

# Seattle Public Schools

## 2024–25 to 2033–34 Enrollment Forecasts

Project No. F2333.01.003

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## Summary



At the request of Seattle Public Schools (SPS/District), FLO Analytics (FLO) prepared enrollment forecasts for grades kindergarten (K) through 12 for the 2024–25 to 2033–34 school years. The study was completed through three main tasks: (1) demographic and residential development analysis, (2) enrollment assessment, and (3) enrollment forecasting. FLO developed three scenarios (low, middle, and high) of district-wide enrollment forecasts, representing the total number of students living within and outside the District boundary and attending District schools and programs. These forecasts are provided as district-wide totals and by individual grade. FLO also prepared more granular forecasts of the number of students enrolled at each of the District’s schools and programs, as well as the number students residing within each of the District’s attendance areas (AAs).

## Key Findings

### Demographic and Residential Development Analysis

The District has added more than 200,000 residents since 2000, including growth of over 128,000 between the 2010 and 2020 censuses.

School-age population, age five to 17, grew by 12,900 between 2010 and 2020, an annual average growth rate (AAGR) of 1.9 percent, about the same rate as total population. In contrast, the population under age five grew by only about 400 during the same period, resulting in an AAGR of just 0.1 percent.

The City of Seattle is projected to add 187,000 residents, an average of 9,370 per year, in the 20-year period between 2020 and 2040.

The number of SPS K–12 students in October 2023 living in new homes built in the previous six years, from 2017 to 2022, ranged from 0.032 per multifamily (MF) to 0.320 per detached single-family (SF) home. Income-restricted MF units with two or more (2+) bedrooms have the highest average number of SPS K–12 students per home, 0.791, or about 79 students for every 100 units.

Using data provided by the City of Seattle Office of Housing and supplemented by other sources, we identified 30 affordable housing developments in the pipeline that may become home to about 1,400 SPS students in the future.

## Enrollment Assessment

K–12 enrollment increased by 696 students between 2018–19 and 2019–20, then fell for four consecutive years, beginning with a loss of 1,246 students in 2020–21, largely due to the impacts of COVID-19.

An even larger decline of 2,194 students occurred the following year, 2021–22.

Smaller losses of 131 students in 2022–23 and 830 students in 2023–24 resulted in a five-year K–12 decline of 3,705 (7 percent) between 2018–19 and 2023–24.

The largest numeric and percentage enrollment loss between 2018–19 and 2023–24 among grade groups (K–5, 6–8, 9–12) occurred in K–5th grade. Neighborhood school enrollment fell by 3,509 K–5 students (16 percent) and option and other school enrollments fell by 480 (9 percent).

Grades 6–8 also had enrollment losses over the 2018–19 to 2023–24 period amounting to 938 at neighborhood schools (9 percent) and 53 (3 percent) at option and other schools.

Enrollment in grades 9–12 increased at neighborhood schools by 1,366 students (12 percent) between 2018–19 and 2023–24, while enrollment at option and other schools fell by 91 students (4 percent).

An estimated 22.5 percent of K–12 students living in the District are enrolled in private schools, based on Census Bureau survey data collected between 2018 and 2022.

## Enrollment Forecasts

Births to SPS residents are compiled by school cohorts (September to August) to facilitate comparison to K enrollment. After averaging 7,354 births per year from 2012–13 to 2016–17, including a peak of 7,563 in 2015–16, birth totals have fallen to 6,368 in 2021–22, the most recent cohort for which data are available.

Comparing 2023–24 K enrollment with 2017–18 births, we derived a K-to-birth ratio of 0.53, meaning that for every 100 children born to District residents, there were 53 children enrolled in SPS K five years later.

The middle scenario forecast assumes a gradual increase in the K-to-birth ratio over a five-year period, stabilizing at 0.60 in 2028–29 and beyond. Even as the ratio increases, the recent birth decline means that K enrollment remains close to its 2023–24 level, averaging 3,841 students over the ten years from 2024–25 to 2033–34.

The low scenario K-to-birth ratio remains at 0.53 in 2024–25 and 2025–26, increasing to just 0.56 in 2026–27 and beyond, resulting in an average of 3,624 K students per year.

The high scenario averaging 4,008 K students per year results from a forecast K-to-birth ratio reaching 0.62 within the first three forecast years.

The growth or decline in enrollment among cohorts from one year to the next in the middle scenario reflects historical averages that exclude the 2020-21 and 2021-22 school years impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, each year’s forecast 1st grade enrollment is expected to be about as large as the previous year’s K enrollment, while a net loss of nearly 10 percent is expected for cohorts progressing from 5th to 6th grade.

Table 1 summarizes the results of the three enrollment forecast scenarios by five-year increment. Table 2 details the middle scenario forecast by grade group. Detailed forecasts by year and by individual grade are presented in **Attachment A Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3**.

Forecasts for individual schools are presented in **Attachment A Tables A-4, A-5, and A-6**.

**Table 1. Seattle Public Schools K-12 Enrollment Forecasts**

2018-19 historical	52,931	52,931	52,931
2023-24 historical	49,226	49,226	49,226
5-year change	-3,705	-3,705	-3,705
2028-29 forecast	44,360	46,127	47,946
5-year change	-4,866	-3,099	-1,280
2033-34 forecast	42,401	45,523	48,589
5-year change	-1,959	-604	643

**Sources**

Seattle Public Schools historical enrollment (headcount), October 2018 and October 2023.  
 FLO Analytics 2028-29 and 2033-34 enrollment forecasts.

**Table 2. Seattle Public Schools Middle Scenario Enrollment Forecasts by Grade Group**

School Year	K-5	6-8	9-12	K-12
2018-19 historical	27,272	11,639	14,020	52,931
2023-24 historical	23,283	10,648	15,295	49,226
5-year change	-3,989	-991	1,275	-3,705
2028-29 forecast	22,115	9,971	14,041	46,127
5-year change	-1,168	-677	-1,254	-3,099
2033-34 forecast	22,781	9,637	13,105	45,523
5-year change	666	-334	-936	-604

**Sources**

Seattle Public Schools historical enrollment (headcount), October 2018 and October 2023.  
 FLO Analytics 2028-29 and 2033-34 enrollment forecasts.

# Demographic and Residential Development Analysis



Understanding the population and housing trends within the geographic area of the District and surrounding region (**Attachment B, Map 1**) is an integral part of the enrollment forecasting process. FLO mapped the distribution of student residences (**Attachment B, Map 2**); reviewed historical, current, and projected demographic characteristics of the region, and analyzed current land use policies and anticipated residential development.

## Population Trends

Table 3 illustrates 2000 to 2020 population change for King County and the District. The area served by SPS is nearly coterminous with the City of Seattle but includes about 800 additional residents just outside the city’s boundaries. Between 2000 and 2010 the District added 45,313 residents, for an AAGR of 0.8 percent, which was lower than the county’s 1.1 percent AAGR. Between 2010 and 2020 SPS grew by 128,292 residents, an AAGR of 1.9 percent that outpaced the county’s growth. The Washington State Office of Financial Management estimates that the City of Seattle has continued to grow faster than King County; we adjusted the city’s 2023 estimate to approximate the SPS area and include our 2023 estimate for the District in Table 3.

**Table 3. County and District Population**

Area	2000 Census	2010 Census	2020 Census	2023 Estimate	Average Annual Growth		
					2000-10	2010-20	2020-23
King County	1,737,034	1,931,249	2,269,675	2,347,800	1.1%	1.6%	1.1%
Seattle Public Schools	564,158	609,471	737,763	779,948	0.8%	1.9%	1.9%

**Note**

Seattle Public Schools 2023 estimate is derived by FLO Analytics, based on the Office of Financial Management estimate for the City of Seattle adjusted by the difference between Seattle Public Schools and City of Seattle 2020 Census population.

**Sources**

- U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census. 2001. “P001, Population,” Summary File 1. Accessed August 24, 2022. [https://data.census.gov/table?q=P001&g=050XX00US53033,53033\\$1000000](https://data.census.gov/table?q=P001&g=050XX00US53033,53033$1000000)
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census. 2011. “P1, Population,” Redistricting Data (PL94-171). Accessed August 24, 2022. [https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALPL2010.P1?g=050XX00US53033,53033\\$1000000](https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALPL2010.P1?g=050XX00US53033,53033$1000000)
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census. 2021. “P1, Population,” Redistricting Data (PL94-171). Accessed August 24, 2022. [https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALDHC2020.P1?g=050XX00US53033,53033\\$1000000](https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALDHC2020.P1?g=050XX00US53033,53033$1000000)
- State of Washington, Office of Financial Management, April 1, 2023, official population estimates, June 29, 2023. [https://ofm.wa.gov/sites/default/files/public/dataresearch/pop/april1/ofm\\_april1\\_press\\_release.pdf](https://ofm.wa.gov/sites/default/files/public/dataresearch/pop/april1/ofm_april1_press_release.pdf)

The number of children under 18 grew at about the same rate as the population age 18 and older in both the 2000s and the 2010s. However, Table 4 depicts significant differences in growth rates between the school-age and preschool-age population each decade. Between 2000 and 2010 there was almost no net change in the population ages five to 17, while the population under age five grew by about 5,800. A pivot in the following decade saw population ages five to 17 grow by about 12,900 between 2010 and 2020, while the population under age five increased by only about 400, despite growth of 115,000 adults age 18 and older.

**Table 4. District Population by Age Group 2000 to 2020**

	2000	2010	2020	Average Annual Growth	
				2000-10	2010-20
Total Population	564,158	609,471	737,763	0.8%	1.9%
Age 18 and older	476,157	515,736	630,760	0.8%	2.0%
Age 5 to 17	61,734	61,638	74,508	0.0%	1.9%
Under Age 5	26,267	32,097	32,495	2.0%	0.1%
Under 18 share of total	15.6%	15.4%	14.5%	--	--

**Sources**

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census. 2001. "P12, Sex by Age," Summary File 1. Accessed August 24, 2022. [https://data.census.gov/table?q=P012&g=050XX00US53033,53033\\$1000000&d=DEC%20Summary%20File%201](https://data.census.gov/table?q=P012&g=050XX00US53033,53033$1000000&d=DEC%20Summary%20File%201)

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census. 2011. "P12, Sex by Age for Selected Age Categories," Summary File 1. Accessed August 24, 2022. [https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALSF12010.P12?g=050XX00US53033,53033\\$1000000](https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALSF12010.P12?g=050XX00US53033,53033$1000000)

U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census. 2023. "P12, Sex by Age for Selected Age Categories," Demographic and Housing Characteristics. Accessed September 7, 2023. [https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALDHC2020.P12?g=050XX00US53033,53033\\$1000000](https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALDHC2020.P12?g=050XX00US53033,53033$1000000)

The Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) published population projections for counties, cities, and smaller geographic areas throughout the region in May 2023.<sup>1</sup> Projections for King County and the City of Seattle shown in Table 5 are consistent with the 2044 housing targets in the 2021 King County Countywide Planning Policies. The PSRC projects that Seattle will continue to grow at a slightly faster rate than King County, adding 187,000 residents, an average of 9,370 per year, in the 20-year period between 2020 and 2040.

**Table 5. Puget Sound Regional Council Population Projections**

	2020	2030	2040	Average Annual Growth	
				2000-10	2010-20
King County	2,268,624	2,526,407	2,782,579	1.1%	1.0%
City of Seattle	737,141	831,383	924,553	1.2%	1.1%

**Note**

The Land Use Vision—Implemented Targets (LUV-it) forecast product is designed to represent a future year distribution of people and jobs consistent with current growth policies to support King County's comprehensive plan updates due in 2024.

**Source**

Puget Sound Regional Council. May 2023. "Projections for Cities and Other Places." Accessed January 9, 2024. <https://www.psrc.org/our-work/projections-cities-and-other-places>

<sup>1</sup> PSRC. 2024. "Projections for Cities and Other Places." Puget Sound Regional Council. Accessed January 9, 2024. <https://www.psrc.org/our-work/projections-cities-and-other-places>

## Housing Types and Student Generation Rates

Housing type is an important indicator of the expected average number of students generated per housing unit. For instance, on average, SF housing units generate more students per unit than MF housing units. Student generation rates (SGRs) also vary by housing subtypes (e.g., SF detached, SF attached, MF market rate, MF income-restricted). Factors that impact SGRs include the number of bedrooms, housing costs, neighborhood demographics, age of housing, and family-friendly amenities such as playgrounds and proximity to schools.

We used spatial data including assessor parcels and building permits from King County and the City of Seattle to compile an inventory of approximately 389,000 housing units on more than 166,000 residential parcels in the District as of 2022. Characteristics in the parcel data include the year built, number of units, and housing type. To estimate the number of expected students per unit in new residential development, we calculated SGRs for new residential construction between 2017 and 2022. Homes built in 2023 are excluded from the analysis, because they may not have been completed and occupied by October 2023. Housing specifically designated for persons ages 55 and older is also excluded. Results of the SGR analysis for the District are in Table 6.

New detached SF homes in SPS housed an average of 0.320 K–12 SPS students each, or about one student for every three homes. Townhomes are a category of SF on individual parcels and may be attached or detached in a group of small lots platted by dividing a larger lot or lots. New townhomes had just 0.043 K–12 SPS students per home. When all MF homes are measured as a group, their K–12 SGR was just 0.032, barely three students in every 100 units. However, these include buildings such as micro apartments and off-campus student apartments that are unlikely to be home to families with school-age children. While we could not identify the bedroom mix in every MF building, those confirmed to have only studio or one-bedroom apartments were home to about one student per 200 units. Therefore, under the assumption that all students reside in units with 2+ bedrooms, we used the number of 2+ bedroom units as a denominator for the SGR calculations, finding 0.045 students per 2+ bedroom unit in market-rate MF and 0.791 per 2+ bedroom unit in MF buildings in which all units are income-restricted. These rates are useful in predicting the number of students residing in future MF developments for which the bedroom mix is known.





**Table 6. Student Generation Rates, New Homes**

October 2023 SPS K–12 Students per Housing Unit Built 2017 –2022				
Housing Type	K–5	6–8	9–12	K–12
Detached single-family	0.199	0.056	0.065	0.320
Townhomes	0.023	0.009	0.011	0.043
All multifamily <sup>(a)</sup>	0.017	0.006	0.008	0.032
Income-restricted 2+ bedroom multifamily unit <sup>(b)</sup>	0.401	0.163	0.227	0.791
Market-rate 2+ bedroom multifamily unit <sup>(b)</sup>	0.024	0.008	0.013	0.045

**Notes**

(a)Multifamily includes apartments, plexes, and condos.

(b)All students in multifamily buildings having 2+ bedroom units divided by number of 2+ bedroom units (assumes no students in studio or 1-bedroom units).

**Sources**

Seattle Public Schools October 2023 student locations.

Seattle Public Schools housing inventory compiled by FLO Analytics based on King County Assessor and City of Seattle permit databases.

SGRs also differ by neighborhood within the District. This may be due to differences in the bedroom mix and affordability; the distribution of income-restricted housing, family preferences, proximity to institutions and major employers; or a mix of these and other factors. Table 7 shows SGRs by middle school attendance area (MSAA) for homes built between 2017 and 2022, while Table 8 includes all homes existing as of the end of 2022, by MSAA. SGRs are lowest in the Meany MSAA that includes downtown and close-in neighborhoods, and highest in areas further from downtown, on both the north and south ends of the District. The Hamilton International and Whitman MSAsAs have relatively low MF SGRs but have among the highest SGRs for SF detached homes. Comparing Tables 7 and 8, SF SGRs are higher for new homes than for all homes for the District overall and for most MSAsAs, while MF SGRs are lower for new homes. A typical scenario for households in SF homes is to remain in the same home and age in place, having moved when their children were young and staying after the children are grown. Older homes may include more young families with children after being sold to new owners, but turnover of the SF housing stock generally happens slowly. Among market-rate MF, the newest homes often have higher rent than older homes, as well as smaller units catering to single persons who make up 53 percent of SPS renter-occupied households.<sup>2</sup>

The data compiled in Table 8 for MSAsAs are illustrated in **Maps 3 and 4 in Attachment B** for elementary school attendance areas (ESAsAs). Many ESAsAs have too few new homes to produce reliable SGR estimates. Therefore, SGRs for all homes are displayed in the maps.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Census Bureau. 2023. Table B25009, Tenure by Household Size. American Community Survey 2018–2022 5-Year Estimates. Accessed March 8, 2024. <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT5Y2022.B25009?g=97000000US5307710>

**Table 7. Student Generation Rates, New Homes; Middle School Attendance Areas**

October 2023 SPS K-12 Students per Housing Unit Built 2017 –2022		
Area	Detached Single-Family	Multifamily and Townhomes <sup>(a)</sup>
<b>District</b>	<b>0.320</b>	<b>0.034</b>
Aki Kurose	0.216	0.092
Denny	0.236	0.074
Eckstein	0.433	0.061
Hamilton	0.403	0.017
Jane Addams	0.332	0.066
Madison	0.367	0.048
McClure	0.346	0.020
Meany	0.153	0.008
Mercer	0.222	0.039
Robert Eagle	0.282	0.083
Washington	0.253	0.077
Whitman	0.421	0.022

**Notes**

(a) Multifamily includes apartments, plexes, and condos.

**Sources**

Seattle Public Schools October 2023 student locations.

Seattle Public Schools housing inventory compiled by FLO Analytics based on King County Assessor and City of Seattle permit databases.

**Table 8. Student Generation Rates, All Homes; Middle School Attendance Areas**

October 2023 SPS K-12 Students per Housing Unit Built 2022 and Before		
Area	Detached Single-Family	Multifamily and Townhomes <sup>(a)</sup>
<b>District</b>	<b>0.251</b>	<b>0.059</b>
Aki Kurose	0.265	0.200
Denny	0.230	0.243
Eckstein	0.284	0.069
Hamilton	0.264	0.030
Jane Addams	0.229	0.111
Madison	0.270	0.062
McClure	0.247	0.035
Meany	0.148	0.018
Mercer	0.366	0.199
Robert Eagle	0.209	0.083
Washington	0.235	0.117
Whitman	0.291	0.040

**Notes**

(a) Multifamily includes apartments, plexes, and condos.

**Sources**

Seattle Public Schools October 2023 student locations.

Seattle Public Schools housing inventory compiled by FLO Analytics based on King County Assessor and City of Seattle permit databases.

## Planned Residential Construction

The City of Seattle plans to accommodate 112,000 new housing units between 2019 and 2044 based on the targets adopted by King County and each of its cities.<sup>3</sup> We combined detailed information about planned affordable housing from the City of Seattle Office of Housing with Seattle building and land use permits to assemble an inventory of about 32,400 housing units that are already in the development pipeline, identifying the developments by housing type (SF, MF, townhome, etc.); income-restricted or market-rate; status as of December 2023 (completed but not yet occupied as of the October SPS headcount, under construction, building permits issued, or land use permits issued with no building permit yet); and ESAA, MSAA, and high school attendance area (HSAA). SGRs based on the new housing built between 2017 and 2022 and assumptions about the timing of completion and occupancy of the future housing were used to guide the allocation of district-wide forecasts to individual AAs and schools.



There are 30 affordable MF developments in the pipeline that include units with 2+ bedrooms. About 1,750 of the 4,100 units in these buildings have 2+ bedrooms, potentially housing about 1,400 SPS students. **Map 5 in Attachment B** shows the location of these future developments, with the size of the circle indicating how many SPS K–12 students would be expected based on the number of units with 2+ bedrooms and the SGR of 0.791 that was presented in Table 6. Many of the residents of these future affordable homes may already be SPS students. In a dozen new income restricted buildings built from 2017 to 2022 we found that 47 percent of the 1st–12th grade SPS students residing in the buildings in their first year of occupancy had been SPS students the previous year, but only 8 percent had moved from within the same AA. Therefore, while the entire population of students in affordable housing may not represent a net gain for SPS district-wide enrollment, the location of future affordable housing may have a significant impact on enrollment at individual schools. Also, new MF housing that is affordable to lower income residents may prevent families from leaving the District in search of homes that are more suitable for their family size and budget.

<sup>3</sup> King County. 2023. 2021 King County Countywide Planning Policies. Seattle, WA. November 30.

There are also market-rate MF developments that include units with 2+ bedrooms for which the unit mix is known. These are recently completed but not yet occupied in October 2023, or are under construction and already included in the King County Department of Assessments data. We identified 40 developments with over 6,500 units in this category. Using an SGR of 0.045 for the roughly 2,000 units with 2+ bedrooms and 0.006 for smaller units, we estimate that there could be about 120 SPS students in these developments.

Building permits had been issued as of December 2023 for another 9,000 units for which we were not able to establish the unit mix. They include MF, SF detached, and townhomes. There are also roughly 12,500 units with land use permits authorized from 2021 to 2023, but for which building permits had not yet been issued. To allocate future students for these units, we applied the MSAA-specific SGRs shown in Table 7. Phasing assumptions for the land use permits are more speculative; some may not be home to SPS students until 2028 or later.

## Enrollment Assessment



To better understand recent enrollment trends, FLO analyzed historical enrollment based on the student information system extracts provided by the District. Students enrolled in full-time Running Start and preschool were not included in our analyses and enrollment forecasts. FLO evaluated historical grade progression ratios (GPRs), participation in special or nontraditional programs, and differences in enrollment by residence compared to individual school attendance (i.e., transfer rates).

## Enrollment Trends

Table 9 shows the district-wide enrollment by individual grade for school years 2018–19 to 2023–24 and the five-year change over the period. K–12 enrollment increased by 696 students (1.3 percent) between 2018–19 and 2019–20. It then fell by 1,246 students (2.3 percent) in 2020–21, largely due to the impacts of COVID-19. The following year, 2021–22, saw an even larger decline of 2,194 students (4.2 percent). Subsequently, K–12 fell by 131 students (0.3 percent) in 2022–23 and 830 students (1.7 percent) in 2023–24. Highlighted cells in Table 9 show the lowest (blue cells) and highest (orange cells) enrollment values per grade. A majority of elementary and middle grades saw their lowest enrollment of the six-year period in 2023–24. Despite the K–12 total being 3,705 students (7 percent) smaller in 2023–24 than in 2018–19, every grade from 9th to 12th saw their lowest enrollment in 2018–19. Diagonal patterns to the highlighting show the impact of relatively large or small cohorts as they progress through grade levels. For example, the 11th grade in 2023–24 has been the largest cohort in each grade shown in the table, sustaining the peak that began with K in 2012–13.

**Table 9. Historical Enrollment by Grade**

Grade	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2018–19 to 2023–24
K	4,641	4,662	3,942	3,968	3,926	3,714	-927
1	4,553	4,652	4,471	3,776	4,045	3,914	-639
2	4,519	4,479	4,416	4,106	3,758	4,011	-508
3	4,515	4,456	4,219	4,030	4,025	3,698	-817
4	4,614	4,446	4,253	3,967	4,020	3,986	-628
5	4,430	4,535	4,227	3,974	3,917	3,960	-470
6	4,081	4,020	4,053	3,625	3,569	3,551	-530
7	3,794	4,094	3,922	3,826	3,621	3,491	-303
8	3,764	3,783	4,050	3,739	3,811	3,606	-158
9	3,544	3,816	3,782	3,956	3,783	3,797	253
10	3,674	3,679	3,887	3,726	4,009	3,842	168
11	3,328	3,523	3,501	3,727	3,673	3,861	533
12	3,474	3,482	3,658	3,767	3,899	3,795	321
<b>District-wide Total</b>	<b>52,931</b>	<b>53,627</b>	<b>52,381</b>	<b>50,187</b>	<b>50,056</b>	<b>49,226</b>	<b>-3,705</b>

### Notes

Students enrolled in full-time Running Start and preschool excluded from analysis.

The lowest and highest enrollment values per grade are highlighted blue and orange, respectively.

### Source

Seattle Public Schools October 2018–19 to 2023–24 enrollment (headcount) by grade.

Table 10 compiles 2018–19 to 2023–24 enrollment by grade group and school type. Neighborhood schools account for 83 percent of SPS enrollment, while other schools account for 17 percent of enrollment. The latter includes option schools, option schools with continuous enrollment, and service schools. For K–5 and 6–8 grade groups, both school types were at their lowest enrollment in 2023–24, with proportionately larger losses at neighborhood schools than at other schools. Neighborhood schools lost 3,509 K–5th grade students (16 percent) and 938 6th–8th grade students (9 percent), while other schools lost 480 K–5th grade students (9 percent) and 53 6th–8th grade students (3 percent). Grades 9–12 enrollment grew during the period, with 1,366 more students (12 percent) enrolled in neighborhood schools in 2023–24 than in 2018–19, while other schools enrolled 91 fewer 9th–12th grade students (4 percent).

**Table 10. Historical Enrollment by School Type and Grade Group**

School Type	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2018–19 to 2023–24
Attendance Area	21,875	21,958	20,271	18,589	18,713	18,366	-3,509
Option and other	5,397	5,272	5,257	5,232	4,978	4,917	-480
<b>K–5 Total</b>	<b>27,272</b>	<b>27,230</b>	<b>25,528</b>	<b>23,821</b>	<b>23,691</b>	<b>23,283</b>	<b>-3,989</b>
Attendance Area	10,079	10,222	10,368	9,665	9,431	9,141	-938
Option and other	1,560	1,675	1,657	1,525	1,570	1,507	-53
<b>6–8 Total</b>	<b>11,639</b>	<b>11,897</b>	<b>12,025</b>	<b>11,190</b>	<b>11,001</b>	<b>10,648</b>	<b>-991</b>
Attendance Area	11,861	12,242	12,585	13,120	13,207	13,227	1,366
Option and other	2,159	2,258	2,243	2,056	2,157	2,068	-91
<b>9–12 Total</b>	<b>14,020</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>14,828</b>	<b>15,176</b>	<b>15,364</b>	<b>15,295</b>	<b>1,275</b>
Attendance Area	43,815	44,422	43,224	41,374	41,351	40,734	-3,081
Option and other	9,116	9,205	9,157	8,813	8,705	8,492	-624
<b>District-wide Total</b>	<b>52,931</b>	<b>53,627</b>	<b>52,381</b>	<b>50,187</b>	<b>50,056</b>	<b>49,226</b>	<b>-3,705</b>

**Notes**

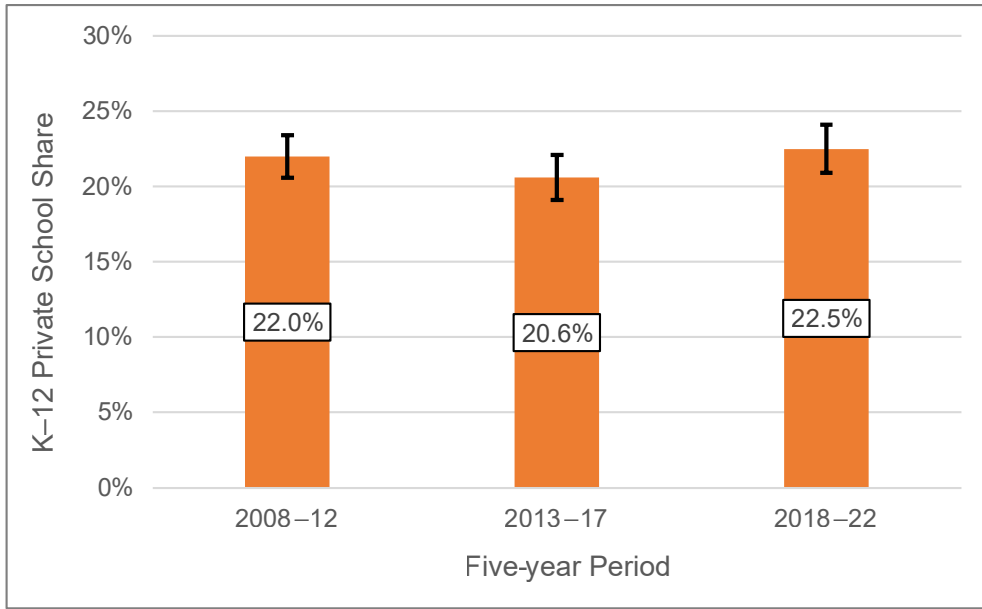
Students enrolled in full-time Running Start and preschool excluded from analysis. The lowest and highest enrollment values per grade are highlighted blue and orange, respectively.

**Source**

Seattle Public Schools October 2018–19 to 2023–24 enrollment (headcount) by grade.

The U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey provides estimates of the number and share of residents enrolled in public and private schools annually for geographic areas including school districts. The most reliable estimates are based on five years of survey responses, with the most recent based on surveys conducted between 2018 and 2022. Figure 1 compares estimates for the 2018–2022 period with two previous nonoverlapping periods, 2008–2012 and 2013–2017. The estimated 22.5 percent (+/-1.6 percent) private share in 2018–2022 is not significantly different from the shares estimated for earlier periods.

**Figure 1. Seattle Public Schools K–12 Private School Share**  
 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



**Notes**

I-beam bars show margin of error at the 90% confidence level.

**Source**

U.S. Census Bureau. 2023. “School Enrollment,” American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1401. Accessed March 9, 2024. <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2022.S1401?g=9700000US5307710>

## Enrollment Forecasts



### Historical Births and Kindergarten Enrollment

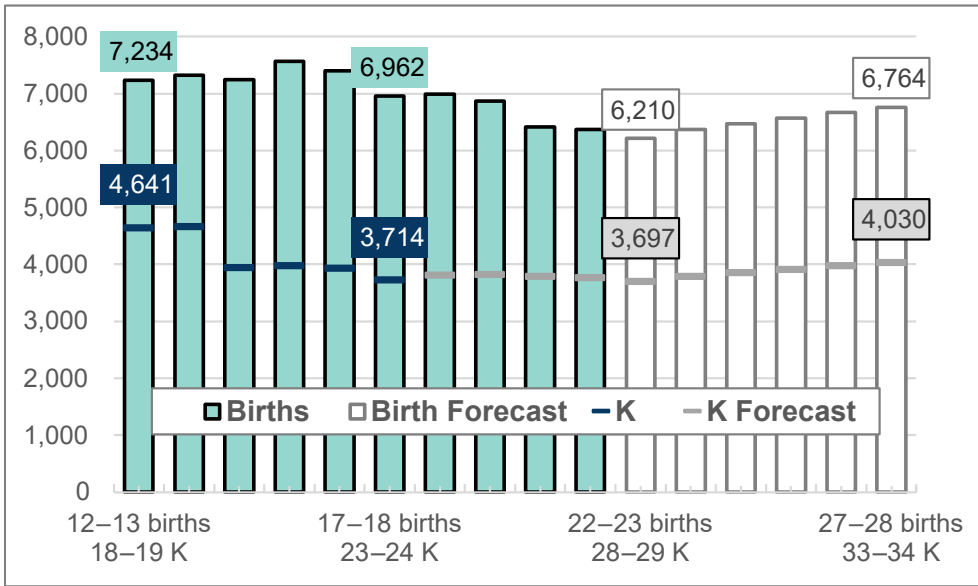
The number of students enrolled in a district is largely influenced by the number of school-age children residing in the district. We compared historical birth data (i.e., live births to SPS residents from the Washington Department of Health) to historical K class sizes to determine annual K-to-birth ratios. The ratios represent a combination of net migration between birth and age five and the share of five-year-old residents enrolled in SPS K classes, often referred to as a “capture rate.” These values, in combination with age-group-specific population projections of childbearing-age women residing in the District, allow us to forecast the number of anticipated births to SPS residents, and thus, the K enrollment anticipated in future school years.

Figure 2 illustrates how the number of births to SPS residents through 2017–18 relates to historical K enrollment and how the observed and forecasted number of births from 2018–19 to 2027–28 impacts the K forecast. Births are shown in alignment with K cohorts (e.g., births occurring between September 2012 and August 2013 would be eligible to enroll in K in the 2018–19 school year).

From 2012–13 to 2016–17 there were an average of 7,354 births each year, including a peak of 7,563 in 2015–16. A significantly lower average of 6,942 children each year were born to SPS residents in the three years from 2017–18 to 2019–20. These are the years that align with K in 2023–24 and in the first two years of our enrollment forecasts. An even greater decline occurred in 2020–21, when only 6,415 children were born, with a similar but slightly smaller birth total of 6,368 occurring in 2021–22, the most recent cohort for which data are available. Comparing 2023–24 K enrollment with 2017–18 births, we derived a K-to-birth ratio of 0.53, meaning that for every 100 children born to District residents, there were 53 children enrolled in SPS K five years later. The ratio plunged from 0.64 in 2019–20 to 0.54 in 2020–21, (the first year with an October headcount impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic) and has not recovered. The middle scenario forecast assumes a gradual increase in the K-to-birth ratio over a five-year period, stabilizing at 0.60 in 2028–29 and beyond. While higher than the most recent observations, the ratio remains below pre-COVID levels throughout the forecast. Even as the ratio increases, the recent birth decline means that K enrollment remains close to its 2023–24 level in the middle scenario, averaging 3,841 students over the ten years from 2024–25 to 2033–34.



**Figure 2. District Births and Kindergarten Enrollment**



Birth Year	Births	K Year	K	Ratio
2012-13	7,234	2018-19	4,641	0.64
2013-14	7,328	2019-20	4,662	0.64
2014-15	7,246	2020-21	3,942	0.54
2015-16	7,563	2021-22	3,968	0.52
2016-17	7,399	2022-23	3,926	0.53
2017-18	6,962	2023-24	3,714	0.53
2018-19	6,991	2024-25	3,808	0.54
2019-20	6,872	2025-26	3,813	0.55
2020-21	6,415	2026-27	3,786	0.59
2021-22	6,368	2027-28	3,758	0.59
2022-23	6,210	2028-29	3,697	0.60
2023-24	6,366	2029-30	3,789	0.60
2024-25	6,466	2030-31	3,848	0.60
2025-26	6,565	2031-32	3,906	0.59
2026-27	6,664	2032-33	3,972	0.60
2027-28	6,764	2033-34	4,030	0.60

**Note**

Historical data is shown in shaded cells; unshaded cells are forecasts.

**Sources**

Washington Department of Health 2012 to 2022 births to mothers residing within the district boundary, special tabulation ordered by FLO Analytics.

FLO Analytics 2022-23 to 2027-28 birth forecasts (middle scenario).

Seattle Public Schools October 2018-19 to 2023-24 enrollment.

FLO Analytics October 2024-25 to 2033-34 enrollment forecasts (middle scenario).

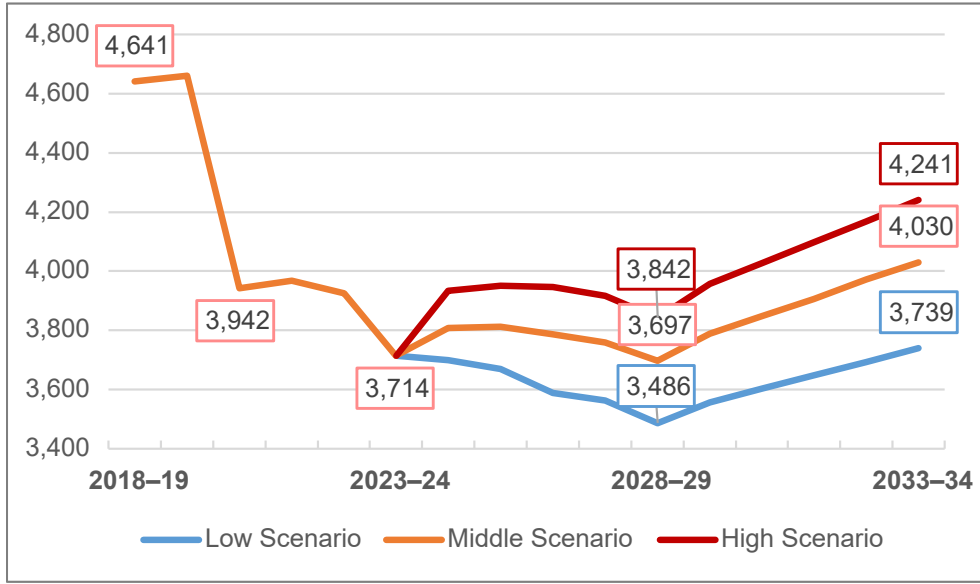
Figure 3 illustrates how different rates of population growth and K-to-birth ratios may result in divergent scenarios of future K enrollment. The number of future births differs slightly between the low, middle, and high scenarios based on the population of women in childbearing ages; adjusting the K-to-birth ratios amplifies the differences in K enrollment.

In the low scenario the K-to-birth ratio remains at 0.53 in 2024–25 and 2025–26, increasing to just 0.56 in 2026–27 and beyond. The lower ratio and a smaller SPS population forecast results in an average of 3,624 K students per year over the ten-year forecast period, 217 per year fewer than the middle scenario K forecast, significantly impacting the K–12 totals over the ten-year forecast horizon. Conversely, the high scenario averaging 4,008 K students per year results from a forecast K-to-birth ratio reaching 0.62 within the first three forecast years, amounting to 167 students per year more than the middle scenario. These adjustments have a cumulative impact on K–12 totals throughout the forecast period, contributing to the gap between the three scenarios.

The ratio of K to births can be calculated each year if historical birth data are available to compare to K enrollment by cohort. Once every ten years the decennial census provides age detail that allows us to measure the contribution of the two main components of the ratio. Those are net migration and the District’s capture rate. It is not possible to perfectly align single-year-of-age counts from the census with K cohorts, because the census asks the age of residents as of April 1st, while K eligibility requires children to be age five on September 1st. Mobility, misreporting, and undercount may also impact the comparison; however, the allocation of age data to K cohorts is reliable enough to approximate the impacts of migration and capture rates.

Each column cluster in Figure 4 represents a cohort, depicting the number of children born to SPS residents in 2003–04 and 2013–14, the K-age population of five- and six-year-olds counted in the April 2010 and 2020 censuses, and the number of children enrolled in SPS K classes in 2009–10 and 2019–20. The 0.88 ratio of K-age population in 2009–10 to births in 2003–04 means that there was a net loss of 12 percent of the birth cohort due to migration, while the capture rate of 0.77 indicates that 23 percent of SPS K-age residents were not enrolled in District schools. Combining these measures results in a K-to-birth ratio of 0.68. Despite the District’s greater overall population growth in the 2010s compared with the 2000s, the K-age population to birth ratio of 0.82 indicates that there was more population loss between birth and age five for the 2019–20 K cohort than for the 2009–10 cohort. Because the capture rate was similar in both school years, we conclude that the lower K-to-birth ratio of 0.64 in 2019–20 was attributable to greater net out-migration, rather than a change in the share of District K-age residents enrolled in District schools.

**Figure 3. Kindergarten Enrollment and Ratio to Births**



Birth Year	K Year	Low	Middle	High
2012-13	2018-19	0.64	0.64	0.64
2013-14	2019-20	0.64	0.64	0.64
2014-15	2020-21	0.54	0.54	0.54
2015-16	2021-22	0.52	0.52	0.52
2016-17	2022-23	0.53	0.53	0.53
2017-18	2023-24	0.53	0.53	0.53
2018-19	2024-25	0.53	0.54	0.56
2019-20	2025-26	0.53	0.55	0.57
2020-21	2026-27	0.56	0.59	0.62
2021-22	2027-28	0.56	0.59	0.62
2022-23	2028-29	0.56	0.60	0.62
2023-24	2029-30	0.56	0.60	0.62
2024-25	2030-31	0.56	0.60	0.62
2025-26	2031-32	0.56	0.59	0.61
2026-27	2032-33	0.56	0.60	0.61
2027-28	2033-34	0.56	0.60	0.61

**Note**  
Historical data shown in shaded cells; unshaded cells are forecasts.

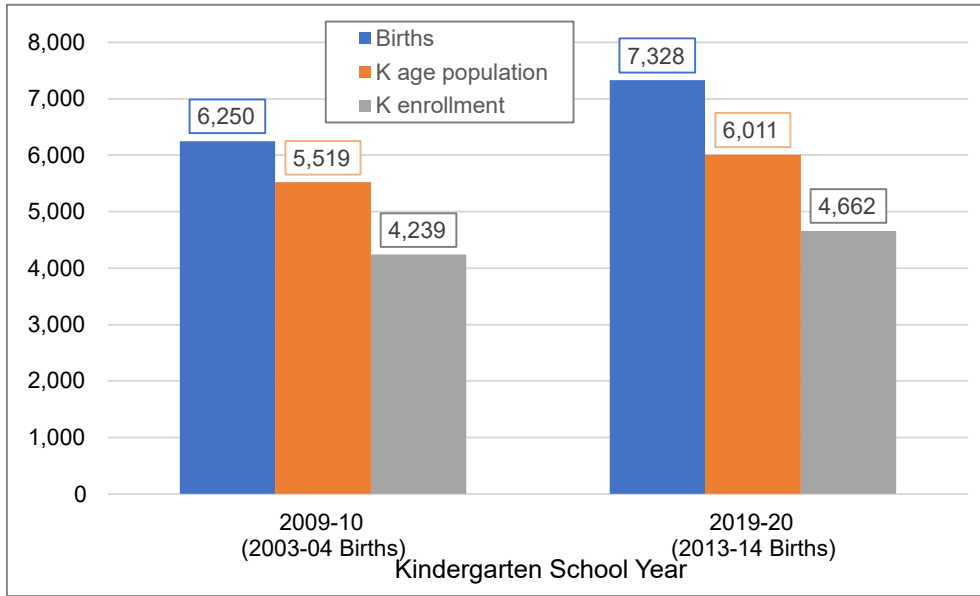
**Sources**  
Washington Department of Health 2012 to 2022 births to mothers residing within the district boundary, special tabulation ordered by FLO Analytics.

FLO Analytics 2022-23 to 2027-28 birth forecasts (low, middle, and high scenarios).

Seattle Public Schools October 2018-19 to 2023-24 enrollment

FLO Analytics October 2024-25 to 2033-34 enrollment forecasts (low, middle, and high scenarios).

**Figure 4. Seattle Public Schools Kindergarten Enrollment and Birth Cohorts**



School year:	2009-10	2019-20
Ratio of Kindergarten age population to cohort births:	0.88	0.82
Public school capture rate (K enroll / K age pop):	0.77	0.78
Ratio of Kindergarten enrollment to cohort births:	0.68	0.64

**Sources**

Washington Department of Health 2003-04 and 2013-14 births to mothers residing within the district boundary, special tabulation ordered by FLO Analytics.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census. 2011. "Sex by Age for the Population Under 20 Years," Summary File 1, Table P14. Accessed February 29, 2024. <https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALSF12010.P14?g=9700000US5307710>

U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census. 2023. "Sex by Age for the Population Under 20 Years," Demographic and Housing Characteristics, Table P14. Accessed February 29, 2024. <https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALDHC2020.P14?g=9700000US5307710>

Seattle Public Schools October 2009 and October 2019 enrollment.

## Grade Progression Ratios

The progression of students from one grade to the next is a significant determinant of future enrollment, and therefore plays a significant role in FLO’s forecasting process. FLO assesses how cohort sizes change over time by calculating GPRs—the ratio of enrollment in a specific grade in a given year to the enrollment of the same age cohort in the previous year. For instance, if 4,000 Ks in 2017-18 were to become 4,040 1st graders in 2018-19, the GPR would be 1.01.

GPRs quantify how cohort sizes change as students progress to subsequent grades by considering that not all students advance to the next grade and that new students join existing cohorts. A GPR value greater than 1.00 indicates that the student cohort increased in size from one grade to the next. Such a result may be due to students moving into a district or students choosing to transfer into a district from other districts or nonpublic schools. Conversely, a GPR value less than 1.00 indicates that the student cohort decreased in size from one grade to the next. This may be due to students moving out of a district, students choosing to transfer to other districts or nonpublic schools, or students not advancing to the next grade.

Table 11 depicts the GPRs for all K–12 students enrolled in the District from 2016–17 to 2023–24. Not surprisingly, the lowest ratios for every elementary and middle grade occurred in the 2020–21 or 2021–22 school year, reflecting enrollment loss during the COVID-19 pandemic. Each transition except 5th to 6th and 10th to 11th has had GPRs of at least 0.98 in both 2022–23 and 2023–24, meaning that there have not been any net losses greater than 2 percent among individual cohorts on a year-to-year basis. Cohorts progressing from K to 1st grade, 7th to 8th, 8th to 9th, and 9th to 10th grade have been stable or have grown each of the last two years. The 5th to 6th grade ratio has been consistently near 0.90 each year except 2021–22, indicating a 10 percent loss of each cohort entering middle school. Students in continuation programs or a 5th year of high school may be counted as 12th graders in two consecutive years, contributing to the high GPRs for the 11th to 12th grade transition. The final column in Table 11 shows the middle scenario assumption that future GPRs will remain close to the average of recent years, excluding 2020–21 and 2021–22.

**Table 11. Grade Progression Ratios: Middle Scenario**

Grade Progression Ratios	2016–17 to 2017–18	2017–18 to 2018–19	2018–19 to 2019–20	2019–20 to 2020–21	2020–21 to 2021–22	2021–22 to 2022–23	2022–23 to 2023–24	2023–24 to 2033–34 Forecast
K–1	1.01	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.96	1.02	1.00	1.00
1–2	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.95	0.92	1.00	0.99	0.99
2–3	0.98	0.97	0.99	0.94	0.91	0.98	0.98	0.98
3–4	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.95	0.94	1.00	0.99	0.99
4–5	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.95	0.93	0.99	0.99	0.98
5–6	0.89	0.90	0.91	0.89	0.86	0.90	0.91	0.90
6–7	0.99	0.98	1.00	0.98	0.94	1.00	0.98	0.99
7–8	0.98	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
8–9	0.99	0.98	1.01	1.00	0.98	1.01	1.00	1.00
9–10	1.02	1.00	1.04	1.02	0.99	1.01	1.02	1.02
10–11	0.97	0.94	0.96	0.95	0.96	0.99	0.96	0.96
11–12	1.06	1.03	1.05	1.04	1.08	1.05	1.03	1.04

**Notes**

Grade progression ratios are calculated as the ratio of enrollment in a specific grade in a given year to the enrollment of the same age cohort in the previous year.

Lighter shading indicates lower values, darker indicates higher values.

**Sources**

Seattle Public Schools October 2018–19 to 2023–24 enrollment.

FLO Analytics October 2024–25 to 2033–34 enrollment forecasts (middle scenario).

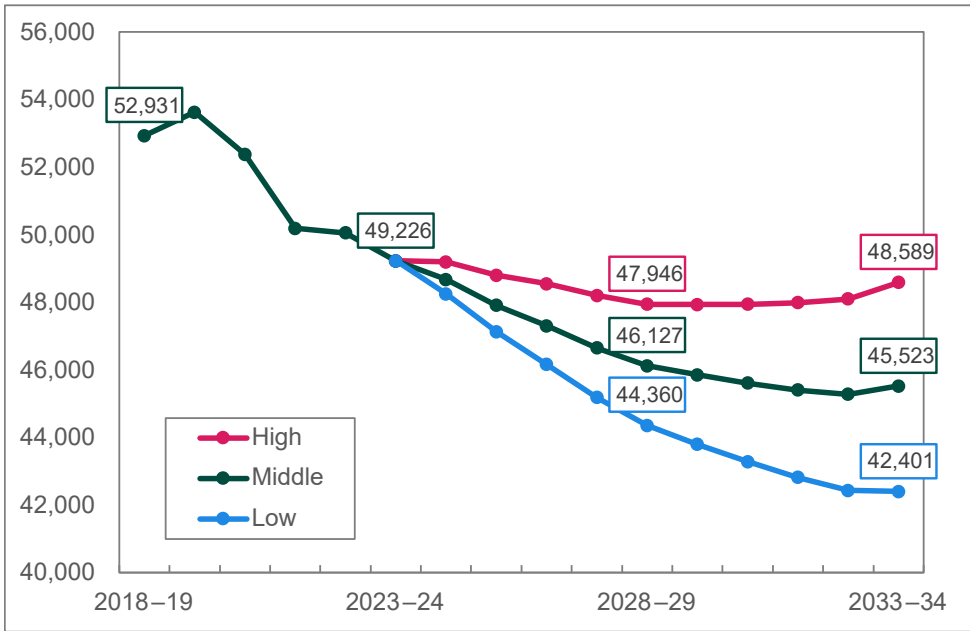
## District-Wide Enrollment Forecasts

Figure 5 is an overview of the annual district-wide low, middle, and high forecast scenarios. Details of each scenario by individual grade are in **Attachment A Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3**.

The middle scenario total of 45,523 students in 2033-34 depicts a K-12 decrease of 3,703 students (7.5 percent), from the 2023-24 total of 49,226. The low forecast anticipates a decrease of 6,825 students (13.9 percent) in the ten-year horizon, while the high forecast remains closer to current enrollment, falling by just 637 students (1.3 percent). While the lines in Figure 5 show historical enrollment each year since 2018-19 and forecasted enrollment for each year through 2033-34, the labels highlight K-12 totals in five-year increments.

We consider the middle scenario to be the most likely, as it reflects current trends and is influenced by the size of existing enrollment in lower grades and recent birth cohorts. Forecasts for individual schools are consistent with the middle scenario. Higher or lower enrollment than in the middle scenario could result from shifts in the economy or housing affordability, and the level of investment in affordable housing. Levels of international migration are difficult to predict and could also play a role in SPS growth or decline.

**Figure 5. District-Wide Enrollment Forecasts: Low, Middle, and High Scenarios**



**Sources**

Seattle Public Schools October 2018-19 to 2023-24 enrollment.

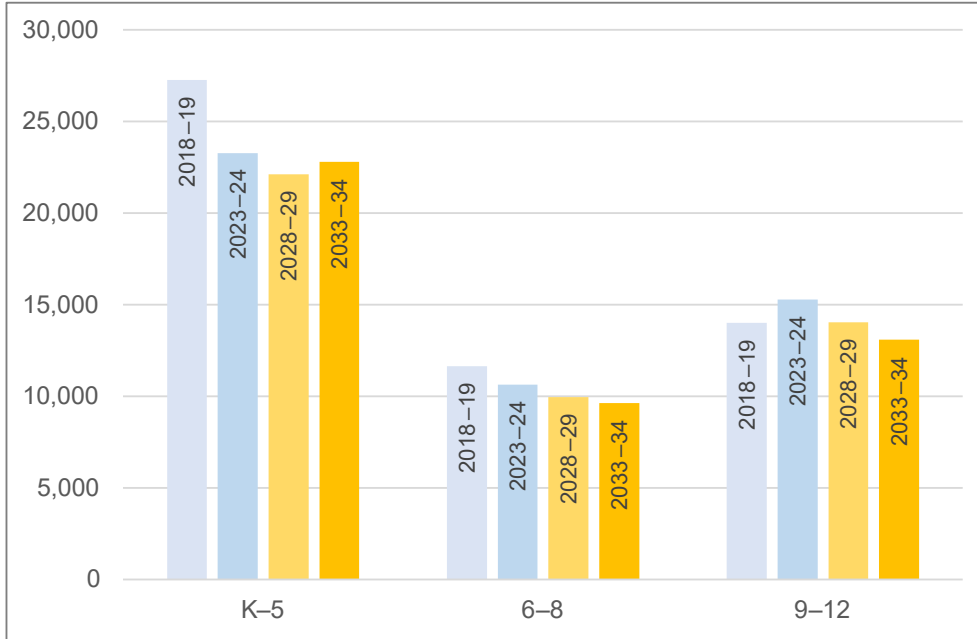
FLO Analytics October 2024-25 to 2033-34 enrollment forecasts (low, middle, and high scenarios).

Forecasts for grade level groups K-5, 6-8, and 9-12 under the middle scenario are presented by five-year increment in the chart and table in Figure 6. Grades K-5 experienced a 3,989-student enrollment loss between 2018-19 to 2023-24. A much smaller loss of 1,168 is forecasted from 2023-24 to 2028-29, followed by a gain of 666 students from 2028-29 to 2033-34, resulting in a ten-year net loss of 502 students (2.2 percent).

Grades 6-8 had a net loss of 991 students between 2018-19 to 2023-24 and are forecast to continue to lose enrollment in both five-year increments, but at a slower pace. Enrollment losses of 677 from 2023-24 to 2028-29 and 334 from 2028-29 to 2033-34 result in a ten-year net loss of 1,011 students (9.5 percent) for grades 6-8 under the middle scenario forecast.

Enrollment in grades 9–12 may have reached a peak in 2023–24. After adding 1,275 students in the five years since 2018–19, the smaller cohorts now in elementary and middle grades will cause HS enrollment to decline. In the first five years of the middle scenario forecast, enrollment in grades 9–12 falls by 1,254 students. An additional 936-student loss is predicted between 2028–29 to 2033–34. For the entire ten-year forecast period grades 9–12 lose 2,190 students (14.3 percent).

**Figure 6. District-Wide Enrollment Forecasts by Grade Group: Middle Scenario**



Grade Group	Actual 2018-19	Actual 2023-24	Forecast 2028-29	Forecast 2033-34
K-5	27,272	23,283	22,115	22,781
6-8	11,639	10,648	9,971	9,637
9-12	14,020	15,295	14,041	13,105
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,931</b>	<b>49,226</b>	<b>46,127</b>	<b>45,523</b>

**Sources**

Seattle Public Schools October 2018-19 to 2023-24 enrollment.

FLO Analytics October 2024-25 to 2033-34 enrollment forecasts (middle scenario).

**Individual School Enrollment Forecasts**

**Attachment A Tables A-4, A-5, and A-6** show October enrollment headcounts for 2023-24 and enrollment forecasts for each year from 2024-25 to 2028-29 and for 2033-34, for each of the District’s schools. Table A-4 is organized by middle school, showing K-5th grade and 6th-8th grade enrollment for neighborhood elementary and K-8 schools, option schools with geozones, and the middle school itself. Table A-5 reports 9th-12th grade enrollment for each of the ten neighborhood high schools and the two option schools with geozones, Center School, and Cleveland STEM. Table A-6 shows the remaining schools and programs including option schools with continuous enrollment and service schools, each of which have forecasted enrollment unchanged from the 2023-24 base year. The sum of schools in the three tables is consistent with the middle enrollment forecast scenario.

# Methodology



## District-Wide Population and Enrollment Forecasts

To prepare the ten-year forecasts from 2024–25 to 2033–34, FLO compiled historical births and forecasted births through 2027–28. The birth forecasts depend on population forecasts by age and sex and age-specific birth rates (ASBRs) for women of childbearing age.

The 2030 forecasts of SPS residents age ten and older use cohort change ratios (CCRs) by age and sex, while forecasts of residents under age ten rely on observed and forecasted births from 2020 to 2030. CCRs incorporate both net migration and mortality; a CCR over 1.00 means that net in-migration occurred over the period of measure, while a CCR under 1.00 represents either net out-migration or deaths that outnumber net in-migration.<sup>4</sup>

SPS CCRs are typically above 1.00 for young adults under age 35 and below 1.00 for children and older adults. Forecasted 2020 to 2030 CCRs were based initially on 2010 to 2020 rates, adjusted down to reflect the larger population base as well as slower employment growth than in the 2010s. All three scenarios predict fewer additional residents than the 128,000 added between 2010 and 2020. Growth of 93,000 between 2020 and 2030 in the middle scenario is similar to the PSRC forecast for the City of Seattle presented in Table 5. The low and high scenarios add 71,000 and 111,000 SPS residents, respectively.

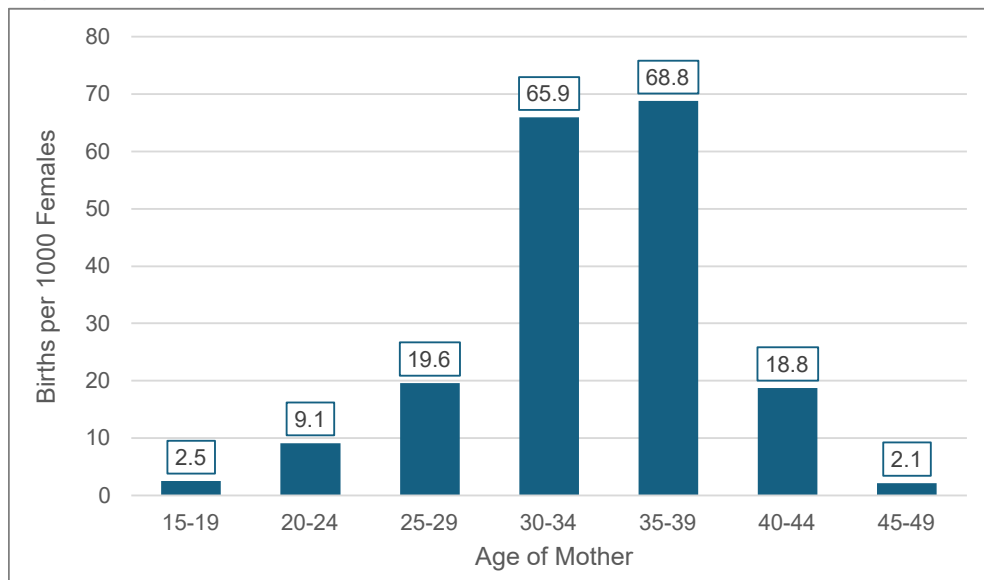
FLO acquired a special tabulation from the Washington Department of Health with births by resident school district by five-year age group of mother. By comparing births for calendar years 2019, 2020, and 2021 with 2020 Census counts, FLO estimated ASBRs to use as a 2020 baseline for the forecasts. Women age 30 and older accounted for 82 percent of recent births to SPS residents. The birth rates for SPS shown in Figure 7 are about one-fifth of national rates among women under 30 and are also lower than national rates for women ages 30 to 34. Birth rates among SPS residents 35 and older were higher than national rates. The District's total fertility rate (TFR) of 0.93 was significantly below the national TFR, which averaged 1.67 during the 2019–2021 period.<sup>5,6</sup> We adjusted the 2020 baseline ASBRs to reflect further declines in the number of births to SPS residents in 2021 and 2022, resulting in a TFR of 0.83.

<sup>4</sup> Baker, Jack, David A. Swanson, Jeff Tayman, and Lucky M. Tedrow. 2017. *Cohort Change Ratios and Their Applications*. Springer International Publishing: Switzerland.

<sup>5</sup> TFR is the number of children that would be born to a woman over her childbearing years, based on ASBRs at a given time.

<sup>6</sup> Osterman Michelle J.K., Brady E. Hamilton, Joyce A. Martin, Anne K. Driscoll, and Claudia P. Valenzuela. 2023. "Births: Final Data for 2021." *National Vital Statistics Reports*; 72 (1). <https://dx.doi.org/10.15620/cdc:122047>



**Figure 7. Age-Specific Birth Rates, Seattle Public Schools Residents, 2019–2021****Note**

Birth rates calculated by FLO using 2009–2011 and 2019–2021 births and 2010 and 2020 census counts.

**Sources**

Washington Department of Health, Seattle Public Schools births by age of mother

U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census, 2023. “P12, Sex by Age for Selected Age Categories,” Demographic and Housing Characteristics. Accessed September 7, 2023. [https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALDHC2020.P12?g=050XX00US53033,53033\\$1000000](https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALDHC2020.P12?g=050XX00US53033,53033$1000000)

We use the historical and forecasted births through 2027-28 and K-to-birth ratios to forecast K through the 2033–34 school year. Forecasts for other grades use GPRs based initially on a four-year average that includes two pre-pandemic transitions (2017–18 to 2018–19 and 2018–19 to 2019–20) and the most recent two years (2021–22 to 2022–23 and 2022–23 to 2023–24). GPRs implicitly combine assumptions about the level of net migration into and out of the District as well as movement between traditional public schools and private schools, charters, and home schooling. We increased GPRs for several grades to reflect higher rates observed in the most recent two years. Pandemic-affected losses in 2020–21 and 2021–22 are considered outliers and are excluded from GPR calculations.

## Forecasts of Students by Residence

Forecasts of SPS students by residence consistent with the district-wide middle scenario forecast are prepared before the individual school forecasts are prepared. The resident forecasts are geographically top-down; forecasts of students residing in each of the 12 MSAs by individual grade K–12 are completed first, followed by forecasts for ESAs or ESA parts. At each step, initial forecasts are made consistent with the larger area. MSA forecasts are controlled to the District resident forecast, and ESAs (whole or part, when split by MSAs or HSAs) are controlled to their parent MSA.

Initial K forecasts are based on historical MSA shares of District K and ESA shares of MSA K residents. Similar to the district-wide forecast, GPRs for MSAs and ESAs are initially based on a four-year average and may be adjusted to remove outliers or reflect recent trends. Students from future residential development are added based on expected completion and

occupancy. For example, an apartment building currently under construction may house students by the next school year, while large developments that are planned but not yet under construction are not expected to be completed and occupied until later in the forecast horizon. After students in new housing are added, the initial forecasts are then controlled to forecasts for the parent geographic area.

## Forecasts for Individual Schools

More than 2,000 SPS students are enrolled in schools or programs that do not have AAs or geozones. These include option schools with continuous enrollment, Cascadia ES, Decatur ES, and other specialized programs. Most are relatively small compared with neighborhood schools, with enrollments that fluctuate depending on placement, choice, or capacity. Due to the unpredictable nature of their enrollment, they are held constant. An additional 6,400 students are enrolled at option schools that have geozones. These schools have relatively stable enrollment, in many cases because they are at capacity. Therefore, their future enrollments are assumed to remain very close to their 2023–24 level. Forecasts for all of these schools are prepared before the neighborhood school forecasts and totaled by grade and year. The totals are then subtracted from the district-wide forecasts, resulting in control totals for neighborhood schools.

Initial forecasts for each ES have two components: resident enrollment and nonresident enrollment (students who reside outside of the school's AA). Resident K forecasts are initially based on the three-year average share of AA K residents observed in 2021–22, 2022–23, and 2023–24, with students added in areas with future new housing in the pipeline. Initial resident forecasts for grades 1–5 use GPRs unique to each school and grade based on four-year averages and are also supplemented with students in future new housing. Each K share and GPR is reviewed and adjusted if necessary to account for outliers that may influence the average rates. Initial nonresident K forecasts use an average of the three most recent years weighted more heavily to the current year (2023–24), and initial nonresident forecasts for grades 1–5 use GPRs adjusted as needed to maintain relatively stable nonresident K–5 totals. After the initial resident and nonresident forecasts are combined, they are controlled to match the district-wide neighborhood school forecasts by individual grade.

Initial forecasts for the District's neighborhood secondary schools also have resident and nonresident components. Resident forecasts for entry grades 6th and 9th use GPRs applied to feeder 5th and 8th grade classes and subsequent grades use GPRs based on historical observations by school and grade. Each school's share of its AA residents is monitored, and GPRs may be adjusted to ensure relatively stable forecast shares.

As an example, 72 percent of grade 6–8 students residing in the Robert Eagle MSAA attended Robert Eagle MS in 2023–24. The initial resident forecast for 2033–34 assigns 71 percent of AA residents to Robert Eagle, only a slight change. If the share were to change significantly, further review and adjustment would likely be required. Nonresident forecasts for secondary schools use assumptions for entry grades and GPRs that keep nonresident enrollment close to its 2023–24 level at each school. After the initial resident and nonresident forecasts are combined, they are controlled to match the district-wide neighborhood school forecasts by individual grade.

## Data Sources

FLO used the following data sources to inform the enrollment forecasts:

- Enrollment data and AA boundaries, SPS
- Location and characteristics of existing and planned affordable housing, City of Seattle Office of Housing
- Parcel data and characteristics, King County GIS Open Data<sup>7</sup>
- Building and land use permits, City of Seattle Open Data Portal<sup>8</sup>
- Email correspondence, Michael Hubner, City of Seattle Office of Planning and Community Development<sup>9</sup>
- Email correspondence, Rebeccah Maskin, King County Comprehensive Planning Team<sup>10</sup>
- Email correspondence, selected affordable housing developers<sup>11</sup>
- Decennial Census and American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau
- Birth data, Washington Department of Health
- Population projections, PSRC

## Accuracy

Enrollment projections and forecasts are expected values based on assessment of current and past data, and as such, should be considered as just one of several planning tools, rather than absolute numbers for the allocation of future resources. Unlike measurable data, such as the results of a survey, projections and forecasts do not allow for the estimation of a confidence interval to measure accuracy. The best way to measure error is to compare actual enrollment with previously prepared projections or forecasts that were conducted using similar data and methodologies. Finally, when considering confidence and accuracy, the appropriate use of projections and forecasts includes an understanding that there is likely to be some degree of variation from the anticipated values. It is important that stakeholders monitor and manage the changing conditions that will affect future populations, and that projections or forecasts be updated either at a regular frequency, or when deviation of actual enrollment from the projections or forecasts is significant.

<sup>7</sup> King County GIS Open Data. 2023. Multiple Datasets. Accessed December 19, 2023. <https://gis-kingcounty.opendata.arcgis.com/>

<sup>8</sup> Seattle Open Data. 2023. Multiple Datasets. Accessed December 26, 2023. <https://data.seattle.gov/>

<sup>9</sup> City of Seattle. 2023. Michael Hubner, Office of Planning and Community Development. Comprehensive Plan Questions on Behalf of Seattle Public Schools. Email to Jenna Putnam, FLO Analytics, October 16.

<sup>10</sup> King County. 2023. Rebeccah Maskin, King County Office of Performance, Strategy and Budget. Population Targets. Email to Charles Rynerson, FLO Analytics. October 2.

<sup>11</sup> MBHA. 2024. Alisha Dall'Osto, Mt. Baker Housing. Future Housing Development. Email to Charles Rynerson, FLO Analytics. January 4; MBHA. 2024. Courtney Casey, Mt. Baker Housing. Future Housing Development. Email to Charles Rynerson, FLO Analytics. January 4; SEED. 2024. Katie Kang, SouthEast Effective Development. Future Housing Development. Email to Charles Rynerson, FLO Analytics. January 10.

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## **Attachment A**

Tables

**Table A-1. Enrollment Forecasts by Individual Grade: Low Scenario**

Grade	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34
K	3,714	3,698	3,670	3,588	3,562	3,486	3,556	3,602	3,648	3,693	3,739
1	3,914	3,694	3,684	3,660	3,579	3,553	3,477	3,547	3,593	3,638	3,683
2	4,011	3,856	3,648	3,641	3,617	3,537	3,512	3,437	3,506	3,551	3,596
3	3,698	3,913	3,769	3,570	3,563	3,539	3,461	3,436	3,363	3,431	3,475
4	3,986	3,630	3,850	3,711	3,516	3,508	3,485	3,408	3,383	3,311	3,378
5	3,960	3,897	3,556	3,770	3,635	3,443	3,436	3,413	3,338	3,313	3,243
6	3,551	3,549	3,501	3,198	3,390	3,269	3,096	3,090	3,069	3,002	2,979
7	3,491	3,492	3,499	3,455	3,155	3,346	3,225	3,056	3,049	3,028	2,962
8	3,606	3,451	3,459	3,471	3,427	3,129	3,319	3,198	3,032	3,024	3,003
9	3,797	3,590	3,435	3,440	3,452	3,408	3,112	3,301	3,181	3,016	3,008
10	3,842	3,831	3,615	3,449	3,454	3,465	3,423	3,125	3,315	3,194	3,029
11	3,861	3,677	3,662	3,452	3,294	3,297	3,311	3,271	2,985	3,168	3,051
12	3,795	3,972	3,786	3,760	3,542	3,380	3,385	3,401	3,360	3,065	3,255
<b>K-5</b>	23,283	22,688	22,177	21,940	21,472	21,066	20,927	20,843	20,831	20,937	21,114
<b>6-8</b>	10,648	10,492	10,459	10,124	9,972	9,744	9,640	9,344	9,150	9,054	8,944
<b>9-12</b>	<u>15,295</u>	<u>15,070</u>	<u>14,498</u>	<u>14,101</u>	<u>13,742</u>	<u>13,550</u>	<u>13,231</u>	<u>13,098</u>	<u>12,841</u>	<u>12,443</u>	<u>12,343</u>
<b>Total</b>	49,226	48,250	47,134	46,165	45,186	44,360	43,798	43,285	42,822	42,434	42,401

**Notes**  
Students enrolled in full-time Running Start and preschool excluded from analysis.

**Sources**  
Seattle Public Schools October 2023-24 enrollment and FLO 2024-25 to 2033-34 enrollment forecasts (low scenario).

**Table A-2. Enrollment Forecasts by Individual Grade: Middle Scenario**

Grade	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34
K	3,714	3,808	3,813	3,786	3,758	3,697	3,789	3,848	3,906	3,972	4,030
1	3,914	3,712	3,806	3,811	3,784	3,756	3,695	3,787	3,846	3,904	3,970
2	4,011	3,888	3,688	3,781	3,786	3,760	3,732	3,671	3,763	3,821	3,879
3	3,698	3,936	3,816	3,620	3,711	3,716	3,690	3,663	3,603	3,693	3,750
4	3,986	3,656	3,892	3,772	3,580	3,670	3,674	3,649	3,622	3,563	3,652
5	3,960	3,921	3,596	3,823	3,706	3,516	3,605	3,609	3,584	3,558	3,500
6	3,551	3,577	3,541	3,248	3,453	3,347	3,175	3,256	3,259	3,237	3,213
7	3,491	3,517	3,544	3,508	3,217	3,421	3,315	3,146	3,226	3,229	3,208
8	3,606	3,476	3,501	3,529	3,494	3,203	3,407	3,301	3,134	3,213	3,216
9	3,797	3,615	3,484	3,509	3,537	3,502	3,211	3,415	3,309	3,142	3,221
10	3,842	3,859	3,671	3,534	3,560	3,588	3,554	3,258	3,465	3,357	3,189
11	3,861	3,699	3,716	3,535	3,403	3,426	3,457	3,424	3,138	3,338	3,233
12	3,795	4,010	3,845	3,852	3,663	3,525	3,551	3,585	3,551	3,253	3,462
<b>K-5</b>	23,283	22,921	22,611	22,593	22,325	22,115	22,185	22,227	22,324	22,511	22,781
<b>6-8</b>	10,648	10,570	10,586	10,285	10,164	9,971	9,897	9,703	9,619	9,679	9,637
<b>9-12</b>	<u>15,295</u>	<u>15,183</u>	<u>14,716</u>	<u>14,430</u>	<u>14,163</u>	<u>14,041</u>	<u>13,773</u>	<u>13,682</u>	<u>13,463</u>	<u>13,090</u>	<u>13,105</u>
<b>Total</b>	49,226	48,674	47,913	47,308	46,652	46,127	45,855	45,612	45,406	45,280	45,523

**Notes**  
Students enrolled in full-time Running Start and preschool excluded from analysis.

**Sources**  
Seattle Public Schools October 2023-24 enrollment and FLO 2024-25 to 2033-34 enrollment forecasts (middle scenario).

**Table A-3. Enrollment Forecasts by Individual Grade: High Scenario**

Grade	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34
K	3,714	3,934	3,950	3,946	3,917	3,842	3,956	4,027	4,098	4,169	4,241
1	3,914	3,786	3,971	3,987	3,983	3,954	3,878	3,993	4,065	4,136	4,208
2	4,011	3,915	3,784	3,969	3,985	3,981	3,952	3,876	3,991	4,063	4,133
3	3,698	3,968	3,858	3,729	3,911	3,927	3,923	3,894	3,819	3,933	4,004
4	3,986	3,689	3,943	3,833	3,706	3,887	3,902	3,898	3,870	3,795	3,908
5	3,960	3,956	3,647	3,893	3,785	3,658	3,837	3,852	3,848	3,821	3,746
6	3,551	3,604	3,585	3,305	3,527	3,430	3,314	3,477	3,490	3,486	3,462
7	3,491	3,542	3,581	3,562	3,284	3,505	3,408	3,294	3,455	3,468	3,464
8	3,606	3,503	3,540	3,580	3,561	3,283	3,504	3,407	3,294	3,455	3,467
9	3,797	3,643	3,532	3,569	3,610	3,590	3,310	3,533	3,435	3,321	3,484
10	3,842	3,889	3,728	3,611	3,649	3,690	3,672	3,384	3,613	3,512	3,396
11	3,861	3,730	3,775	3,619	3,506	3,540	3,584	3,566	3,286	3,509	3,410
12	3,795	4,040	3,906	3,943	3,778	3,659	3,697	3,744	3,726	3,432	3,666
<b>K-5</b>	23,283	23,248	23,153	23,357	23,287	23,249	23,448	23,540	23,691	23,917	24,240
<b>6-8</b>	10,648	10,649	10,706	10,447	10,372	10,218	10,226	10,178	10,239	10,409	10,393
<b>9-12</b>	<u>15,295</u>	<u>15,302</u>	<u>14,941</u>	<u>14,742</u>	<u>14,543</u>	<u>14,479</u>	<u>14,263</u>	<u>14,227</u>	<u>14,060</u>	<u>13,774</u>	<u>13,956</u>
<b>Total</b>	49,226	49,199	48,800	48,546	48,202	47,946	47,937	47,945	47,990	48,100	48,589

**Notes**  
Students enrolled in full-time Running Start and preschool excluded from analysis.

**Sources**  
Seattle Public Schools October 2023-24 enrollment and FLO 2024-25 to 2033-34 enrollment forecasts (high scenario).

**Table A-4. Elementary and Middle School Enrollment Forecasts (page 1 of 3)**

School Name	2023-24 Actual	2024-25 Forecast	2025-26 Forecast	2026-27 Forecast	2027-28 Forecast	2028-29 Forecast	2033-34 Forecast	2023-24 to 2028-29 numeric change	2023-24 to 2028-29 percent change
<b>Aki Kurose MS Feeders</b>									
Dunlap ES	224	219	205	209	211	210	236	-14	-6%
Emerson ES	305	299	300	298	298	293	303	-12	-4%
Graham Hill ES	243	242	225	225	228	218	230	-25	-10%
Hawthorne ES	377	370	373	368	367	357	366	-20	-5%
MLK ES	247	241	234	229	227	222	234	-25	-10%
Orca (K-5)	263	262	251	254	251	246	253	-17	-6%
Rainier View ES	200	192	185	186	181	180	189	-20	-10%
South Shore (K-5)	341	346	344	351	351	351	350	10	3%
Wing Luke ES	275	259	272	274	275	275	294	0	0%
Orca (6-8)	99	99	102	94	95	90	87	-9	-9%
South Shore (6-8)	184	180	179	186	183	177	184	-7	-4%
Aki Kurose MS	786	751	759	754	722	720	688	-66	-8%
<b>Denny MS Feeders</b>									
Arbor Heights ES	480	467	456	459	448	440	461	-40	-8%
Boren STEM (K-5)	303	301	300	302	300	299	299	-4	-1%
Concord ES	270	256	255	253	250	244	257	-26	-10%
Highland Park ES	265	251	249	245	247	241	247	-24	-9%
Roxhill ES	234	226	221	212	203	196	210	-38	-16%
Sanislo ES	171	163	156	156	153	149	157	-22	-13%
West Seattle ES	352	354	355	355	347	339	351	-13	-4%
Boren STEM (6-8)	136	138	141	143	143	143	141	7	5%
Denny MS	721	708	676	671	647	657	614	-64	-9%
<b>Eagle Staff MS Feeders</b>									
Bagley ES	318	305	288	290	282	276	296	-42	-13%
Baldwin ES	208	216	228	237	241	246	245	38	18%
Broadview-Thomson (K-5)	417	422	423	416	410	409	410	-8	-2%
Greenwood ES	315	307	304	302	303	296	310	-19	-6%
Broadview-Thomson (6-8)	102	117	127	142	140	131	128	29	29%
Robert Eagle MS	674	690	701	699	691	690	656	16	2%
<b>Eckstein MS Feeders</b>									
Bryant ES	483	491	489	490	483	463	476	-20	-4%
Green Lake ES	317	319	313	318	311	300	314	-17	-5%
Laurelhurst ES	275	268	267	265	263	258	264	-17	-6%
Sand Point ES	182	187	193	192	185	179	184	-3	-2%
View Ridge ES	282	271	272	270	264	264	278	-18	-7%
Wedgwood ES	347	340	336	332	325	336	348	-11	-3%
Thornton Creek	419	415	416	418	416	412	412	-7	-2%
Eckstein MS	1,026	1,002	983	897	906	899	873	-127	-12%
<b>Hamilton MS Feeders</b>									
BF Day ES	382	378	349	345	343	352	349	-30	-8%
John Stanford Intl	418	425	427	426	426	426	425	8	2%
McDonald Intl	475	457	445	450	450	449	450	-26	-5%
West Woodland ES	380	371	364	359	348	351	370	-29	-8%
Hamilton MS	900	933	948	934	914	865	844	-35	-4%
SPS October 2023-24 enrollment and FLO 2024-25 to 2028-29 and 2033-34 enrollment forecasts by school, consistent with the districtwide middle scenario.									

**Table A-4. Elementary and Middle School Enrollment Forecasts (page 2 of 3)**

School Name	2023-24 Actual	2024-25 Forecast	2025-26 Forecast	2026-27 Forecast	2027-28 Forecast	2028-29 Forecast	2033-34 Forecast	2023-24 to 2028-29 numeric change	2023-24 to 2028-29 percent change
<b>Jane Addams MS Feeders</b>									
Cedar Park ES	235	235	229	233	233	234	230	-1	0%
Hazel Wolf (K-5)	473	474	473	472	471	473	472	0	0%
John Rogers ES	189	190	199	198	189	188	199	-1	-1%
Olympic Hills ES	434	433	411	411	406	393	409	-41	-9%
Olympic View ES	357	345	331	344	357	355	371	-2	-1%
Sacajawea ES	197	202	197	204	193	187	193	-10	-5%
Hazel Wolf (6-8)	259	258	264	265	267	264	264	5	2%
Jane Addams MS	840	833	849	833	825	795	777	-45	-5%
<b>Madison MS Feeders</b>									
Alki ES	272	264	255	248	243	243	252	-29	-11%
Fairmount Park ES	374	351	343	349	336	328	350	-46	-12%
Gatewood ES	381	387	381	377	378	379	383	-2	-1%
Genesee Hill ES	480	456	443	441	431	434	448	-46	-10%
Lafayette ES	492	503	492	481	478	465	470	-27	-5%
Pathfinder (K-5)	304	300	307	305	303	303	304	-1	0%
Pathfinder (6-8)	146	153	142	147	145	150	147	4	3%
Madison MS	1,020	1,016	1,023	949	960	934	885	-86	-8%
<b>Meany MS Feeders</b>									
Leschi ES	269	250	241	245	239	238	244	-31	-12%
Lowell ES	364	366	348	349	345	345	354	-19	-5%
Madrona ES	208	201	205	202	195	194	200	-14	-6%
McGilvra ES	216	208	203	201	186	195	201	-21	-10%
Montlake ES	168	162	156	153	158	153	159	-15	-9%
Stevens ES	152	149	144	144	138	139	149	-13	-9%
TOPS (K-5)	297	294	294	296	295	295	295	-2	-1%
TOPS (6-8)	176	180	179	174	171	171	172	-5	-3%
Meany MS	480	482	470	465	444	409	394	-71	-15%
<b>McClure MS Feeders</b>									
Catherine Blaine (K-5)	278	275	269	264	261	249	260	-29	-10%
Coe ES	447	447	439	440	433	421	444	-26	-6%
Hay ES	269	271	269	269	273	275	285	6	2%
Lawton ES	325	316	305	297	295	292	301	-33	-10%
Magnolia ES	308	300	288	288	275	271	287	-37	-12%
Queen Anne	201	195	195	192	188	186	188	-15	-7%
Catherine Blaine (6-8)	163	159	163	161	155	158	148	-5	-3%
McClure MS	461	460	462	435	426	409	402	-52	-11%
<b>Mercer MS Feeders</b>									
Beacon Hill ES	351	338	343	348	349	351	370	0	0%
Dearborn Park ES	310	298	299	294	292	286	291	-24	-8%
Maple ES	408	393	367	363	352	347	359	-61	-15%
Rising Star ES	297	286	276	270	271	258	272	-39	-13%
Mercer MS	753	728	738	683	649	650	629	-103	-14%

SPS October 2023-24 enrollment and FLO 2024-25 to 2028-29 and 2033-34 enrollment forecasts by school, consistent with the districtwide middle scenario.



**Table A-4. Elementary and Middle School Enrollment Forecasts (page 3 of 3)**

School Name	2023-24 Actual	2024-25 Forecast	2025-26 Forecast	2026-27 Forecast	2027-28 Forecast	2028-29 Forecast	2033-34 Forecast	2023-24 to 2028-29 numeric change	2023-24 to 2028-29 percent change
<b>Washington MS Feeders</b>									
Gatzert ES	337	351	392	424	414	409	442	72	21%
John Muir ES	314	305	294	288	284	287	292	-27	-9%
Kimball ES	383	382	366	361	360	362	372	-21	-5%
Thurgood Marshall ES	454	424	420	437	443	433	453	-21	-5%
Washington MS	553	564	571	570	580	576	549	23	4%
<b>Whitman MS Feeders</b>									
Adams ES	303	291	280	283	272	276	285	-27	-9%
Licton Springs (K-5)	59	67	69	73	73	73	72	14	24%
Loyal Heights ES	534	542	548	540	532	520	525	-14	-3%
North Beach ES	351	334	337	338	323	324	333	-27	-8%
Salmon Bay (K-5)	308	307	306	304	302	303	307	-5	-2%
Viewlands ES	252	246	250	244	240	241	254	-11	-5%
Whittier ES	343	343	329	317	308	310	322	-33	-10%
Licton Springs (6-8)	46	33	36	23	30	32	36	-14	-30%
Salmon Bay (6-8)	327	321	317	335	337	333	327	6	2%
Whitman MS	662	630	623	591	602	585	558	-77	-12%
SPS October 2023-24 enrollment and FLO 2024-25 to 2028-29 and 2033-34 enrollment forecasts by school, consistent with the districtwide middle scenario.									

**Table A-5. High School Enrollment Forecasts**

School Name	2023-24 Actual	2024-25 Forecast	2025-26 Forecast	2026-27 Forecast	2027-28 Forecast	2028-29 Forecast	2033-34 Forecast	2023-24 to 2028-29 numeric change	2023-24 to 2028-29 percent change
Ballard HS	1,618	1,622	1,570	1,590	1,539	1,498	1,396	-120	-7%
Center School	166	158	163	155	164	164	164	-2	-1%
Cleveland STEM HS	812	817	823	820	820	820	820	8	1%
Franklin HS	1,184	1,178	1,097	1,118	1,062	1,032	937	-152	-13%
Garfield HS	1,583	1,552	1,511	1,476	1,460	1,460	1,346	-123	-8%
Ingraham HS	1,384	1,380	1,351	1,318	1,352	1,358	1,275	-26	-2%
Lincoln HS	1,682	1,662	1,611	1,501	1,453	1,483	1,363	-199	-12%
Nathan Hale HS	1,064	1,041	1,033	992	990	1,020	935	-44	-4%
Rainier Beach HS	754	766	743	701	705	690	605	-64	-9%
Roosevelt HS	1,507	1,481	1,388	1,384	1,311	1,245	1,173	-262	-17%
Sealth HS	1,080	1,035	987	920	885	852	780	-228	-21%
West Seattle HS	1,371	1,401	1,350	1,366	1,333	1,328	1,221	-43	-3%

SPS October 2023-24 enrollment and FLO 2024-25 to 2028-29 and 2033-34 enrollment forecasts by school, consistent with the districtwide middle scenario.

**Table A-6. Other Schools and Programs Enrollment Forecasts**

School Name	2023-24 Actual	2024-25 Forecast	2025-26 Forecast	2026-27 Forecast	2027-28 Forecast	2028-29 Forecast	2033-34 Forecast	2023-24 to 2028-29 numeric change	2023-24 to 2028-29 percent change
Cascade Parent Partnership	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	0	0%
Cascade Virtual Option K-12	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	0	0%
Cascadia	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	0	0%
Decatur	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	0	0%
Exp. Ed. Unit	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	0	0%
Non Public Agencies	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	0	0%
Bridges	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	0	0%
Inter-Agency	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	0	0%
Middle College	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	0	0%
Nova	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	0	0%
Priv/Paroch Sped	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0%
Seattle World School	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	0	0%
Sugiyama HS	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	0	0%

SPS October 2023-24 enrollment and FLO 2024-25 to 2028-29 and 2033-34 enrollment forecasts by school, consistent with the districtwide middle scenario.

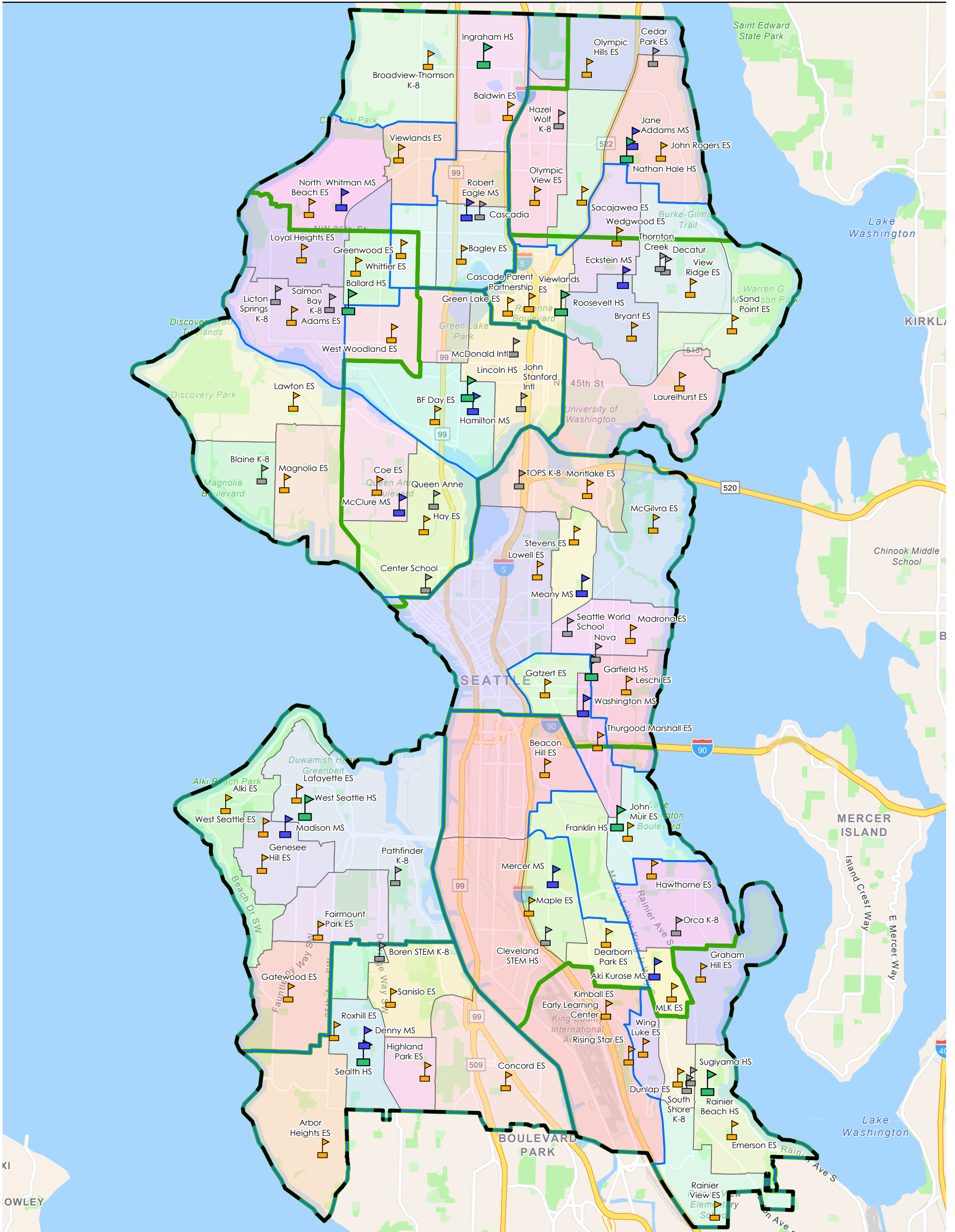
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## **Attachment B**









Maps

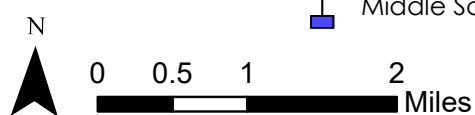


# District Overview



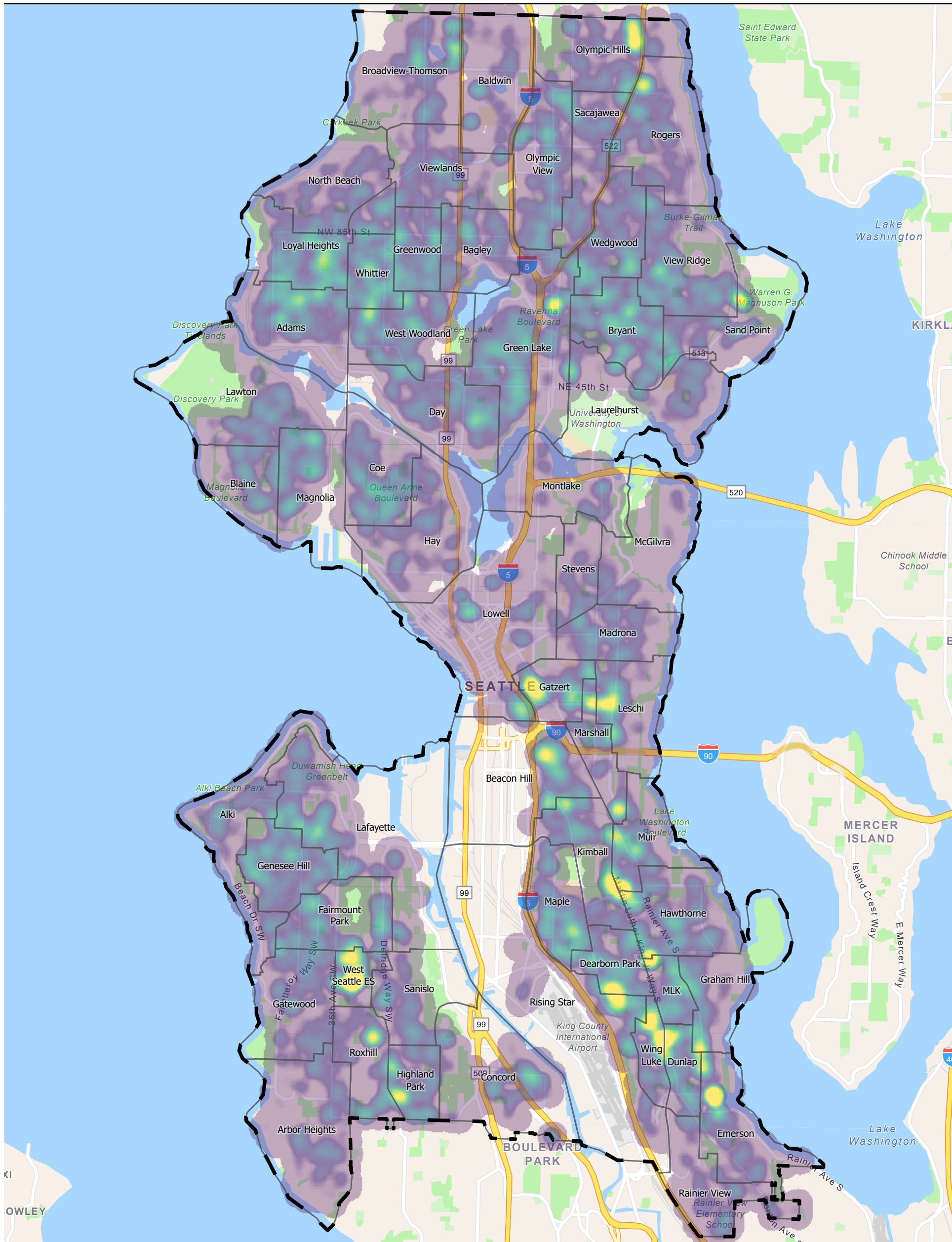
**Map 1**

-  High School
-  Elementary School
-  Middle School
-  Option School
-  District Boundary
-  Middle School Attendance Areas
-  High School Attendance Areas
-  Elementary School Attendance Areas



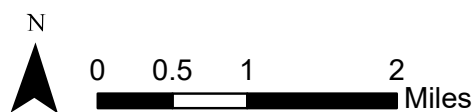


# Student Density



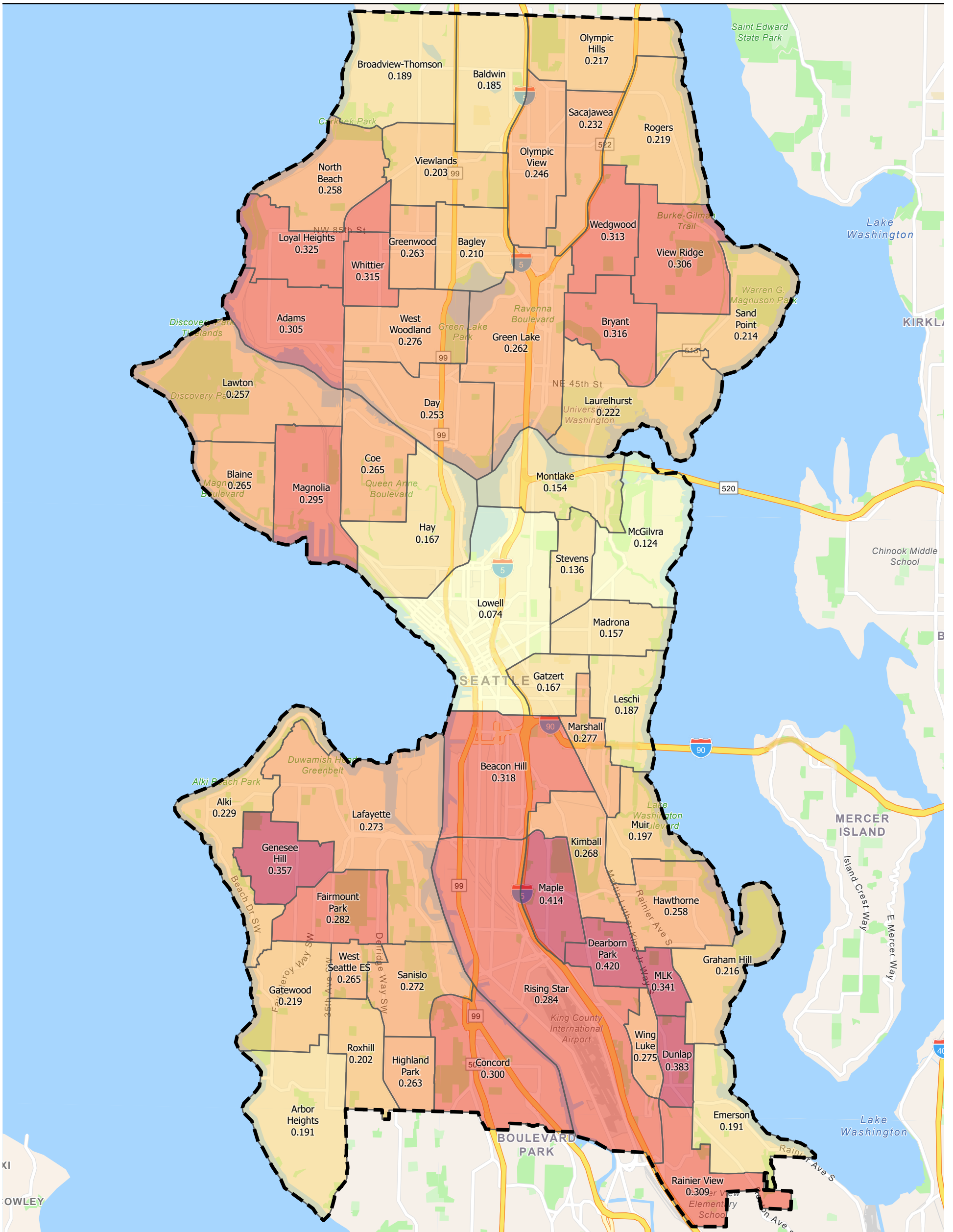
Map 2

- District Boundary
- Elementary School Attendance Areas
- Student Density**
- Sparse
- Dense





# SPS K-12 Students per Single-family Housing Unit



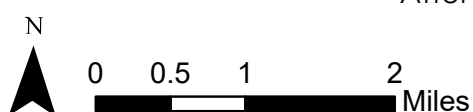
Map 3

District Boundary  
 Elementary School Attendance Areas

SPS Oct. 2023 Students per Single-family Housing Unit (All Housing Units)

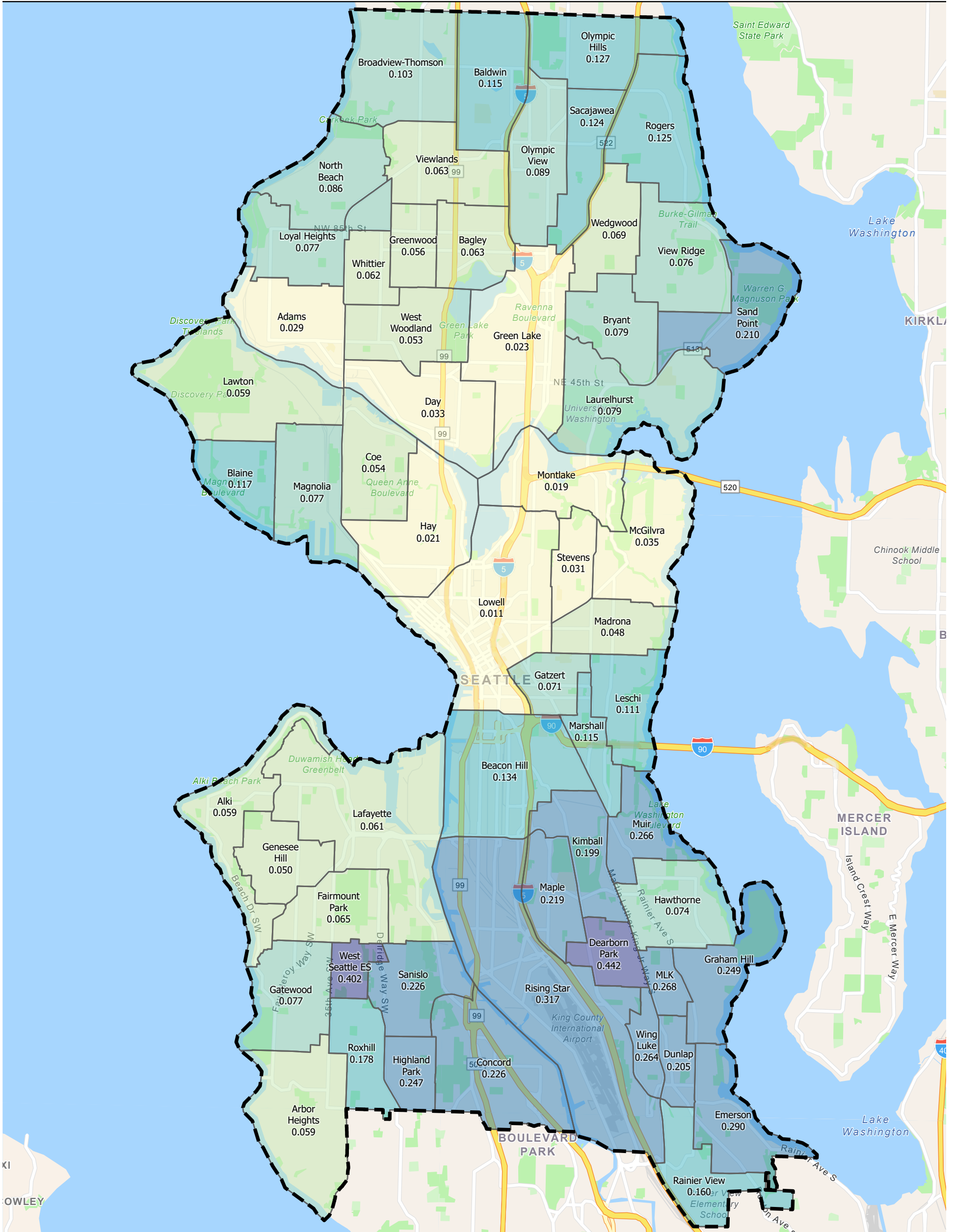
0.062 to 0.135  
 0.136 to 0.191

0.192 to 0.230  
 0.231 to 0.282  
 0.283 to 0.340  
 0.341 to 0.420





# SPS K-12 Students per Multifamily Housing Unit



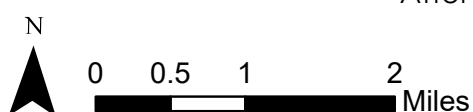
Map 4

District Boundary  
 Elementary School Attendance Areas

SPS Oct. 2023 Students per Multifamily Housing Unit (All Housing Units)

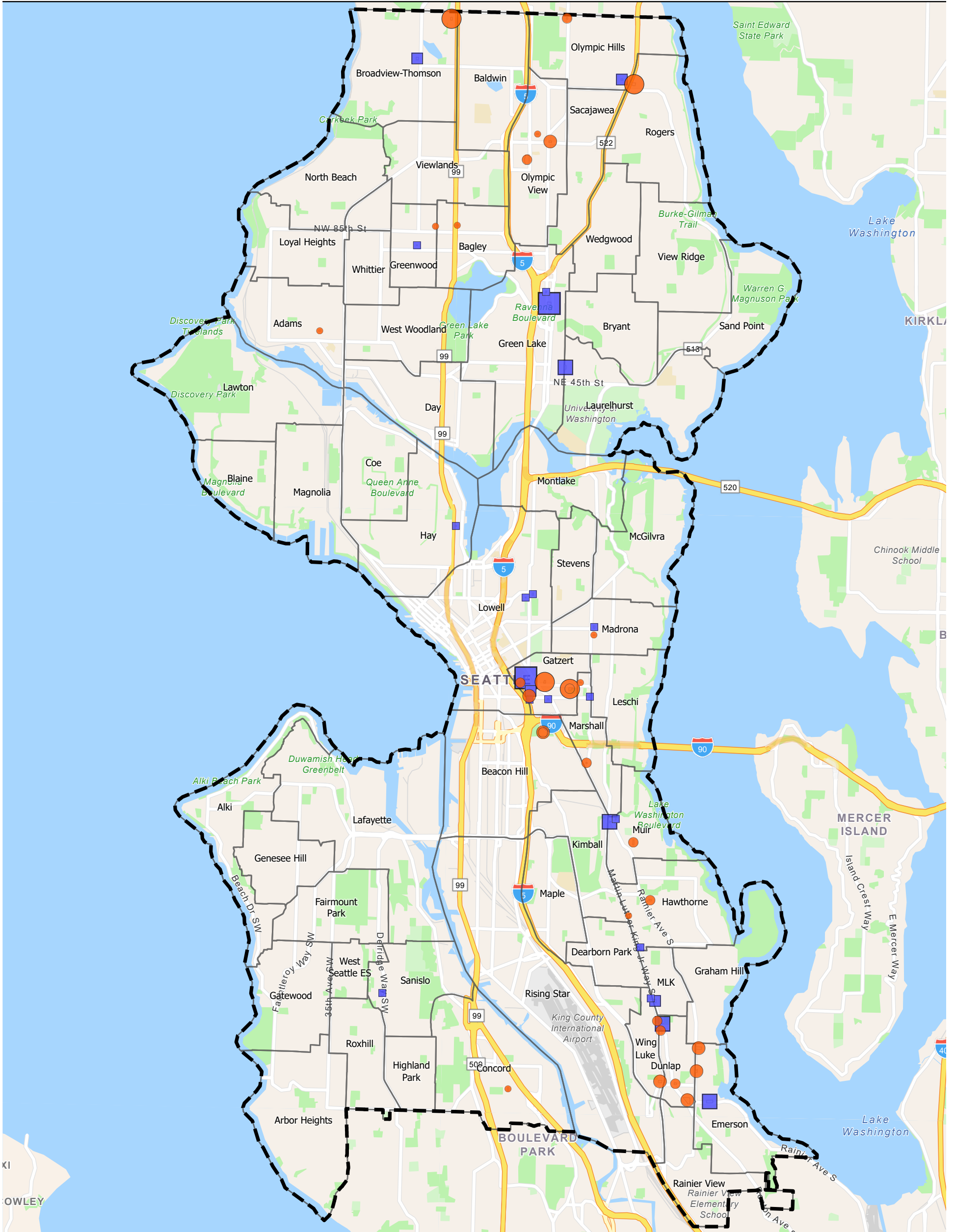
0.011 to 0.035  
 0.036 to 0.069

0.070 to 0.103  
 0.104 to 0.178  
 0.179 to 0.317  
 0.318 to 0.442





# SPS K-12 Students in Affordable Housing



### Map 5

- District Boundary
- Elementary School Attendance Areas

- Affordable Apartments Built 2017-2022  
Number of SPS Oct. 2023 Students
- 1 to 25
  - 26 to 50
  - 51 to 75
  - 76 to 102

- Planned Affordable Apartments  
Number of Expected SPS Students
- 11 to 25
  - 26 to 50
  - 51 to 75
  - 76 to 108

