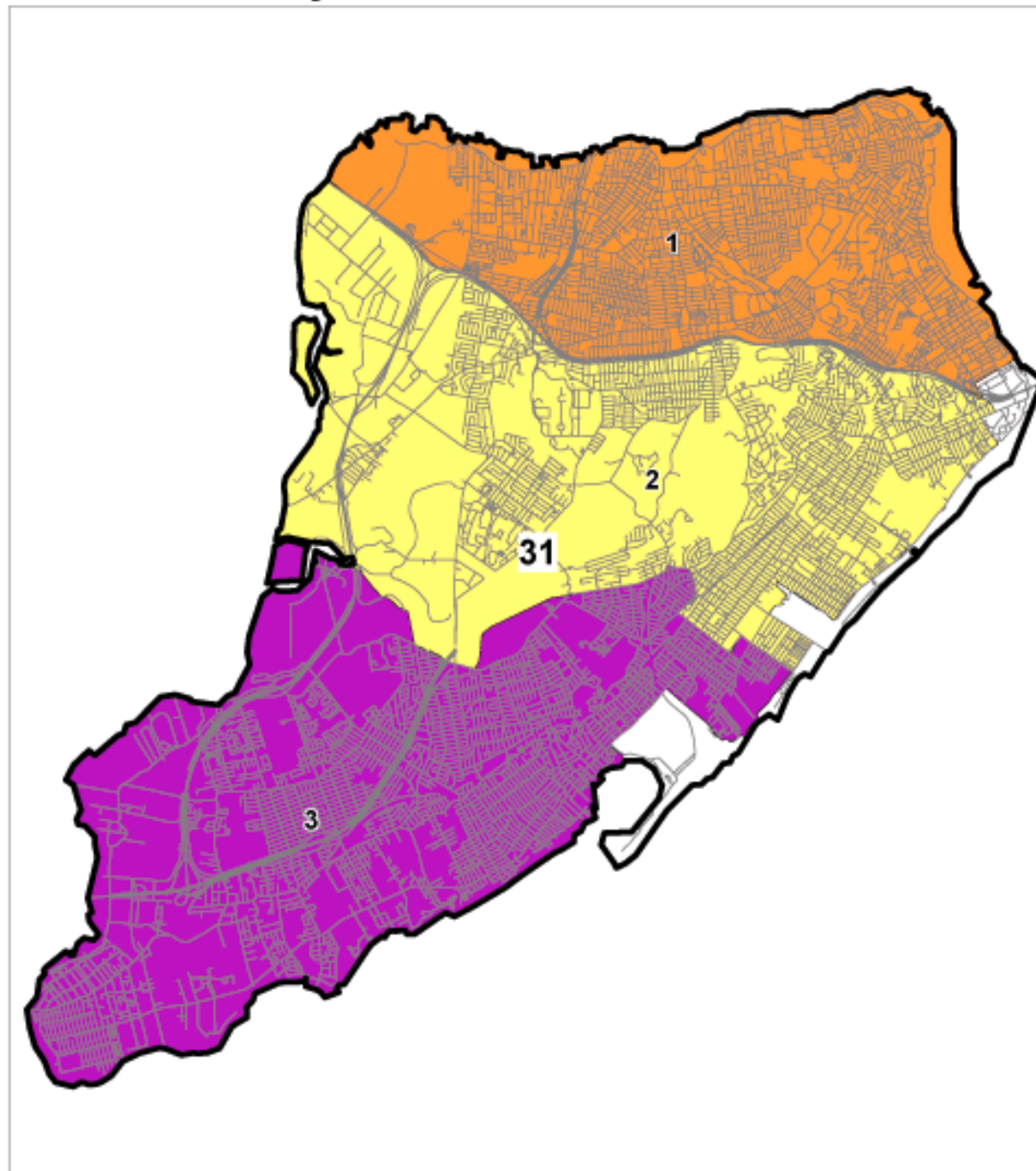
- Community School District 31 served 44,703 students.
- High school districts served 15,785 students in Staten Island.
- District 75, the special education district, served 1,216 students.

In 2003, CSD 31 was clustered with Brooklyn CSDs 20 and 21 into Instructional Division 7 (Map 0.1).

Population Trends in Staten Island / CSD 31

- Staten Island's total population was 443,728 in 2000, up from 378,977 in 1990.
- Staten Island's population under 18 increased, from 93,834 in 1990 to 113,258 (26% of its total population) in 2000.
- The percent increase in Staten Island's under 18 population was slightly higher than the percent increase in its total population (Map 1.1; Figures 2.0, 2.1).
- The number of resident births in Staten Island declined between 1992 (6,454 births) and 1997 (5,658 births); this trend has reversed and the annual number of births has increased slightly over the last few years. In 2000, there were 5,898 resident births (Figure 2.4, 2.5).

Staten Island's School District & Community Districts



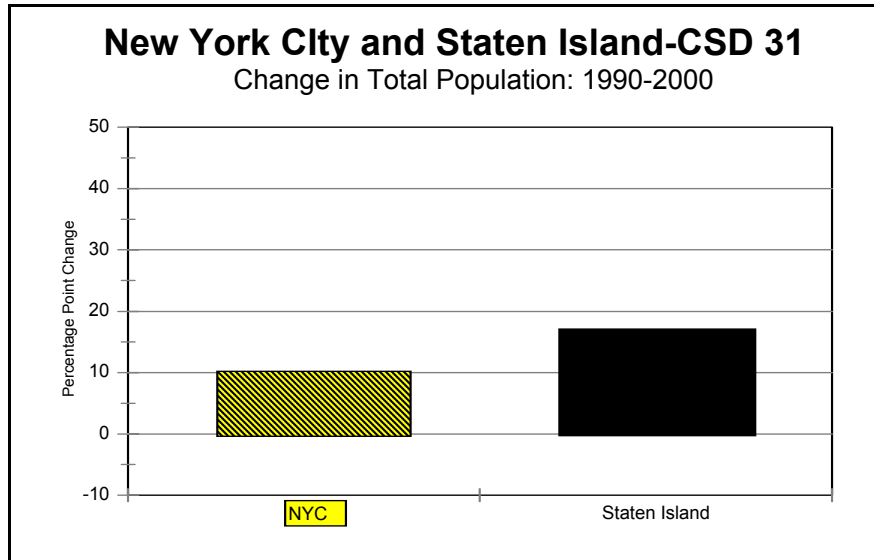
31

Community School District

3

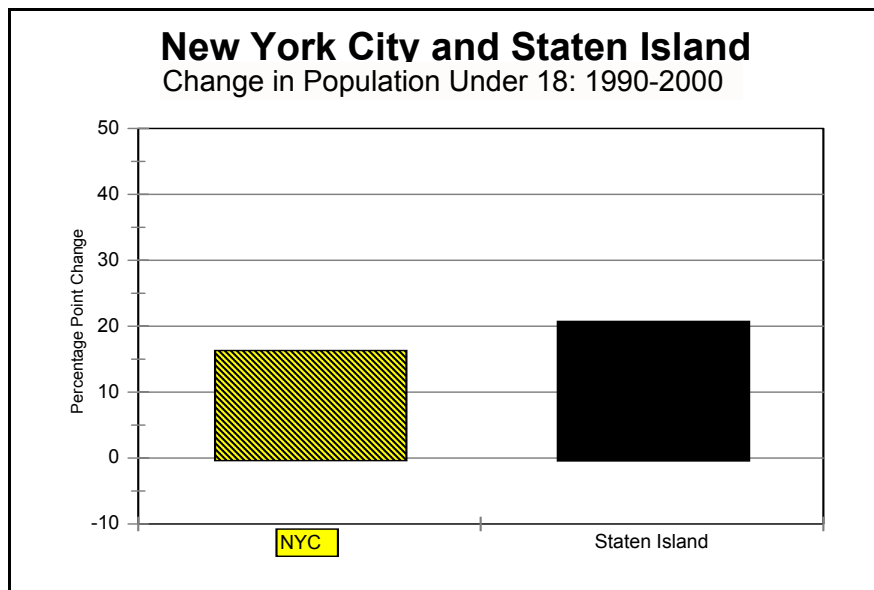
Community District

Figure 2.0
New York City and Staten Island-CSD 31: Change in Total Population, 1990-2000.



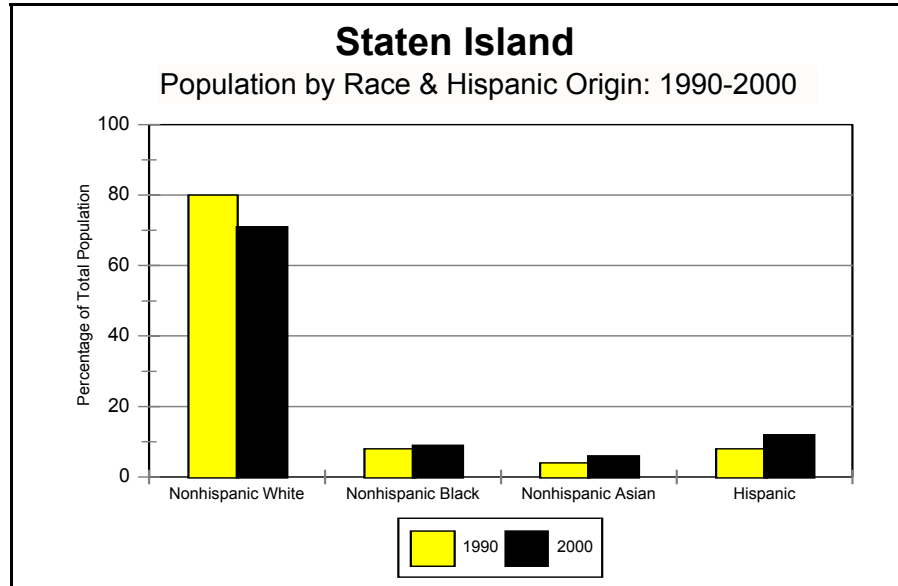
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990 and 2000, PL94-171 Data File.

Figure 2.1
New York City and Staten Island-CSD 31: Change in Under 18 Population, 1990-2000.



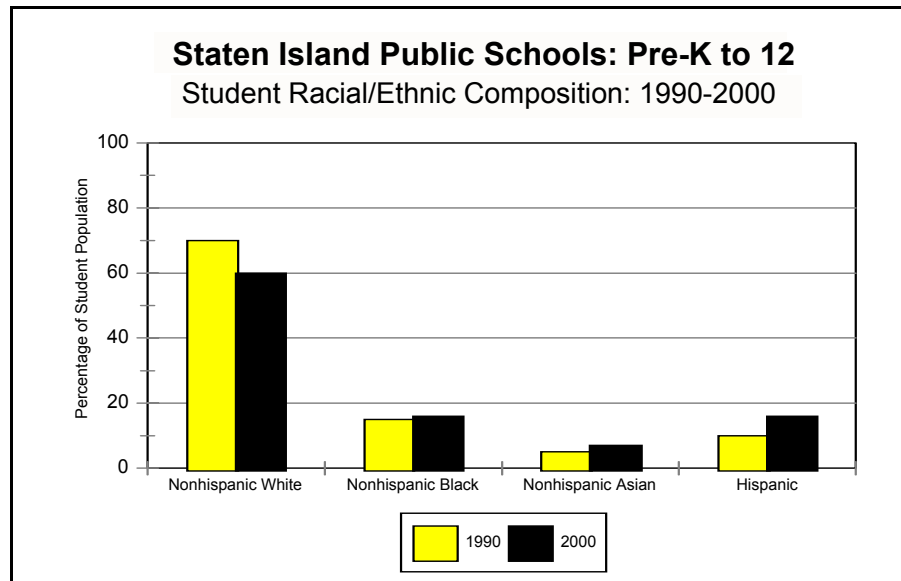
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990 and 2000, PL94-171 Data File.

Figure 2.2
 Staten Island: Population by Race & Hispanic Origin, 1990-2000.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990 and 2000, PL94-171 Data File.

Figure 2.3
 Staten Island Public Schools: Student Racial/Ethnic Composition, 1990-2000.



Source: NYC Department of Education, *Pupil Ethnic Composition Report No. 88*, October 1990 and October 2000.

Public School Student Population Trends in Staten Island

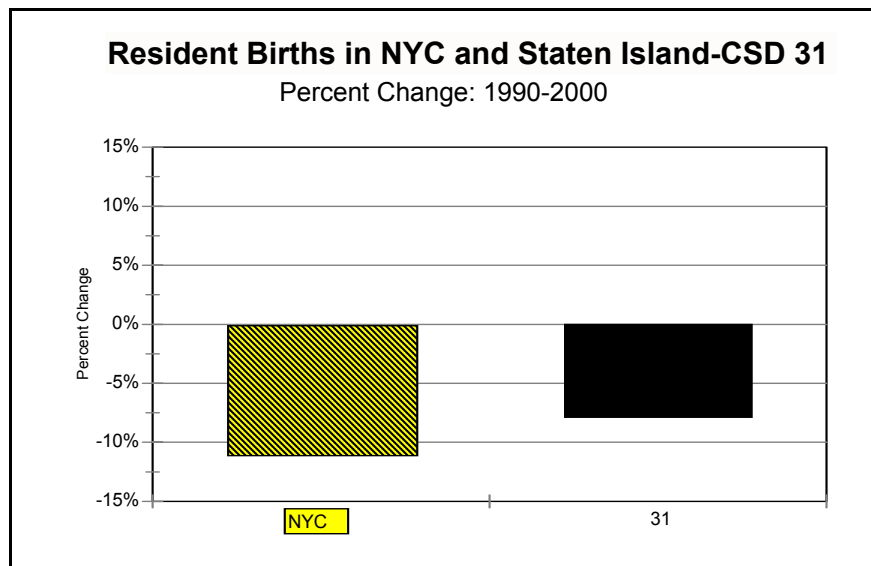
- The racial/ethnic shifts in the borough's student population are similar to those for Staten Island's general population (Figures 2.2, 2.3) although Nonhispanic Whites make up a slightly smaller percentage of the student population than in the general population while Nonhispanic Blacks and Hispanics make up a slightly higher percentage of the student population than they do in Staten Island's general population.
 - ▶ The Nonhispanic White student population decreased, from 70% in 1990 to 60% in 2000.
 - ▶ Nonhispanic Blacks made up 16% of the student population in 2000, up very slightly from 15% in 1990.
 - ▶ The Hispanic student population increased, from 10% in 1990 to 16% in 2000.
 - ▶ The Asian population also increased, from 5% in 1990 to 7% in 2000.
- The predominant countries of origin for recent immigrants registering for public school in Staten Island (more than 300 students per country of origin) were Mexico and Liberia. In the three-year period prior to March 2001, 3,142 immigrant students registered for grades Pre-K to 12 in Staten Island public schools.⁸

Staten Island Public School Enrollment Trends and Projections

- Elementary and intermediate school enrollments in CSD 31 have increased steadily since 1990 but enrollments are expected to remain near their 2002 levels over the next ten years to 2011 (Figures 2.6, 2.7).
- High school enrollments began to climb in 1999; this growth is expected to continue to 2006, before dropping off slightly each year thereafter to 2011 (Figure 2.8).
- Pre-K enrollments in Staten Island have gone up, from 291 in 1990 to 2,890 in 2001, because of the Universal Pre-K Initiative. In CSD 31, 53% of the total Pre-K enrollment in 2001-2002 was housed in non-Department of Education facilities.
- Pre-K enrollment growth was a significant share of CSD 31's total enrollment growth between 2000 and 2001 (Figure 2.9).

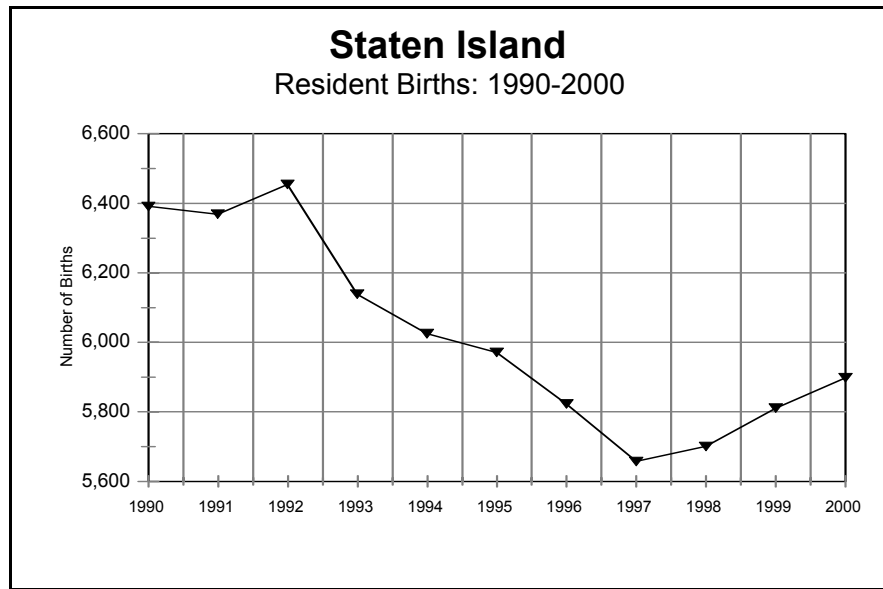
Figure 2.4

Resident Births in NYC and Staten Island-CSD 31: Percent Change, 1990-2000.



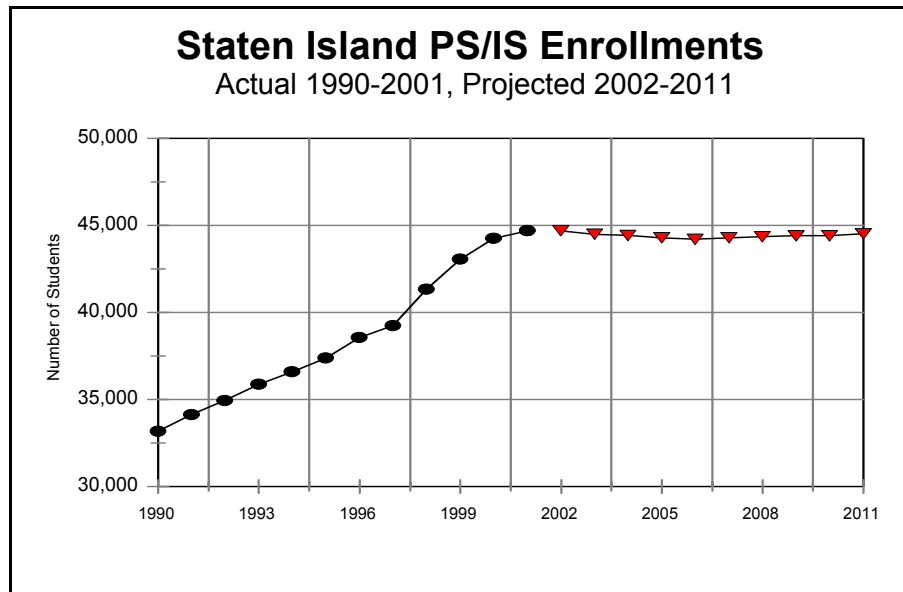
Source: NYC Department of Health, Vital Statistics, 1990-2000.

Figure 2.5
Staten Island: Resident Births, 1990-2000.



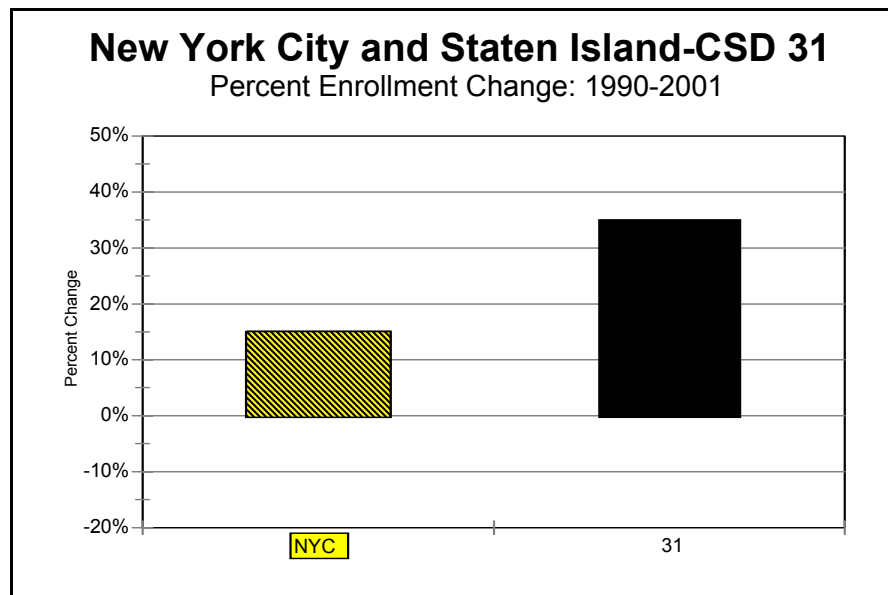
Source: NYC Department of Health, Vital Statistics, 1990-2000.

Figure 2.6
Staten Island PS/IS Enrollments: Actual 1990-2001, Projected 2002-2011.



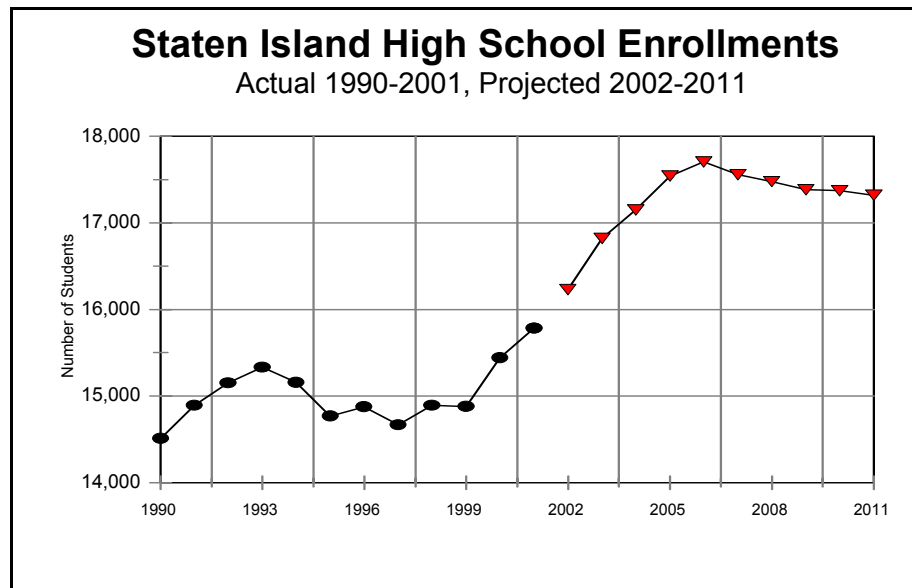
Source: Actual: NYC Department of Education *Audited and Adjusted Registers 1990-2001*; Projected: NYC Department of City Planning, Planning Coordination Division, *Enrollment Projections: Fall 2002*.

Figure 2.7
New York City and Staten Island-CSD 31: Percent Enrollment Change, 1990-2001.



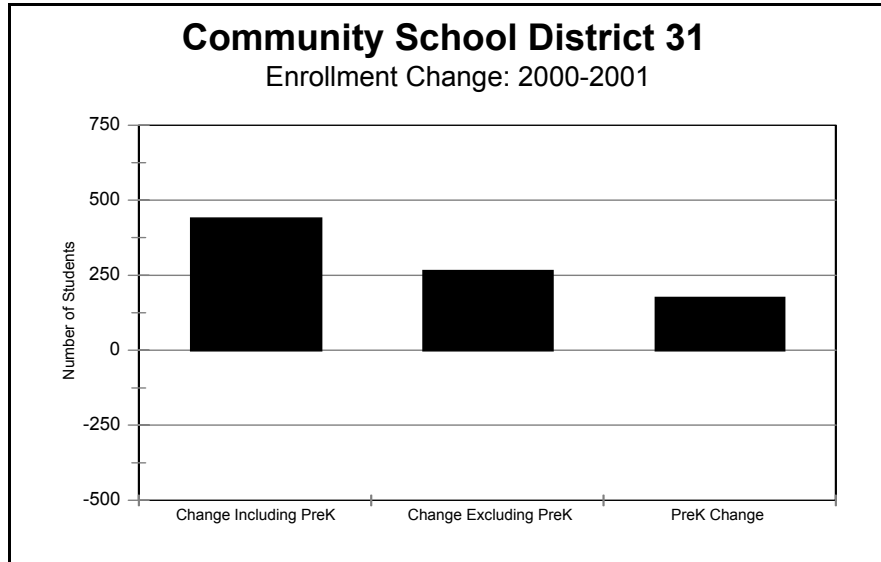
Source: NYC Department of Education, *Audited and Adjusted Register Report, 2000 and 2001*.

Figure 2.8
Staten Island High School Enrollments: Actual 1990-2001, Projected 2002-2011.



Source: Actual: NYC Department of Education *Audited and Adjusted Registers 1990-2001*; Projected: NYC Department of City Planning, Planning Coordination Division, *Enrollment Projections: Fall 2002*.

Figure 2.9
Community School District 31: Enrollment Change, 2000-2001.



Source: NYC Department of Education, Audited and Adjusted Register Report, 2000 and 2001.

Public School Utilization in Staten Island / CSD 31

There are 63 public schools in Staten Island (41 elementary schools, 10 intermediate schools, nine high schools, and four special education schools).

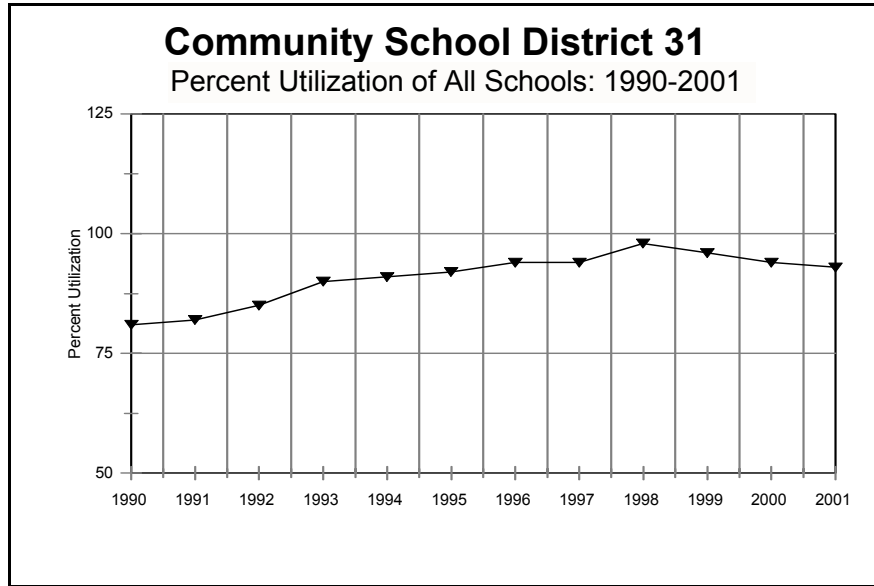
- Utilization rates for Community School District 31 have remained below 100% for the district as a whole since 1990 (Map 1.3, 1.4; Figure 2.10; Tables 2.1, 2.2).
- Elementary school utilization rates have declined overall, because of the addition of new school seats. However, a few of CSD 31's elementary schools are still experiencing overcrowded conditions. Most recently 10 out of 41 elementary schools (not including annexes or transportables) had utilization rates greater than 105% (Map 2.1; Tables 2.1, 2.2).
- Despite overcrowding in some of its elementary schools, CSD 31 had 1,921 elementary school seats and 622 intermediate school seats available in 2001-2002 (Map 1.2; Table 2.2).
- In general, high schools in Staten Island are not experiencing overcrowded conditions; exceptions are Curtis High School and St. George School-Auxiliary Services (Map 2.2; Table 2.3).
- Under the Department of Education's Five-Year Capital Plan for Fiscal Years 2000-2004, adopted in 1999, one new school facility is under construction and one is planned for Staten Island. The capital plan may be amended by the Department of Education at any time in response to changes in need or fiscal circumstances. At the present time, there are 985 elementary schools seats under construction, and 947 intermediate school seats in the planning phase (Table 2.0). This does not include new school seats that may be generated through the Department of Education's leasing program.

Table 2.0

New School Facilities in Staten Island: Planned or Under Construction in 2003.

School Facility	# of New Seats	Status	Planned Completion Date
PS 58 @ 77 Marsh Avenue	985	Under Construction	2003
IS 43 @ Marsh Avenue and Richmond Road	947	Planned	n.a.

Figure 2.10
Community School District 31: Percent Utilization of All Schools, 1990-2001.



Source: NYC Department of Education, *Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 1990-2001*.

Table 2.1

Staten Island Public Elementary Schools: 1995-1996, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 Utilization Rates.

School	Address	1995-1996	2000-2001	2001-2002
PS 1 Tottenville School	58 Summit Street	119%	119%	116%
PS 1 Annex		76	45	57
PS 1 & 3 Annex		88	70	n.a.
PS 3 Margaret Gioiosa/Pleasant Plains PS 3 Annex	80 South Goff Avenue	111 n.a.	72 n.a.	80 70
PS 4 Maurice Wollin School	200 Nedra Lane	87	91	94
PS 5 Huguenot School PS 5 Modular Unit	348 Deisius Street	94 81	89 n.a.	85 n.a.
PS 6	555 Page Avenue	n.a.	81	89
PS 8 Shirley Solomon/Great Kills	112 Lindenwood Road	96	97	97
PS 11 Thomas Dongan School	50 Jefferson Street	85	90	94
PS 13 M.L. Lindenmeyer School	191 Vermont Avenue	115	120	101
PS 14 Vanderbilt School	100 Tompkins Avenue	84	79	74
PS 16 John Driscoll School PS 16 Annex	80 Monroe Avenue	108 n.a.	97 83	89 108
PS 18 Greenleaf Whittier School	221 Broadway	90	77	77
PS 19 Curtis School ⁹	780 Post Avenue	108	104	106
PS 20 Port Richmond School ¹⁰	161 Park Avenue	106	130	126
PS 21 Elm Park School	168 Hooker Place	151	117	103
PS 22 Graniteville School PS 22 Transportable PS 22 Annex	1860 Forest Avenue	135 n.a. 102	117 n.a. n.a.	111 n.a. n.a.
PS 23 Richmond Town School	30 Natick Street	90	101	97
PS 26 Carteret School	4108 Victory Blvd	73	98	87
PS 29 Bardwell School	1581 Victory Blvd	103	100	95
PS 30 The Westerleigh School	200 Wardwell Avenue	83	93	96
PS 31 William T. Davis School	55 Layton Avenue	75	62	62
PS 32 Gifford School	32 Elverton Avenue	104	118	114
PS 35 Clove Valley School	60 Foote Avenue	89	118	119
PS 36 John C. Drumgoole School PS 36 Annex	255 Ionia Avenue	113 110	86 98	84 95
PS 38 George Cromwell School PS 38 Mini-School	421 Lincoln Avenue	88 74	103 n.a.	103 n.a.
PS 39 Francis J. Murphy, Jr. School	71 Sand Lane	103	116	91
PS 41 The New Dorp School	216 Clawson Street	114	116	107
PS 42 Eltingville School PS 42 Annex	380 Genesee Avenue	98 108	94 108	96 106
PS 44 Thomas C. Brown School PS 44 Annex	80 Maple Parkway	93 n.a.	65 51	82 58
PS 45 John Tyler School	58 Lawrence Avenue	119	102	106
PS 46 Albert V. Maniscalco School	41 Reid Avenue	92	104	101
PS 48 William G. Wilcox School	1055 Targee Street	103	110	104
PS 50 Frank Hankinson School	200 Adelaide Avenue	84	79	80
PS 52 John C. Thompson School	450 Buel Avenue	120	104	106
PS 53 Bay Terrace School	330 Durant Avenue	63	101	97
PS 54 Charles W. Leng School	1060 Willowbrook Rd	105	106	101
PS 55 Henry M. Boehm School	54 Osborne Street	102	111	109
PS 56 Louis De Sario School	250 Kramer Avenue	n.a.	83	86
PS 57 Hubert H. Humphrey School	140 Palma Drive	56	79	74
PS 60 Alice Austin School	55 Merrill Avenue	104	86	85
PS 69 Daniel Tompkins School	144 Keating Place	108	102	102
PS 80 Michael Petrides School- Main Building (Dist. 33)	715 Ocean Terrace	86	84	67
Average PS Utilization Rate		98%	94%	94%

Table 2.2

Staten Island Public Intermediate Schools: 1995-1996, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 Utilization Rates.

School	Address	1995-1996	2000-2001	2001-2002
IS 2 Egbert Intermediate School	333 Midland Avenue	83%	88%	89%
IS 7 E. Bernstein School	1270 Huguenot Avenue	63	81	87
IS 24 M.S. Barnes Intermediate School	225 Cleveland Avenue	73	91	97
IS 27 A.S. Prall Intermediate School	11 Clove Lake Place	66	67	67
IS 34 Tottenville Intermediate School	528 Academy Avenue	96	101	95
IS 49 B.A. Dreyfus Intermediate School	101 Warren Street	69	97	101
IS 51 E. Markham Intermediate School	20 Houston Street	92	114	119
IS 61 William Morris School	445 Castleton Avenue	77	86	87
IS 72 Rocco Laurie Intermediate School	33 Ferndale Avenue	106	110	119
IS 75 Paulo Intermediate School	455 Huguenot Avenue	90	96	98
Average IS Utilization Rate		82%	93%	96%

Table 2.3

Utilization of Staten Island Public Elementary Schools: 2001-2002.

School	Enrollment	Capacity	Over/Under	% Utilization
PS 1 Tottenville School	465	400	65	116%
PS 1 Annex	78	137	-59	57
PS 3 Margaret Gioiosa/Pleasant Plains	490	613	-123	80
PS 3 Annex	226	322	-96	70
PS 4 Maurice Wollin School	1,234	1,317	-83	94
PS 5 Huguenot School	269	316	-47	85
PS 6	744	833	-89	89
PS 8 Shirley Solomon/Great Kills	560	579	-19	97%
PS 11 Thomas Dongan School	323	342	-19	94
PS 13 M.L. Lindenmeyer School	808	800	8	101
PS 14 Vanderbilt School	526	708	-182	74
PS 16 John Driscoll School	766	856	-90	89
PS 16 Annex	366	340	26	108
PS 18 Greenleaf Whittier School	612	800	-188	77
PS 19 Curtis School	497	471	26	106
PS 20 Port Richmond School	489	388	101	126
PS 21 Elm Park School	439	425	14	103
PS 22 Graniteville School	1,244	1,124	120	111
PS 23 Richmond Town School	585	605	-20	97
PS 26 Carteret School	207	237	-30	87
PS 29 Bardwell School	620	651	-31	95
PS 30 The Westerleigh School	881	922	-41	96
PS 31 William T. Davis School	409	655	-246	62%
PS 32 Gifford School	1,148	1,010	138	114
PS 35 Clove Valley School	338	283	55	119
PS 36 John C. Drumgoole School	951	1,133	-182	84
PS 36 Annex	206	216	-10	95
PS 38 George Cromwell School	433	419	14	103
PS 39 Francis J. Murphy, Jr. School	478	526	-48	91
PS 41 The New Dorp School	746	697	49	107
PS 42 Eltingville School	746	776	-30	96
PS 42 Annex	314	296	18	106%
PS 44 Thomas C. Brown School	649	793	-144	82
PS 44 Annex	266	459	-193	58
PS 45 John Tyler School	969	918	51	106
PS 46 Albert V. Maniscalco School	376	372	4	101
PS 48 William G. Wilcox School	381	366	15	104
PS 50 Frank Hankinson School	688	865	-177	80
PS 52 John C. Thompson School	678	642	36	106
PS 53 Bay Terrace School	713	736	-23	97
PS 54 Charles W. Leng School	897	892	5	101
PS 55 Henry M. Boehm School	687	628	59	109
PS 56 Louis De Sario School	791	923	-132	86
PS 57 Hubert H. Humphrey School	788	1,068	-280	74
PS 58 (Under Construction)			n.a.	
PS 60 Alice Austin School	1,007	1,179	-172	85
PS 69 Daniel Tompkins School	1,243	1,220	23	102
PS 80 Michael Petrides School- Main Building (Dist. 33)	1,183	1,753	-570	67
Total for CSD 31 PS Buildings	28,337	30,258	-1,921	94%

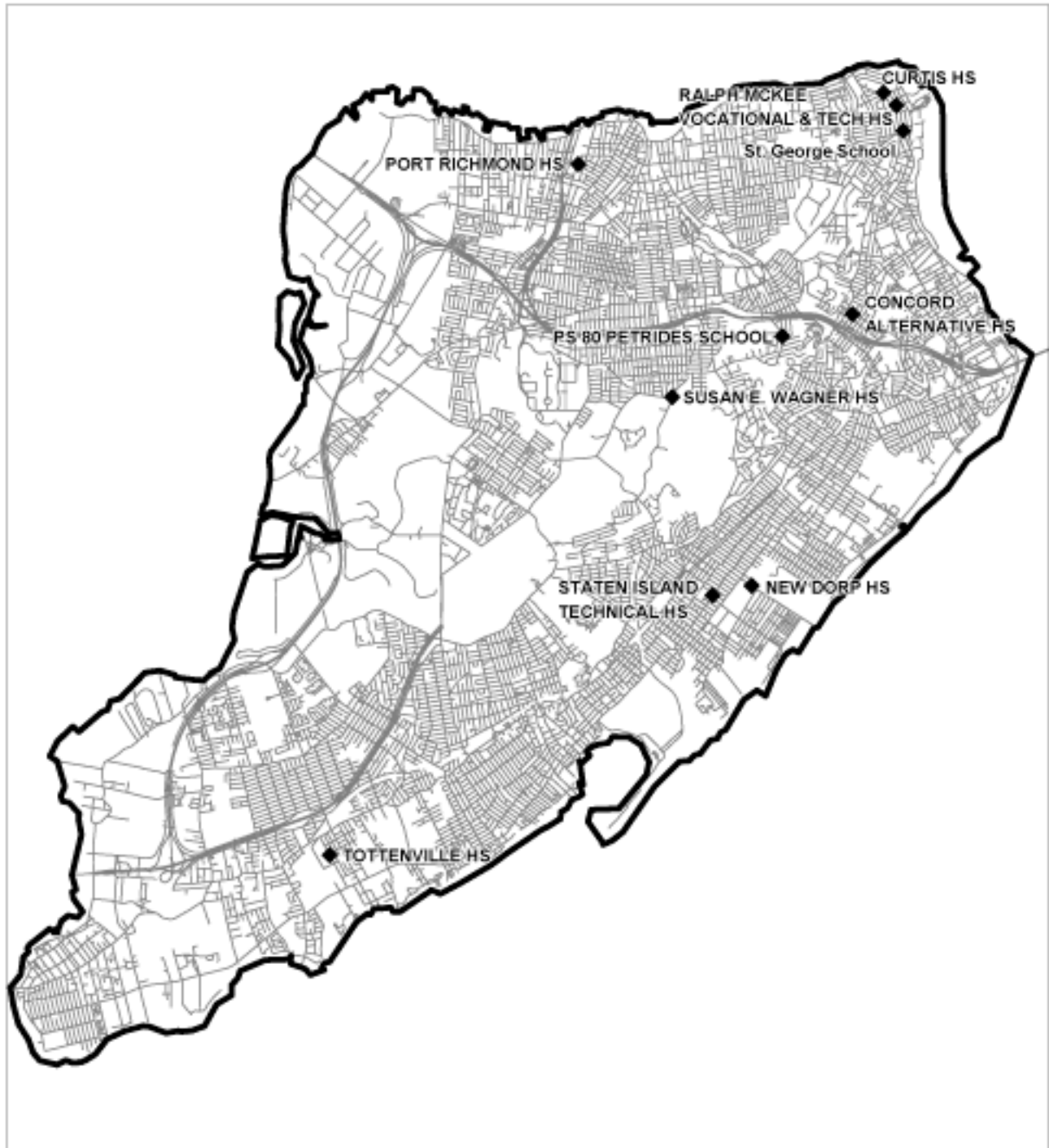
Table 2.4

Utilization of Staten Island Public Intermediate Schools: 2001-2002.

School	Enrollment	Capacity	Over/ Under	% Utilization
IS 2 Egbert Intermediate School	1,046	1,174	-128	89%
IS 7 E. Bernstein School	1,342	1,540	-198	87
IS 24 M.S. Barnes Intermediate School	1,535	1,584	-49	97
IS 27 A.S. Prall Intermediate School	954	1,425	-471	67
IS 34 Tottenville Intermediate School	1,178	1,244	-66	95%
IS 43 (Planned)	n.a.			
IS 49 B.A. Dreyfus Intermediate School	1,189	1,181	8	101
IS 51 E. Markham Intermediate School	1,551	1,308	243	119
IS 61 William Morris School	1,379	1,580	-201	87
IS 72 Rocco Laurie Intermediate School	1,959	1,716	243	119
IS 75 Paulo Intermediate School	1,595	1,628	-33	98
Total for CSD 31 IS Buildings	13,758	14,380	-622	96%

Staten Island Public High Schools

Instructional Division 7 *



*Instructional Division 7 extends into Brooklyn

Table 2.5

Staten Island Public High Schools 2001-2002 Enrollment and Utilization Rates.

School	Address	2001-2002 Enrollment	2001-2002 % Utilization
Curtis High School	105 Hamilton Lane	2,483	168%
Ralph McKee Vocational & Technical High School	290 St. Marks Place	677	67
St. George School (Auxiliary Services)	450 St. Marks Place	413	171
Port Richmond High School	45 Innis Street	2,489	116
Concord Alternative HS	109 Rhine Avenue	137	69
Michael Petrides HS (PS 80-District 33)	715 Ocean Terrace	n.a.	n.a.
Susan E. Wagner HS	1200 Manor Road	2,631	100
New Dorp High School	465 New Dorp Lane	1,956	70
Staten Island Technical HS	485 Clawson Street	718	51
Tottenville High School	100 Luten Avenue	3,989	109%

Technical Notes

1. Demographic information obtained from the **Census 2000** enumeration may not reflect actual change in the number of people living in a district, but may be attributable in part to improved coverage in enumerating population. As a result of improved address lists and better outreach in 2000, some residents who were missed in 1990 were counted in 2000. The Department of City Planning is using a variety of data sources to estimate the portion of change related to improved coverage. Updates, when completed, will be available on DCP's website, <http://www.planning.nyc.gov>. Demographic information on the general population for these Profile reports was obtained from the PL94-171 Data File of the 1990 and 2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau.
2. **Racial and Ethnic categories** for the 2000 Census are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990. The percentages of total population by race and Hispanic origin in 2000 will not add up to 100% since figures for "Nonhispanic Indian," "Nonhispanic Some Other Race," and "Two or More Races" were not included in this report.
3. Information on **Public School Student Race & Hispanic Origin** was obtained from NYC Department of Education's Pupil Ethnic Composition Report No. 88, October 1990 and October 2000. This census aggregates the racial/ethnic enrollment data into two grade level groups, "Pre-K to 6" and "7 to 12." The percentages given for race categories will not add up to 100% since the figure for "Nonhispanic Indian" was not included in this report. Chancellor's District 85 school enrollments were not returned to their home districts for this report.
4. Information on **Immigrant Student Registrations** was obtained from the NYC Department of Education's Emergency Immigrant Education Census, March 2001. This census indicates the total number of new immigrant student school registrations for the three year period prior to March 2001.
5. The **Chancellor's District (District 85)** included low-performing schools that may or may not have been under New York State's Schools Under Registration Review (SURR). Under the NYC Department of Education reorganization plan, former District 85 schools will be "returned" to their instructional divisions. Information on the SURR program may be obtained from the New York State Education Department website www.nysed.gov.
6. **District 75**, the Special Education district, serves students whose educational needs cannot be met by the community school districts. This district does not include children who receive special education services from their community school districts, either through inclusion or pull-out programs.
7. The **Alternative High School District** administers schools offering a "non-

traditional instructional path stressing academic support through smaller settings and a more personalized approach.”¹¹

8. **District 33** includes magnet schools with citywide or borough wide enrollment. In 2001-2002 District 33 included Ella Baker School (PS 225) and Thurgood Marshall Academy in Manhattan, Beginning With Children School (PS 333) in Brooklyn, Queens College School for Math & Science and Louis Armstrong School (IS 227) in Queens, and Michael J. Petrides School (PS 80) in Staten Island.
9. The term **Long Term Absentee (LTA)** refers to those students who are registered but are not in attendance at a NYC public school. There were 11,491 LTA's in 2001-2002, down from 17,934 in 1999-2000. The NYC Department of Education's Pupil Ethnic Composition Reports include LTA's.
10. **Actual Enrollments (Adjusted)** are obtained from the NYC Department of Education's Audited and Adjusted Registers which are issued annually. Adjusted actual enrollment figures do not include LTA's. Unless otherwise noted, the Actual Enrollment figures include Pre-K enrollments. Actual enrollments include District 33, District 85 and Charter School enrollments returned to their home districts.
11. **Public school enrollment trends** are affected by a number of factors difficult to measure such as new housing production, private school enrollment, enrollment of new immigrant students, out-migration, and other general population changes.
12. **Enrollment Projections** for this report were done by the Department of City Planning, Planning Coordination Division. DCP's projections, prepared annually, employ grade retention ratios (developed using a cohort survival methodology) applied to the latest actual enrollments as enumerated in the NYC Department of Education's Audited and Adjusted Register which excludes LTA's. The DCP projection methodology also:
 - Holds Pre-K and Special Education enrollments constant;
 - Returns Charter Schools to their home districts but holds their enrollments constant;
 - Projects enrollment change in District 85 schools which are returned to their home districts; and
 - Holds enrollments constant at all District 33 schools, except for the Michael J. Petrides School in Staten Island which is returned to District 31 for projection.
13. The **utilization rate** of a school building is calculated by dividing enrollment in that building by its adjusted capacity (the potential number of students that could be accommodated in the building based on the NYC Department of Education's

analysis of the number of instructional rooms available, grade levels and programs, and Building Code standards). Thus a building with an adjusted capacity of 500 and an enrollment of 550 would have a utilization rate of 110%. For a more detailed explanation of utilization rate calculations see the NYC Department of Education's Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization reports which are issued annually.

14. **Enrollment data in the Utilization Profiles** is not strictly comparable to the Department of Education's official register (Audited and Adjusted Register). The Utilization Profiles report provides enrollment data for school organizations housed in buildings owned or leased by the Department of Education. It does not include Universal Pre-K enrollment in non-Department of Education facilities, nor does it include students receiving home instruction through the auspices of the Department of Education.
15. The **enrollment/capacity/utilization data** for individual school organizations in a borough or school district may not add up to the borough or district-wide totals presented in tables throughout this report. District 85 schools have been returned to their "home" districts and added to home district totals in this report's utilization tables. Other variations may occur when a school building houses several school organizations including a special education school organization. In these cases, the special education school organization has not been included.
16. Pre-K programs offer half-day classes for four-year olds. The number of **Pre-K** seats offered by individual Community School Districts is discretionary and may vary from year to year depending on demand, space availability and funding. The New York State **Universal Pre-K Initiative** makes funds for additional Pre-K seats available to school districts which may contract with community-based organizations to provide Universal Pre-K seats outside Department of Education buildings (**Contract Pre-K**).
17. Most **Elementary Schools** include grades K-5 or K-6 (depending on the school district). Some school districts also have K-8 schools which are included as Elementary Schools in this report.
18. For the purposes of this report, the **Intermediate School** category includes schools known as Middle Schools, Intermediate Schools, or Junior High Schools.
19. The NYC Department of Education divides Community School Districts into **Regions** for school planning purposes. Catchment areas for schools may overlap region boundaries.
20. Information on the number of public schools in New York City and its boroughs was obtained from the NYC Department of Education's List of Public Schools, October 2001.

Endnotes

1. Data on school district performance can be obtained from the NYC Department of Education website, www.nycenet.edu.
2. Brooklyn's CSD 32 is grouped with the other Brooklyn CSDs in Figures 1.2, 1.3, 1.7, 1.9, 1.12, 1.14 and 1.15.
3. The official enrollment numbers on this page were obtained from the NYC Department of Education's website, www.nycenet.edu/stats . These enrollment numbers include Long Term Absentees (LTAs). Enrollment numbers reported in the borough and community school district sections of these reports are from the NYC Department of Education's 2001-2002 Audited and Adjusted Registers (see Technical Notes).
4. The school district's average utilization rate may not reflect significant differences between elementary school utilization rates and intermediate school utilization rates within the school district or differences between regions within the school district.
5. In this report Chancellor's District High Schools were added back to home high school districts for the 2001-2002 utilization shown in Table 1.0.
6. This enrollment figure does not include enrollments at the International Charter School @ La Guardia and the Middle College Charter School @ La Guardia; these schools returned to Department of Education jurisdiction for the 2001-2002 school year. Information on Charter Schools in New York City may be obtained from the NYC Department of Education Office of Charter Schools website www.nycenet.edu/charterschools.
7. These enrollment numbers were obtained from the NYC Department of Education's Audited and Adjusted Register Report, 2001-2002. They include District 33, District 85 and Charter School enrollments. They do not include LTAs. For further explanation, see the Technical Notes.
8. This includes enrollment in Special Education District 75.
9. In 1995-1996 PS 20 utilized a portion of PS 19's building; PS 20's utilization rate in PS 19 was 135%.
10. See Endnote 10.
11. NYC Department of Education, Directory of the Public High Schools: 2001-2002, p. 3.

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