

## FINDINGS

Overcrowding has been a chronic problem in New York City's public schools since the early decades of the last century. The most recent cycle of overcrowding began in the late 1980's when enrollment began to increase and then accelerated in the 1990's. "From 1990 to 1996, enrollment grew by over 16,000 students annually. The peak increase occurred in 1995, when more than 24,000 additional students entered New York's public schools."<sup>20</sup> The enrollment peaked in 2000 with 1,105,030 students attending public schools in New York City. In 2006, enrollment was 1,042,078, a decrease of 62,952 students in 6 years<sup>21</sup>. Enrollment for the current 2008-09 school year is 1,029,459, a further decline of 12,619 over the last 2 years.

In spite of this significant reduction in enrollment, overcrowding remains a common occurrence in the public schools. Using the data in the 2006-07 Utilization Report, this report identifies 391 school buildings in all boroughs and at all school levels that are overcrowded by the Department's own data. Overcrowding exists when more students are enrolled in a school building than the listed capacity for the building. The capacity is calculated using DOE space standards. The overcrowding is generally expressed as a percentage comparing enrollment with capacity.

Enrolled in these 391 buildings are 381,582 students, approximately 37% of all students enrolled in New York City's public schools in 2006-07. (Table 1)

There are 215 buildings that have temporary structures or additional spaces associated with these buildings. The temporary structures include trailers, mini-schools and temporary classroom buildings, generally located in school yards, as well as annexes that may have remote locations. Because of increased enrollment, there was insufficient space in the main building to accommodate all of a school's students; temporary structure was determined to be the best solution to providing additional classrooms. Many of these temporary structures are well over ten years old and appear more permanent than they should be. These temporary structures are part of the overcrowding problem.

There are 207,236 students located in these 215 buildings and their 252 associated trailers, mini-schools, annexes, etc. (Table 2)

Table 2 includes 91 buildings that are overcrowded and also have temporary structures; these 91 buildings appear on both Tables 1 and 2. There are 87,186 students enrolled in these 91 overcrowded main buildings and another 13,140 students are enrolled in the temporary structures associated with these buildings (Tables 3 and 4). Therefore, there are a total of 515 buildings (391 overcrowded

<sup>20</sup>"Five-Year Capital Plan Fiscal Years 2000-2004," New York City Board of Education, May 1999, p. II-45.

<sup>21</sup>Eunice and George Grier, "Enrollment Projections 2007 to 2016 New York City Public Schools", January 2008, p. 2.

buildings plus 124 buildings with temporary structures<sup>22</sup>) that are either overcrowded or have temporary structures associated with them that housed 501,632 students in the 2006-07 school year. This represents approximately 48% of the total number of 1,042,078 students enrolled in the city's public schools.

## Overcrowded School Buildings

### SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH UTILIZATION RATES GREATER THAN 100%

The 391 overcrowded buildings with 381,582 students are at every school level and in every district throughout the five boroughs. The City-wide shortfall of seats for all 391 school buildings is 59,909 seats. This represents the number of seats needed in these 391 buildings using DOE's current space standards from its 2006-07 Utilization Report. This number does not include the removal of temporary structures discussed in another section of this report; it does not account for temporary uses that may have been created within school buildings. The potential need of additional specialized rooms that a school might need is not included nor is the impact of changes in enrollment, educational initiatives or the availability of under-utilized space in other school buildings.

#### *By Borough*

The most extensive overcrowding is in Queens where there are 131 buildings attended by 139,912 students.<sup>23</sup> To understand what this overcrowding means, the DOE Utilization Report states that these students are in buildings with capacity for only 116,445 students. Therefore, there are 23,467 more students in these buildings in Queens than the guidelines established by DOE utilization policies; this amounts to a 120% utilization rate borough-wide in Queens when you compare the total capacity of these overcrowded school buildings to their total enrollment. The Utilization Report contains a utilization percentage for each school building. There is significant overcrowding in all of Queens at every grade level except for the high school buildings in District 29.

Brooklyn has the second highest number of overcrowded buildings City-wide with 101 overcrowded buildings and 102,417 students in these buildings. This represents an over-utilization of 17% when capacity and enrollment are compared so the overcrowded buildings in Brooklyn are over-all at 117% utilization. In fact, the three

<sup>22</sup>The 515 buildings include all 391 overcrowded buildings plus 124 buildings with temporary structures. The 124 represents the net number after subtracting the 91 buildings that appear on both lists.

<sup>23</sup>The buildings are organized by school level organizations as listed in the Utilization Report. In some buildings there may be other grade organizations housed in the buildings. For example, an elementary building may house a high school organization.

other boroughs – Manhattan, Bronx and Staten Island – have similar profiles in their overcrowded buildings when you compare enrollment to capacity: both Manhattan and Bronx have 120% over-utilization and Staten Island 121% (See Table 1).

### ***By School Level***

City-wide there are 298 elementary school buildings that are overcrowded. At the middle school level there are 20 buildings in this category and at the high school level another 72 buildings with utilization rates greater than 100%. There is also one other overcrowded school building in District 15 that is a district building but there is no grade level assigned to it; this is PS231 which houses a special education program (Table 5).

- There are 4 community school districts with 20 or more elementary and middle school buildings that are overcrowded: District 10 in the Bronx has 26; District 20 in Brooklyn has 21, District 27 in Queens with 21 and Staten Island with 24. Of the 92 school buildings in these 4 districts, 83 are elementary school buildings (Tables 6, 7 and 8).
- Another 11 school districts have between 10 and 19 overcrowded school buildings: District 2 and 6 in Manhattan, Districts 9 and 11 in the Bronx, Districts 15 and 22 in Brooklyn, Districts 24, 26, 28, 29 and 30 in Queens.
- There are 24 high school buildings in Queens that are overcrowded followed by 21 in Brooklyn. In Manhattan, 15 high school buildings are overcrowded and 9 are also overcrowded in the Bronx. In Staten Island there are 3 overcrowded high school buildings but it is important to put this number in context – there are only 9 high school buildings on Staten Island. (Table 9)

High schools are traditionally analyzed on a borough basis. Local zoning for high schools is no longer the norm; some schools attract students across district and borough boundaries. However, when the high school buildings are grouped with the elementary and middle schools on a district basis, it underscores how pervasive the overcrowding is in some neighborhoods.

- At all school levels District 2 has 24 buildings that are overcrowded, representing 36% of the total number of buildings located within the district (Table 10). Examining the rest of Manhattan 39% of the buildings in District 3 are overcrowded and an astonishing 45% in District 6 are overcrowded.
- In the Bronx Districts 10 and 11 have 45% and 46% of all school buildings, respectively, that are overcrowded.
- District 20 in Brooklyn has the highest percentage City-wide of overcrowded buildings – 65%; District 22 has 53%. District 15 has 14 buildings that are overcrowded, representing 36% of its buildings.

- The entire borough of Queens, including District 75 (City-wide Special Ed) has the most pervasive overcrowding when the number of buildings is examined – 131 of 281 buildings are overcrowded, representing 47% of the school buildings in the borough. There are 3 districts in Queens with 50% or more of all school buildings that are overcrowded – Districts 24, 26 and 30.
- District 31 on Staten Island has 27 of its 74 buildings overcrowded or 36% of the total.

## ENROLLMENT IN OVERCROWDED SCHOOL BUILDINGS

### *Elementary and Middle School Buildings*

When an analysis is done on the number of students that are attending overcrowded school buildings, the real impact of local overcrowding can be better understood (Table 11). Overcrowding affects elementary students the most.

- There are 209,948 elementary students attending school in overcrowded buildings City-wide; this represents 55% of the total of 381,582 students in all overcrowded buildings at all school levels.
  - Queens has the worst overcrowding with 72,620 students in elementary buildings and 9,747 students in middle school buildings for a total of 82,367 students or 21.6% of the total students in overcrowded buildings City-wide at all school levels including the overcrowded high school buildings.
  - Brooklyn has the second highest number of students in overcrowded elementary and middle school buildings City-wide: 52,695<sup>24</sup> in elementary buildings and 7,909 in middle school buildings for a total of 60,604.
  - The Bronx has 46,059 students in overcrowded elementary and middle school buildings; only 421 are in middle school buildings.
  - Manhattan has 28,708 students: 25,164 students in overcrowded elementary buildings and 3,544 in overcrowded middle school buildings.
  - Staten Island, which is District 31, has 17,240 students – 13,831 students in overcrowded elementary buildings and 3,409 in overcrowded middle school buildings.

<sup>24</sup>This enrollment includes District 15's PS231 which has 86 students. It is listed on Table 11 as Other.

- 74% of the students in District 20's elementary school buildings attend school in overcrowded buildings (See Table 12). When middle school students are included, 66.7% of District 20 students attend overcrowded school buildings, the highest percentage City-wide.
- There are 9 other districts where the percentage of students enrolled in overcrowded elementary school buildings are over 50% of the students attending school in that district: District 2 in Manhattan, Districts 10 and 11 in the Bronx, District 22 in Brooklyn and Districts 24, 26, 27, 28 and 30 in Queens.

There are 9 community school districts where more than 10,000 elementary students attend overcrowded schools:

- District 10 has the highest number of elementary students in overcrowded buildings - 17,868.
- District 24 has the second highest number of elementary students - 15,651.
- District 20 is third highest in the City with 14,822 students.
- Districts 27 and 31 each have more than 13,000 students attending overcrowded elementary school buildings.
- Districts 2, 11, 22 and 30 each have between 10,000 and 12,000 students in overcrowded elementary school buildings.
- There are only 20 middle school buildings City-wide listed as overcrowded, however, the significant overcrowding in these buildings are concentrated in 3 districts where the following percentages of students in the District's middle school buildings are enrolled in overcrowded buildings:
  - District 20 has 50.3%.
  - District 22 has 50.5%.
  - District 27 has 46%.
- Another five districts – 3, 6, 29, 30 and 31 – have at least a quarter of their students in overcrowded middle school buildings; the percentages range from 26% to 36%.

While there are few overcrowded middle school buildings, there are a significant number of students affected in these districts. Districts 20, 22, 27 and 31 each have more than 3,000 students in overcrowded middle school buildings.

Combining the students in overcrowded elementary and middle school buildings, District 20 has the highest percentage of students enrolled in overcrowded elementary and middle school buildings at 66.7% followed by District 27 with 54.5%, District 30 with 51.8% and District 26 with 51.7%.

- There are 6 districts – 2, 3, 10, 24, 28 and 31 – with between 40% and 50% of its students in overcrowded buildings.
- Another 6 districts – 6, 8, 11, 15, 25 and 29 – have 25% to 39% of its students in these overcrowded buildings.

Analyzing the impact on the total enrollment of both elementary and middle school buildings, District 20 has the greatest number of students in overcrowded elementary and middle school buildings City-wide – 19,346 students, followed by District 10 with 18,289 students, District 27 with 18,047 students, District 31 with 17,240 students, District 24 with 15,651 students, District 30 with 14,660 students and District 22 with 13,684 students.

### ***High School Buildings***

There are 146,604 students enrolled in overcrowded high school buildings City-wide. This is 38% of the total number of students – 381,582 - in all overcrowded school buildings but approximately 48% of the 302,863 students enrolled in all high school buildings. (Table 13)

The worst overcrowding is in Queens with 72.9% of enrolled students (57,545 students) attending school in overcrowded buildings followed by Staten Island with 50.1% (8,529 students), Brooklyn with 45.8% (41,813 students), Bronx with 36.1% (20,866 students) and Manhattan with 30.8% (17,851 students).

Overcrowding is significant at the high school level but the impacts of overcrowding are better understood when the high school buildings are examined within the borders of a community school district. In District 22 in Brooklyn, for example, 97.9% of students enrolled in high school buildings are in overcrowded buildings; this represents 12,159 students out of a total of 12,415, the second highest number of students in overcrowded high school buildings in one district.

- This severe overcrowding also exists in the high school buildings located in District 26 with 93.2% of high school students in overcrowded buildings although this District has the highest number of affected students – 15,890 – in high school buildings City-wide.
- The percentages are similar for District 30 in Queens with 90.2% and District 20 in Brooklyn with 89.9%.
- Slightly lower percentages of students are located in District 24 with 79.2% and District 28 with 70.9%. Both of these districts are in Queens.

- The percentage of students in overcrowded high school buildings in 6 districts – Districts 6 in Manhattan, 8 and 11 in the Bronx, 25 and 27 in Queens and 31 in Staten Island – are between 50% and 70%
- In another five districts – Districts 1 and 3 in Manhattan and 18, 19 and 21 in Brooklyn – the percentage of students is between 40% and 50%.
- High school buildings in only one district – 29 in Queens – have no overcrowding.

Many students never leave their home district and attend elementary, middle and high schools close to their homes although at the high school level, there are choices City-wide and many students travel. Notwithstanding the movement of many high school students from their home districts, there are similar patterns of overcrowding when all 3 levels of school buildings within a school district are examined. (Table 14)

- Seven districts have more than 50% of their students enrolled in all school level organizations attending overcrowded schools – District 20 with 73.6% of all of its enrolled students in overcrowded buildings, the highest percentage City-wide, and District 22 with 67.8% of its students, both in Brooklyn. In Queens District 24 has 53.4% of students in all school levels, District 26 has 72.4%, the second highest percentage City-wide, District 27 with 54.3%, District 28 with 52.3% and District 30 with 62.2%.
- Four districts have between 40% and 50% of students in all school level organizations attending overcrowded schools – Districts 3 with 43.9% and 6 with 41.3% in Manhattan, District 11 in the Bronx with 45.1% and District 31 in Staten Island with 44.9%.
- Seven districts – District 2 in Manhattan, Districts 8 and 10 in the Bronx, Districts 15 and 21 in Brooklyn and Districts 25 and 29 in Queens – have between 25% and 40% of their students enrolled in overcrowded buildings.

District 20 in Brooklyn has 30,373 students attending 24 overcrowded elementary, middle school and high school buildings, the highest number of students City-wide. There are 8 other districts with more than 20,000 students attending overcrowded school buildings. (Tables 8 and 11)

- District 2 in Manhattan with 20,552 students in 24 overcrowded buildings;
- District 10 in the Bronx with 22,754 students in 27 overcrowded buildings;
- District 22 in Brooklyn with 25,843 students in 20 overcrowded buildings;
- District 24 in Queens with 26,164 students, the second highest number

City-wide, in 24 overcrowded buildings;

- District 26 with 24,760 students in 19 overcrowded buildings;
- District 27 with 24,896 students in 23 overcrowded buildings;
- District 30 with 24,142 students in 20 overcrowded buildings; and
- District 31 with 25,769 students in 27 overcrowded buildings.

## Overcrowded School Buildings – Levels of Overcrowding

There are 536,933 students in 560 buildings with utilization rates at 90% or greater. The following section analyzes the number of overcrowded school buildings and their enrollment including those that are close to capacity at different levels of overcrowding by school level, district and borough.

### SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH UTILIZATION RATES GREATER THAN 90%

UTIL RATE	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
100%-110%	122	10	17	149
110%-125%	97	6	26	129
125%-150%	62	3	20	85
> 150%	18	1	9	28
90%-100%	111	20	38	169
TOTALS	410	40	110	560

### ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH UTILIZATION RATES GREATER THAN 90%

UTIL	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
100%-110%	89,402	16,158	31,399	130,382
110%-125%	73,496	5,785	38,037	117,318
125%-150%	40,627	2,663	51,221	94,511
> 150%	6,423	424	25,947	32,794
90%-100%	76,769	21,952	63,207	161,928
TOTALS	286,717	46,982	209,811	536,933

### SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH UTILIZATION RATES BETWEEN 100% AND 110%

There are 149 buildings City-wide with utilization rates between 100% and 110%: 122 elementary buildings<sup>25</sup>, 10 middle school buildings and 17 high school buildings. Brooklyn has 49 buildings with this level of utilization followed by Queens with 44 buildings. The Bronx has 28 buildings, Manhattan has 18 and Staten Island 10. A total of 136,959 students are enrolled in these 149 buildings with a targeted capacity of 130,382. This level of overcrowding is the most pervasive in terms of number of buildings and number of students affected: 38% of all overcrowded buildings and 35.9% of all students enrolled in overcrowded buildings. (Tables 15, 16 & 17)

#### OVERCROWDED SCHOOL BUILDINGS BETWEEN 100% AND 110%

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	13	1	4	18
BRONX	24	0	4	28
BROOKLYN	43	2	4	49
QUEENS	35	5	4	44
STATEN ISLAND	7	2	1	10
TOTALS	122	10	17	149

#### ENROLLMENT BETWEEN 100% AND 110%

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	8,813	1,140	4,172	14,125
BRONX	18,597	0	8,611	27,208
BROOKLYN	31,263	3,385	6,091	40,739
QUEENS	26,933	8,224	10,031	45,188
STATEN ISLAND	3,796	3,409	2,494	9,699
TOTALS	89,402	16,158	31,399	136,959

#### *Elementary School Buildings*

At the elementary level there are 122 buildings on this list with a total enrollment of 89,402 students or 65% of the total number of students attending school buildings at this level of overcrowding. More than 50% of the elementary buildings at this level of utilization are in Brooklyn and Queens: 43 in Brooklyn and 35 in Queens. Approximately 42% or 58,196 of 136,959 students at all school levels at this level of utilization attend these 78 elementary schools in Brooklyn and Queens.

- Brooklyn has 31,263 students in 43 elementary buildings. There are 2 districts in Brooklyn – 20 and 22 – with more than 5,000 students each in 6 and 9 elementary buildings, respectively. Brooklyn has 1 District 75 elementary school building on this list with an enrollment of 156.

<sup>25</sup>The list of elementary buildings includes K231 in District 15 which is listed as other under grade level organization in the DOE Utilization Report.

- Queens has 26,933 students in 35 elementary buildings. There are 2 districts in Queens – 27 and 30 with more than 5,000 students each in 6 and 7 elementary buildings, respectively. Queens has 1 District 75 elementary school building on this list with an enrollment of 71.
- The Bronx has 24 elementary school buildings with this level of overcrowding attended by 18,597 students. District 10 has 12 elementary buildings at this level of overcrowding enrolling 8,931 students, the greatest number of elementary buildings and the highest number of students in one district City-wide at this level of utilization.
- Manhattan has 13 elementary buildings with 8,813 students. There are 2 District 75 elementary school buildings with this level of overcrowding and an enrollment of 268 in Manhattan.
- Staten Island has 7 elementary buildings with 3,796 students.

### ***Middle School Buildings***

A total of 16,158 students are enrolled in the 10 middle school buildings with utilization rates between 100% and 110%. These numbers represent 11.8% of the students enrolled in the 149 school buildings with utilization rates between 100% and 110% although the middle school buildings are only 6.7% of the 149 buildings. There are no middle school buildings on this list in the Bronx.

- Five of the 10 middle school buildings at this level of overcrowding are located in Queens with an enrollment of 8,224. Districts 27 and 30 each have 2 middle school buildings with this level of overcrowding.
- Brooklyn has 2 middle school buildings with 3,385 students; both buildings are in District 22.
- Staten Island also has 2 middle school buildings with overcrowding between 100% and 110%; 3,409 students attend these 2 schools.
- Manhattan has 1 middle school building with this range of overcrowding; 1,140 students attend this school in District 6.

### ***High School Buildings***

There are 17 high school buildings located in all 5 boroughs with utilization rates between 100 and 110%; this level of overcrowding affects 31,399 students.

- Manhattan has 4 high school buildings with this level of overcrowding attended by 4,172 students.
- The Bronx has 4 high school buildings with utilization rates between 100% and 110%; 8,611 students are enrolled in these buildings.

- Brooklyn's 4 high school buildings in this category enroll 6,091 students.
- Queens has 4 high school buildings with this level of overcrowding; 10,031 students attend these 4 buildings.
- Staten Island has one high school building – Port Richmond HS – with this level of overcrowding; 2,494 students are enrolled in this school.

### SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH UTILIZATION RATES BETWEEN 110% AND 125%

There are 129 buildings City-wide with utilization rates between 110% and 125%: 97 elementary buildings, 6 middle school buildings and 26 high school buildings. Queens has 43 buildings with this level of overcrowding followed by Brooklyn with 29 buildings. Manhattan has 25 buildings, Bronx has 24 and Staten Island has 8. A total of 117,318 students are enrolled in these 129 buildings that have a targeted capacity of only 100,282 (Tables 16, 17 & 18).

#### OVERCROWDED SCHOOL BUILDINGS BETWEEN 110% AND 125%

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	13	2	10	25
BRONX	23	0	1	24
BROOKLYN	18	3	8	29
QUEENS	36	1	6	43
STATEN ISLAND	7	0	1	8
TOTALS	97	6	26	129

#### ENROLLMENT BETWEEN 110% AND 125%

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	9,815	1,567	13,156	24,538
BRONX	16,399	0	534	16,933
BROOKLYN	12,696	2,695	12,397	27,788
QUEENS	28,970	1,523	8,615	39,108
STATEN ISLAND	5,616	0	3,335	8,951
TOTALS	73,496	5,785	38,037	117,318

### *Elementary School Buildings*

There are 73,496 students enrolled in the 97 overcrowded elementary buildings; this represents 62.6% of the total number of students enrolled in overcrowded buildings with utilization rates between 110% and 125%.

- Queens has the greatest number of elementary school buildings with this level of overcrowding – 36 buildings; District 24 has 9 elementary school buildings in this category, the highest number of elementary school buildings in one district City-wide. There are 9,185 students in these 9 elementary buildings, the greatest number in any one district City-wide.

District 27 has 7 similarly overcrowded elementary buildings and there is 1 elementary building in District 75. Queens also has the highest number of students attending school in elementary buildings at this level of overcrowding: 28,970.

- The Bronx has the second highest number of similarly overcrowded elementary school buildings with a total of 23 buildings attended by 16,399 students. Districts 9 and 11 each have 7 elementary school buildings with a combined enrollment of 8,304 students.
- Brooklyn has 18 elementary buildings with 12,696 students in Districts 13, 14, 15, 20, 22, 32 and 75 with this level of overcrowding.
- Manhattan has 13 elementary buildings with 9,815 students in Districts 2, 3 and 6 with this level of overcrowding.
- Staten Island has 7 overcrowded elementary buildings with 5,616 students.

### ***Middle School Buildings***

There are 6 middle school buildings with utilization rates between 110% and 125%; they are located in 3 boroughs: 2 in Manhattan, 3 in Brooklyn and 1 in Queens. A total of 5,785 students attend these 6 buildings with Brooklyn's 3 middle school buildings having the greatest number of students affected: 2,695. All 3 of Brooklyn's middle school buildings are located in District 20.

### ***High School Buildings***

The 26 high school buildings with utilization rates between 110% and 125% are located in all five boroughs: 10 in Manhattan, 1 in the Bronx, 8 in Brooklyn, 6 in Queens and 1 in Staten Island. There are 38,037 students enrolled in these 26 buildings, 32.4% of the total number of students attending school in similarly overcrowded school buildings although these 26 buildings represent only 20% of the total number of buildings with utilization rates between 110% and 125%.

- Manhattan's 10 high school buildings house 13,156 students, the highest number of students at this level of overcrowding in high school buildings City-wide. Five of these overcrowded buildings are located in District 2, the highest number of high school buildings in any one district City-wide.
- There are 12,397 students enrolled in the 8 buildings in Brooklyn.
- In Queens 8,615 students attend the 6 high school buildings on this list.
- The 1 high school building on Staten Island – Susan E. Wagner HS - has a total enrollment of 3,335 students.
- The 1 high school building in the Bronx – Hostos Lincoln Academy of Science - has an enrollment of 534.

### SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH UTILIZATION RATES BETWEEN 125% AND 150%

There are 85 school buildings with utilization rates between 125% and 150%. Elementary school buildings again are the most dominant in this category with 62 elementary buildings. There are 3 middle school buildings in this category and 20 high school buildings. There are 94,511 students in these 85 buildings that have a targeted capacity, as defined by DOE, of only 70,878. Queens has the largest number of buildings with this level of overcrowding – 32 – that enroll 40,734 students, the greatest number of students by borough in this category of overcrowding. The Bronx has 20 buildings that enroll 20,834 students; Brooklyn has 17 buildings with 20,471 students. Manhattan and Staten Island each have 8 school buildings with 5,787 students and 6,685 students, respectively. (Tables 16, 17 and 19)

#### OVERCROWDED SCHOOL BUILDINGS BETWEEN 125% AND 150%

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	7	1	0	8
BRONX	16	1	3	20
BROOKLYN	10	1	6	17
QUEENS	22	0	10	32
STATEN ISLAND	7	0	2,700	8
TOTALS	62	3	20	85

#### ENROLLMENT BETWEEN 125% AND 150%

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	5,374	413	0	5,787
BRONX	9,179	421	11,234	20,834
BROOKLYN	7,816	1,829	10,826	20,471
QUEENS	14,273	0	26,461	40,734
STATEN ISLAND	3,985	0	1	6,685
TOTALS	40,627	2,663	51,221	94,511

#### *Elementary School Buildings*

At the elementary level, there are 40,627 students enrolled in the 62 overcrowded elementary school buildings. This represents 43% of the total number of students enrolled in overcrowded buildings with utilization rates between 125% and 150%.

- Queens has 22 of the 62 elementary school buildings with utilizations between 125% and 150%; there are 14,273 students enrolled in these 22 buildings. Every district in Queens has buildings with this degree of overcrowding and Districts 24 and 26 each have 5 elementary buildings on this list. District 24 with 5 elementary school buildings in this category has the highest number of students City-wide in one district with 4,510.

- Brooklyn has 10 buildings on this list with 6 of them in District 20; the enrollment for all 10 buildings in Brooklyn is 7,816. District 20 has the second highest number of students City-wide in one district with 3,730 students. Districts 21 and 22 each have 2 elementary school buildings on this list.
- The Bronx has 16 buildings on the list with 7 of them in District 10, the highest number in the City. The remaining 9 elementary school buildings are located in Districts 8, 9, 11, 12 and 75. There are 9,179 students in these 16 buildings.
- Manhattan has 7 elementary school buildings with 5,374 students – 4 in District 2, 1 in District 4 and 2 in District 6.
- Staten Island has 7 elementary buildings with 3,985 students.

### ***Middle School Buildings***

There are 3 middle school buildings with utilization rates between 125% and 150% - one each in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn. These 3 buildings have a total enrollment of 2,663 students. The largest middle school is IS201 in District 20 in Brooklyn with an enrollment of 1,829 students and a utilization of 127%.

### ***High School Buildings***

There are 20 high school buildings with utilization rates between 125% and 150%. There are 51,221 students who are enrolled in these 20 buildings. The student enrollment represents 54.2% of the over-all enrollment in the 85 buildings with this level of overcrowding although these 20 buildings represent only 23% of the total number of the 85 buildings in this category. This is an important distinction as utilization percentages are not always an accurate indicator of the number of students affected by overcrowding.

- Queens has 10 high school buildings, 50% of the total number of high school buildings on this list between 125% and 150%, affecting a total of 26,461 students, the largest number of students by borough in high school buildings at this level of overcrowding.
- The Bronx has only 3 high schools with this degree of overcrowding; 11,234 students attend these 3 buildings. The largest school building in this category is Herbert H. Lehman HS in the Bronx with 4,961 students with a utilization of 129%; the targeted capacity for this building is 3,849 students so this building has 1,112 more students than DOE standards.
- Brooklyn has 6 high school buildings enrolling 10,826 students.
- Staten Island has 1 high school building with 2,700 students with a utilization rate of 143%.

### SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH UTILIZATION RATES GREATER THAN 150%

There are 28 school buildings with utilization rates over 150%: 18 elementary school buildings, 1 middle school and 9 high school buildings with a total enrollment of 32,794. According to DOE's policies the targeted capacity for these buildings is only 20,131. Table 20 lists the 28 buildings organized by the highest utilization rate; the worst utilization are 2 elementary school buildings that have the highest utilization rates for a school building City-wide - 215%. These 2 buildings are PS319K and PS210M located in Brooklyn and Manhattan, respectively. The numbers of students that these 2 buildings are over-enrolled by are 97 and 84 students, respectively. It's important to understand that what determines overcrowding is the number of students enrolled in a building compared to the specific capacity of that building; the number of students in a building does not always reflect the extent of the overcrowding problem. However, there are 6 high school buildings that are over-capacity by more than 1,000 students; the most overcrowded of these is James Madison HS in Brooklyn with an over-capacity of 1,894 students and 177% utilization. (Tables 16, 17 and 21)

#### OVERCROWDED SCHOOL BUILDINGS GREATER THAN 150%

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	3	1	1	5
BRONX	3	0	1	4
BROOKLYN	3	0	3	6
QUEENS	8	0	4	12
STATEN ISLAND	1	0	0	1
TOTALS	18	1	9	28

#### ENROLLMENT GREATER THAN 150%

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	1,162	424	523	2,109
BRONX	1,463	0	487	1,950
BROOKLYN	920	0	12,499	13,419
QUEENS	2,444	0	12,438	14,882
STATEN ISLAND	434	0	0	434
TOTALS	6,423	424	25,947	32,794

#### *Elementary School Buildings*

The 18 elementary school buildings have a total enrollment of 6,423 and they are located in each of the 5 boroughs. These 18 buildings represent 64% of the 28 buildings but only 20% of the total number of students affected by this level of overcrowding.

- Queens has 8 elementary school buildings with this level of overcrowding, the greatest number City-wide; these 8 buildings have an enrollment of 2,444. Districts 24 and 27 each have 2 elementary buildings

on this list. Districts 25, 26, 30 and 75 each have 1 building on this list.

- The Bronx has 3 elementary buildings with this level of overcrowding – 2 in District 9 and 1 in District 10. The total enrollment of these 3 buildings is 1,463. PS33 in District 10 at 152% utilization has 301 more students than the targeted capacity for the building, the largest number of overenrolled students among all of the elementary school buildings with this level of overcrowding. PS33 is also the largest elementary school on this list with a total enrollment of 881 students.
- There are 3 elementary school buildings on this list in Brooklyn with a total enrollment of 920 students. These 3 buildings are located in Districts 14, 17 and 22.
- Manhattan also has 3 elementary buildings with this level of overcrowding, one each in Districts 2, 3 and 6, with a total enrollment of 1,162.
- Staten Island has 1 elementary school building with 434 students.

### ***Middle School Buildings***

There is 1 middle school building - IS223 - located in District 6 in Manhattan that is at 154% utilization. The building has an enrollment of 424 students but its targeted capacity is only 275.

### ***High School Buildings***

There are 9 high school buildings with utilization rates greater than 150%. At the high school level Queens has 4 buildings with utilization rates over 150%, Brooklyn has 3 and Manhattan and the Bronx each have one. The enrollment of these 9 buildings is 25,947, which represents 79% of the 32,794 students enrolled in the 28 buildings with this level of overcrowding. These 9 high school buildings are only 32% of the total number of buildings with capacity greater than 150%.

- Queens has 4 high school buildings on this list with 12,438 students. The largest enrollment is at Francis Lewis HS in Queens with 4,509 students. The building has a targeted capacity of 2,784 students. It is at 162% utilization. Two of the other high schools – Richmond Hill and Forest Hills – have enrollments of 3,676 and 3,778, respectively; both schools are at 154% utilization. A small high school – International HS – with an enrollment of 475 and a utilization rate of 167% is the fourth building.
- Brooklyn has only 3 high school buildings on this list with an astonishing enrollment of 12,499 students. James Madison HS is the most overcrowded in the borough and on this list of 9 high school buildings it has the highest level of overcapacity. Madison has 4,362 students with a

targeted capacity of 2,468; it is at 177% utilization. The 2 other high schools on this list in the borough are Fort Hamilton HS with 4,373 students and Midwood HS with 3,764 students<sup>26</sup>.

- Manhattan has 1 high school building – Liberty HS – with this level of overcrowding. There are 523 students enrolled at this building.
- The Bronx has 1 high school building in District 12 on this list – MS/HS270 – that has an enrollment of 487.

### **IMPACT OF OVERCROWDING LEVELS ON NUMBER OF STUDENTS**

When the different levels of overcrowding are compared amongst the three school level organizations, overcrowding in the elementary and middle school buildings affects more students proportionately below 125% utilization than in the high school buildings. In the elementary and middle school buildings, the overcrowding is worst between 100% and 110% with 89,402 students or 42.6% out of a total of 209,948 students in elementary buildings citywide and 16,158 students in middle school buildings or 65% out of a total of 25,030 citywide. The overcrowding in the elementary and middle school buildings decreases dramatically above 125%. A total of 47,050 students or 22% out of the total of 209,682 students attend overcrowded elementary buildings with utilizations greater than 125%. (Table 17)

In the overcrowded high school buildings the number of students affected are in a smaller number of buildings due to the greater capacities of most high school buildings. There are 72 overcrowded high school buildings compared with 298 elementary buildings. (Table 16) The overcrowding in the high schools is more spread out than in the elementary or middle school buildings but just over 50% of the students in overcrowded high school buildings or 77,168 students attend buildings with utilization rates greater than 125%. The worst overcrowding in the high schools are at utilization rates between 125% and 150% where there are 51,221 students enrolled in 20 high school buildings or 35% of the total of 146,604 students in overcrowded high school buildings.

Examining the overcrowding at the borough level a number of patterns emerge:

- Queens, the borough with the greatest number of students in overcrowded school buildings, has 60% or 84,296 of its total number of students who attend overcrowded buildings in buildings with utilization rates between 100% and 125%. Queens has significant overcrowding above 125% due largely to its many overcrowded high school buildings. (Table 22)

<sup>26</sup>An addition at Midwood HS with a projected capacity of 340 students opened in September 2008. If the enrollment remained at 3,764, the number of students over-capacity in the building would be reduced from 1,618 to 1,278 and capacity increased to 2,486, this building would still be on this list. Its utilization would be reduced from 175% to 151%.

- Brooklyn also has a similar profile; 68,527 students or 67% of the borough's total students in overcrowded buildings attend school in buildings with utilization rates between 100% and 125%.
- The Bronx has 66% of its students affected by overcrowding attending school in buildings with utilization rates between 100% and 125%. In addition, there are 20,834 students enrolled in overcrowded buildings with utilization rates between 125% and 150%, which is greater than in the lower range where there are 16,933 students enrolled in overcrowded buildings between 110% and 125%. This is due partially to a few overcrowded high school buildings with utilization rates above 125%.
- Manhattan's overcrowding is worst between 110% and 125% with 24,538 students affected. Above 125% the overcrowding in Manhattan decreases significantly.
- Staten Island's students attending overcrowded school buildings decrease with each higher range of overcrowding like many of the other boroughs. But there is only 1 school building with an enrollment of 434 students that has a utilization rate above 150% out of the total of 25,679 students attending overcrowded school buildings in the borough. (Table 20)

#### **OVERCROWDED SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH ENROLLMENTS OVER 1,000**

There are different degrees of overcrowding. Large overcrowded school buildings pose significant issues for students and staff. On the list of overcrowded school buildings (Table 1) there are 115 buildings with enrollments over 1,000; 220,319 students attend school in these 115 buildings – 45 buildings in Queens with an enrollment of 90,213; Brooklyn has 34 buildings with an enrollment of 63,742; Bronx has 16 buildings with an enrollment of 31,207; Manhattan has 14 buildings with 22,031 students and Staten Island has 6 buildings with an enrollment of 13,126. Districts 20 and 30 each have 12 large overcrowded buildings, the highest number City-wide. (Tables 23, 24 and 25)

**OVERCROWDED SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH ENROLLMENTS  
GREATER THAN 1,000**

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	6	2	6	14
BRONX	10		6	16
BROOKLYN	15	5	14	34
QUEENS	22	5	18	45
STATEN ISLAND	1	2	3	6
TOTALS	54	14	47	115

**ENROLLMENT OF OVERCROWDED SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH ENROLLMENTS  
GREATER THAN 1,000**

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	6,573	2,428	13,030	22,031
BRONX	11,988		19,219	31,207
BROOKLYN	17,648	7,569	38,525	63,742
QUEENS	27,144	8,771	54,298	90,213
STATEN ISLAND	1,188	3,409	8,529	13,126
TOTALS	64,541	22,177	133,601	220,319

Of these 115 overcrowded school buildings, there are 32 school buildings that enroll more than 1,000 students and are over-capacity by 300 or more students. There are 100,082 students enrolled in these 32 school buildings. High school buildings dominate this list; there are 28 high schools in all 5 boroughs on the list. There are also 3 elementary school buildings and 1 middle school building. (Tables 26 and 27)

***Elementary School Buildings***

There are 54 overcrowded elementary school buildings with enrollments above 1,000; the enrollment in these 54 buildings is 64,541.

- Queens has 22 elementary buildings that are overcrowded with enrollments above 1000 with 27,144 students, the greatest number of buildings and highest number of students in similar elementary buildings City-wide. District 30 has 7 elementary buildings on this list, the highest number of elementary buildings in one district City-wide. PS89 in District 24 in Queens is the largest elementary school on the list with 1,648 students enrolled in a building that is 251 students over-capacity. The building is at 118% utilization. PS19, also in District 24, is one of 3 elementary buildings City-wide that has over 300 students over-capacity; this building has an enrollment of 1,479 students with 323 students over-capacity and a utilization rate of 128%.

- Brooklyn has 15 overcrowded elementary school buildings that each has an enrollment of over 1,000 with a total of 17,648 students. District 20 has 6 elementary buildings with a total of 7,293 students.
- The Bronx has 10 overcrowded elementary buildings that each has an enrollment in excess of 1,000 students; there are 11,988 students enrolled in these 10 buildings. District 10 has 4 elementary buildings on this list with an enrollment of 4,909 students. PS47 in District 12 has 1,151 students enrolled in a building with a capacity for 792 students. The utilization rate for this building is 145%.
- Manhattan has 6 overcrowded elementary buildings with enrollments above 1,000 students; a total of 6,573 students are enrolled in these 6 buildings. PS28 in District 6 in Manhattan has 1,261 students with an over-capacity of 308 students and is at 132% utilization.
- Staten Island has 1 elementary building – PS22 – with an enrollment of 1,188; this building is 209 students over-capacity and has a utilization rate of 121%.

### ***Middle School Buildings***

There are 14 overcrowded middle school buildings City-wide each with enrollments in excess of 1,000 students. These 14 buildings are located in 4 boroughs; there are none in the Bronx.

- Queens has 5 overcrowded middle school buildings each with enrollments in excess of 1,000 students with a total of 8,771 students. There is 1 middle school building each in Districts 26, 29 and 30. District 27 has 2 middle school buildings with similar size and overcrowding. The largest middle school building on this list is IS210 in District 27 with 2,161 students; this building is at 107% utilization. The most overcrowded middle school building in Queens is IS109 in District 29 with an enrollment of 1,523 and utilization of 111%.
- Brooklyn has 5 overcrowded middle school buildings each with enrollments in excess of 1,000 students with a total of 7,569 students. There are 3 middle school buildings on this list in District 20 with a total of 4,184 students. IS201 in District 20 has a capacity of 1,445 students with an enrollment of 1,829 students and a utilization rate of 127%; it is the largest overcrowded middle school in Brooklyn and also has the highest utilization rate. District 22 has the remaining 2 overcrowded middle school buildings in Brooklyn on this list with a total enrollment of 3,385 students.

- Manhattan has 2 overcrowded middle school buildings on this list with a total of 2,428 students. These 2 buildings are IS88 in District 3 and IS164 in District 6.
- Staten Island has 2 overcrowded middle school buildings each with enrollments in excess of 1,000 students with a total of 3,409 students. These 2 buildings are IS24 and IS72.

### ***High School Buildings***

There are 47 overcrowded high school buildings with enrollments greater than 1,000; these 47 buildings have an enrollment of 133,601 students. Twenty-eight of these high school buildings with 94,362 students are more than 300 students over-capacity. These 28 buildings represent approximately 60% of the high school buildings with enrollments greater than 1,000 and 70.6% of the students in these 47 buildings.

- Queens has 18 overcrowded high school buildings with enrollments greater than 1,000 with a total enrollment of 54,298 students. These 18 buildings are located in all of the Queens districts except for District 29.
  - The borough has 11 high school buildings where each building is over-capacity by 300 or more students; these 11 buildings have an enrollment of 39,662 students. Four high school buildings located within District 26 – Francis Lewis HS, Benjamin Cardozo HS, Martin Van Buren HS and Bayside HS - enroll 15,890 students. Francis Lewis High School has the worst overcrowding on this list in Queens; this building has an enrollment of 4,509 students in a building with a capacity of 2,784; this building is at 162% utilization and has 1,725 more students than the DOE guidelines states it should have.
- Brooklyn has 14 overcrowded high school buildings with enrollments greater than 1,000 with a total enrollment of 38,525 students.
  - The borough has 10 high school buildings where each building is over-capacity by 300 or more students; these 10 buildings have an enrollment of 31,807 students. There are 3 buildings in this sub-category of large overcrowded high school buildings in District 20, 2 each in Districts 21 and 22, and 1 each in Districts 17, 18 and 19. James Madison High School has the worst overcrowding on the over-all list of 115 large overcrowded school buildings. There are 4,362 students enrolled in a building with a capacity for 2,468 students. This building has a utilization rate of 177%; there are 1,894 more students in this building than DOE capacity standards.

- The Bronx has 6 overcrowded high school buildings with enrollments greater than 1,000 with a total enrollment of 19,219 students.
- Three of these high school buildings are more than 300 students over-capacity. Herbert H. Lehman HS has the largest enrollment of all of these buildings. Its enrollment is 4,961 students in a building with a capacity of 3,849 students; this building is at 129% utilization. Jane Addams HS is the most overcrowded of these buildings in the Bronx with a utilization rate of 147%. The third building is De Witt Clinton HS with an enrollment of 4,465 students and a utilization of 126%; it is over-capacity by 921 students. These 3 buildings have a total enrollment of 11,234 students.
- Manhattan has 6 overcrowded high school buildings larger than 1,000 students with a total enrollment of 13,030 students; 2 of these buildings are over-capacity by more than 300 students each with a total of 5,624 students. The 2 high schools are Murry Bergtraum HS and the George Washington Campus.
- Staten Island has 3 overcrowded high school buildings larger than 1000 students with a total enrollment of 8,529 students. Two of these buildings – Curtis HS and Susan Wagner HS - are over-capacity by more than 300 students; these 2 buildings have an enrollment of 6,035 students.

### **SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH UTILIZATION RATES BETWEEN 90% AND 100%**

There are 169 buildings with utilization rates between 90% and 100%. These buildings have very little flexibility; they may not be able to add a section, provide space for a new program or new course. These buildings are technically not overcrowded but many of them really have no available space, just scattered seats available throughout the building. These 169 buildings have 161,928 students, approximately 15% of the total number of students registered in 2006<sup>27</sup>. (See Table 26) In fact, 4 of these buildings are at 100% utilization and another 8 schools are within a few seats of reaching full capacity. (Table 28)

Examining the school level organizations of these buildings, there are 111 elementary school buildings with 76,769 students, 20 middle school buildings with 21,952 students and 38 high school buildings with 63,207 students. Queens has the greatest number of buildings with utilization rates between 90% and 100% - 50 - with an enrollment of 41,177. Brooklyn follows with 47 buildings with utilization rates between 90% and 100%; these 47 buildings have a total enrollment of 47,879, the highest number of students in this category City-wide. Bronx has 39 buildings with an enrollment of 38,229; Manhattan has 22 buildings with 24,095 students and Staten Island has 11 buildings with 10,548 students. (Tables 29 and 30)

<sup>27</sup> Enrollment for 2006-07 school year was 1,042,078 students.

**OVERCROWDED SCHOOL BUILDINGS BETWEEN 90% AND 100%**

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	12	1	9	22
BRONX	25	7	7	39
BROOKLYN	28	7	12	47
QUEENS	39	3	8	50
STATEN ISLAND	7	2	2	11
TOTALS	111	20	38	169

**ENROLLMENT BETWEEN 90% AND 100%**

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	9,329	949	13,817	24,095
BRONX	16,126	8,037	14,066	38,229
BROOKLYN	21,013	6,476	20,390	47,879
QUEENS	26,200	4,120	10,857	41,177
STATEN ISLAND	4,101	2,370	4,077	10,548
TOTALS	76,769	21,952	63,207	161,928

***Elementary School Buildings***

The 111 elementary school buildings have a total enrollment of 76,769 and they are located in most of the school districts in each of the 5 boroughs except for Districts 13, 16, 23 and 75 in Brooklyn and District 31 in Staten Island. These 111 buildings represent approximately 66% of the total of 169 buildings and 47% of the total number of students affected by this level of overcrowding.

- At the elementary level Queens has the greatest number of buildings in this category: 39 with 26,200 students.
  - District 24 in Queens has the highest number of elementary students in buildings with utilization rates between 90% and 100% City-wide with 6 buildings housing a total of 6,005 students.
  - District 27 in Queens has the greatest number of elementary buildings in one district in this category City-wide with 8 buildings and 4,876 students.
  - District 25 has 4,807 students in 7 buildings and District 29 has 4,287 students in 7 buildings.
- Brooklyn has 21,013 students attending school in 28 elementary buildings with utilization rates between 90% and 100%. District 22 has the greatest number of elementary buildings on this list – 5 – with a total enrollment of 3,960 students, the highest number of students in one district in the borough.

- The Bronx has 25 elementary buildings with utilization rates between 90% and 100%; these 25 buildings have a total enrollment of 16,126. District 10 has 7 elementary buildings with this utilization level with 3,680 students. District 9 has the largest number of students in any one district in the Bronx: 4,257 students in 5 elementary buildings.
- Manhattan has 9,329 students attending 12 elementary buildings with this utilization level. District 2 has 4 buildings on this list, the district with the highest number of buildings and students in one district – 2,541 students - in Manhattan.
- Staten Island has 7 elementary buildings with a total enrollment of 4,101.

### ***Middle School Buildings***

There are 20 middle school buildings with a total enrollment of 21,952 students with utilization rates between 90% and 100%. Middle school buildings represent fewer than 12% of all school buildings with this level of utilization and approximately 13.5% of the total student enrollment of 161,928 in the 169 school buildings.

- The Bronx has the greatest number of students in 7 middle school buildings with a total enrollment of 8,037 students. Districts 8 and 10 each have 2 middle school buildings on this list.
- Brooklyn also has 7 middle school buildings with utilization rates between 90% and 100%: there are 6,476 students in these 7 buildings. Most of the students are in 2 districts: 2,652 students in 2 buildings in District 20 and 2,531 students in 2 buildings in District 14.
- Queens has only 3 middle school buildings on this list: 2 in District 24 and 1 in District 26. The enrollment for these 3 buildings is 4,120. At the district level District 24 has the greatest number of middle students with these utilization rates City-wide: 3,102 students.
- Staten Island has 2 middle school buildings with utilization rates between 90% and 100%; these 2 buildings have a total enrollment of 2,370 students.
- Manhattan has 1 middle school building – IS54 in District 3 - with 949 students.

### ***High School Buildings***

There are 38 high school buildings with utilization rates between 90% and 100%. The enrollment in these 38 buildings is 63,207. Brooklyn has the greatest number of high school buildings – 12 – that have utilization rates between 90% and 100% and the highest number of students City-wide with a total of 20,390 students.

- There are 9 buildings in Manhattan with 13,817 students.
- 7 high school buildings in the Bronx house 14,066 students.
- There are 8 high school buildings in Queens with a total of 10,857 students.
- There are 2 high school buildings in Staten Island with 4,077 students.

## School Buildings with Temporary Structures

Over the last few decades, the school system has built or leased temporary structures for many schools to accommodate growing enrollments. These temporary structures include mini-schools, temporary classroom buildings and transportables (two classroom trailers), generally, in school yards. Sometimes the DOE leases space to accommodate several classes so these students are off site in an annex. Table 2 identifies 215 school buildings with 252 temporary structures and spaces associated with them, which enroll 207,236 students. Of these students, 174,519 students attend school in the 215 school buildings and 32,717 students are housed in the 252 temporary structures. (Tables 2 and 31)

These 215 school buildings are concentrated in the neighborhoods where overcrowding has been chronic. Queens has the highest number of school buildings – 76 - with temporary structures followed by the Bronx with 64, Brooklyn with 52, and Manhattan with 13 and Staten Island with 10. (Tables 32 and 33)

**SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH TEMPORARY STRUCTURES**

BOROUGH	MAIN BUILDINGS	TEMPORARY STRUCTURES
MANHATTAN	13	13
BRONX	64	73
BROOKLYN	52	58
QUEENS	76	94
STATEN ISLAND	10	14
TOTALS	215	252

Schools with temporary structures predominate at the elementary level; there are 191 elementary school buildings out of the total of 215. Queens again has the greatest number of elementary school buildings in this category with 65, followed by the Bronx with 56 and Brooklyn with 50. The total enrollment of students in elementary buildings and in the temporary structures associated with these elementary buildings is 123,930 in the main buildings and 30,450 in the temporary structures for a total of 154,380. (Tables 34 and 35)

**ENROLLMENT OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH TEMPORARY STRUCTURES**

BOROUGH	MAIN BUILDINGS	TEMPORARY STRUCTURES	TOTAL ENROLL
MANHATTAN	9,508	1,716	11,224
BRONX	51,261	11,834	63,095
BROOKLYN	36,234	7,490	43,724
QUEENS	70,992	10,322	81,314
STATEN ISLAND	6,524	1,355	7,879
TOTALS	174,519	32,717	207,236

Of the 13 middle schools with temporary structures, 5 are in the Bronx and 4 are in Queens. The total enrollment of students in middle school buildings is 17,170: 14,903 in the main buildings plus 2,267 in the temporary structures. Queens also has the most high school buildings with temporary structures; there are 7 of them out of a total of 11 high school buildings City-wide. None of the temporary structures associated with high school buildings have enrollment listed for the temporary structures. A note in the utilization report states that “Capacity and enrollment for transportable classroom units and modular additions have been included with the main building.”<sup>28</sup> The enrollment of these 11 high school buildings is 35,686.

- In Manhattan, only 3 districts have buildings with temporary structures. District 6 has the greatest number of temporary structures; there are 10 buildings, each with a temporary structure. District 3 has 2 buildings, each with a temporary structure and District 5 has 1 building with a temporary structure. Manhattan has a total enrollment of 9,508 in 13 main buildings plus 1,716 in the 13 temporary structures for a total enrollment of 11,224. (Tables 31 and 32)
- Every one of the 7 districts in the Bronx, including District 75, has temporary structures. District 10 has 21 buildings (17 elementary, 3 middle schools and 1 high school) with 25 associated temporary structures, the highest number City-wide. District 11 has 14 buildings with 16 temporary structures; District 9 has 11 buildings with 12 temporary structures and District 8 has 10 buildings with 11 temporary structures. District 7 has 2 buildings with 2 temporary structures; District 12 has 5 buildings with 6 temporary structures; and District 75 has 1 building with 1 temporary structure.

The Bronx has 51,261 students enrolled in the 64 main buildings and 11,834 students in the 73 temporary structures associated with these buildings for a total of 63,095 students.

<sup>28</sup> “Enrollment-Capacity-Utilization Report 2006-2007,” p. HN1.

- Eleven of the 12 community school districts in Brooklyn have buildings with temporary structures; only District 14 has none. There are no temporary structures at the high school level in Brooklyn. Districts 18 and 19 each have 11 temporary structures but District 18 has 7 buildings associated with these temporary structures and District 19 has 10 buildings. District 22 has 8 buildings, each with a temporary structure; District 15 has 6 buildings with 7 temporary structures and Districts 17, 20 and 21 each have 5 buildings with a temporary structure. District 32 has 3 buildings, each with a temporary structure and Districts 13, 16 and 23 have 1 building, each with a temporary structure.

Brooklyn's enrollment for both the 52 main buildings and the 58 temporary structures is 43,724: 36,234 students in the main buildings and 7,490 in the temporary structures associated with these buildings.

- Queens has the greatest number of temporary structures City-wide with a total of 94; the borough has temporary structures in all 8 districts, including District 75, and at all school levels. District 28 has the second highest number of temporary structures City-wide with 18 associated with 16 buildings, all at the elementary and middle school level. At the elementary grade level this district leads the City in the number of temporary structures with 17 temporary structures associated with 15 elementary buildings. District 24 has 10 elementary and middle school buildings with 18 temporary structures. District 27 has 13 buildings with 16 temporary structures; District 27's temporary structures include 3 at the high school level. District 29 has 13 buildings with 14 temporary structures. District 30 has 9 buildings at all 3 school levels with 11 temporary structures and District 25 has 9 buildings at all school levels with 9 temporary structures.

Queen's total enrollment in 76 buildings and the 94 temporary structures is 81,314: 70,922 students in the main buildings and 10,322 students in the temporary structures.<sup>29</sup>

- On Staten Island both Districts 31 and 75 utilize temporary structures. There are 7 temporary structures utilized by District 75 and 6 at the elementary grade level in District 31 and 1 at the high school level. Staten Island's total enrollment is 7,879: 6,524 students in the main buildings and 1,355 students in the temporary structures.

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<sup>29</sup>There are 2 temporary structures in District 75 in Queens with no main building attached. They are PS233 Minischool 1 and PS233 Minischool 2. They are included in this analysis because these are temporary structures.

### **MULTIPLE TEMPORARY STRUCTURES AT INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS**

Thirty one of the 215 school buildings have more than one temporary structure: 29 elementary buildings, 1 middle school building and 1 high school building. For example, there may be both a mini-school and a transportable in the school yard. Four of these 31 school buildings each have 3 temporary structures. (Tables 36 and 37)

- Each borough except Manhattan has multiple school buildings, each with 2 temporary structures, and 1 school building with 3 temporary structures.
- Queens has 14 school buildings each with 2 temporary structures and 1 school building with 3 temporary structures. District 24 has the highest number of schools with these multiple temporary solutions City-wide: 6 school buildings, each with 2 temporary structures and 1 school building with 3 temporary structures. Six of these 7 school buildings in District 24 are overcrowded main buildings and all of the temporary structures associated with these 6 buildings are also overcrowded. District 27 has 3 buildings each with 2 temporary structures, Districts 28 and 30 each have 2 school buildings with 2 temporary structures at each building. District 29 has 1 school building with 2 temporary structures.
- In the Bronx Districts 8, 9 and 12 each have 1 building with 2 temporary structures; District 10 has 2 buildings, each with 2 temporary structures and 1 building with 3 temporary structures. District 11 has 2 buildings, each with 2 temporary structures.
- Districts 15 and 19 in Brooklyn each have 1 school building, each with 2 temporary structures. District 18 has 2 school buildings, each with 2 temporary structures and 1 building with 3 temporary structures.
- On Staten Island the school buildings with multiple temporary structures are all in District 75. There are 2 school buildings, each with 2 temporary structures, and 1 school building with 3 temporary structures.

### **OVERCROWDED SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH TEMPORARY STRUCTURES**

Some of these 215 school buildings are overcrowded even with this additional space. There are 91 school buildings on this list that are over 100% utilized. Table 38 summarizes where the 91 overcrowded school buildings are located that also have temporary structures. Table 3 provides a list of all 91 school buildings.

- Queens leads the list with 42 buildings; Districts 24, 27 and 28 have 7 each. Districts 29 and 30 have 6 each; District 25 has 5; District 26 3 and District 75 1.

- The Bronx has 29 overcrowded school buildings with temporary structures. District 10 has 12 overcrowded school buildings with temporary structures, the highest number City-wide, followed by District 11 with 8. District 8 has 5, District 9 has 3 and District 12 1.
- Brooklyn has 15 overcrowded buildings with temporary structures. District 22 has 4 of these buildings; Districts 15, 19 and 20 each have 3 and Districts 18 and 21 each have 1.
- Manhattan has 3 overcrowded buildings with temporary structures: 1 in District 3 and 2 in District 6.
- Staten Island has 2 overcrowded buildings with temporary structures.

Table 38 also compares the total number of buildings with temporary structure with the overcrowded school buildings with temporary structure. These 91 buildings represent 42% of the overall number of buildings with temporary structures. However, in some districts the number of these overcrowded buildings as a percentage of the over-all number of school buildings with temporary structure in that district is much higher. Queens has the greatest percentage of overcrowded buildings with temporary structure – 55% - when compared to the total number of buildings with temporary structure. District 26's percentage is 75%, the highest in the City, followed by District 24 with 70% and District 30 with 67%.

A total of 87,186 students are enrolled in these 91 buildings; another 13,140 students attend school in the temporary structures associated with these 91 buildings for a total of 100,326 students (Table 4).

- Queens has more than 50% of the students in this category with a total of 52,162 students in overcrowded buildings plus the enrollment in the temporary structures. This number represents 46,845 students in the main overcrowded buildings and 5,317 students in their associated temporary structures.
- The Bronx has the next highest number of students with 28,919 or almost 29% of the total citywide although the Bronx has more students in its temporary structures associated with overcrowded buildings than does Queens. The Bronx has 5,680 students in the temporary structures, which represents 19.5% of the total number in temporary structures citywide.
- Brooklyn has a total of 13,450 students with approximately 12% or 1,620 students in temporary structures.
- Staten Island has a total of 3,336 students with only 109 students in temporary structures; and
- Manhattan has 2,459 students with 414 of this total in temporary structures.

### ***Elementary School Buildings***

An overwhelming number of the overcrowded buildings with temporary structures are elementary buildings – 83 out of a total of 91 overcrowded buildings with temporary structures. (Table 39)

- Queens has the greatest number of overcrowded elementary buildings with 36. Districts 24 and 28 have 7 overcrowded elementary buildings each with temporary structures; District 29 has 6 similar buildings; and Districts 25, 27 and 30 have 5 buildings each. District 75 in Queens also has 1 overcrowded elementary building with temporary structure. These 36 buildings and temporary structures have an enrollment of 29,345: 24,028 students in the main buildings and 5,317 in the temporary structures.
- The Bronx has 28 overcrowded elementary buildings with temporary structures. Twelve of these elementary buildings are located in District 10, the highest number in any one district City-wide, followed by 8 in District 11. District 8 has 4 overcrowded elementary buildings with temporary structures, District 9 has 3 and District 12 has 1. These 28 buildings and temporary structures have a total enrollment of 27,111: 21,431 students in the main buildings and 5,680 students in the temporary structures.
- Brooklyn has 15 overcrowded elementary buildings. District 22 has 4 overcrowded elementary school buildings with temporary structures followed by District 15, 19 and 20 with 3 each and Districts 18 and 21 with 1 each. The total enrollment of these main buildings and temporary structures is 13,450 students: 11,830 in the main buildings and 1,620 in the temporary structures.
- Manhattan has 3 overcrowded elementary buildings with temporary structures – 1 in District 3 and 2 in District 6. The total enrollment of these main buildings and temporary structures is 2,459: 2,045 students in the main buildings and 414 in temporary structures.
- Staten Island has 1 overcrowded elementary school building with temporary structure – PS 19. The enrollment for this school is 636: 527 in the main building and 109 in the temporary structure.

There are no overcrowded middle school buildings with temporary structures.

### ***High School Buildings***

There are 8 overcrowded high school buildings with temporary structures: 6 in Queens, 1 each in the Bronx and Staten Island. There is a total enrollment of 27,325 students in these 8 buildings; the enrollment for the temporary structures is included in the enrollment for the main buildings.

## SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH TEMPORARY STRUCTURES LEVELS OF OVERCROWDING

There are 121,036 students in 133 main buildings with temporary structures with utilization rates at 90% or greater. The temporary structures associated with these 133 main buildings have an enrollment of 19,809. The over-all enrollment then is 140,845. (Tables 40 and 41)

### MAIN BUILDINGS WITH TEMPORARY STRUCTURES WITH ENROLLMENT GREATER THAN 90%

UTIL	MAIN BUILDINGS	TEMPORARY SPACES	TOTALS
100%-110%	29,225	5,598	34,823
110%-125%	24,059	4,219	28,278
125%-150%	24,654	2,938	27,592
>150%	9,248	385	9,633
90%-100%	33,850	6,669	40,519
TOTALS	121,036	19,809	140,845

### *School Buildings with Utilization Rates between 100% and 110%*

There are 37 buildings with temporary structures City-wide with utilization rates between 100 to 110%: 36 elementary buildings and 1 high school building. Queens has the greatest number of buildings in this category with 14 followed by the Bronx with 11 and then Brooklyn with 10. Manhattan and Staten Island each have 1 building in this category. The 1 high school building is located in Queens. The total enrollment for these 37 buildings plus the temporary structures is 34,823: 29,225 students in the main buildings and 5,598 in the temporary structures. (Tables 31, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45)

### ENROLLMENT BETWEEN 100% AND 110%

BOROUGH	MAIN BUILDINGS	TEMPORARY SPACES	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	758	132	890
BRONX	9,091	2,161	11,252
BROOKLYN	7,055	989	8,044
QUEENS	11,794	2,207	14,001
STATEN ISLAND	527	109	636
TOTALS	29,225	5,598	34,823

The 36 elementary buildings with their temporary structures have a total enrollment of 31,650. The 1 high school building in this category has an enrollment of 3,173. As has been noted earlier, there is no separate enrollment of the temporary structures listed for the high schools.

- Queens has the highest number of students – 11,794 – in 14 buildings; there is another 2,207 students in the temporary structures for a total of 14,001 students, the largest number of students in this category City-wide. The 13 elementary buildings have a total enrollment of 8,621 students in the main buildings and 2,207 students in the temporary structures for a total of 10,828. Districts 25, 28 and 30 have 3 elementary buildings in this category; Districts 24 and 29 have 2 each.
- The Bronx has 11,252 students enrolled in 11 elementary school buildings and temporary structures: 9,091 students in the main buildings and 2,161 students in their temporary structures. District 10 has 8 elementary buildings in this category, the highest number City-wide. There are also 2 elementary buildings in District 11 and 1 in District 12.
- Brooklyn has 10 elementary buildings with a total enrollment of 8,044: 7,055 students in the main buildings and 989 students in the temporary structures. Districts 19 and 22 have 3 elementary buildings each in this category; District 15 has 2 and Districts 18 and 20 have 1 each.
- Manhattan has 1 elementary building in District 3 with a total enrollment of 890: 758 students in the main building and 132 in the temporary structure.
- Staten Island has 1 elementary building with a total enrollment of 636: 527 in the main building and 109 in the temporary structure.

### ***School Buildings with Utilization Rates between 110% and 125%***

There are 31 overcrowded school buildings with temporary structures citywide where the main buildings have utilization rates between 110% and 125%. These 31 buildings include 30 elementary school buildings and 1 high school building. The total enrollment for the main buildings and temporary structures is 28,278: 24,059 students in the main buildings and 4,219 in the temporary structures. (Tables 31, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45)

#### **ENROLLMENT BETWEEN 110% AND 125%**

<b>BOROUGH</b>	<b>MAIN BUILDINGS</b>	<b>TEMPORARY SPACES</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
MANHATTAN	1,287	282	1,569
BRONX	7,784	2,231	10,015
BROOKLYN	2,178	449	2,627
QUEENS	12,810	1,257	14,067
STATEN ISLAND	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>24,059</b>	<b>4,219</b>	<b>28,278</b>

- Queens has 16 school buildings in this category, the highest number City-

wide. District 27 has 5 elementary buildings on this list; District 30 has 3 elementary buildings and the 1 high school building. Districts 25, 28 and 29 have 2 elementary buildings each and District 75 has 1 elementary building. The total enrollment for the main buildings and temporary structures in this borough is 14,607: 12,810 students in the main buildings and 1,257 students in temporary structures. The 15 elementary school buildings have a total enrollment of 10,704: 9,447 students in the main buildings and 1,257 students in temporary structures. The high school building has an enrollment of 3,363; the enrollment for its temporary structure is included in the enrollment of the main building.

- The Bronx has 11 elementary school buildings with a total of 10,015 students at this level of overcrowding with temporary structures: 7,784 students in the main buildings and 2,231 in temporary structures. District 11 has 5 elementary buildings with this level of overcrowding, District 9 has 3, District 8 has 2 and District 10 has 1.
- Brooklyn has 2 elementary school buildings - 1 each in Districts 15 and 20 – with a total enrollment of 2,627: 2,178 students in the main buildings and 449 in the temporary structures.
- Manhattan has 2 elementary school buildings – both in District 6 – with a total enrollment of 1,569: 1,287 students in the main buildings and 282 in the temporary structures.

### ***School Buildings with Utilization Rates between 125% and 150%***

There are 19 main buildings with temporary structures citywide where the main buildings have utilization rates between 125% and 150%. Fifteen of these buildings are elementary buildings and the remaining 4 are high school buildings. Only one borough – Manhattan – does not have any school buildings with this level of overcrowding and temporary structures. The total enrollment in these 19 buildings and temporary structures is 27,592: 24,654 students in the main buildings and 2,938 in the temporary structures. There are fewer buildings at this level of overcrowding than in the next lowest range – 110% to 125% - but there are more students affected; this is due to the greater number of large high school buildings with very serious overcrowding. (Tables 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47)

#### **ENROLLMENT BETWEEN 125% AND 150%**

<b>BOROUGH</b>	<b>MAIN BUILDINGS</b>	<b>TEMPORARY SPACES</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
MANHATTAN	0	0	0
BRONX	5,483	1,112	6,595
BROOKLYN	2,597	182	2,779
QUEENS	13,874	1,644	15,518
STATEN ISLAND	2,700	0	2,700
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>24,654</b>	<b>2,938</b>	<b>27,592</b>

- Nine of these buildings – 7 elementary and 2 high school buildings - are in Queens with a total enrollment of 15,518: 13,874 students in the main buildings and 1,644 students in the temporary structures. This is the highest number of students and the greatest number of buildings in this category City-wide. Of the 7 elementary buildings located in Queens, District 24 has 3 buildings and Districts 28 and 29 each have 2. The total enrollment for the 2 high school buildings is 8,096; enrollment for their temporary structures is included in the main buildings' enrollment. The enrollment in the 7 elementary buildings is 7,422: 5,778 students in the main buildings and 1,644 students in the temporary structures.
- The Bronx has 6 school buildings – 5 elementary and 1 high school building with a total enrollment of 6,595 students: 5,483 students in the main buildings and 1,112 in the temporary structures. The 5 elementary buildings are located in 3 districts: 2 each in Districts 8 and 10 and 1 in District 11. The 1 high school building has an enrollment of 1,808 in the main building; enrollment for its temporary structure is included in the main building's enrollment. The 5 elementary buildings have a total enrollment of 4,787: 3,675 students in the main buildings and 1,112 students in the temporary structures.
- Brooklyn has 3 elementary school buildings with this level of overcrowding and temporary structures; the total enrollment is 2,779: 2,597 students in the main buildings and 182 students in the temporary structures. The 3 elementary buildings are located in Districts 20, 21 and 22.
- Staten Island has 1 high school building – Curtis HS – that is at 143% utilization. This building has an enrollment of 2,700; enrollment for its temporary structure is included in the main building's enrollment.

### ***School Buildings with Utilization Rates above 150%***

There are another 4 buildings – 2 elementary schools and 2 high schools – with utilization rates above 150%. These buildings are in the Bronx and Queens – 1 in the Bronx and 3 in Queens. A total of 9,633 students attend these 4 school buildings and their temporary structures: 9,248 students in the main buildings and 385 students in the temporary structures. (Tables 31, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45)

#### **ENROLLMENT GREATER THAN 150%**

<b>BOROUGH</b>	<b>MAIN BUILDINGS</b>	<b>TEMPORARY SPACES</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
MANHATTAN	0	0	0
BRONX	881	176	1,057
BROOKLYN	0	0	0
QUEENS	8,367	209	8,576
STATEN ISLAND	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>9,248</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>9,633</b>

Queens has 1 elementary school building and 2 high school buildings with this level of overcrowding and temporary structures. The total enrollment for these 3 buildings is 8,576: 8,367 students in the main buildings and 209 in the temporary structures. The elementary school building is located in District 24 – PS128 – with a utilization rate of 178%. The total enrollment in this elementary building is 391: 182 in the main building and 209 in the temporary structure. The 2 high school buildings – Francis Lewis HS and Richmond Hill HS have a total enrollment of 8,185; enrollment for their temporary structures is included in the main buildings’ enrollment.

- The elementary school building in the Bronx – PS33 in District 10 – has a total enrollment of 1,057: 881 students in its main building and 176 students in its temporary structure. This school building is at 152% utilization.

### ***School Buildings with Utilization Rates between 90% and 100%***

There are 40,519 students in 42 school buildings with utilization rates between 90% and 100% and the temporary structures associated with these buildings: 33,850 students in the main buildings and 6,669 in the temporary structures. The 42 buildings are located throughout the 5 boroughs and include 39 elementary school buildings, 1 middle school building and 2 high school buildings. Although the main school building is not overcrowded, there is very little flexibility for a school as it programs its space. However, by the existence of temporary structures these buildings are all overcrowded. (Tables 31, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45)

#### **ENROLLMENT BETWEEN 90% AND 100%**

<b>BOROUGH</b>	<b>MAIN BUILDINGS</b>	<b>TEMPORARY SPACES</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
MANHATTAN	2,171	243	2,414
BRONX	13,553	2,252	15,805
BROOKLYN	5,191	1,817	7,008
QUEENS	12,209	2,051	14,260
STATEN ISLAND	726	306	1,032
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>33,850</b>	<b>6,669</b>	<b>40,519</b>

- The Bronx has the highest number of students – 15,805 - in this category in 13 buildings with temporary structure: 11 elementary, 1 middle school and 1 high school building. There are 13,553 students enrolled in the main buildings and 2,252 students in the temporary structures.
  - The 11 elementary buildings are located in 6 districts: 4 in District 9, 2 each in Districts 10 and 11 and 1 each in Districts 8, 12 and 75. These 11 buildings have a total enrollment of 10,391: 8,331 students in the 11 main buildings and 2,060 students in the temporary structures.

- The 1 middle school building – IS118 in District 10 – has an enrollment of 1,215: 1,023 students in its main building and 192 in its temporary structure.
- The 1 high school building in the Bronx – John F. Kennedy HS – has an enrollment of 4,199; there is no enrollment data available for its temporary structure.
- Queens has the greatest number of buildings – 17 - with these utilization rates and temporary structures City-wide. These 17 buildings include 16 elementary buildings and 1 high school building. There is a total enrollment of 14,260: 12,209 students in the main buildings and 2,051 students in the temporary structures. The 16 elementary buildings are located in all 8 districts in Queens: 4 each in Districts 27 and 29, 2 each in Districts 25 and 28 and 1 each in Districts 24, 26, 30 and 75. These 16 buildings have a total enrollment of 11,072: 9,021 students in the main buildings and 2,051 students in the temporary structures.
- Brooklyn has 8 elementary school buildings with this range of utilization and temporary structures. There is a total enrollment of 7,008: 5,191 students in the 8 main buildings and 1,817 students in the temporary structures. These 8 elementary buildings are located in 4 districts. There are 3 located in District 19, 2 each in Districts 18 and 22 and 1 in District 32.
- Manhattan has 3 elementary school buildings with utilization rates of 90% to 100% and temporary structures. Districts 3, 5 and 6 each have 1 of these buildings. The total enrollment is 2,414: 2,171 in the main buildings and 243 in the temporary structures.
- Staten Island has 1 school building with temporary structure – PS 16. This school building has a total enrollment of 1,032: 726 students in the main building and 306 in the temporary structure.

***School Buildings with Temporary Structures Where Both Have Utilization Rates greater than 90%***

The preceding sections focus on the utilization of the main school building. However, there are a number of school buildings and temporary structures that are both above 90% utilization. Table 46 lists the 97 school buildings and the 121 temporary structures associated with these buildings where all have utilization rates above 90%. There are 84,120 students in these 97 buildings and temporary structures City-wide. There are 96 elementary school buildings and 1 middle school building on this list. (Table 47)

**MAIN BUILDINGS WITH TEMPORARY STRUCTURES - BOTH WITH UTILIZATION RATES GREATER THAN 90%**

BOROUGH	PS	MS	ENROLL
MANHATTAN	2		1,584
BRONX	36	1	35,610
BROOKLYN	16		13,377
QUEENS	41		32,913
STATEN ISLAND	1		636
TOTALS	96	1	84,120

- Queens has 41 school buildings and 54 temporary structures with a total enrollment of 32,913 students. All of the 41 buildings and 52 of the 54 temporary structures have utilization rates above 90%. The 2 temporary structures below 90% are associated with 2 buildings that each has one other temporary structure whose utilization is above 90%. District 28 has 9 elementary buildings on this list; District 24 has 8. Districts 27 and 29 have 6 each and Districts 25 and 30 each have 5 buildings on this list. Districts 26 and 75 each have 1 elementary building on this list.
- The Bronx has 37 school buildings – 36 elementary and 1 middle school building - and 45 temporary structures with 35,610 students. All of the main buildings and all but 2 of the temporary structures have utilizations above 90%. The temporary structures that are below 90% are included in this analysis as they are associated with 2 elementary buildings that each have 2 temporary structures and the other temporary structure at each building has a utilization rate higher than 90%. District 10 has 15 school buildings – 14 elementary and 1 middle schools; District 11 has 10 elementary school buildings in this category. District 9 has 5 elementary buildings, District 8 4 elementary buildings, District 12 2 elementary buildings and District 75 has 1 building.
- Brooklyn has 16 elementary buildings and 19 temporary structures with a total enrollment of 13,377 students. Every building and temporary structure has a utilization rate 90% or above except for 1 elementary building in District 18; it is included because it has 2 temporary structures and one of them has a utilization rate above 90%. Districts 19 and 22 each have 4 elementary buildings on this list; District 20 has 3 elementary buildings. Districts 15 and 18 each have 2 elementary buildings.
- Manhattan has 2 elementary buildings and 2 temporary structures– 1 each in Districts 3 and 6 - with 1,584 students in both the main building and temporary structures.
- Staten Island has 1 elementary building and 1 temporary structure with a total enrollment of 636 students.

### ***School Buildings with Temporary Structures with Enrollments Over 1,000 Students***

There are 71 school buildings with temporary structures with a combined enrollment over 1,000 students. These 71 buildings include: 50 elementary school buildings, 11 middle school and 10 high school buildings. The Bronx has the greatest number of schools with 28, 13 of these school buildings are in District 10, the highest number City-wide. Queens has 25 school buildings; Brooklyn has 13, Manhattan 3 and Staten Island 2. These 71 buildings and temporary structures have a total enrollment of 111,682: 96,091 in the main buildings and 15,591 in the temporary structures. (Tables 48 and 49)

#### **SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH TEMPORARY STRUCTURES WITH ENROLLMENTS GREATER THAN 1,000**

<b>BOROUGH</b>	<b>MAIN BUILDINGS</b>	<b>TEMPORARY STRUCTURES</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
MANHATTAN	3,004	572	3,576
BRONX	31,992	6,751	38,743
BROOKLYN	11,942	3,582	15,524
QUEENS	45,727	4,380	50,107
STATEN ISLAND	3,426	306	3,732
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>96,091</b>	<b>15,591</b>	<b>111,682</b>

Thirty eight of the main buildings have enrollments greater than 1,000: 18 elementary buildings, 10 middle school and 10 high school buildings. The remaining 33 school buildings – 32 elementary and 1 middle school buildings – would not be on this list without the temporary structures because the main building is under 1,000. A number of the temporary structures, primarily transportables, have no enrollment; this is the case at all 10 high school buildings. The utilization report notes that the total enrollment for the main building includes the enrollment of the temporary structures.

Twenty two school buildings– 14 elementary and 8 high school buildings - of the 38 buildings where the main building's enrollment is greater than 1,000 have utilization rates greater than 100%. Another 16 buildings also have utilization rates greater than 100% but the enrollment is less than 1,000 in the main buildings; all of these buildings have total enrollments greater than 1,000 when the temporary structures are included. These 16 buildings are all elementary school buildings.

Eight of the overcrowded main buildings with enrollments greater than 1,000 are over-capacity by more than 300 students. These 8 buildings include 7 high school buildings – 1 in the Bronx, 5 in Queens and 1 in Staten Island - and 1 elementary school building in Queens – PS19 in District 24. (Table 50)

With the temporary structures, how large are the elementary and middle school buildings?

- There are 13 elementary and middle school buildings with total enrollments including temporary structures greater than 1,400 students. The Bronx has 6 buildings and Queens has 5 school buildings. Manhattan and Brooklyn each have 1 building.
- Eight of these buildings are elementary buildings and five are middle school buildings.
  - PS19 in District 24 has 1,974 students: 1,479 students in the main building and another 495 in temporary structures. It is the largest school building on this list except for the high school buildings.
  - The next largest school is IS226 in District 27 with 1,800 students in its main building; no enrollment is listed in this building's temporary structure in the 2006-07 Utilization Report.

## Low Performing Schools in Overcrowded School Buildings

### 2007-08 SINI/SRAP SCHOOLS

There are 105 low performing schools that are on the 2007-08 SINI/SRAP list that are overcrowded (Table 51)<sup>30</sup> out of a total of 411 SINI/SRAP schools; the overcrowded schools represent 25% of the total of 2007-08 SINI/SRAP schools. The Bronx has 31 SINI/SRAP schools that are overcrowded; Queens and Brooklyn each have 27, Manhattan 15 and Staten Island 5.

Fifty-six of the 105 SINI/SRAP schools are elementary schools. There are 12 middle schools identified as SINI/SRAP schools and 37 high school buildings. District 10 in the Bronx has the greatest number of overcrowded SINI/SRAP schools Citywide: 14 schools that include 12 elementary, 1 middle school and 1 high school.

A total of 162,274 high need students attend school in these 105 buildings; this represents 37% of the total number of 436,095 students attending all SINI/SRAP schools on the 2007-08 list. Queens has the greatest number of students in the overcrowded SINI/SRAP schools – 53,090 - followed by Brooklyn with 47,012 students.

<sup>30</sup>Note that the enrollment and utilization data used for the analysis of both the 2006-07 and 2007-08 SINI/SRAP schools is derived from the 2006-07 Utilization Report.

**2007-2008 SINI/SRAP SCHOOLS WITH UTILIZATION RATES  
GREATER THAN 100%**

BOROUGH	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	ENROLL
MANHATTAN	15	15,009
BRONX	31	36,452
BROOKLYN	27	47,012
QUEENS	27	53,090
STATEN ISLAND	5	10,711
TOTALS	105	162,274

**2006-07 SINI/SRAP Schools**

Examining the 2006-07 SINI/SRAP list (Table 52) there were 92 low performing schools housed in overcrowded buildings out of a total of 407 schools on the 2006-07 SINI/SRAP list; the overcrowded schools represent 23% of the total number of SINI/SRAP schools. In 2006-07 there were 28 low performing schools in Queens that were in overcrowded buildings; Bronx had 23 schools, Brooklyn 21, Manhattan 14 and Staten Island 6 schools that were also overcrowded on the 2006-07 list.

A total of 155,013 students were enrolled in these 92 buildings that include 33 elementary schools, 12 middle schools and 47 high schools. The total enrollment in the 407 SINI/SRAP schools was 444,189; the students that attended the overcrowded schools represented 35% of the total number of students in SINI/SRAP schools. Queens had the greatest number of students in the overcrowded SINI/SRAP schools – 57,592 - followed by Brooklyn with 38,867 students.

**2006-2007 SINI/SRAP SCHOOLS WITH UTILIZATION RATES GREATER  
THAN 100%**

BOROUGH	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	ENROLL
MANHATTAN	14	13,280
BRONX	23	32,930
BROOKLYN	21	38,867
QUEENS	28	57,592
STATEN ISLAND	6	12,344
TOTALS	92	155,013

There are some significant changes in the number of schools and students on the SINI/SRAP schools list in overcrowded buildings from one year to the next:

- The number of overcrowded schools has increased by 13 in 2007-08 and the number of students in overcrowded SINI/SRAP schools has increased by 7,261 students.
- The number of elementary schools has increased by 23 and the number of high schools has decreased by 10. The number of middle schools remains the same.

- Three boroughs have an increase in the number of schools and enrollment between the 2006-07 and 2007-08 SINI/SRAP lists: Brooklyn, Manhattan and the Bronx. The Bronx and Brooklyn had dramatic increases in the number of schools in 2007-08: 8 additional schools in the Bronx and 6 in Brooklyn. Both Queens and Staten Island experienced a decrease of 1 school each and the number of the students enrolled was also reduced in both boroughs.
- There are 52 schools that are on the SINI/SRAP list for both years: 16 in Brooklyn, 14 in Queens, 12 in the Bronx, 6 in Manhattan and 4 in Staten Island.

## **Low Performing Schools in School Buildings with Temporary Structures**

### ***2007-08 SINI/SRAP Schools***

There are 75 low performing schools that are on the 2007-08 SINI/SRAP list that are located in school buildings with 86 temporary structures. (Table 53)<sup>31</sup> The Bronx has 36 SINI/SRAP schools with 41 temporary structures; Queens has 15 schools with 20 temporary structures; Brooklyn has 12 schools with 13 temporary structures; Manhattan has 10 schools with 10 temporary structures and Staten Island has 2 schools with 2 temporary structures. Twenty nine of these schools are overcrowded and also appear on the list of overcrowded SINI/SRAP schools. (Table 51)

Fifty-four of the 75 SINI/SRAP schools are elementary schools. There are 10 middle schools identified as SINI/SRAP schools and 11 high schools. District 10 in the Bronx has the greatest number of SINI/SRAP schools with temporary structures City-wide: 15 schools with 18 temporary structures which include 11 elementary schools, 3 middle schools and 1 high school.

A total of 95,089 high need students attend school in these 75 buildings: 82,788 in the main buildings and 12,301 in the temporary structures. The Bronx has the greatest number of students – 39,880 (33,225 in the main buildings and 6,655 in the temporary structures) - followed by Queens with 30,174 students (27,699 in the main buildings and 2,475 in the temporary structures).

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<sup>31</sup> Note that the utilization data to identify overcrowded school buildings is derived from the 2006-07 Utilization report.

**2007-2008 SINI/SRAP SCHOOLS WITH TEMPORARY STRUCTURES**

BOROUGH	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	NUMBER OF TEMPORARY STRUCTURES	ENROLL OF BUILDINGS	ENROLL OF TEMPORARY STRUCTURES	TOTAL ENROLL
MANHATTAN	10	10	8,249	1,412	9,661
BRONX	36	41	33,225	6,655	39,880
BROOKLYN	12	13	10,219	1,453	11,672
QUEENS	15	20	27,669	2,475	30,144
STATEN ISLAND	2	2	3,426	306	3,732
TOTALS	75	86	82,788	12,301	95,089

Of these 75 schools with temporary structures, 28 of the main buildings are also overcrowded<sup>32</sup>: 22 elementary schools and 6 high schools. The Bronx has 16 overcrowded SINI/SRAP schools with temporary structures; Queens has 7; Manhattan has 3 and Brooklyn and Staten Island each have 1.

Nine of the 75 SINI/SRAP schools with temporary structures have multiple temporary structures: 7 elementary, 1 middle school and 1 high school. Queens has 4 schools with multiple temporary structures; the Bronx has 4 and Brooklyn has 1.

There are 6 SINI/SRAP schools that do not occupy their temporary structures: PS4 and IS143 in District 6 in Manhattan, PS140 in District 8 in the Bronx, and 3 schools in Brooklyn - IS136 in District 15, PS138 in District 17 and IS302 in District 19. The school occupying the temporary classroom building at IS136 is PS24, an overcrowded 2007-08 SINI/SRAP school.

**2006-07 SINI/SRAP Schools**

Examining the 2006-07 SINI/SRAP list (Table 54) there were 52 low performing schools with 57 temporary structures. In 2006-07 there were 26 low performing schools in the Bronx with temporary structures; Queens had 11 schools with temporary structures; Manhattan 9, Brooklyn 4 and Staten Island 2 schools. Sixteen of these schools are overcrowded and also appear on the list of overcrowded SINI/SRAP schools. (Table 52)

A total of 72,927 students were enrolled in these 52 buildings and 57 temporary structures – 64,281 students in the main buildings and 8,106 in the temporary structures. These 52 schools included 32 elementary schools, 12 middle schools and 8 high schools. District 10 in the Bronx had the greatest number of SINI/SRAP schools with temporary structures Citywide: 10 schools with 11 temporary structures that included 6 elementary, 3 middle schools and 1 high school.

<sup>32</sup> PS226 in District 10 in the Bronx is at 100% utilization and is not overcrowded under the definition used in this report.

**2006-2007 SINI/SRAP SCHOOLS WITH TEMPORARY STRUCTURES**

BOROUGH	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	NUMBER OF TEMPORARY STRUCTURES	ENROLL OF BUILDINGS	ENROLL OF TEMPORARY STRUCTURES	TOTAL ENROLL
MANHATTAN	9	9	7,197	1,376	8,573
BRONX	26	28	26,398	4,660	31,058
BROOKLYN	4	4	3,277	407	3,684
QUEENS	11	14	24,523	1,357	25,880
STATEN ISLAND	2	2	3,426	306	3,732
TOTALS	52	57	64,821	8,106	72,927

Sixteen of the 52 SINI/SRAP schools with temporary structures were also overcrowded: 10 elementary and 6 high schools. The Bronx had 7 overcrowded SINI/SRAP schools with temporary structures; Queens had 6, Manhattan 2 and Staten Island 1.

Five of the 52 SINI/SRAP schools with temporary structures had multiple temporary structures: 4 elementary and 1 high schools. Queens had 3 of the schools with multiple temporary structures and the Bronx had 2.

There were 5 SINI/SRAP schools that did not occupy their temporary structures: PS4 and IS143 in District 6 in Manhattan, PS140 in District 8 in the Bronx, and 2 schools in Brooklyn - IS136 in District 15 and IS302 in District 19. The school occupying the temporary classroom building at IS136 was PS24, an overcrowded 2007-08 SINI/SRAP school.

There are some significant differences in the number of schools and students on the SINI/SRAP schools with temporary structures in 2007-08 as compared with the 2006-07 SINI/SRAP list:

- The overcrowding has increased between the 2006-07 and 2007-08 SINI/SRAP lists; the number of schools with temporary structures has increased by 23 and the number of students in these schools and temporary structures has increased by 22,162 students.
- The number of elementary schools has increased by 22 and the number of high schools has also increased by 10. The number of middle schools has decreased by 2.
- Four boroughs have an increase in the number of schools with temporary structures and enrollment between the 2006-07 and 2007-08 SINI/SRAP lists: Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens. Staten Island has the same number of schools on both years' lists.

- There are 45 schools with temporary structures on the SINI/SRAP lists both years. This includes 23 schools in the Bronx, 9 schools in Queens, 8 schools in Manhattan, 3 schools in Brooklyn and 2 schools in Staten Island.

### **Historical Capacity of Overcrowded School Buildings from 1997 to 2007**

Understanding the seriousness of overcrowding requires a multi-year analysis. A ten year profile of overcrowding was developed using the DOE utilization reports from the 1997-98 to the 2006-07 school years as follows:

- Each of the overcrowded school buildings in Table 1 (Report 55);
- Each of the overcrowded school buildings in Table 2 (Report 56); and
- Each of the overcrowded school buildings in the 2006-07 Utilization Report using historical capacity (Table 57).

Because the use of targeted building capacities that reflect current DOE policies did not exist for much of the last 10 years, historical enrollments have been used for the analysis in this section. However, as discussed in the Methodology section of this report, elementary school buildings are generally less overcrowded using historical capacity and, conversely, middle and high school buildings are often more overcrowded.

The third analysis was also undertaken to examine the schools that were overcrowded for the entire 10 year period using the historical capacity only without regard to the targeted capacity (schools identified in Table 1) or schools with temporary structures (Table 2). There is overlap with the above Tables 55 and 56 although it is not exact because of the differences between targeted and historical capacities for different grade organizations as discussed in the Methodology section. The list of this third group of schools is in Table 57.

### **SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH UTILIZATION RATES GREATER THAN 100% FOR TEN YEARS**

Targeted capacity was the methodology used to identify the 391 overcrowded school buildings included in Table 1. An examination of the enrollment of these 391 buildings using historical capacity instead of targeted capacity for the last 10 years showed that 129 of these buildings were overcrowded for each of the last 10 years (Table 55). Seventy-four of these 129 school buildings are elementary schools. There are 10 middle school buildings and 45 high school buildings. (Table 58)

**OVERCROWDED SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR 10 YEARS BASED ON TABLE 1**

BOROUGH	HS	PS	MS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	8	5	3	16
BRONX	5	22		27
BROOKLYN	14	14	4	32
QUEENS	15	25	3	43
STATEN ISLAND	2	8	1	11
TOTALS	44	74	11	129

Using the 2006-07 enrollment data, a total of 180,988 students attended school in the 129 buildings. (Table 59)

**ENROLLMENT OF OVERCROWDED SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR 10 YEARS BASED ON TABLE 1**

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	3,593	1,977	10,768	16,338
BRONX	15,610		15,268	30,878
BROOKLYN	9,609	5,740	35,145	50,494
QUEENS	18,747	5,646	46,729	71,122
STATEN ISLAND	5,186	1,776	5,194	12,156
TOTALS	52,745	15,139	113,104	180,988

- Forty-three of these buildings, the largest number City-wide, representing 33% of the 129 school buildings, are located in Queens. There are 25 elementary buildings, 3 middle school buildings and 15 high school buildings on this list. This borough has the greatest number of elementary buildings and high school buildings that have been overcrowded for 10 years. The enrollment of these 43 buildings in 2006-07 was 71,122 or 39% of the total number of students enrolled in the 129 buildings.

Every district in Queens has buildings that have been overcrowded for each of the last 10 years. Districts 24, has 10 buildings, the greatest number in Queens and second highest City-wide: 7 elementary school buildings and 3 high school buildings. District 26 has 7 buildings on the list: 3 elementary and 4 high school buildings. District 27 has the second highest number of elementary buildings in the borough that have been overcrowded for 10 years with 5; there is also 1 middle school building and 2 high school buildings. District 28 has 6 buildings on this list; District 30 has 5. Districts 25 and 29 have 3 each; District 75 has 1 elementary building.

- Brooklyn has the second highest number of buildings that have been consistently overcrowded – 32 – with an enrollment of 50,494. The 32 buildings include 14 elementary, 14 high school and 4 middle school buildings.
- Every district in Brooklyn except Districts 23 and 75 have buildings that have been overcrowded for every one of the last 10 years. District 20 has the greatest number of overcrowded buildings in the borough with 10, the second highest of any district City-wide. Included in this list are 5 elementary, 2 middle and 3 high school buildings. District 22 has 6 buildings: 1 elementary, 2 middle school and 3 high school buildings. District 21 has 5 buildings and Districts 14, 17 and 19 have 2 buildings each. Districts 13, 15, 16<sup>33</sup>, 18 and 32 have 1 building each.
- The Bronx has 27 school buildings that have been consistently overcrowded for 10 years; 30,878 students attended these 27 school buildings in 2006-07, which include 22 elementary and 5 high school buildings.

Every district in the Bronx, except for District 75, has overcrowded buildings for each of the last 10 years. District 10 has the highest number of buildings on this list City-wide with 13 buildings: 12 elementary buildings and 1 high school. This is also the greatest number of elementary buildings City-wide in one district. District 11 has 6 buildings: 5 elementary and 1 high school. Districts 8 and 9 each have 3 buildings, and Districts 7 and 12 have 1 each.

- Manhattan has 16 school buildings on this list – 5 elementary, 2 middle school and 9 high school buildings. There are 16,338 students attending these school buildings.
- The 16 buildings in Manhattan are located in Districts 2, 3, 4, 6 and 75. Districts 4 and 75 have 1 building each. District 2 has the greatest number of buildings in the borough; there are 8: 1 elementary and 7 high school buildings. District 3 has 2 high school buildings on this list.
- Staten Island has 11 school buildings – 8 elementary, 1 middle school and 2 high school buildings – with a total enrollment of 12,156 students.

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<sup>33</sup>There are several school buildings on this list that have been in existence for less than 10 years. They are included on this list because the utilization pattern has shown consistent overcrowding.

### SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH UTILIZATION RATES ABOVE 90% FOR TEN YEARS

An additional analysis was performed to include school buildings with utilization rates above 90%. There are 242 school buildings that have utilization rates greater than 90% for each of the past 10 years using the 391 school buildings listed in Table 1. A total of 129 of these school buildings, as described earlier, have had utilization rates greater than 100% for the last 10 years. Decreasing the utilization rate by only 10% produces an 87% increase in the number of school buildings that have been close to capacity or overcrowded for the past 10 years. Many of these 242 school buildings have experienced overcrowding for a number of years. (Tables 60, 61 and 62)

The 242 buildings include 169 elementary school buildings, 15 middle school buildings and 58 high school buildings.

#### SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH UTILIZATION RATES GREATER THAN 90% FOR 10 YEARS

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	17	3	12	32
BRONX	41	1	7	49
BROOKLYN	38	5	18	61
QUEENS	60	4	20	84
STATEN ISLAND	13	1	2	16
TOTALS	169	14	59	242

The enrollment of these 242 buildings in 2006-07 was 275,087: 94,099 students in buildings with utilization rates greater than 90% for each of the 10 years and 180,988 students in buildings with utilization rates greater than 100% for each of the 10 years.

#### ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH UTILIZATION RATES GREATER THAN 90% FOR 10 YEARS

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	12,532	2,256	14,247	29,035
BRONX	29,505	421	18,703	48,629
BROOKLYN	27,373	7,569	39,438	74,380
QUEENS	45,851	6,903	54,698	107,452
STATEN ISLAND	8,621	1,776	5,194	15,591
TOTALS	123,882	18,925	132,280	275,087

The previous section provides the discussion on the 129 overcrowded school buildings for the 10 year period between 1997-98 and 2006-07. The following analysis reviews the balance of the 242 school buildings: the 113 school buildings with utilization rates greater than 90% but less than 100% for the entire 10 year period<sup>34</sup>. (Tables 60, 61 and 62)

<sup>34</sup>There are several school buildings on this list that have been in existence for less than 10 years. They are included on this list because they have had utilization rates of 90% or greater for the period that data is available.

**SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH UTILIZATION RATES GREATER THAN 90%  
BUT LESS THAN 100% FOR 10 YEARS**

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	12	1	3	16
BRONX	19	1	2	22
BROOKLYN	24	1	4	29
QUEENS	35	1	5	41
STATEN ISLAND	5	0	0	5
TOTALS	95	4	14	113

- Queens has a total of 41 buildings, the greatest number of school buildings on this list: 35 elementary, 1 middle school and 5 high school buildings. A total of 36,330 students, the highest number City-wide, were enrolled in these 41 buildings. District 24 has the highest number of buildings on this list City-wide with 10 buildings: 1 high school and 9 elementary buildings. District 28 has 7 buildings: 6 elementary and 1 high school, Districts 27 and 30 have 6 each. District 25 has 5 buildings, District 26 has 4 buildings and District 29 has 3 buildings.
- Brooklyn has a total of 29 buildings: 24 elementary, 1 middle school and 4 high school buildings. The total enrollment in these 29 buildings is 23,886. District 15 has the highest number of buildings on this list: 7 elementary and 1 high school building. District 20 has 6 buildings: 5 elementary and 1 middle schools. District 22 has 5 buildings; District 32 has 4 buildings. Districts 18 and 19 have 2 buildings each and Districts 17 and 21 have 1 each.
- The Bronx has a total of 22 buildings: 19 elementary, 1 middle school and 2 high school buildings. There are a total of 17,751 students in these 22 buildings. Districts 10 and 11 each have 7 buildings; District 9 has 4 elementary buildings and District 8 has 3 elementary buildings. District 12 has 1 high school building on this list.
- Manhattan has a total of 16 buildings: 12 elementary, 1 middle and 3 high school buildings. The enrollment in these 16 buildings is 12,697. Every district except for Districts 4 and 75 have buildings in this category. District 2 has the highest number in the borough with 7 buildings: 6 elementary and 1 high schools.

District 6 has 5 buildings: 4 elementary and 1 middle schools. District 3 has 1 elementary and 1 high school and Districts 1 and 5 have 1 building each.

- Staten Island has 5 buildings – all elementary school buildings. There are 3,435 students enrolled in these 5 buildings.

**ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH UTILIZATION RATES  
GREATER THAN 90% BUT LESS THAN 100% FOR 10 YEARS**

<b>BOROUGH</b>	<b>PS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>HS</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
MANHATTAN	8,939	279	3,479	12,697
BRONX	13,895	421	3,435	17,751
BROOKLYN	17,764	1,829	4,293	23,886
QUEENS	27,104	1,257	7,969	36,330
STATEN ISLAND	3,435	0	0	3,435
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>71,137</b>	<b>3,786</b>	<b>19,176</b>	<b>94,099</b>

**SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH TEMPORARY STRUCTURES WITH UTILIZATION  
RATES GREATER THAN 100% FOR TEN YEARS**

This report has examined the 215 school buildings with 252 temporary structures to determine their school levels, location and their utilization rates; this previous analysis used the targeted capacity of the school buildings and temporary structures. For this 10 year analysis, the over-utilization of these buildings was examined using the historical capacity numbers for each building as the historical capacity is available for the entire 10 year period. An examination of these buildings' utilization rates using the historical capacity data for the last 10 years showed that 31 of these buildings located in four boroughs were overcrowded for each of the last 10 years. (Table 56)

Twenty two of these 31 school buildings are elementary schools. There is one middle school building and 8 high school buildings on this list.

**SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH TEMPORARY STRUCTURES - OVERCROWDED FOR 10 YEARS**

BOROUGH	DISTRICT	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
BRONX	8	1	0	1	2
	9	1	0	0	1
	10	5	1	0	6
	11	3	0	0	3
BORO TOTALS:		10	1	1	12
BROOKLYN	20	2	0	0	2
	21	1	0	0	1
	BORO TOTALS:		3	0	0
QUEENS	24	5	0	0	5
	26	0	0	3	3
	27	1	0	2	3
	28	2	0	0	2
	30	0	0	1	1
	75	1	0	0	1
	BORO TOTALS:		9	0	6
STATEN ISLAND	31	0	0	1	1
	BORO TOTALS:		0	0	1
OVER ALL TOTALS:		22	1	8	31

Using the 2006-07 enrollment data, a total of 45,071 students attended school in these 31 main buildings<sup>35</sup>.

**SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH TEMPORARY STRUCTURES OVERCROWDED FOR 10 YEARS – ENROLLMENT OF MAIN BUILDINGS**

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
BRONX	7,808	1023	1,808	10,639
BROOKLYN	2,290			2,290
QUEENS	6,625		22,817	29,442
STATEN ISLAND			2,700	2,700
TOTALS	16,723	1023	27,325	45,071

<sup>35</sup>The enrollment numbers in this section include the students in the main buildings only and do not include the enrollment in the temporary structures associated with these school buildings.

- Fifteen of these buildings, the largest number City-wide, representing 50% of the total number of these 31 school buildings are located in Queens. There are 9 elementary buildings and 6 high school buildings on this list. The enrollment of these 15 buildings in 2006-07 was 29,442 or 65% of the total number of students in the 31 buildings.

District 24 has 4 overcrowded elementary buildings with temporaries that have been overcrowded for 10 years, the second highest number City-wide. District 26 has 3 high school buildings and District 27 also has 3 buildings: 1 elementary and 2 high school buildings. District 28 has 2 elementary buildings and Districts 25, 30 and 75 have 1 building each.

- The Bronx has the second highest number of buildings with temporary structures that have been consistently overcrowded –12– with an enrollment of 10,639. The 12 buildings include 10 elementary; 1 middle school and 1 high school building.

District 10 has 6 overcrowded buildings with temporaries that have been overcrowded for 10 years, the highest number City-wide. The 6 buildings include 5 elementary and 1 middle school building. District 11 has 3 elementary buildings; District 8 has 1 elementary and 1 high school building. District 9 has 1 elementary building on this list.

- Brooklyn has 3 school buildings with temporary structures that have been consistently overcrowded for 10 years, all of which are elementary school buildings: 2 in District 20 and 1 in District 21. There were 2,290 students enrolled in these 3 buildings in 2006-07.
- Staten Island has 1 school building –a high school building - with 2,700 students.

### **SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH TEMPORARY STRUCTURES WITH UTILIZATION RATES GREATER THAN 90% FOR TEN YEARS**

The analysis was expanded to include school buildings with temporaries with utilization rates above 90%. There are 73 school buildings that have utilization rates greater than 90% for each of the past 10 years using the 215 school buildings with temporary structures listed in Table 2. A total of 31 school buildings, as described earlier, have had utilization rates greater than 100% for the last 10 years. Decreasing the utilization rate by only 10% produces a 135% increase in the number of school buildings that have been close to capacity or overcrowded for the past 10 years. Many of these 73 school buildings have experienced overcrowding for a number of years during this 10-year period. (Table 63)

There are 62 elementary school buildings on this list. There is one middle school building and 10 high school buildings on this list.

**SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH TEMPORARY STRUCTURES WITH UTILIZATION RATES  
GREATER THAN 90% FOR 10 YEARS**

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	1			1
BRONX	23	1	2	26
BROOKLYN	10			10
QUEENS	27		7	34
STATEN ISLAND	1		1	2
TOTALS	62	1	10	73

Using the 2006-07 enrollment data, a total of 81,743 students attended school in these 73 buildings.

**ENROLLMENT OF MAIN SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH TEMPORARY STRUCTURES  
WITH UTILIZATION RATES GREATER THAN 90% FOR 10 YEARS**

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	599			599
BRONX	17,612	1,023	6,007	24,642
BROOKLYN	8,280			8,280
QUEENS	18,990		26,005	44,995
STATEN ISLAND	527		2,700	3,227
TOTALS	46,008	1,023	34,712	81,743

The previous section provides the discussion on the 31 main school buildings with temporary structures that are overcrowded for each year of the 10 year period between 1997-98 and 2006-07. The following analysis reviews the balance of the 73 school buildings: the 42 school buildings with utilization rates greater than 90% for each of the ten years. Many of these 42 school buildings have utilization rates greater than 100% for some of the 10 years but they are included on this list because at least one year it has a utilization rate between 90% and 100%.

These 42 buildings include 40 elementary and 2 high school buildings with a total enrollment of 36,672. (Table 64)

- Queens has a total of 19 buildings, the greatest number of school buildings on this list: 18 elementary and 1 high school building. A total of 15,553 students, the highest number City-wide, are enrolled in these 19 buildings. Six districts have buildings on this list: District 24 with 3 elementary, District 25 with 2 elementary and 1 high schools, District 27 with 2 elementary, Districts 28 and 30 with 4 elementary buildings each and District 29 with 3 elementary buildings.

- The Bronx has a total of 14 buildings: 13 elementary and 1 high school building. There are a total of 14,003 students in these 14 buildings. District 10 has 6 buildings on this list – 5 elementary and 1 high school – the highest number City-wide. District 11 has 5 buildings, the second highest number City-wide. ; District 9 has 2 elementary buildings and District 8 has 1 building.
- Brooklyn has a total of 7 elementary buildings. The total enrollment in these 7 buildings is 5,990. Districts 15, 19 and 22 have 2 buildings each on this list; District 18 has 1 building.
- Manhattan has 1 elementary building in District 6 with an enrollment of 599 students.
- Staten Island has 1 elementary building with an enrollment of 527 students.

#### **OVERCROWDED SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR EACH OF TEN YEARS UTILIZING HISTORICAL CAPACITY DATA ONLY**

A third analysis was undertaken to examine overcrowded school buildings over the last 10 years using the historical capacity data. Except for the previous two ten year analyses, all of the investigations in this report examine a school's over crowdedness using the target capacity data. Using the historical capacity only, an analysis was done of what buildings were overcrowded for each of the last 10 years. For each of these 10 years there are 127 school buildings that have been overcrowded<sup>36</sup>. (Table 57)<sup>37</sup>

#### **SCHOOL BUILDINGS OVERCROWDED FOR 10 YEARS USING HISTORICAL CAPACITY ONLY**

<b>BOROUGH</b>	<b>PS</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>HS</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
MANHATTAN	4	2	10	16
BRONX	20	1	7	28
BROOKLYN	13	4	12	29
QUEENS	23	3	15	42
STATEN ISLAND	8	1	3	12
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>127</b>

<sup>36</sup>As has been noted previously, the school buildings analyzed in this section are the school buildings in Tables 1 and 2 that form the basis of this report. The school buildings in Tables 1 and 2 were identified using target capacity figures in the 2006-07 Utilization Report; the school buildings in this section are identified using historical capacity only.

<sup>37</sup>As noted in Methodology, the historical capacity numbers are being used in this section so that comparisons can be made to earlier data. Except as noted, the data used in this report is the targeted capacity. For a full discussion of the difference between historical and targeted capacity data, see page 16 in the Methodology section.

In addition, another 126 school buildings have consistently had utilization rates between 90% and 100% for the same ten year period. (Table 65)

**SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH UTILIZATION RATES GREATER THAN 90% FOR 10 YEARS USING HISTORICAL CAPACITY ONLY**

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	16	3	16	35
BRONX	40	3	11	54
BROOKLYN	35	7	17	59
QUEENS	57	7	22	87
STATEN ISLAND	13	2	3	18
TOTALS	161	22	69	253

Elementary schools dominate both of these lists: there are a total of 68 elementary school buildings that have been overcrowded for the 10 years and another 93 elementary buildings that have had utilization rates greater than 90% for the same period. There are 47 high school buildings that have been overcrowded for the entire ten years and an additional 22 when the base utilization rate decreases to 90%. In the middle school buildings, there are 11 middle school buildings overcrowded for each of the last 10 years and additional 11 middle school buildings have had utilization rates greater than 90% for each of the last 10 years.

The total enrollment in the 127 overcrowded buildings is 196,883 using the 2006-07 enrollment figures; this number increases by 63% to 320,835 students when the 126 additional school buildings with utilization rates between 90% and 100% for ten years is added.

**ENROLLMENT OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS OVERCROWDED FOR 10 YEARS USING HISTORICAL CAPACITY ONLY**

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	3,557	1,564	14,484	19,605
BRONX	14,587	1,023	20,612	36,222
BROOKLYN	8,991	5,740	37,657	52,388
QUEENS	17,672	5,646	48,512	72,668
STATEN ISLAND	5,186	1,776	9,038	16,000
TOTALS	49,993	15,749	130,303	196,883

**ENROLLMENT OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH UTILIZATION RATES GREATER THAN 90% FOR 10 YEARS USING HISTORICAL CAPACITY ONLY**

BOROUGH	PS	MS	HS	TOTALS
MANHATTAN	12,496	1,843	23,790	38,129
BRONX	29,262	2,813	29,712	61,787
BROOKLYN	26,478	10,221	47,274	83,973
QUEENS	44,034	10,601	60,830	116,303
STATEN ISLAND	8,621	2,984	9,038	20,643
TOTALS	120,891	28,462	170,644	320,835

As has been noted previously, many of the buildings with utilization rates greater than 90% for the 10 year period have been overcrowded for a number of years. There is very little flexibility for principals to program space, particularly for the middle school and high school grade organizations, in buildings with utilization rates between 90% and 100%.

- Queens has 42 overcrowded school buildings for each of the last 10 years, the highest number City-wide: 23 elementary school buildings, 15 high schools and 3 middle schools with a total enrollment of 72,668. Between 90% and 100% there are an additional 45 buildings: 34 elementary buildings, 4 middle school buildings and 7 high school buildings. The total number of buildings in Queens with utilization rates above 90% for 10 years is 87; the total enrollment for all 87 buildings is 116,303.
- Brooklyn has 29 overcrowded school buildings for the 10 year period: 13 elementary, 4 middle and 12 high school buildings with an enrollment of 52,388. Between 90% and 100% there are an additional 30 buildings: 22 elementary, 3 middle school and 5 high school buildings. The total number of buildings in Brooklyn with utilization rates above 90% for 10 years is 59; the total enrollment for all 59 buildings is 83,973.
- The Bronx has 28 overcrowded school buildings for the 10 year period: 20 elementary, 1 middle and 7 high school buildings with an enrollment of 36,222. Between 90% and 100% there are an additional 26 buildings: 20 elementary, 2 middle school and 4 high school buildings. The total number of buildings in the Bronx with utilization rates above 90% for 10 years is 54; the total enrollment for all 54 buildings is 61,787.
- Manhattan has 16 overcrowded school buildings for the 10 year period: 4 elementary, 2 middle and 10 high school buildings with an enrollment of 19,605. Between 90% and 100% there are an additional 19 buildings: 12 elementary, 1 middle school and 6 high school buildings. The total number of buildings in Manhattan with utilization rates above 90% for 10 years is 35; the total enrollment for all 35 buildings is 38,129.

- Staten Island has 12 overcrowded school buildings for the 10 year period: 8 elementary, 1 middle and 3 high school buildings with an enrollment of 16,000. Between 90% and 100% there are an additional 6 buildings: 5 elementary and 1 middle school building. The total number of buildings in Staten Island with utilization rates above 90% for 10 years is 18; the total enrollment for all 18 buildings is 20,643.

### **SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH INCREASING OVERCROWDING OVER 10 YEARS**

Examining the list of overcrowded school buildings in 2006-07 using the historical capacity data,<sup>38</sup> there are 33 overcrowded school buildings with 45,575 students in 2006-07 that have become more overcrowded due to increased utilization rates over the ten year period. Table 66 charts the change in utilization rates at 3 points in time: 1997-98, 2001-02 and 2006-07<sup>39</sup>. In this category, high school buildings predominate; 19 out of the 33 buildings are high schools. Ten are elementary school buildings and 4 are middle school buildings.

Brooklyn and Queens each have 9 buildings that have become increasingly overcrowded over the last 10 years but in Queens, this problem is worst in the high schools.

- There are 7 high school buildings in Queens that have grown more overcrowded over the last decade as well as 2 elementary school buildings, 1 each in Districts 24 and 26.
- In Brooklyn the 9 buildings include 5 high school buildings, 2 elementary school buildings and 2 middle school buildings. District 20 has 4 of these buildings.
- Manhattan has 8 school buildings: 5 high schools, 2 elementary and 1 middle schools. Four of these buildings are located in District 2.
- The Bronx has 4 buildings – 2 elementary buildings, 1 each in Districts 8 and 75, and 2 high schools.
- Staten Island has 2 elementary school buildings and 1 middle school building.

<sup>38</sup>See discussion on historical capacity and utilization rates in the Methodology section.

<sup>39</sup>The analysis only looks at these 3 school years; some of the schools may not show increasing utilization for every one of the 10 years. See Table 58 for a full utilization profile of these school buildings.

## **SCHOOL BUILDINGS WITH DECREASING OVERCROWDING OVER 10 YEARS**

There are also 42 overcrowded school buildings with 52,963 students in 2006-07 that are progressively less overcrowded than they were 10 years ago (Table 67). Again this report examined 3 different school years: 1997-98, 2001-02 and 2006-07. Thirty of these buildings are elementary schools, 3 are middle schools and 9 are high schools.

A combination of several strategies like creating new schools and decreasing enrollment has likely helped to improve the situation in some school buildings. While there have been some improvements, many school buildings remain significantly overcrowded. The school with the highest utilization rate of 140% in 2006-07 in this group is Newtown HS – which had a utilization rate of 198% in 1997-98.

- Queens has the greatest number of schools with improving conditions – 19: 14 elementary school buildings and 5 high school buildings.
- The Bronx has 9 school buildings: 7 elementary and 2 high school buildings.
- Brooklyn has a total of 8 buildings: 5 elementary, 2 middle school and 1 high school building.
- Manhattan has 4 buildings: 3 elementary and 1 middle school building.
- Staten Island has an elementary school and a high school building with decreasing utilization rates.

## **OVERCROWDING IN 2001-02 AND 2006-07**

Using the historical capacity and utilization data to determine whether the overcrowding in the school system has increased or improved, an analysis of overcrowded school buildings in 2006-07 and the students attending these schools was compared with similar data from 2001-02<sup>40</sup>. In 2006-07 there were 249 overcrowded school buildings using the historical data and another 180 with utilization rates between 90% and 100% (Table 68) A total of 298,616 students attended the 249 overcrowded buildings and another 163,109 students were enrolled in the buildings with 90% to 100% utilization rates for a total enrollment of 461,725. (Table 69)

Five years earlier in 2001-02, there were 461 overcrowded school buildings and another 211 school buildings close to overcrowding with utilization rates between 90% and 100% (Table 70). In the overcrowded school buildings there were 510,413 students and another 177,134 attended the 211 school buildings with utilization rates

<sup>40</sup>Because historical capacity/utilization data was used in this section to allow the comparison to earlier years, the number of schools and students enrolled as summarized in Tables 68 and 70 will not be consistent with the earlier analysis based on the schools and students in Table 1. The school buildings in Table 1 were identified using targeted capacity.

between 90% and 100% for a total enrollment of 687,547. (Table 71) The numbers for 2006-07 reflect a 46% reduction in the number of overcrowded buildings and a 41% decrease in the number of students directly affected by overcrowding.

There are most likely several reasons for this great a reduction in overcrowding:

- The enrollment in New York City schools began to decline in 2000 with the greatest initial contraction in the elementary grade level. However, the enrollment decline City-wide for this period is only 62,952 students.
- In the February 2008 Proposed Amendment — approved in June 2008, DOE reported that it completed 11,086 new seats of the current 5 Year Capital Plan which began on July 1, 2004<sup>41</sup>.
- The DOE has implemented educational policies that have moved students to different locations. For example, if a failing school is being phased out, and new schools are being phased in a grade each year, enrollment in some buildings may be in transition. As a result, enrollment in a restructured building may be less than capacity for an interim period.
- Another factor may be the growth of charter schools.

The worst overcrowding in 2001-02 was at the elementary school level; there were 292 overcrowded elementary school buildings in that year. In 2006-07 there were only 140 elementary school buildings that were overcrowded, over a 50% drop in the number of elementary school buildings. In 2006 elementary school buildings remain the most overcrowded, comprising 56% of all overcrowded school buildings. High school buildings are the second most overcrowded school building in New York City. There were 96 buildings with utilization rates above 100% in 2001-02 and that number dropped to 86 in 2006-07, just over a 10% decrease. Overcrowded middle school buildings totaled 64 in 2001-02 and that number dropped to 21 in 2006-07, a precipitous 67% decrease.

An examination of the enrollment data shows a similar profile:

- Students attending overcrowded elementary school buildings in 2001-02 totaled 225,864 and then decreased to 94,265 in 2006-07, a 58% decrease.
- At the high school level, 194,571 students attended overcrowded high school buildings in 2001-02; that number dropped by only 17,583 students or only a 9% decrease to 176,988 students in 2006-07.
- Students in the overcrowded middle school buildings benefited the most over this five year period. There were 86,895 students in the 64 overcrowded middle school buildings in 2001-02; by 2006-07 there were only 26,439 students affected by overcrowding in middle school buildings a 70% drop in enrollment in a 5 year period.

<sup>41</sup> DOE 5 Year Capital Plan, 2008 Amendment, February 2008, p. 39.

### ***Elementary School Buildings***

Queens, the Bronx and Brooklyn experienced the greatest reduction in overcrowding at the elementary level in this five year period. There was at least a 50% decrease in the number of overcrowded elementary school buildings using historical capacity in each of these 3 boroughs. However, Queens still has the same percentage – 35% - of the total of overcrowded elementary buildings in 2006-07 that it had in 2001-02. The Bronx also retains the same percentage of overcrowded elementary buildings – 25% in 2001-02 and in 2006-07. Brooklyn’s percentage is slightly reduced between 2001 and 2006 from 24% of the number of elementary school buildings in 2001 to 19% in 2006. In both Manhattan and Staten Island the number of buildings decreases between 2001 and 2006 but the share of over-all elementary school buildings increases slightly. In 2001 Manhattan had 9% of the elementary buildings; in 2006, Manhattan had 12% of the overcrowded elementary buildings. In 2001 6.5% of the elementary buildings were located in Staten Island; in 2006 that percentage share had increased to almost 8%.

An examination of the student enrollment in elementary buildings shows an even greater difference. For Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens there was a significantly greater percentage decrease in the number of students affected. In Queens there are 47,682 fewer students in overcrowded elementary buildings in 2006 than in 2001 or 58% decrease. In the Bronx the drop is 56% and in Brooklyn the decrease was 68% in the number of students in overcrowded elementary school buildings<sup>42</sup>.

### ***Middle School Buildings***

In the middle school buildings every borough except Staten Island experienced steep decreases in the number of students in the overcrowded buildings at this school level.

- Queens had the highest number of students in overcrowded middle school buildings in both 2001-02 and 2006-07 but by the most recent year the decrease has been 23,209 students or a 70% decrease.
- Brooklyn had the second highest number of students in this category in 2006-07 with 7,909, a 63% decrease in the number of students since 2001-02 when the enrollment in overcrowded middle school buildings was 21,542.
- The problem in the middle school buildings in the Bronx had almost disappeared by 2006-07; there are 1,910 students in these overcrowded buildings, a 91% decrease from 2001-02 when there were 21,192 students enrolled in overcrowded middle school buildings.
- Manhattan had 2,256 students remaining in overcrowded middle school buildings, in 2006-07 down from 6,506 in 2001-02, a 65% decrease.

<sup>42</sup> At the elementary level using targeted capacity which reflects current DOE room standards generally increases utilization rates. If targeted capacity were available for all elementary grades in 2001-02, there could be a different outcome to this analysis.

- The exception is Staten Island where in 2001-02 there were 4,699 students in Staten Island's overcrowded middle school buildings; but by 2006-07 this number had decreased slightly to 4,617.

### ***High School Buildings***

The smallest reductions in number of school buildings and students affected between 2001-02 and 2006-07 occur in the high school buildings. There are only 10 fewer buildings that are overcrowded in 2006-07; the decrease is from 96 to 86 buildings, a drop of 10%. The number of students in these overcrowded high school buildings drops from 194,571 to 176,988, a decrease of 17,583 students or a 9% reduction. Even though there are fewer students in 2006-07, the number of overcrowded high school buildings and students affected increases in 3 boroughs: Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island.

- Staten Island had the greatest increase in the number of students in overcrowded high school buildings - 3,412 more students – a 38% increase.
- Queens had the greatest number of students in overcrowded high school buildings in both 2001-02 and 2006-07. The number of students increased by 684 to a total of 62,262 students in 2006-07.
- Brooklyn's enrollment in overcrowded high school buildings also increased from 53,583 students to a new total of 56,285 students in 2006-07, an increase of 5% or 2,702 students.
- The Bronx had the largest decrease in the total number of students – a reduction of 16,790 students. This represents a 41% reduction in the number of students in these buildings over a 5 year period.
- Manhattan had a decrease of 7,585 students, an almost 26% reduction.

### **TEN YEAR HISTORY OF TEMPORARY STRUCTURES**

The 10 years of utilization reports were examined to analyze the history of the 252 temporary structures listed in the 2006-07 Utilization Report.<sup>43</sup> One hundred seventy nine or 71% of the total number of temporary structures are at least 10 years old (Table 72). Every district with temporary structures has at least 1 temporary structure that is at least 10 years old. Most districts have 50% or more of their temporary structures this old. Twenty nine of the temporary structures are 9 years old and there are 18 that are 8 years old. Table 73 contains a summary of the 10 year history of the 252 temporary structures by district and borough.

No utilization reports were available to CFE prior to the 1997-98 school year but

<sup>43</sup>For this analysis school levels were not examined and high school temporary structures are included in the district analyses.

many of the temporary structures were in use prior to this date. One of the goals in the current DOE capital plan for FY05-09 is to remove transportables and mini-schools older than 20 years by 2012. In the 2005/06 school year 5 new temporary structures were added to the school system.

Queens has the most temporary structures – 94 – and the highest number of temporaries that are at least 10 years old – 63. The Bronx has the second highest number of temporaries with 73, 61 of which are at least 10 years old. Brooklyn has 58 temporary structures and 38 of them are at least 10 years old. Staten Island has 14 temporary structures and 50% of them are at least 10 years old. Manhattan has only 13 temporary structures with 10 of them at least 10 years old.

Every district in Queens has temporary structures:

- Two districts – 24 and 28 have 18 each, the second highest number in the City.
  - In District 24, 17 of the temporary structures are at least 10 years old and the remaining temporary structure has been in place for 3 years.
  - In District 28, 14 temporary structures are at least 10 years old; the last temporary installed is 2 years old.
- District 27 has 16 temporary structures with 5 at least 10 years old. This district rapidly added more temporary structures: 3 are 9 years old, 3 are 8 years old and 2 are 7 years old. There is 1 that is 5 years old and the last 2 have been in place for only 2 years.
- District 29 has 14 temporary structures and 10 of them are at least 10 years old. One is 9 years old and 3 have been in place for 7 years.
- District 30 has 11 temporary structures: 7 are at least 10 years old, 2 are 9 years old, 1 is 7 years old and 1 is 1 year old.
- District 25 has 9 temporary structures and 5 of them are at least 10 years old. Two are 9 years old, 1 is 7 years and the last is only 3 years old.
- Districts 26 and 75 each have 4 temporary structures.
  - Three of District 75's temporary structures are at least 10 years old and the remaining one is 9 years old.
  - District 26 has 2 temporary structures that are at least 10 years old, 1 that is 6 years old and 1 that has been in place for only 1 year.

Every district in the Bronx also has temporary structures:

- District 10 has 25 temporary structures, the highest number City-wide; 20 of them are at least 10 years old. Four of them are 9 years old and 1 is 8 years old.
- District 11 has 16 temporary structures, 10 of which are at least 10 years old. Two of them are 9 years old and 1 each are 8, 7, 5 and 4 years old.
- District 9 has 12 temporary structures. Nine of them are at least 10 years old and 3 are 9 years old.
- District 8 has 11 temporary structures and 6 of them are at least 10 years old. Two are 9 years old; another 2 are 8 years old and the last one is only 1 year old.
- District 12 has 6 temporary structures: 3 are at least 10 years old, 1 9 years old and 2 8 years old.
- District 7 has 2 temporary structures, both of which are at least 10 years old.
- District 75 has 1 temporary structure that is at least 10 years old.

Brooklyn has 11 districts with temporary structures:

- Districts 18 and 19 each have 11 temporary structures.
  - In District 18, 7 temporary structures are at least 10 years old. There are 2 that are 9 years old and 2 that are 8 years old.
  - Eight of the temporary structures in District 19 are at least 10 years old. There is 1 that is 9 years old, 1 7 years old and 1 5 years old.
- District 22 has 8 temporary structures, only 3 of which are at least 10 years old. Three are 8 years old, 1 is 7 years old and 1 has only been in place for 1 year.
- District 15 has 7 temporary structures, 4 of which are at least 10 years old. There is 1 each that is 9, 8 and 7 years old.
- There are 3 districts with 5 temporary structures each: Districts 17, 20 and 21.
  - District 17's temporary structures are all at least 10 years old.
  - In District 20 there are 3 that are at least 10 years old, 1 that is 6 years old and 1 that is 5 years old.

- District 21's 5 temporary structures have the following history: 2 are at least 10 years old, 2 are 9 years old and 1 is 8 years old.
- District 32 has 3 temporary structures that are at least 10 years old.
- Districts 13, 16 and 23 each have 1 temporary structure; all 3 spaces are at least 10 years old.

Staten Island has 14 temporary structures: 7 in District 31 and 7 in District 75.

- District 31 has 4 that are at least 10 years old. There is 1 each that are 5, 3 and 2 years old.
- District 75 has 3 temporary structures that are at least 10 years old, 2 that are 9 years old and 1 each that are 2 and 1 year old.

Manhattan has 13 temporary structures in 3 districts:

- District 6 has 10 temporary structures, 8 of which are at least 10 years old and 1 each that are 5 and 4 years old.
- District 3 has 2 temporary structures. One is at least 10 years old and the other is 8 years old.
- District 5 has 1 temporary structure that is at least 10 years old.

## Overcrowding in New School Buildings

With the creation of the New York City School Construction Authority (SCA) in 1989 and the legislation mandating a five year capital plan, significant increases in capital funding for the schools were provided. One of the key program elements of all of the Department of Education's four 5 year capital plans has been the construction of new school buildings. DOE and SCA have aggressively built new schools and added on to existing school buildings. In spite of their efforts, overcrowding as analyzed in this report remains one of the greatest problems facing the school system.

The attached report (Table 74) lists new school buildings and school buildings with new additions built between 1990 and mid-2006 that are overcrowded; the list also includes some of the recent leased facilities that are overcrowded.<sup>44</sup> There are 98 recently built overcrowded school buildings housing 96,001 students out of a total of 207 new facilities. The 98 overcrowded new buildings, additions and leases are described below:

- Queens has 50 new buildings/additions<sup>45</sup> out of a total of 84 new facilities in the borough that are overcrowded that enroll 50,023 students in all 7 of its districts; this reflects the borough-wide overcrowding. District 30

<sup>44</sup> DOE has a large lease portfolio but there is no publicly available data base that provides a complete listing of leases.

<sup>45</sup> Enrollment includes the entire school building not just the new addition.

has 13 overcrowded new buildings/additions attended by 15,234 students followed by District 24 with 11,255 students in 12 overcrowded buildings/additions. District 27 has 10 buildings with 11,469 students.

- Brooklyn has 22,279 students attending 19 new overcrowded school buildings in 9 of its 12 districts. There are 52 new facilities in the borough. District 22 has 6 buildings and 6,698 students followed by District 20 with 4 buildings that house 7,660 students. Districts 20 and 22 have the most widespread overcrowding in Brooklyn.
- The Bronx has 12 overcrowded new buildings/additions housing 8,446 students out of a total of 35 new facilities. Districts 9, 10 and 11, the most overcrowded districts in the Bronx, are the locations for 9 of these overcrowded buildings.
- In Manhattan, 7,526 students attend 9 overcrowded new buildings and additions; the total number of new schools or additions is 20. These buildings are in 3 of the borough's 6 districts: 2, 3 and 6. Five of the buildings are located in District 6, a district that has had chronic overcrowding.
- Staten Island has 9 overcrowded new buildings/additions affecting 8,539 students; the total number of new buildings/additions in the borough is 16.

## DOE's Enrollment Projections for 2007 to 2016

### POTENTIAL IMPACT ON OVERCROWDING

Enrollment in New York City public schools began to decline in 2001 after increasing steadily for twelve years. The decrease began initially at the elementary and middle school levels. DOE's demographers<sup>46</sup> project enrollment declines in every borough except Staten Island, where Statistical Forecasting projects a growth in enrollment. The Grier's projections state that all 5 boroughs will "... have fewer pupils in their community school districts by 2016 than were enrolled in October 2006."<sup>47</sup> This refers to the elementary and middle school students. At the high school level the picture is different; the total high school enrollment City-wide increased through 2006 although a decline had already begun in Brooklyn in 2005. By 2008 each borough will have fewer high school students than the previous year.<sup>48</sup> The demographers project that enrollments begin to decline beginning in 2007 and continue through 2016.<sup>49</sup>

<sup>46</sup>Eunice and George Grier, "Enrollment Projections 2007 to 2016 New York City Public Schools," January 2008 and Statistical Forecasting LLC, "Enrollment Projections for 2007-2016 for the New York City Public Schools," November 2007.

<sup>47</sup>Grier, p. 17.

<sup>48</sup>Grier, p. 34. Manhattan, Bronx and Staten Island were projected to grow in 2007 and their decline would not begin until 2008.

<sup>49</sup>Grier, p. 33. Statistical, p. 19.

How much will this decline affect overcrowding? In the previous section examining historical data over a 5 year period, the data shows a significant decrease in enrollment in overcrowded buildings by 2006. The demographers predict this trend will continue in many areas of the City but not all.

The demographers provide enrollment projections for each of the ten years from 2007 through 2016. Table 75 summarizes the changes projected for each community school district at the elementary and middle school levels and by borough for the high schools. The Grier report projects that only 2 school districts – 2 and 20 – will continue to grow over this 10 year period. All of the 30 other community school districts and all high schools organized by borough will experience enrollment declines in this 10 year period. The Statistical Forecasting report projects that Districts 2, 15, 20, 24 and 31 will experience increases in enrollment over this 10 year period; Districts 3, 8 and 26 are also projected to have enrollment increases of under 1% over the 10 years.

A few districts will experience declines through 2011 and are then projected to increase their enrollment by 2016; these districts include Districts 7, 9 and 15. Table 77 compares the 2006-07 capacity of the overcrowded school buildings listed in Table 1 and compares the available capacity with the enrollment changes in 2011 and 2016. The analysis provides a side-by-side comparison of both the Grier and Statistical Forecasting projections. In reality, capacity will not remain static for the 10 years in all districts and enrollment changes will not occur so uniformly, however, this analysis provides some insight into the potential relationship between overcrowding and enrollment changes over time. In many neighborhoods enrollment declines alone will not solve the existing overcrowding; DOE will have to pursue other strategies as well.

### ***Elementary and Middle School Buildings***

The summary data in Table 76 shows the following:

- Five districts – 1, 4, 5, 7 and 23 – each have one overcrowded school building and all 5 districts have not experienced any recent serious overcrowding.
  - The school buildings in districts 1, 5 and 23 will have sufficient capacity if the projected enrollment declines occur although the District 1 building could be short 1 seat in 2016 using Statistical Forecasting’s percentage changes.
  - The school building in District 4 will not have sufficient capacity in 2011 even with a significant enrollment reduction because of the level of overcrowding in this one building – PS83 – but there will be sufficient capacity by 2016 according to the Grier projections. Under Statistical Forecasting’s analysis there will not

be sufficient capacity in this building in either 2011 or 2016. District 4 does not currently have significant overcrowding problems and there are possible space solutions elsewhere in the district.

- District 7 is projected to increase its enrollment after 2011; as a result, PS149 could have sufficient capacity by 2011 but not in 2016. Because of the history of this district as an underutilized district, the assumption is that there will continue to be sufficient capacity district-wide to resolve the space issues in PS149.
- In Manhattan overcrowded school buildings in Districts 1, 5 and 6 could have sufficient capacity in its overcrowded buildings if the declines in enrollment occur as projected. Districts 2 and 3 could have continuing space problems if the capacity is not expanded in these districts. (Districts 1, 4 and 5 have been previously discussed.)
  - District 6 has been one of the most chronically overcrowded community school districts in the City for the last 15 years and there are 13<sup>50</sup> overcrowded school buildings identified in this report. DOE is projecting significant reductions in this district – in excess of 20% over this 10 year period.
  - Districts 2 and 3's overcrowded school buildings will not have sufficient capacity over this time frame if enrollment changes as projected.
    - ◊ District 2 is projected to have an increase in enrollment over this 10 year period. District 2 has 15 overcrowded school buildings in Table 1 so there is a significant level of current overcrowding which will worsen if the projections are realized uniformly in these 15 buildings.
    - ◊ District 3 has 8 overcrowded school buildings and the District's enrollment is projected to decline by a total of 8.6% over the next 10 years according to the Grier's report and will grow slightly according to Statistical Forecasting's report. If the Grier projections are correct and decline does occur, it will not be sufficient to reduce the number of students to the capacity of these 8 buildings.
  - District 75 has 1 overcrowded elementary school building in

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<sup>50</sup>High school buildings are treated separately in this part of the analysis consistent with the DOE enrollment projection which organizes the high schools by borough not community school district.

Manhattan. There are no separate projections for District 75 in the Grier report although Statistical Forecasting does have projections for this District. Statistical Forecasting projects declines in excess of 30% over the 10 year period. If significant declines do occur, that may be sufficient to eliminate the current overcrowding in this building.

- All of the Bronx's districts could experience continued capacity problems over this 10 year period.
  - Three districts – 9, 11 and 12 may not have sufficient capacity in their overcrowded school buildings throughout this period to meet enrollment needs.
  - Districts 9 and 11 have experienced chronic overcrowding. District 9 has 11 overcrowded school buildings identified on Table 1 and District 11 has 14.
    - ◊ District 9 is projected to experience significant contraction in its enrollment through 2011 but enrollments are projected to increase between 2011 and 2016. There will be insufficient capacity to meet the potential enrollment needs throughout this 10 year period.
    - ◊ District 11 is projected to lose enrollment throughout the 10 years according to the Grier report but increase modestly between 2011 and 2016 according to Statistical Forecasting. Neither report is projecting sufficient change in either 2011 or 2016 to overcome the shortage in capacity in these 14 buildings.
  - District 12 has 5 overcrowded school buildings identified on Table 1 and it is projected to experience a decline in enrollment through 2011. For the next 5 years the Grier report projects a continued contraction but Statistical Forecasting projects a modest growth of 3.2%. There is no enrollment scenario that shows sufficient capacity for these 5 buildings. However, there may be space solutions elsewhere in the district.
  - District 8 has 8 overcrowded school buildings and is projected to experience a decline throughout the 10 year period in the Grier report. If this is correct, there could be sufficient capacity in 2016 but not in 2011. If Statistical Forecasting is correct, District 8 will experience a slight dip in enrollment by 2011 but there will be an increase by 2016. If this occurs, this district will not have

sufficient capacity in either 2011 or 2016.

- District 10, one of the most chronically overcrowded districts in the City, has 26 overcrowded school buildings. Both reports project enrollment declines over this 10 year period but with different results. The Grier projected declines are steeper and there could be sufficient capacity to meet the enrollment demands in 2016 if they occur. Statistical Forecasting's projections show steep declines through 2011 but only a slight decline of 0.2% for the next 5 years. As a result, there continues to be insufficient capacity in these 26 buildings to meet enrollment needs if Statistical Forecasting is correct.
- Seven of Brooklyn's 12 school districts could have no overcrowding issues in the 23 elementary and middle school buildings in these 7 districts identified in Table 1 if enrollments decline in these 23 buildings as projected by both of DOE's demographers. The 7 districts are 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 23 and 32. One district – 16 – has no overcrowded elementary or middle school buildings. The remaining 5 districts – Districts 15, 20, 21, 22 and 75 – may have ongoing capacity issues.
  - District 15 which is experiencing overcrowding in 12 of its school buildings is projected to have a small decrease in enrollment through the 10 year period according to the Grier report but the district is projected to experience enrollment growth according to Statistical Forecasting. Using both reports' percentage changes does not result in potential available capacity to meet District 15's enrollment needs in these overcrowded buildings.
  - District 20 has 21 overcrowded school buildings; the district is projected to increase enrollment through the 10 years by approximately 20% in the Grier report and by approximately 16% according to Statistical Forecasting. The over-all utilization in 2006-07 for all of the elementary and middle school buildings in this district is 103%. Additional capacity will be needed to meet this district's enrollment needs.
  - District 21 has 5 overcrowded school buildings. If the enrollment declines as projected in the Grier report, then these buildings could potentially have no capacity issues by 2011. However, Statistical Forecasting projects a smaller contraction through 2011 and then enrollment growth over the next 5 years. If this occurs, there will continue to be capacity issues in these 5 buildings unless strategies to use available capacity in other buildings are implemented.

- District 22 has 16 overcrowded school buildings. The Grier report projects a decline in enrollment of over 15%; Statistical Forecasting projects a decline of fewer than 5%. If Statistical Forecasting's analysis is correct, then there will be continuing overcrowding problems.
- District 75 in Brooklyn is projected to experience modest enrollment declines in this 10 year period of approximately 5%, according to Statistical Forecasting. There would still be more students than the currently available capacity in these 3 overcrowded school buildings to meet enrollment needs.
- All of Queens 7 community school districts have serious overcrowding issues today. There are 104 overcrowded elementary and middle school buildings in Queens identified in Table 1. All 7 districts are likely to continue to have capacity shortfalls through a portion of this 10 year period. District 75 in Queens also is expected to have continued overcrowding problems.
  - District 24 has 18 overcrowded elementary school buildings. Its enrollment is projected to decline by only 6.2% until 2016 according to the Grier report but Statistical Forecasting projects enrollment growth of approximately 5% over the 10 years. The 2006-07 over-all utilization rate for the elementary school buildings in District 24 is 115%. The Grier projected reduction is insufficient to meet enrollment needs without adding significant new capacity to relieve these overcrowded buildings. The Statistical Forecasting projections will increase the shortfall in seats needed in this district.
  - District 25 has 9 overcrowded elementary school buildings. The Grier report projects a decline in enrollment over the 10 years and it could be sufficient to solve the capacity needs in these buildings. Statistical Forecasting projects a 5% decline through 2011 but a modest increase over the next 5 years. If this occurs, there are likely to be continuing capacity needs.
  - District 26 with 15 overcrowded school buildings is projected to experience only a modest reduction of 4.6% through 2016, according to the Grier report, which is insufficient to meet the enrollment needs in these 15 buildings. Statistical Forecasting projects a modest decline of 1.3% through 2011 and then a slightly larger increase of 1.8% between 2011 and 2016.
  - District 27 has 21 overcrowded elementary and middle school buildings. The Grier report projects that this district will

experience an enrollment decline of approximately 7.2% through 2016. As with the other districts in Queens, Statistical Forecasting projects a more modest decline – 2.8% -through 2011 and then a small increase over the next 5 years. Under either scenario there is insufficient capacity to meet enrollment needs.

- District 28 with 13 overcrowded elementary and middle school buildings is projected in the Grier report to contract by 8.4% through 2016. Statistical Forecasting projects a smaller decline of 5.9% through 2011 and a modest increase through 2016. Under either scenario there is insufficient capacity to meet enrollment needs.
- District 29 has 12 overcrowded elementary and middle school buildings. This is the only district in Queens that has the potential to have sufficient capacity for enrollment by 2016, but not 2011, using the projections by either demographer.
- District 30 has 16 overcrowded elementary and middle school buildings. The projections for this district are similar to every other district in Queens except for Districts 29 and 75. The Grier report projects enrollment contraction throughout the 10 years and Statistical Forecasting's report projects modest enrollment declines through 2011 and then small increases by 2016. If the Grier assumptions are correct, then this district could have sufficient capacity for its enrollment by 2016. Using the other report there will be insufficient capacity in these buildings to meet enrollment needs.
- District 75 has 3 elementary school buildings that are overcrowded in Queens. Statistical Forecasting projects over 20% enrollment growth over the 10 years. If this increase occurs, this will only worsen the overcrowding in these 3 buildings and may create other overcrowded buildings.
- Staten Island – District 31 – will not be able to eliminate overcrowding in its 24 overcrowded elementary and middle school buildings through 2016 using either demographer's projections. The projections for this district are interesting. The Grier report projects a modest decline of less than 5% through 2016 and Statistical Forecasting projects no change through 2011 and then a small decrease of 0.4% over the next 5 years.

### ***High School Buildings***

At the high school level the enrollment projections in both demographers' reports show declines greater than 20% over this 10 year period in 3 boroughs – Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn<sup>51</sup>. The enrollment projections make no assumptions on improved graduation rates, which would exacerbate existing overcrowding. There are 72 overcrowded high school buildings identified in Table 1.

- Manhattan's 15 overcrowded high school buildings could have sufficient capacity to meet enrollment needs if enrollment declines in these buildings, as projected. DOE demographers calculate that the drop in enrollment in Manhattan high school buildings could be between 25.3% and 26.9% through 2016.
- The Bronx is projected to experience slightly smaller enrollment declines – between 23.8% and 25.6% - through 2016. Even with the most significant reduction occurring by 2011, the 9 overcrowded high school buildings in the Bronx may not have sufficient capacity to meet enrollment needs until after 2011.
- Brooklyn is projected to experience the greatest reduction in enrollment in high school buildings City-wide – between 29.3% and 30.6% by 2016. If this reduction is applied uniformly to all of the 21 overcrowded high school buildings in Brooklyn, there will not be sufficient capacity to meet enrollment needs until after 2011.
- Queens has the greatest number of overcrowded high school buildings in the City; there are 24. Even with a reduction in enrollment of 19.0% to 19.2% over the 10 years, there will not be sufficient capacity to meet enrollment needs through 2016. The level of overcrowding in 2006 is so great – 57,545 students enrolled in buildings with a capacity of 44,682 – that significant reduction in enrollment cannot bridge this gap.
- Staten Island has 3 overcrowded high school buildings. The borough's high school enrollment is expected to decline by 11.7% to 12.1% over the 10 years. As in Queens, this reduction is insufficient to meet enrollment needs throughout this period. These overcrowded buildings are still short seats in both 2011 and 2016.

### ***Temporary Structures***

A similar analysis examining the potential impact of enrollment changes was conducted of the school buildings with temporary structures. Table 77 contains an analysis of the temporary structures in each district using both the projections in

<sup>51</sup>The demographers' analysis relies in great part on previous years' enrollments and the "survival" of students from one grade to the next. The ability to project enrollment based on future shifts, such as increased graduation rates, is limited. The projections can capture changing trends but only after the change has started.

the Grier and Statistical Forecasting Reports to forecast what the enrollment in the temporary structures could be if the projections are realized uniformly in each district and at the borough level for the high schools. Table 78 shows this same analysis for the main buildings with temporary structures. The results of these 2 tables were then compared to analyze whether there was the potential for sufficient capacity in the main buildings to accommodate the projected enrollment in both the main buildings and the temporary structures in 2011 and 2016.<sup>52</sup> (Tables 79 and 80)

Manhattan has 3 districts with temporary structures: Districts 3, 5 and 6.

- District 3 has 2 elementary buildings with temporary structures; the analysis shows that there would not be available capacity to eliminate the temporary structures. Using the Statistical Forecasting projections, the main buildings would be at capacity in 2011 and would be overcrowded in 2016.
- Districts 5 and 6 have the potential capacity to eliminate their temporary structures if their enrollment changes according to both sets of projections. District 5 has only 1 elementary building with a temporary structure. District 6 has many temporary structures: 10 main buildings and 10 temporary structures.

The Bronx's 6 school districts and District 75 each have buildings with temporary structures.

- Two districts – 7 and 12 – may have the available capacity to eliminate their temporary structures if these enrollment projections are realized. District 7 has 1 elementary school building with an annex. District 12 has 5 elementary buildings with temporary structures; one of these buildings has 2 temporary structures.
- District 8 will not have available capacity to eliminate the temporary structures at its 9 elementary and middle school buildings according to Statistical Forecasting's projections. The Grier projections show that the buildings over-all would be at capacity if the temporary structures were eliminated in 2011 and their enrollment moved to the main buildings; additional capacity would be available in 2016.
- District 9 has 11 elementary and middle school buildings with temporary structures. There will be some available capacity but insufficient to eliminate all 12 temporary structures in either 2011 or 2016 examining both sets of projections.

<sup>52</sup>For example, the projected 2011 and 2016 enrollments for the main buildings plus the temporary structures in a district were compared to the available capacity of the main buildings based on the 2006-07 data to determine if there would be sufficient capacity to eliminate the temporary structures. This analysis was done using both demographers' reports.

- District 10 has 20 elementary and middle school buildings with 24 temporary structures. Both reports' projections forecast some available capacity in both 2011 and 2016 but it is insufficient to eliminate all of the 3000+ seats in the temporary structures.
- District 11 has 14 elementary school buildings with 16 temporary structures that had a total enrollment of just over 3,600 students in 2006-07. There will not be sufficient capacity available in either 2011 or 2016 to eliminate temporary structures. According to Statistical Forecasting the main buildings would be overcrowded in 2016.
- District 75 has 1 elementary school building with an annex. Statistical Forecasting projects that District 75 in the Bronx will experience an increase in enrollment. There will be no capacity in this elementary building to eliminate its annex.

Eleven of Brooklyn's 12 districts have temporary structures. District 14 has no buildings with temporary structures.

- Two districts – 13 and 16 – each have an elementary school building with a temporary structure. Neither of these temporary structures have any listed enrollment. Both of these main buildings have available capacity in 2006-07.
- Five districts – 17, 19, 21, 23 and 32 – could have sufficient capacity in both 2011 and 2016 to eliminate their temporary structures using either the Grier or Statistical Forecasting projections.
- District 15 has 6 elementary and middle school buildings with 7 temporary structures. The District will not have sufficient capacity to eliminate its approximately 1,100 seats in temporary structures. According to Statistical Forecasting's projections, the 6 main buildings will be overcrowded in 2016.
- District 18 has 7 elementary school buildings with 11 temporary structures. Using the Grier projections the District may have sufficient capacity in 2016 to move the approximately 1400 students from the temporary structures into the main buildings. Statistical Forecasting's projections predict a smaller decline and there does not appear to be available capacity to move all of the students into the main buildings in either 2011 or 2016.
- District 20 has 5 elementary school buildings with 5 temporary structures. Its main buildings will remain overcrowded through 2016 so there will be no available capacity to eliminate temporary structures.

- District 22 has 8 elementary school buildings with 8 temporary structures. Similar to District 18, the Grier report projects that in 2016 there may be sufficient capacity to eliminate the district's temporary structures. Using Statistical Forecasting's projections there will not be sufficient capacity for the temporary structures throughout the 10 year period.

All of Queen's 7 school districts and District 75 have school buildings with temporary structures.

- District 24 has 10 elementary and middle school buildings with 18 temporary structures. This district will not have sufficient capacity in either 2011 or 2016 to eliminate its temporary structures with an enrollment of 3,600 in 2006-07. Statistical Forecasting projects that the district's enrollment will increase over the 10 years so these 10 buildings will remain overcrowded if these projections are correct.
- District 25 has 8 elementary school buildings with 8 temporary structures. This district will not have sufficient capacity in either 2011 or 2016 to eliminate its temporary structures with approximately 500 students using either demographer's projections.
- District 26 has 1 elementary school building with 1 temporary structure. This building will remain close to or at capacity in both 2011 and 2016 and will not have sufficient capacity to eliminate its temporary structure.
- District 27 has 11 elementary and middle school buildings with 13 temporary structures. This district will not have sufficient capacity in either 2011 or 2016 to eliminate its temporary structures with an enrollment of approximately 900 using either demographer's projections.
- District 28 has 16 elementary and middle school buildings with 18 temporary structures. This district will not have sufficient capacity in either 2011 or 2016 to eliminate all of its temporary structures with an enrollment of approximately 2,000 using either demographer's projections. In 2006-07 there is some available capacity in these 16 buildings; the district could potentially move some of its students out of temporary structures.
- District 29 has 13 elementary school buildings with 14 temporary structures. This district may have sufficient capacity to eliminate its temporary structures with approximately 1,100 students in 2016 but not in 2011 according to both demographers' projections.
- District 30 has 8 elementary school buildings with 10 temporary structures. This district will not have sufficient capacity in either 2011 or

2016 to eliminate its temporary structures with 1,300 to 1,400 students using either demographer's projections.

- District 75 has 3 elementary school buildings with 3 temporary structures. This district will not have sufficient capacity in either 2011 or 2016 to eliminate its temporary structures with approximately 200 students using Statistical Forecasting's projections.

Staten Island has 6 elementary school buildings with 6 temporary structures. This district will not have sufficient capacity in either 2011 or 2016 to eliminate its temporary structures with approximately 1,100 students using Statistical Forecasting's projections. There is some limited available capacity in these buildings using the 2006-07 data and there may be some ability to reduce the reliance on temporary structures.

- District 75 on Staten Island has 3 elementary school buildings with 7 temporary structures. This district will not have sufficient capacity in either 2011 or 2016 to eliminate its temporary structures with over 200 students in 2006-07 using Statistical Forecasting's projections. This district is expected to experience significant growth in 2011 and 2016 although there was some available capacity in 2006-07.

High school buildings in the Bronx, Queens and Staten Island have temporary structures. There is no enrollment data for the temporary structures as the enrollment for the main buildings include enrollment for any temporary structures unlike the elementary and middle school buildings where the enrollment for each space is identified.

- The Bronx has 3 high school buildings with temporary structures with a combined enrollment of 6,981. Two of these three buildings are seriously overcrowded. Both demographers project that there will be significant declines in enrollment in 2011 and 2016. There will be some available capacity over the 10 years in these buildings that could be used to move students out of temporary structures.
- Queens has 7 high school buildings with temporary structures with a total enrollment of 26,005. Six of these buildings are overcrowded and the seventh has a utilization rate of 94%. Both demographers are projecting declines in enrollment over the 10 year period, however, it will not be sufficient to eliminate all of the overcrowding in the main buildings.
- Staten Island has 1 overcrowded high school building with temporary structure with an enrollment of 2,700. There is a projected decline in enrollment; however, they will not be sufficient to eliminate the overcrowding.

## Potential Mitigation Strategies to Overcrowding

### UNDERUTILIZED SCHOOL BUILDINGS

The 2006-07 *Enrollment Capacity Utilization Report* identifies 314 school buildings that have excess capacity and are seriously under-utilized. This report does not include six of these 314 school buildings – M081, X989, K865, X458, K871 and Q898; these buildings house special programs and any excess capacity is likely unavailable to relieve overcrowding in other schools. As a result, the total number of buildings included in this analysis is 308: 266 with utilization rates between 50% and 75% and 42 with utilization rates below 50% (Tables 81 and 82). These 308 buildings are located in every school district in the City. The number of students enrolled in these 308 buildings is 205,317; the buildings have a cumulative targeted capacity of 333,935. The excess capacity is 128,618 seats.

This report does not suggest that all of this excess capacity will be available to mitigate the overcrowding problem. Some school buildings may now house multiple schools that could be phasing enrollments in or out. As a result, enrollments may change dramatically from one year to the next. However, it is likely that many of these 308 buildings will have continued excess capacity. In fact, 8 of the school buildings have had utilization rates between 50% and 75% for the last 10 years (Table 83).

Elementary school buildings prevail on the list of buildings with utilization rates between 50% and 75%; there are 156. There are also 74 middle school buildings and 36 high school buildings for a total of 266 school buildings between 50% and 75% utilization (Table 84). The excess seats in the 42 school buildings with utilization rates below 50% are located primarily in the middle school buildings; there are 18 middle school buildings on this list (Table 85). There are 14 elementary school buildings and 10 high school buildings with similar rates of under-enrollment.

While there are buildings in every district with utilization rates between 50% and 75%, the districts with the most overcrowding generally only have a few buildings on this list. Underutilized districts like District 1 with 1 elementary school and 1 high school building on the overcrowded list (Table 1), has 10 buildings with utilization rates between 50% and 75% - 5 elementary schools, 3 middle schools and 2 high school buildings. Similar districts include District 13 with 2 overcrowded elementary school buildings and 1 overcrowded high school building. This district has 13 elementary schools, 4 middle schools and 3 high school buildings with utilization rates below 75%. Other districts with underutilized buildings that could provide some relief to overcrowded buildings include: Districts 4 and 5, in Manhattan, Districts 7 and 12 in the Bronx, and Districts 14, 17, 18, 19 and 23 in Brooklyn.

There may be opportunities also in several districts with 5 or more of these under-utilized buildings at the elementary and middle school levels, such as Districts 2 and

3 in Manhattan, Districts 8, 9 and 11 in the Bronx, Districts 15 and 32 in Brooklyn, Districts 25, 28, 29 and 30 in Queens and District 31 on Staten Island. These districts have a significant number of overcrowded buildings but there are enough underutilized buildings to warrant an analysis of potential opportunities.

At the high school level there are 46 buildings with utilization rates below 75% - 36 between 50% and 75% utilization and 10 below 50%. There are 72 overcrowded high school buildings identified on Table 1. The location of these overcrowded high school buildings and their enrollment and capacity figures are in Table 7.

- Manhattan has 15 overcrowded high school buildings and 15 high school buildings with utilizations below 75%: the number of seats that these overcrowded buildings are short is approximately 2,200 and over 4,000 seats are available in the under-utilized buildings. Not all of these seats may be available but these numbers reflect some flexibility in the use of Manhattan high school buildings.
- The Bronx has 9 overcrowded high school buildings and 4 high school buildings with utilization rates below 75% utilization. These 4 buildings cumulatively have fewer than 1,000 seats. The overcrowded high school buildings need 3,079 seats. Bronx high schools will need additional seats to meet its capacity needs.
- Brooklyn has 21 overcrowded high school buildings needing an additional 10,271 seats. The borough has 14 high school buildings with utilization rates below 75%; the unused capacity for these 14 buildings totals 8,822 seats. This additional capacity should provide some relief to the high school overcrowding in the borough, however, there is no available space in some of the more over-crowded parts of the borough.
- Queens has 24 overcrowded high school buildings and only 8 high school buildings that have available capacity. The 24 buildings are short 12,863 seats and the 8 under-utilized buildings have only 4,672 seats available. There are potential geographic issues with some of these seats; however, the available capacity in some of these buildings should be targeted to relieve overcrowded high school buildings in the borough. Queens high schools will need additional seats to meet its capacity needs.
- Staten Island has 3 overcrowded high school buildings and 5 under-utilized high school buildings; the 5 under-utilized include 2 technical/vocational high schools. The excess capacity in these 2 buildings may have limited utility to relieve the overcrowded buildings in the borough. The overcrowded buildings need a total of 1,208 seats and the 3 non-vocational under-utilized buildings have available capacity of 1,487 seats. These available seats should be targeted to assist in relieving the borough's overcrowding.

## Potential Capital Plan Impact

### ON OVERCROWDED SCHOOL BUILDINGS

The DOE Capital Plan for FY05-09<sup>53</sup> contained funding to build 63,000 new seats to reduce class size in kindergarten through 3rd grades, to eliminate overcrowding and to remove all transportables and mini-schools older than 20 years by 2012.

In November 2008 DOE issued its proposed new five year capital plan for FY10-14<sup>54</sup> that includes the creation of 25,194 new seats<sup>55</sup>. These new seats in the FY10-14 Capital Plan include approximately 8,000 seats “rolled over” from the FY05-09 Plan. As a result, there will be approximately 55,000 new seats built with funding from the FY05-09 Plan and another 25,194 seats built over the next five years for a total of 80,194 planned new seats over a 10 year period.

The 2008 amendment to the FY05-09 Capital Plan, which is the most recent publicly available information on the current five year plan, contains information on the new school projects. DOE and SCA report in this document that approximately 21,000 new seats were completed between September 2004 and September 2008. In the proposed FY10-14 Plan DOE/SCA identifies a total of 34,239 new seats that will be completed between September 2009 and September 2012 and have been funded by the FY05-09 Plan<sup>56</sup>.

For this specific analysis, new seats that have been completed, are underway or proposed start with the 2007/08 school year, the year following the 2006/07 base data analyzed in this report<sup>57</sup>. In the 2006-07 utilization report, a total of 2,862 seats in new schools and leases were scheduled to open in September 2007. For September 2008 an estimated total of 9,100 seats<sup>58</sup> in new schools and leases were added to the school system. Adding these seats to the 34,239 seats that are underway, as reported by DOE and SCA cited above, there is a total of approximately 46,200 new seats scheduled to come on line from the time the 2006-07 utilization report was issued through 2012. In addition, the 25,194 new seats in the proposed FY 10-14 capital plan is also included in this analysis for a total number of approximately 71,400 new seats evaluated for their impact on the overcrowded school buildings identified in this report

If all of these new seats were used to alleviate the overcrowding in the school buildings with utilization rates above 100%, would this new capacity on its own be sufficient to eliminate overcrowding as it existed in the 2006-07 school year? In a

<sup>53</sup> Department of Education, City of New York, “Children First Ten-Year Needs Assessment and 2005-2009 Five-Year Capital Plan,” June, 2004. <http://schools.nyc.gov/Offices/SCA/Reports/CapPlan/doed5yearplanapproved.htm>

<sup>54</sup> Department of Education, City of New York, “Building on Success Proposed 2010-2014 Five-Year Capital Plan,” February 2009.

<sup>55</sup> Numbers in this report reflect the latest version of the proposed FY10-14 Capital Plan issued in February 2009.

<sup>56</sup> Capital Plan, FY10-14, p. 11.

<sup>57</sup> Note that any new seats completed in the current capital plan prior to September 2007 were not included in the analysis in this report.

<sup>58</sup> Data developed from DOE press release dated August 27, 2008 – “Mayor, Chancellor Announce 18 New School Buildings Opening This Fall” and the 2008 amendment to the FY05-09 Capital Plan.

school system as large and complex as New York City, school enrollments and capacity do not remain static even within the school year.

The following analysis examines the impact that new capacity recently completed or underway would have on the 2006-07 overcrowding identified in this report if all of this new capacity were completed and used as the highest priority to eliminate the overcrowding identified in this report. No other space needs are considered in this analysis nor are the planned seats in the new five year Capital Plan included. Only completed or funded projects are included in this specific analysis. (Table 86)

- There are no new school projects in 12 districts – Districts 1, 3, 4, 5 in Manhattan, Districts 7 and 12 in the Bronx, Districts 13, 14, 17, 21, 22 and 23 in Brooklyn and Manhattan high schools<sup>59</sup>.
- In 10 districts – District 2 in Manhattan, Districts 9 and 11 in the Bronx, Districts 18, 19, 20, and 32 in Brooklyn, Districts 24, 25 and 28 in Queens and the Bronx and Staten Island high schools, the construction of the planned new schools has the potential of eliminating overcrowding only if all of these new seats were dedicated to reducing overcrowding and enrollment did not increase.
- Nine districts – Districts 6 in Manhattan, Districts 8 and 10 in the Bronx, District 15 in Brooklyn, Districts 26, 27, 29, 30 in Queens, District 31 in Staten Island and Brooklyn and Queens high schools will need additional new seats to solve their existing overcrowding problems beyond the new schools already completed or currently underway. The shortfall in some districts is significant – 1,137 seats in District 27 and 1,246 seats in District 31; at the high school level overcrowded high school buildings in Brooklyn are short 6,200 seats and in Queens high school buildings need an additional 5,631 seats.

If the proposed new Capital Plan for FY10 and 14 is fully funded and if all 25,142 proposed new seats are built and used to eliminate overcrowding in addition to the previously built seats and those underway and if enrollment remains at the 2006 levels, the following analysis provides another snapshot of what would be needed to address existing overcrowding (Table 87).

- There are 13 districts – Districts 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Manhattan, Districts 7, 12, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 32 in Brooklyn and District 29 in Queens - and Manhattan high schools with no capital projects in the proposed new capital plan. These districts will have to rely upon other mitigation strategies to meet their needs for additional capacity. In 14 districts – Districts 2, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 24, 25, 28, 30 and 31 – there is a potential that the construction of the capacity projects in the new capital

<sup>59</sup> District 16 is not included in this analysis as there are no capital projects and no overcrowded buildings except for 1 high school building. The high school is included in the analysis on the needs of the overcrowded Brooklyn high school buildings.

plan can eliminate overcrowding only if these new seats were dedicated to reducing overcrowding and enrollment did not increase.

- In 14 districts – District 2 in Manhattan, Districts 9, 10, 11 in the Bronx, Districts 13, 14, 15, 18, 20 in Brooklyn, Districts 24, 25, 28, and 30 in Queens and District 31 in Staten Island – there is a potential that the construction of the capacity projects in the new capital plan can eliminate overcrowding only if these new seats were dedicated to reducing overcrowding and enrollment did not increase.
- There are 4 districts - Districts 8 in the Bronx, District 22 in Brooklyn, Districts 26, and 27 in Queens and Brooklyn and Queens high schools that will still need additional seats even if all of the seats proposed in the new draft Capital Plan are built. At the community school district levels each district will be short a modest amount ranging from 186 to 506 seats. However, in Brooklyn and Queens high schools, the shortfall is significant at 4,998 and 4,162 seats, respectively.

This is the final year of the current five year Capital Plan for FY2005-09; the new five year Capital Plan will start on July 1, 2009. According to the February 2008 Amendment to the FY2005-09 Capital Plan,<sup>60</sup> no projects have been completed in District 20, one of the most overcrowded districts; it appears that the earliest date that new capacity will be added to District 20 is September 2009. Several of this District's projects have been rolled over into the new capital plan. All of District 2's new capacity projects except one small project from the 2005-09 Capital Plan are also not scheduled to begin to come on line until September 2009. In the February 2008 Amendment to the FY05-09 Capital Plan, approved in June 2008, 10 districts are listed as having no new seats completed as of the date of the Amendment with only 11,086 seats already completed. Another 28,795 seats were in construction and 11,993 in design. The Amendment identified 11,431 seats that were not yet in process.<sup>61</sup> There has been significant back-loading of the capacity projects in the current Plan that has a negative impact on meeting goals to reduce overcrowding.

The analysis above only examines the capacity needs of the overcrowded school buildings in 2006 and does not address temporary uses within school buildings, such as the modification of gyms, art rooms, etc. into classrooms nor does it address the temporary structures identified earlier in this report.

## **ON ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS AND NEW CAPACITY PROJECTS**

This section analyzes the potential impact of enrollment projections coupled with new schools to eliminate overcrowding in the school buildings examined in this

<sup>60</sup> Department of Education, City of New York, "Children First 2005-1009 Five-Year Capital Plan Proposed 2008 Amendment," February, 2008, approved June, 2008. [http://schools.nyc.gov/Offices/SCA/Reports/CapPlan/Proposed\\_2008\\_Amendment.htm](http://schools.nyc.gov/Offices/SCA/Reports/CapPlan/Proposed_2008_Amendment.htm)

<sup>61</sup> Capital Plan Amendment, 2/08, p. 39.

report. The school system is experiencing a decline which began in 2000 at the elementary level as has been described previously in this report. Where will overcrowding persist if the enrollment projections are correct and if all of the new capacity currently underway and proposed for funding in the new capital plan is built?

The following analysis only examines the multiple impacts of enrollment changes and the completion of new schools on overcrowded school buildings and temporary structures. The analysis assumes that enrollment will change in each school building and temporary structure as projected in the demographers' reports. The analysis further assumes that all planned new schools will be completed and that this new capacity will be used solely to eliminate overcrowding and temporary structures.

Tables 88 and 89 summarize what will happen to the overcrowded school buildings in 2011 and 2016<sup>62</sup>. For example, District 2, which is projected to increase its enrollment by 4.7% (Grier projection) or 8.0% (Statistical Forecasting projection) by 2011, will not have sufficient capacity in 2011 to eliminate overcrowding as only 1 small capital project was completed by September 2008. The District will continue to grow through 2016 but a total of 5,802 seats are expected to come on line starting in September 2009. If the 5,802 new seats are built and they are first targeted to eliminate the overcrowding, District 2 could solve its overcrowding problem and also have additional new seats for other priorities: increases in enrollment as a result of new housing, class size reduction and other educational initiatives.

- There are 9 districts – Districts 1, 3, 4 and 5 in Manhattan, Districts 7 and 12 in the Bronx, Districts 17, 21 and 23 in Brooklyn – and Manhattan high schools that have no capital projects.
  - Districts 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12 and 21 are districts which are not experiencing district-wide overcrowding. There may be other mitigation strategies to meet the shortfalls that are projected in the overcrowded buildings.
  - Districts 17, 23 and Manhattan HS are projected to have sufficient capacity in their overcrowded buildings if the enrollments change according to the demographers' projections.
- Nineteen districts – Districts 2 and 6 in Manhattan, Districts 9, 10 and 11 in the Bronx, Districts 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22 and 32 in Brooklyn, Districts 24, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 30 in Queens and District 31 in Staten Island – and high school buildings in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island – will no longer experience overcrowding according to the standards in the 2006-07 utilization report if enrollment changes as projected and the new capacity projects are built. District 8 in the Bronx has only 2 small

<sup>62</sup> Table 89 uses the enrollment projections from the Grier Report for this analysis; Table 90 uses Statistical Forecasting's enrollment projections.

capital projects totaling 472 seats. The Grier Report projects that enrollment will decline in this district by 14.4% and Statistical Forecasting projects a small growth of 0.7%. Using the Grier percentage, this district may solve its overcrowding problem with this change in enrollment and the new seats. With the Statistical Forecasting projections, there could be a shortfall of seats in the overcrowded schools.

- District 20 in Brooklyn is projected to increase its enrollment by a total of 22.3% in the Grier Report and 16.1% in the Statistical Forecasting report. This difference produces 2 results in the analysis. Using the Grier percentage this district will still have a shortfall of seats if the enrollment changes and all of the proposed capital plan seats are built. With the smaller growth predicted by Statistical Forecasting and all of the proposed capital plan seats completed, this district will have a modest surplus of seats.
- District 26 in Queens will still have a shortfall of seats if enrollment changes as predicted and all of the proposed capital plan seats are built using both demographers' projections.

No analysis was done for District 75. DOE policy provides for 10% of the new seats to be dedicated to special education students; no specific projects are dedicated to District 75.

The analysis in Tables 90 and 91 show a significant surplus of seats in 2016 in several districts: Districts 2, 6, 10, 11, 24, 30 and Brooklyn and Queens high schools. DOE should carefully track enrollment profiles and overcrowding as the new capital plan is implemented, however, this report did not examine the impact of new housing, class size reduction initiatives, expansion of pre-kindergarten, and other educational initiatives on capacity needs. This report solely examined the space needs to eliminate existing overcrowding.

#### **POTENTIAL IMPACT OF ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS AND NEW CAPACITY PROJECTS ON TEMPORARY STRUCTURES**

A considerable portion of this report examined the extensive use of temporary structures in the school system. One of the stated goals in both the current and proposed 5 year capital plans is to eliminate temporary structures, particularly, those constructed in school play yards. If the priority is to eliminate or reduce overcrowding in the school buildings, this section examines whether the additional capacity identified in the above analysis can benefit the students in the temporary structures.

In a previous section of this report, the potential impact of enrollment changes are analyzed to determine how enrollment shifts may affect the continued need for temporary structures. Enrollment shifts in some districts may create opportunities to eliminate the need for temporary structures. However, in the districts where new

schools are underway or proposed, there are 19 districts where additional capacity either through new construction or other strategies will have to be provided to eliminate these districts' temporary structures. These districts include District 3 in Manhattan, Districts 8, 9, 10, 11 and 75 in the Bronx, Districts 15, 18, 20 and 22 in Brooklyn, Districts 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 75 in Queens and Districts 31 and 75 in Staten Island. Also in need of additional capacity are high school buildings in the Bronx, Queens and Staten Island if temporary structures are to be eliminated.

The following analysis adds any available new capacity to the enrollment analysis for 2011 and 2016. Briefly, the 2006-07 enrollment for the temporary structures is adjusted by the 10 year projected enrollment change using both demographers' reports and the adjusted enrollment is compared to any available capacity identified in the previous section. The first priority of the analysis of the use of new schools is to relieve the overcrowded school buildings (Tables 89 and 90). The second priority, which is analyzed in this section, examines what new capacity may be available and what potential impact it can have on temporary structures. The impact of the enrollment changes and new capacity on the temporary structures is summarized in Tables 90 and 91.

- Four districts – Districts 1, 2 and 4 in Manhattan and District 14 in Brooklyn have no temporary structures.
- Eight districts – Districts 3 and 5 in Manhattan, Districts 7 and 12 in the Bronx, Districts 16, 17, 21, 23 in Brooklyn and District 75 in Bronx, Queens and Staten Island and the Manhattan high schools - have no recently completed or planned capital projects. For this analysis it is assumed that other mitigation strategies will be necessary to eliminate the temporary structures in these districts. District 16 has 1 elementary school building with a temporary structure but there is no enrollment listed for this temporary structure and the main building is not overcrowded. This report assumes that no mitigation is needed in District 16 and this temporary structure could be eliminated.
- Four districts – District 6 in Manhattan, District 32 in Brooklyn, and Districts 24 and 25 in Queens – have potential available capacity in 2016 to eliminate their temporary structures if the planned capital projects are built and enrollment changes as projected.
- District 13 in Brooklyn has 1 small capacity project planned and there is 1 elementary school building in the district with temporary structure. There is no enrollment listed for the temporary structure and the main building is not overcrowded. This report assumes that no mitigation is needed and this temporary structure could be eliminated.
- Seven districts – Districts 8, 9 and 11 in the Bronx, Districts 18 and 20 in Brooklyn and Districts 26 and 29 in Queens – are unlikely to have

sufficient available capacity to eliminate all of the district's temporary structures. There will need to be other mitigation measures, such as, additional new capacity projects and available capacity in other existing school buildings.

- Seven districts – District 10 in the Bronx, Districts 15 and 19 in Brooklyn, Districts 27, 28 and 30 in Queens and District 31 in Staten Island – all have planned new school projects, however, the differences in the two sets of enrollment projections produce different results.
  - The Grier projections indicate that there is the potential for available capacity in Districts 10, 15, 27, 28, 30 and 31 to eliminate their temporary structures.
  - Using the Statistical Forecasting projections the analysis indicates that Districts 10, 15, 27, 28, 30 and 31 would need additional capacity – either through other new schools or other available capacity in the district – to eliminate their temporary structures.
  - In District 19, the analysis using Statistical Forecasting's projections indicate sufficient capacity to eliminate the temporary uses. The analysis with the Grier projections resulted in only a partial elimination of the approximately 1,200 temporary structures.
- High schools in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island have potential available capacity in 2016. Because the enrollment in temporary structures is included in the main buildings' enrollment, it was impossible to analyze their temporary structures.

This examination of enrollment in temporary structures prioritizes overcrowded buildings first as the recipient of any new seats; all other potential calls on available capacity, for example, for school restructuring and other educational initiatives, are not factored into this analysis. Also, this analysis was limited and only examined the overcrowded buildings and temporary structures; as mentioned, there may be other available capacity elsewhere in the district.