MEMORANDUM

To: Jason Rhoads
Executive Director
North Kitsap School District
18360 NE Caldart Avenue
Poulsbo, WA 98370

Date: November 29, 2022

Project No.: F1668.01.005

From: Benjamin Maloney
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Re: 2023–24 to 2032–33 Enrollment Forecasts Report—North Kitsap School District

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At the request of North Kitsap School District (NKSD/District), FLO Analytics (FLO) prepared forecasts of future student enrollment for grades kindergarten (K) through 12 for school years 2023–24 to 2032–33. The study was completed through three main tasks: (1) demographic and residential development analysis, (2) student enrollment assessment, and (3) student enrollment forecasting. Results of the forecasts are reported for the District overall and for individual grades and schools. District-wide enrollment forecasts represent the total number of students living within and outside the district boundary and attending district schools and programs. These forecasts are provided as a district-wide total and per grade group. FLO also prepared more granular forecasts of the number of students enrolled at each of the District's elementary, middle, and high schools and special programs.

Demographic and Residential Development Analysis

Understanding the population and housing trends within the geographic area of the district and surrounding region (Figure 1) is an integral part of the enrollment forecasting process. To incorporate overarching factors that underpin student enrollment, FLO mapped the distribution of student residences (Figure 2), reviewed historical, current, and projected demographic characteristics of the region; and analyzed current land use policies and anticipated residential development.

Population Trends and Forecasts

Figure 3 illustrates the 2000 to 2020 population change at both the County and District level. Kitsap County grew by 19 percent between the 2000 and 2020 censuses, gaining 43,642 residents. Growth within NKSD was considerably quicker. Adding just under 12,000 residents, the District's population grew by 30 percent between 2000 and 2020. One factor hindering enrollment increase has been a slow rate of growth in the number of children over the last decade. Figure 4 depicts how the proportion of the population under the age of 18 has been changing in relation to the population over the age of 18. The District's net growth of approximately 12,000 residents (30.1 percent) over the 20-year period was mostly driven by the growth of approximately 11,000 residents aged 18 and older (36.9 percent). In comparison, the population under the age of 18 only increased by 726

residents (7.9%) over the same period. In 2000 and 2010 the proportion of the population under the age of 18 remained consistent at 23 percent, whereas the proportion decreased over the next decade to 19% in 2020. The Washington Office of Financial Management (OFM) published population projections (low, medium, and high series) for Kitsap County in 2017. The medium series projection results in Figure 5 show continued steady growth for Kitsap County between 2022 and 2030 followed by slower growth between 2030 and 2040.

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, single-family (SF) housing units generate more students per unit than multifamily (MF) housing units. Factors that contribute to student generation rates (or yields) include the size of the housing units, the number of bedrooms, housing costs, neighborhood demographics, and family-friendly amenities such as playgrounds. We assessed residential housing units throughout the district and determined that among students residing and enrolled in District schools in 2022–23, 91.6 percent reside within SF housing units, 5.0 percent in MF housing units, and 3.4 percent in other locations outside of the analysis area.

FLO defines SF and MF housing in accordance with the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey Subject Definitions (https://www.census.gov/construction/chars/definitions/) and other sources of demographic research and population forecasts (e.g., Portland State University Population Research Center). SF housing includes one-unit structures that are fully detached from other housing, as well as attached dwellings (e.g., row houses and townhouses). In the case of attached units, to be classified as an SF structure, each unit must be separated from the adjacent unit by a ground-to-roof wall, and units must not share heating/air-conditioning systems or utilities. MF housing is defined as residential buildings containing two or more housing units that do not share ground-to-roof walls and/or have common facilities (attic, basement, heating, plumbing, etc.).

Student generation rates (SGR) vary by geographic location in the district and by housing subtypes (e.g., SF detached, townhome, duplex, multiunit apartments). Generally, we estimate district-wide average SGRs for the two most common housing types (detached SF and MF). Depending on the granularity of information available, we estimate SGRs for subregions (e.g., cities, attendance areas) or for specific developments that can serve as case studies used to estimate the potential number of students in comparable future developments. Figure 6 includes the calculated SF and MF SGRs based on new residential construction between 2014 and 2021, which are reported for the district, City of Poulsbo, and unincorporated Kitsap County within the NKSD boundary. These values, in conjunction with a separate SGR representing all housing within the District, were applied to upcoming residential construction projects as part of the forecasting process.

Planned Residential Construction

FLO conducted interviews with planners from Kitsap County, Port Gamble S'klallam Tribe, and the City of Poulsbo to discuss foreseeable residential growth in the district through the 2032–33 forecast horizon. FLO was unable to schedule an interview with Port Madison Suquamish Tribe. As a result, previously acquired residential data was carried over to this forecast and adjusted after a remote inspection. Key development data acquired through these meetings are presented in Figures 7 and 8. Figure 7 depicts the locations of SF and MF developments that are currently in active construction or in planning stages. Figure 8 includes details of residential development data gathered by FLO such as data source, housing unit type, anticipated number of units, and planner notes where available.

Information obtained for the city of Poulsbo, Kitsap County, and the tribal reservations indicate that residential construction will persist at a similar rate as indicated within FLO's 2020–21 forecast report, with approximately 2,500 units anticipated between 2022–23 and 2032–33. Development in unincorporated Kitsap County consists almost entirely of sporadic detached SF homes. Based on the historical rate of submitted and issued building permits, the unincorporated area within NKSD may experience approximately 70 additional SF units per year throughout the forecast period. All higher density residential development within the district is expected to occur within the City of Poulsbo. Notable MF developments include, but are not limited to, the Oslo Apartments (468 units) within the Vinland ES AA, the College Market Place Apartments (90 units) located within the Vinland ES AA, and the 4th Avenue Apartments (72 units) located within the Poulsbo ES AA. In addition to the MF apartments and townhomes, several large SF construction projects are expected to take place within the forecast period. These include Winslow Ridge (85 units) located within the Vinland ES AA, the Blue Heron Plat (85 units) within the Poulsbo ES AA, and the Spencer PRD (81 units), located within the Vinland ES AA.

Indigenous peoples/Native American Indian tribes have the authority to regulate their own land use on federally recognized reservations and trust lands (i.e., off-reservation lands held in trust by the U.S. federal government). The Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe holds the rights to the reservation land located in the northeast portion of the district and assigns individual lots to tribal members. The tribe currently has plans for new SF housing in three specific areas for a total of 95 units in the next ten years. Upon review, it appears that active clearing is taking place in two of the planned construction areas; leading to the expectation of roughly 40 of the units built within the next five years, but it should be noted that the timing of continued construction is dependent on the financial capabilities of tribal members to build their homes. There is currently a waiting list of approximately 100 people who want to move to the reservation and are waiting for lots to be created.

Similarly, Port Madison Suquamish Tribe has authority to regulate their own land use on federally recognized reservations and trust lands, but unlike the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Port Madison is a patchwork reservation, meaning that many landowners are not members of the tribe—any development of these lands is regulated by Kitsap County. Generally, 2-3 SF homes are constructed per year in Suquamish, while 1-2 SF homes are constructed annually in Indianola. The tribe also currently has plans for new SF housing in two main areas west of Suquamish—Little Hill Way and NW Columbia St. In sum, the tribe expects an additional 64 SF housing units to be built within the next two-year period. Port Madison also has a waiting list for tribe members who want to move to the reservation.

FLO estimated the timing of expected build-out based on information provided by city and county planning departments at the time of analysis; these estimates are subject to change based land use policies, migration patterns, and economic factors. Although residential development and SGRs are a valuable consideration in estimating future student enrollment, it is also important to recognize that more housing units do not necessarily lead to more students, as indicated by the increase in the number of housing units and growth of the population 18 and older during the last decade, while the population under age 18 decreased (Figure 4).

Student Enrollment Assessment

To better understand recent enrollment trends, FLO analyzed historical 2017–18 to 2022–23 enrollment (October headcount) based on the enrollment reports and student information system extracts (SIS) provided by the District. Students enrolled in preschool and Running Start were not included within 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).

Figure 9 shows the district-wide enrollment per individual grade. District-wide enrollment declined by 41 students between 2017–18 and 2019–20 then contracted sharply in 2020–21 (552 fewer students), largely due to the impacts of COVID-19. Enrollment increased in 2021–22 (117 additional students) before contracting again in 2022–23 (96 fewer students). The lowest enrollment for most grades occurred in the 2022–23 school year. With the exception of grade 10, enrollment in every grade has declined since 2017–18.

Figure 10 tabulates enrollment by grade group and school. Elementary school (ES) enrollment steadily increased between 2017–18 and 2019–20 (84 students), followed by a significant contraction in 2020–21, largely due to impacts associated with COVID-19. ES enrollment recovered slightly in 2021–22 before a moderate decline (compared to 2020–21) in 2022–23. Middle school (MS) enrollment increased between 2017–18 and 2019–20 (26 students). MS enrollment steeply contracted in 2020–21 (113 fewer students) followed less severe declines in 2021–22 and 2022–23. The modest decline in HS enrollment between 2017–18 and 2018–19 was followed by a precipitous contraction in 2019–20 (125 fewer students), mainly due to a relatively large grade 12 class advancing out of the system as a small grade 9 cohort entered the grade group. HS enrollment contracted again in 2020–21, but to a smaller degree than ES or MS enrollment, followed by 65 additional students in 2021–22. HS enrollment remained stable between 2021–22 and 2022–23.

Residence-Attendance Matrices

Based on FLO's analysis of district-wide K–12 transfers (Figure 11), a total of 177 students who live outside the district boundary were enrolled in district schools in 2022–23, representing 3.4 percent of enrollment. Overall, 602 students residing within the district boundary transferred to a school or program different from their residence school, which is based on the AA in which they live. This amounts to a district-wide intra-district transfer rate of 11.9 percent. The largest percentage of transfers occurs within the 9–12 grade group, with an intra-district transfer rate total of 13.2 percent attending a different neighborhood school.

As depicted in the residence-attendance matrixes (Figures 12 through 14) per grade group, transfer rates also differ per school. For instance, transfer-out rates for ES AAs range from 6.8 percent to 16.8 percent. From the perspective of individual school enrollment, ES transfer-in rates range from 8.0 percent (Gordon ES) to 22.5 (Pearson ES) percent (Figure 12). Schools with higher transfer-in rates are typically due to a preference in programming and/or location. These transfer rates can help reveal patterns of student choice or quantify NKSD policies. For instance, if a particular school with a high transfer-in rate began to exceed capacity, NKSD may reconsider transfer policies or programming to alleviate overcrowding.

Figures 13 and 14 show the MS and HS transfer rates and out-of-district totals. MS transfer-out rates (Figure 13) range from 5.5 percent at Poulsbo MS to 12.1 percent at Kingston MS. MS transfer-in rates range from 6.3 percent at Kingston MS to 7.6 percent at Poulsbo MS. HS transfer-out rates (Figure 14) range from 7.5 percent at North Kitsap HS to 20.9 percent at Kingston HS. HS transfer-in rates range from 3.5 percent at Kingston HS to 11.0 percent at Poulsbo HS.

Historical Births and Kindergarten Enrollment

The number of students enrolled in a district is largely influenced by the number of school-aged children residing within the district. FLO compares historical birth data (i.e., live births within the district) to historical K class sizes to determine annual K ratios of births (i.e., the number of kindergarteners who enrolled in the District divided by the number of live births five years prior).

These values, combined with age-group-specific population projections of childbearing-aged women residing in the county, allow us to forecast the number of anticipated births in the county and district, and thus the number of kindergarteners anticipated in future school years. Figure 15 illustrates how the number of births to District residents relates to historical K enrollment, showing both the birth and K forecasts and the annual ratio of kindergarteners to births. While there was some modest year to year variation, district births remained relatively stable between 2013 and 2018, averaging 440 births a year. District births declined in 2019 (411 births) and again in 2020 (383 births).

K enrollment increased from 418 students in 2018–19 to 464 students in 2019–20 before a substantial contraction in 2020–21 (306 students), largely due to the impacts associated with COVID-19. K enrollment fluctuated in subsequent years with 387 students in 2021–22 and 365 students in 2022–23. The decline in 2022–23 K enrollment is anomalous considering historical births reached an apex in 2017, leading to a ratio of 81.3 percent—a rate that has not been observed since at least 2010 (excluding the impacts of COVID in 2020-21). This may be due to students leaving the district, parents deferring enrollment for another year, or students continuing to enroll in alternative programs and schools not associated with the District. Future births and K enrollment and assumptions for the forecasts are discussed further in the Births to Kindergarten section.

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, when 150 kindergarteners in 2017 become 140 1st graders in 2018, the GPR is 0.93. 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 one indicates that the student cohort increased in size from one grade to the next. Such a result may be due to students moving into the district or students choosing to transfer into the district from other districts or nonpublic schools. Conversely, a GPR value less than one indicates that the student cohort decreased in size from one grade to the next. This may be due to students moving out of the district, students choosing to transfer to other districts or nonpublic schools, or students not advancing to the next grade.

Figure 16 depicts the GPRs for all K–12 students enrolled in the District from 2017–18 to 2022–23. With the exception of 2020–21, the majority of ES and MS GPRs were at or above 1.00, whereas HS GPRs were typically below 1.00. The latter is not uncommon due to the increased number of program options available to HS students. The average district-wide GPRs held steady at 1.00 in 2017–18 and 2018–19 before sharply declining in 2020–21 in response to the contraction in district-wide enrollment. Both grade level and district-wide GPRs surged in 2021–22 in response to an increase in enrollment, then returned to near pre-COVID-19 levels in 2022–23 as fewer students enrolled in district schools.

Enrollment Forecasts: Summary

- Between the 2022–23 and 2032–33 school years, District-wide K-12 enrollment (October headcount) is forecasted to increase by 247 students, from 5,256 to 5,503, or by 4.7 percent. Figure 17 shows the annual district-wide low, middle (preferred), and high forecast scenarios. Figures 18 through Figure 22 focus on the middle scenario, as it represents the most likely

enrollment outcomes based on currently available data and the FLO analysis. The low and high scenarios are presented in Figures 23 and 24 as district-wide enrollment by individual grade

- Figure 18 disaggregates the annual district-wide forecasts by grade group.
  - K–5 enrollment from 2,320 to 2,623 (13.1 percent increase)
  - 6–8 enrollment from 1,232 to 1,228 (0.3 percent decrease)
  - 9–12 enrollment from 1,704 to 1,652 (3.1 percent decrease)
- Figure 19 provides annual district-wide enrollment by individual grade. Figures 20–22 provide annual forecasts of students enrolled in each of the District's schools and programs. District-wide enrollment is expected to steadily decline (85 fewer students) through 2026–27 in response to a series of smaller cohorts entering the District as relatively larger cohorts graduate out of the system. As larger K cohorts resulting from an expected increase in births enter the District, FLO expects enrollment to steadily increase through the remainder of the forecast horizon (332 additional students after 2026–27) leading to 247 additional students in 2032–33, when compared with 2022–23.
- Figures 23 and 24 provide annual district-wide enrollment by individual grade for the low and high forecast scenarios, respectively. The Forecasting Methodologies section of this report discusses assumptions for the low, middle (preferred), and high forecast scenarios.

Enrollment Forecasts: Detailed Results

Births to Kindergarten

The relationship between the number of births occurring in the district and future K class sizes is vitally important to forecasting student enrollment. An increasing number of births will typically correlate to increases in enrollment and vice versa. Figure 15 shows the relationship between K enrollment and related births five years prior. While births declined in 2018 and 2019, FLO expects K enrollment to remain near 2022–23 levels, largely due to the expectation that the Kindergarten to Birth ratio will steadily recover. However, K enrollment is expected to decline in 2025–26 in response to a substantial contraction in births that occurred in 2020 (28 fewer births). As a result of continued residential construction and subsequent population increases, FLO anticipates that births will gradually increase along with the K to Birth ratio, leading to the expectation that K enrollment will rebound in 2026–27 then steadily increase through the remainder of the forecast horizon, leading to 51 additional K students in 2032–33, when compared to 2022–23.

District-Wide Middle Scenario Enrollment Forecasts

As shown in Figures 17 and 19, district-wide enrollment is forecasted to increase from 5,256 in 2022–23 to 5,503 in 2032–33. FLO expects district-wide enrollment to steadily decrease through 2026–27 (an average of 21 fewer students per year) in response to a series of smaller K cohorts entering the District as comparatively larger cohorts graduate out of the system. The expectation is that births will steadily increase between 2021 and 2027 as a response to the anticipated expansion in population within the district. This will act to introduce a succession of comparatively larger K cohorts between 2027–28 and 2032–33. As a result of forecasted GPRs that are consistently above 1.00, it is expected that these cohorts will steadily increase in size as they advance through the system, leading to an additional 62 additional ES students between 2022–23 and 2027–28 followed by 241 additional ES students over the latter half of the forecast period. While there will be some year-to-year variation, FLO anticipates a 14 student decline in MS enrollment by 2027–28 followed by 10 additional students over the remainder of the forecast

period. HS enrollment is expected to follow a similar trajectory to that of MS enrollment, albeit at a larger magnitude, with 100 fewer students over the first half of the forecast period, followed by 48 additional students between 2027–28 and 2032–33. FLO anticipates 247 additional students over the 10-year forecast horizon.

From the grade group perspective (Figures 18–22), MS and HS enrollment are expected to decrease by 0.3 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively, while ES enrollment is expected to increase by 13.1 percent by 2032–33. Over the first half of the forecast horizon, MS and HS enrollment are expected to experience a decline in enrollment, largely due to smaller cohorts entering each grade group as comparatively larger cohorts advance through and out of the system. In contrast, ES enrollment is expected to increase (62 students) by 2027–28. The expected decline in MS and HS students reverses over the second half of the forecast as larger cohorts begin to advance into and through grades 6 through 12, leading to the expectation of 58 additional students by 2032–33. Over the same period, ES enrollment is expected to increase by 241 students as a series of comparatively larger K cohorts enter the District.

Methods

Demographic Terms

While both projections and forecasts represent future enrollment, the methods of prediction differ. Enrollment projections are based on past and current patterns of change and the expectation that these trends will continue. For example, suppose historical enrollment data for an ES shows an increase from 250 students in 2017 to 265 students in 2018 and to 275 students in 2019. The average rate of change observed over the past three years could have been used to prepare a projection of enrollment in 2020, under the assumption that the trend would continue into the future. In other words, a projection does not take additional factors into consideration, but rather it simply indicates what would happen if the past and current trends that underpin the projection continue into the future. In this sense, projections are strictly mathematical.

In comparison, forecasts are based on past and current patterns of change, but also incorporate predictions of how trends may change in the future. So that practitioners may evaluate a range of potential outcomes, it is common for multiple sets of forecasts to be prepared, capturing a range of scenarios, such as decreasing enrollment due to declining fertility rates or rapid enrollment growth due to residential development and in-migration. Sets of forecasts differ based on the modification of one or more variables, including birth rates, student generation or yield rates per housing type, and rates of residential housing development. Forecasts anticipate what is most likely to materialize, based on the analysis and decision-making of practitioners. In this sense, forecasts represent the art within the science of demography.

Forecast Perspectives

There are two basic types of student enrollment forecasts:

1. Individual school or program forecasts represent the number of students expected to be enrolled in a specific school or program. Districts often refer to these values as “actual” enrollments or the number of “students in desks.” Individual school or program forecasts account for out-of-district students, intra-district transfers, special programs, etc.
2. Residence forecasts represent the number of students expected to reside in a certain region, whether it be the district as a whole or individual AAs. Residence forecasts are generally more accurate than individual school or program forecasts because the former are not subject to the

variability of student choice, school district policies, movement of program locations, and constraints on inter- and intra-district transfers imposed by building capacities.

Residence forecasts are rooted in student location; thus, with the proper granularity, they can be allocated to boundaries other than the current AAs. For instance, residence forecasts per current AA can be geographically disaggregated to smaller areas (e.g., neighborhoods), facilitating reallocation and aggregation to revised prospective AA boundaries. Despite these advantages, residence forecasts do not always suit district needs.

Individual school or program forecasts are often more useful, albeit less reliable, because they reflect realized enrollment by capturing the inter- and intra-district transfers. At the district level, the individual school or program forecasts are higher than the forecast of students residing in the AAs, accounting for students who live outside the district boundary but attend district schools. When comparing individual school or program attendance and residence-based forecasts it is important to recognize that there will be some variation between each.

Data Sources

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

- FLO-conducted interviews with planners from the Kitsap County, City of Poulsbo, and Port Gamble S'klallam Tribe.
- County, municipal, and tribal parcels, zoning, comprehensive plans, specific area plans, and building permits
- U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census, American Community Survey, and Population Estimates Program demographic data
- Esri 2022/2027 U.S. Demographics data
- Washington Geospatial Open Data Portal city limits and urban growth boundaries
- Washington State Department of Health birth data
- Washington State Office of Financial Management population estimates and forecasts and previous enrollment forecasts for Vancouver Public Schools

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.

Figure 1 - District Overview

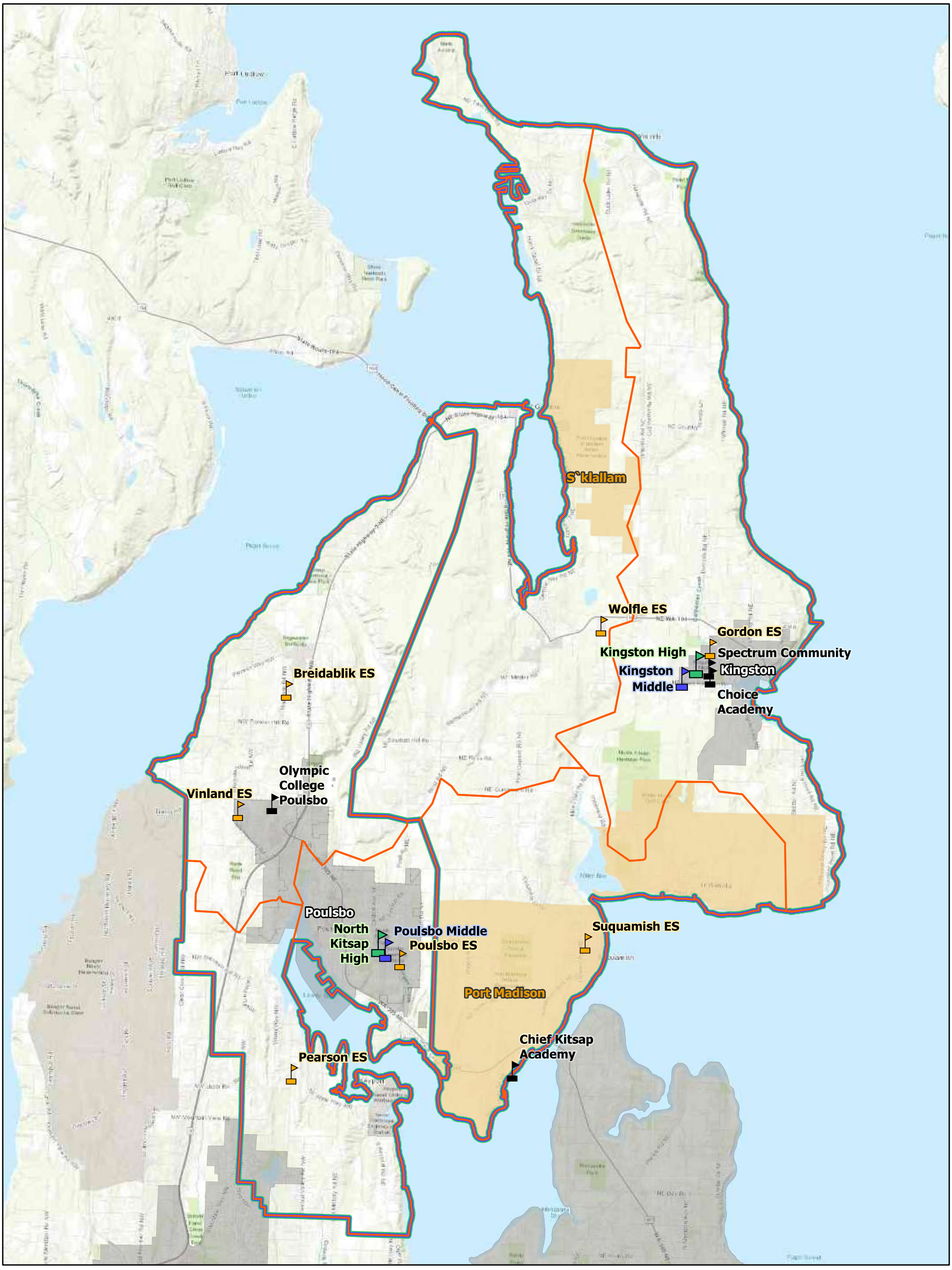


Figure 2 - Student Density

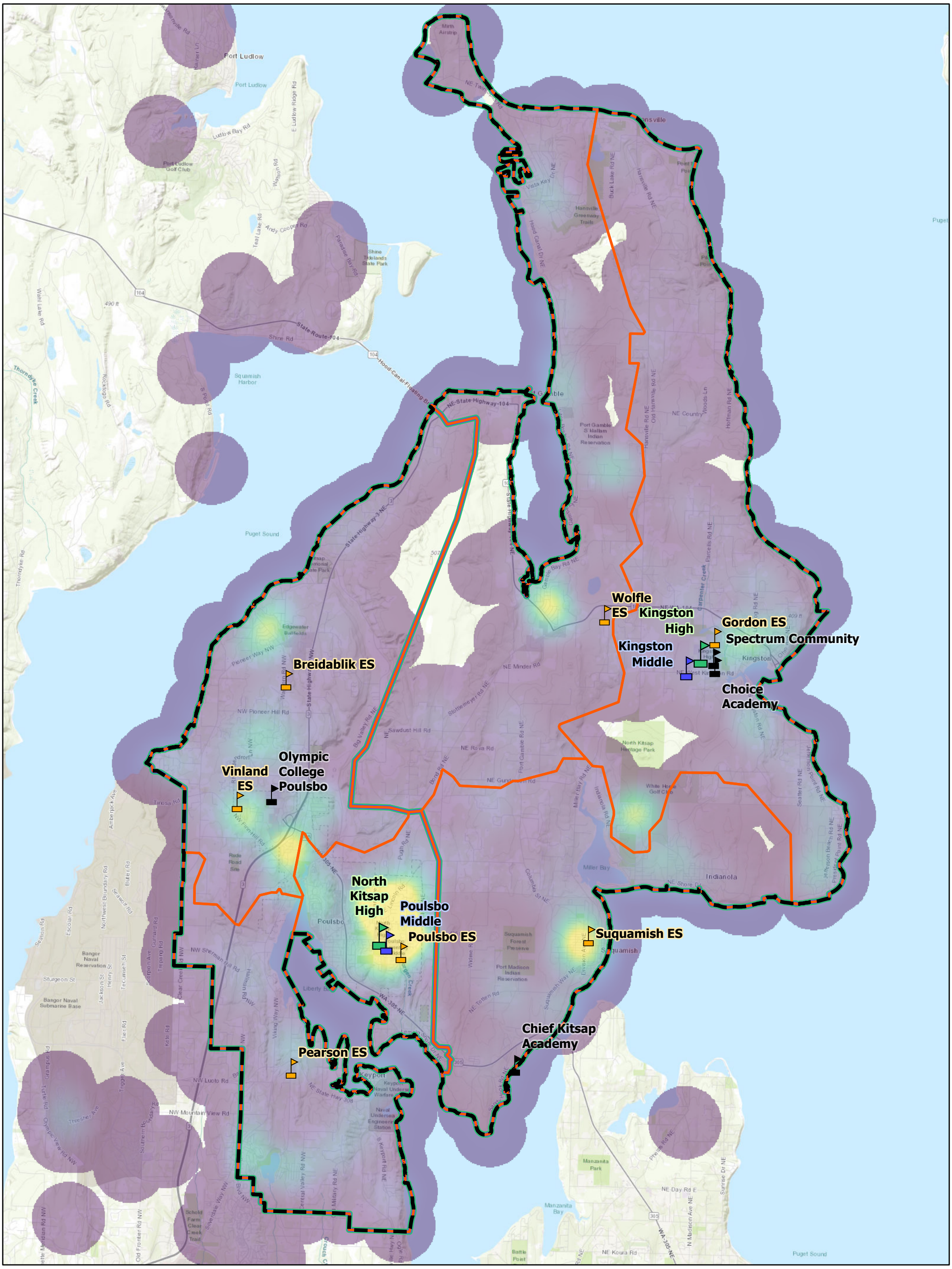


Figure 3: County, District, and City Population: 2000 to 2020

	2000	2010	2020	Average Annual Growth	
				2000–2010	2010–2020
Kitsap County	231,969	251,133	275,611	0.8%	0.9%
North Kitsap SD	39,199	45,966	51,015	1.6%	1.0%
City of Poulsbo	6,813	9,200	11,975	3.0%	2.7%
NKSD Unincorporated Area	32,386	36,766	39,040	1.3%	0.6%

Figure 4: NKSD Population by Age Group: 2000 to 2020

	2000	2010	2020	Average Annual Growth	
				2000–2010	2010–2020
Total Population	39,199	45,966	50,742	1.6%	1.0%
Age 18 and over	30,035	35,442	40,852	1.7%	1.4%
Under age 18	9,164	10,524	9,890	1.4%	-0.6%
Under 18 share of total	23%	23%	19%	--	--

Figure 5: Population Projections

Washington OFM Kitsap County Projections

	2022	2030	2040	Average Annual Growth	
				2022–2030	2030–2040
Kitsap County Low	275,611	255,196	255,945	-1.0%	0.0%
Kitsap County Medium	275,611	303,528	322,859	1.2%	0.6%
Kitsap County High	275,611	370,048	420,094	3.8%	1.3%

Figure 3 and 4 sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, 2010, and 2020 Censuses.

Figure 5 source: Growth Management Act, Office of Financial Management, 2017.

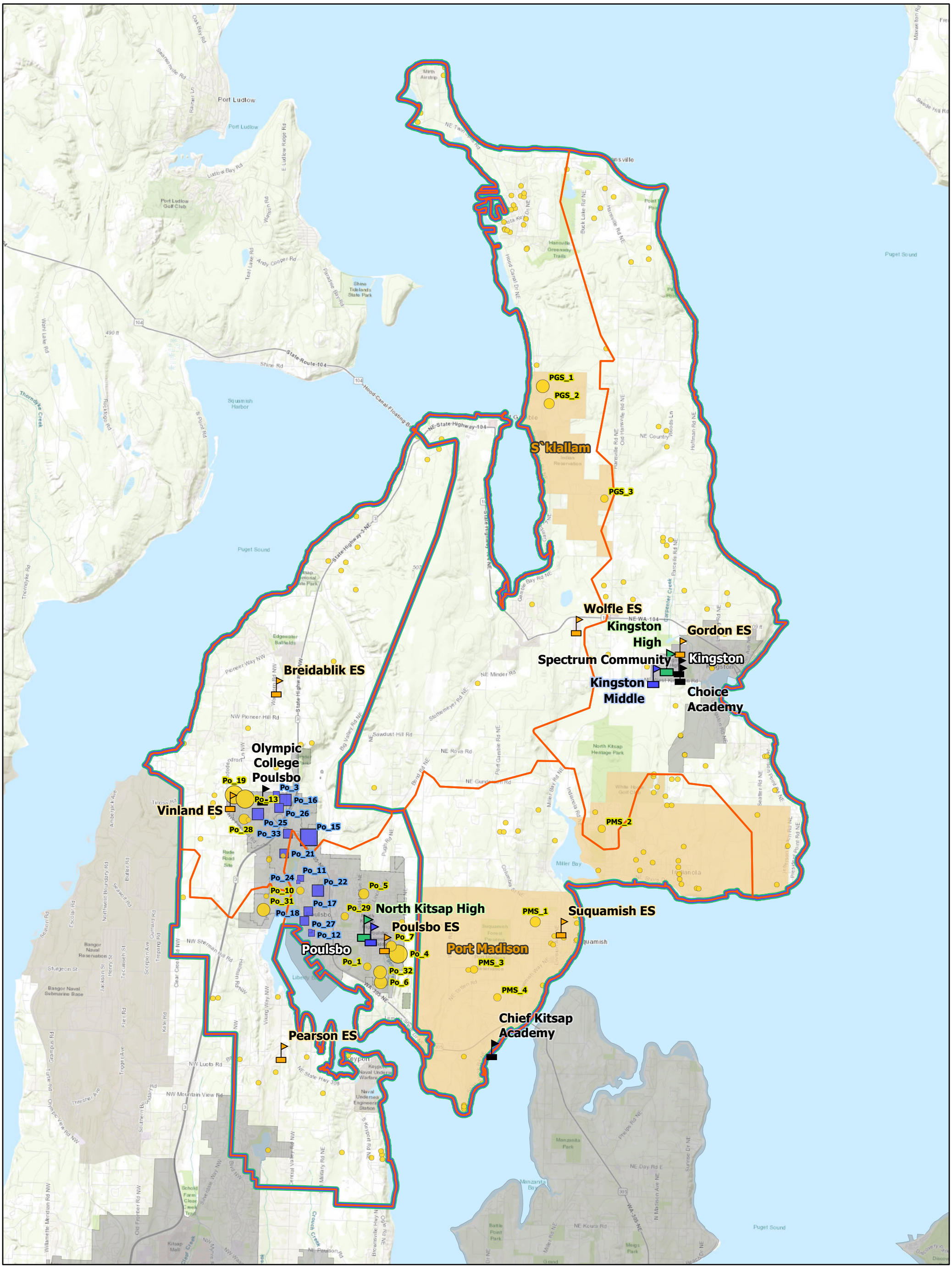
Figure 6: Student Generation Rates

Summary of Generation Rates	District-wide	Poulsbo	Unincorporated County
SF: K–5	0.157	0.189	0.128
SF: 6–8	0.071	0.090	0.540
SF: 9–12	0.103	0.115	0.091
SF: K–12	0.330	0.394	0.273
MF: K–12	0.092	0.092	0.000

The rates presented in the figure represent all single-family (SF) and multifamily (MF) construction completed between the beginning of 2014 and the end of 2021. These values, in conjunction with SGRs representing all housing within the district, were applied to planned residential constructon as part of the forecasting process. Unincorporated County values are representative of residential construction completed between 2014 and 2021 within the unincorporated portion of the district. Broadly speaking, we incorporate as much information as possible when determining rates to apply to each development. Information considered includes:

1) existing students per housing unit for SF and MF within individual neighborhoods.
2) development–specific expectations provided by planners.
3) educated assumptions about new or changing housing development trends.

Figure 7 - Residential Development



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Miles

FLO Analytics

School Location
- Elementary School
- Middle School
- High School
- Other

- City Limits
- Indian Reservations (Kitsap County)
- Attendance Area (ES)
- Attendance Area (MS)
- Attendance Area (HS)

Single-family Development
- 1-4
- 5-21
- 22-43
- 44-62
- 63-85

Multifamily Development
- 1-5
- 6-30
- 31-62
- 63-90
- 91-468

 # Label
Correspond to Map IDs on Figure 8. Residential developments with less than five units are not labeled.

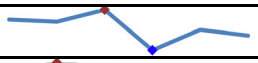
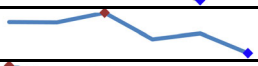
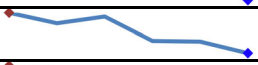
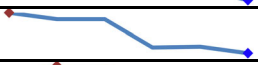
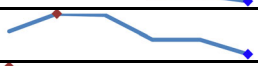
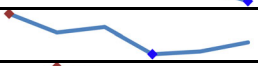
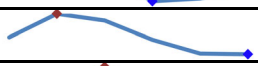
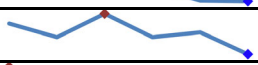
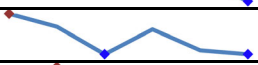
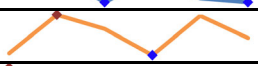
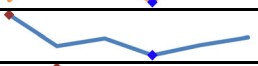
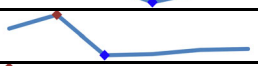
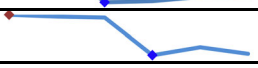
Figure 8: 2023 to 2032 Residential Development

Map ID	Jurisdiction	Source	Development Name	Type	Total Units	2023–2027 Units	2027–2032 Units	2023–2032 Units	Beyond 2032 Units	Notes
Po_15	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Oslo Apartments	MF	468	281	187	468	0	
Po_16	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	College Marketplace Apts	MF	90	45	45	90	0	
Po_19	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Winslow Ridge PRD	SF	85	51	34	85	0	
Po_4	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Blue Heron Plat	SF	85	76	9	85	0	
Po_13	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Spencer PRD	SF	81	65	16	81	0	
Po_22	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	4th Ave Apartments	MF	72	36	36	72	0	
Po_25	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Westry Village Townhomes	MF	66	26	40	66	0	
Po_31	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Viking Ave PRD	SF	62	25	37	62	0	
Po_33	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Viking Settlement	MF	62	31	31	62	0	
Po_6	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Johnson Ridge PRD	SF	61	37	24	61	0	
Po_32	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Audrey Estates	SF	59	30	29	59	0	
Po_21	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Sage Townhomes	MF	52	26	26	52	0	
PGS_1	Port Gamble S'klallam Tribe	Port Gamble S'klallam Tribe	West Little Boston Rd-Hood Canal	SF	50	20	30	50	0	
Po_26	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Olhava 5R Apartments	MF	49	20	29	49	0	
Po_17	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Poulsbo Place Div 8	MF	49	29	20	49	0	Likely fewer students generated due to urban location
Po_18	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Old City Hall	MF	44	44	0	44	0	Likely fewer students generated due to urban location
Po_5	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Calavista PRD	SF	43	39	4	43	0	
Po_28	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Northway Estates	SF	36	14	22	36	0	
Po_7	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Noll Terrace Plat	SF	31	27	4	31	0	
PGS_2	Port Gamble S'klallam Tribe	Port Gamble S'klallam Tribe	East Little Boston Rd	SF	30	12	18	30	0	
Po_3	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Norland Trails	MF	30	30	0	30	0	
Po_11	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Torval Townhomes	MF	27	16	11	27	0	
PMS_1	Port Madison Suquamish Tribe	Port Madison Suquamish Tribe	Madison 4	SF	26	10	16	26	0	
Po_12	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Vanaheimer Mixed Use	MF	25	20	5	25	0	Likely fewer students generated due to urban location
Po_29	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Lincoln Cottages	SF	21	13	8	21	0	
PGS_3	Port Gamble S'klallam Tribe	Port Gamble S'klallam Tribe	South Little Boston Rd-West Hansville Rd	SF	15	11	4	15	0	
PMS_2	Port Madison Suquamish Tribe	Port Madison Suquamish Tribe	Madison 1	SF	14	6	8	14	0	
PMS_3	Port Madison Suquamish Tribe	Port Madison Suquamish Tribe	Madison 2	SF	12	12	0	12	0	
PMS_4	Port Madison Suquamish Tribe	Port Madison Suquamish Tribe	Madison 3	SF	12	12	0	12	0	
Po_1	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Crystal View	SF	10	10	0	10	0	
Po_10	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Liberty Landing Plat	SF	8	6	2	8	0	
Po_24	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Harborview Apartments	MF	5	5	0	5	0	
Po_27	City of Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	Eliason Building	MF	5	5	0	5	0	
--	Poulsbo	Esri Demographics	--	UN	550	195	337	532	18	Sum of developments with less than 5 total units
--	Kitsap County	Esri Demographics	--	UN	45	0	0	0	45	Sum of developments with less than 5 total units
--	Poulsbo	Poulsbo Planning Dept.	--	SF	14	14	0	14	0	Sum of developments with less than 5 total units
--	Kitsap County	Kitsap County Planning Dept.	--	SF	226	226	0	226	0	Sum of developments with less than 5 total units
TOTALS					**2,620**	**1,525**	**1,032**	**2,557**	**63**	

Each record represents a unique SF or MF residential development, unless noted as a sum of developments with < 5 units or unspecified (UN) projected units sourced from Esri Demographics
Map IDs correspond to labels depicted in Figure 7.

Figure 9: Historical and Current Enrollment per Grade

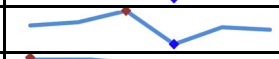
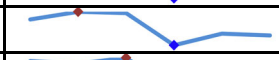
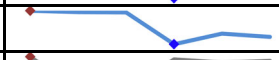
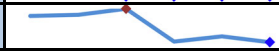
District-wide Totals

Grade	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2017–18 to 2022–23	
K	426	418	464	309	387	365		-61
1	422	443	432	391	358	416		-6
2	428	427	453	382	398	345		-83
3	455	436	448	404	403	382		-73
4	462	454	454	419	420	412		-50
5	436	464	462	423	423	400		-36
6	465	438	446	407	411	424		-41
7	433	471	460	429	407	406		-27
8	458	433	476	433	442	402		-56
9	482	472	451	470	454	451		-31
10	436	474	460	434	473	451		15
11	483	390	413	363	393	416		-67
12	442	481	368	371	383	386		-56
District Total	**5,828**	**5,801**	**5,787**	**5,235**	**5,352**	**5,256**		**-572**

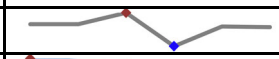
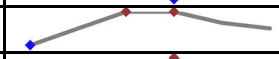
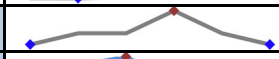
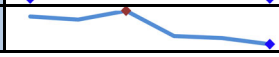
North Kitsap School District October 2017–18 to 2022–23 headcount enrollment per grade. Enrollment values omit students attending Running Start and preschool. The lowest and highest enrollment values per grade are highlighted blue and orange, respectively. Sparklines are colored blue, gray, or orange to illustrate 5-year decline, stasis, or growth. Abrupt changes in enrollment are likely due to deliberate student placement or attendance boundary changes.

Figure 10: Historical and Current Enrollment per School and Grade Group

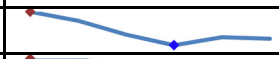
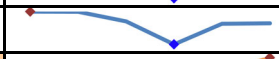
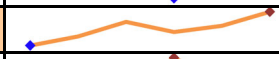
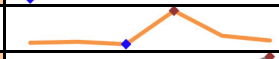
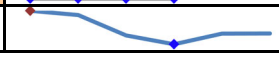
Elementary School (K–5)

School Name	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2017–18 to 2022–23	
Gordon ES	382	442	475	292	364	402		20
Pearson ES	302	315	361	227	295	285		-17
Poulsbo ES	530	525	502	346	432	421		-109
Suquamish ES	378	405	400	289	329	323		-55
Vinland ES	599	587	614	463	521	518		-81
Wolfle ES	365	361	360	265	297	287		-78
NK Options *	65	0	0	60	54	57		-8
NKOA/PAL †	7	6	1	386	97	27		20
Special Programs	1	1	0	0	0	0		-1
ES Total	**2,629**	**2,642**	**2,713**	**2,328**	**2,389**	**2,320**		**-309**

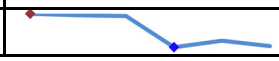
Middle School (6–8)

School Name	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2017–18 to 2022–23	
Kingston MS	505	505	539	439	498	496		-9
Poulsbo MS	817	800	795	588	682	693		-124
NK Options *	27	30	33	33	31	30		3
NKOA/PAL †	7	6	14	206	48	13		6
Special Programs	0	1	1	3	1	0		0
MS Total	**1,356**	**1,342**	**1,382**	**1,269**	**1,260**	**1,232**		**-124**

High School (9–12)

School Name	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2017–18 to 2022–23	
Kingston HS	720	671	596	538	582	574		-146
North Kitsap HS	1,073	1,071	1,005	846	989	992		-81
Choice Academy	0	19	49	28	41	70		70
NKOA/PAL †	50	56	42	226	89	63		13
Special Programs	0	0	0	0	2	5		5
HS Total	**1,843**	**1,817**	**1,692**	**1,638**	**1,703**	**1,704**		**-139**

District-wide Total

School Name	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2017–18 to 2022–23	
District-wide Total	**5,828**	**5,801**	**5,787**	**5,235**	**5,352**	**5,256**		**-572**

North Kitsap School District October 2017–18 to 2022–23 headcount enrollment per school and grade group. Enrollment values omit students attending Running Start and preschool. The lowest and highest enrollment values per grade are highlighted blue and orange, respectively. Sparklines are colored blue, gray, or orange to illustrate 5-year decline, stasis, or growth. Abrupt changes in enrollment are likely due to deliberate student placement or attendance boundary changes.

* NK Options: North Kitsap Options / Gordon Options / North Kitsap Middle School Options

† NKOA/PAL: North Kitsap Online Academy / Parent Assisted Learning

Figure 11: 2022–2023 District-wide Transfer Rates

Grade Group	Enrollment In-District	Enrollment Out-of-District	Enrollment Total	Transfers Intra-district	Transfers Total	Transfer Rate Intra-district	Transfer Rate Out-of-District	Transfer Rate Total
K–5	2,218	102	2,320	283	385	12.8%	4.4%	16.6%
6–8	1,206	26	1,232	101	127	8.4%	2.1%	10.3%
9–12	1,655	49	1,704	218	267	13.2%	2.9%	15.7%
District-wide	**5,079**	**177**	**5,256**	**602**	**779**	**11.9%**	**3.4%**	**14.8%**

North Kitsap School District October 2022–23 SIS enrollment. Enrollment values omit students attending Running Start and preschool.

Figure 12: 2022–2023 Elementary School Enrollment Patterns
Residence-Attendance Matrix

School of Attendance / Attendance Area	Residence Count	Gordon ES	Pearson ES	Poulsbo ES	Suquamish ES	Vinland ES	Wolfle ES	NK Options *	NKOA / PAL †	Capture Rate	Transfer Out Student Total	Transfer Out Rate
Gordon ES	428	370	3	4	4	4	16	20	7	86.4%	58	13.6%
Pearson ES	255	2	221	5	1	22	0	0	4	86.7%	34	13.3%
Poulsbo ES	429	1	2	372	10	36	0	5	3	86.7%	57	13.3%
Suquamish ES	345	8	5	15	287	8	4	15	3	83.2%	58	16.8%
Vinland ES	458	0	5	9	4	427	2	7	4	93.2%	31	6.8%
Wolfle ES	303	17	1	2	11	5	258	9	0	85.1%	45	14.9%
K–5 Subtotals	2,218	398	237	407	317	502	280	56	21	87.2%	283	12.8%
Out of District	102	4	48	14	6	16	7	1	6	--	102	--
K–5 Totals	2,320	402	285	421	323	518	287	57	27	--	385	--
Transfer In Student Total	385	32	64	49	36	91	29	57	27	--	--	--
Transfer In Rate	16.6%	8.0%	22.5%	11.6%	11.1%	17.6%	10.1%	100%	100%	--	--	--

North Kitsap School District October 2022–23 SIS enrollment. Enrollment values omit students attending Running Start and preschool. Residence counts are based on current attendance area boundaries, as of the 2022–23 school year.

* NK Options: North Kitsap Options / Gordon Options / North Kitsap Middle School Options

† NKOA/PAL: North Kitsap Online Academy / Parent Assisted Learning

Figure 13: 2022–2023 Middle School Enrollment Patterns
Residence-Attendance Matrix

School of Attendance / Attendance Area	Residence Count	Kingston MS	Poulsbo MS	NK Options *	NKOA / PAL †	Capture Rate	Transfer Out Student Total	Transfer Out Rate
Kingston MS	529	465	32	27	5	87.9%	64	12.1%
Poulsbo MS	677	27	640	2	8	94.5%	37	5.5%
6–8 Subtotals	1,206	492	672	29	13	91.6%	101	8.4%
Out of District	26	4	21	1	0	--	26	--
6–8 Totals	1,232	496	693	30	13	--	127	--
Transfer In Student Total	127	31	53	30	13	--	--	--
Transfer In Rate	10.3%	6.3%	7.6%	100%	100%	--	--	--

North Kitsap School District October 2022–23 SIS enrollment. Enrollment values omit students attending Running Start and preschool. Residence counts are based on current attendance area boundaries, as of the 2022–23 school year.

* NK Options: North Kitsap Options / Gordon Options / North Kitsap Middle School Options

† NKOA/PAL: North Kitsap Online Academy / Parent Assisted Learning

Figure 14: 2022–2023 High School Enrollment Patterns
Residence-Attendance Matrix

School of Attendance / Attendance Area	Residence Count	Kingston HS	North Kitsap HS	Choice Academy	NKOA / PAL †	Special Programs	Capture Rate	Transfer Out Student Total	Transfer Out Rate
Kingston HS	700	554	69	46	28	3	79.1%	146	20.9%
North Kitsap HS	955	16	883	24	30	2	92.5%	72	7.5%
9–12 Subtotals	1,655	570	952	70	58	5	86.8%	218	13.2%
Out of District	49	4	40	0	5	0	--	49	--
9–12 Totals	1,704	574	992	70	63	5	--	267	--
Transfer In Student Total	267	20	109	70	63	5	--	--	--
Transfer In Rate	15.7%	3.5%	11.0%	100%	100%	100%	--	--	--

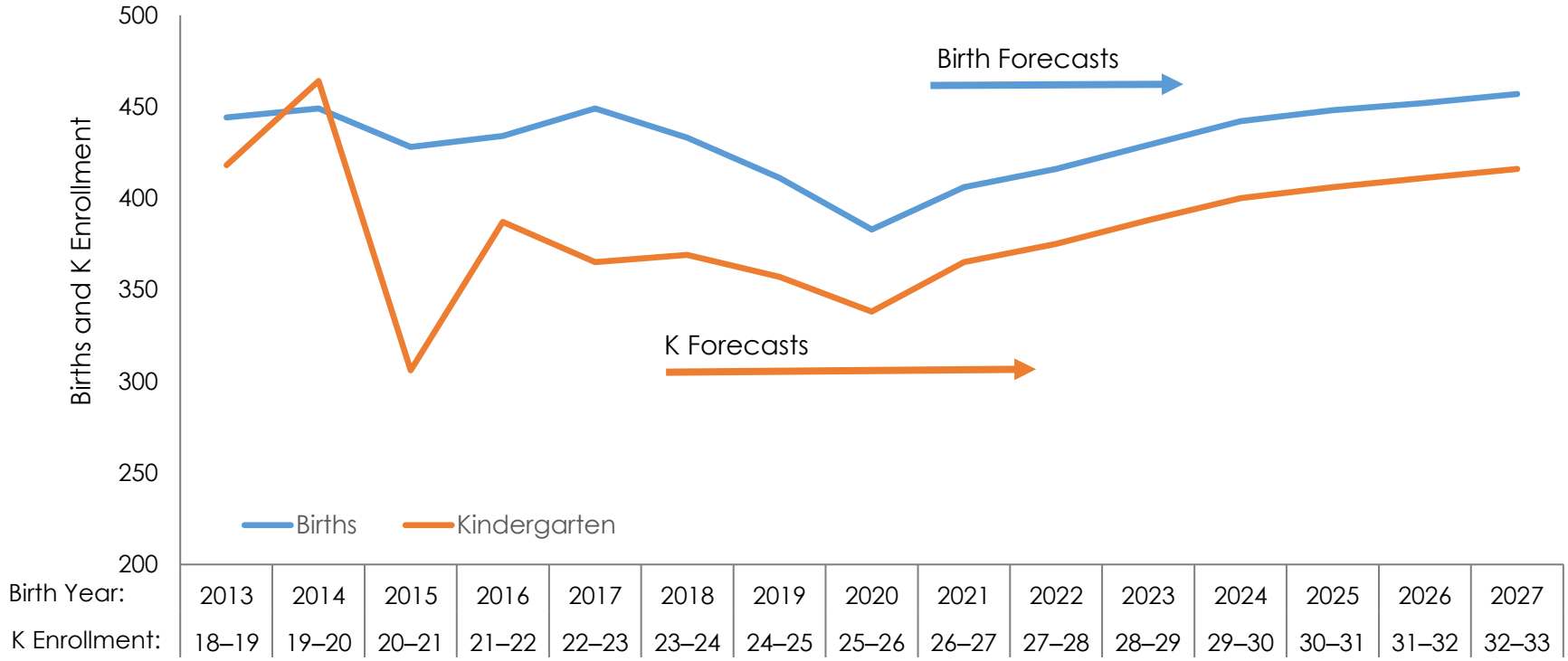
North Kitsap School District October 2022–23 SIS enrollment. Enrollment values omit students attending Running Start and preschool. Residence counts are based on current attendance area boundaries, as of the 2022–23 school year.

† NKOA/PAL: North Kitsap Online Academy / Parent Assisted Learning

Figure 15: District Births and Kindergarten Enrollment

Birth Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Forecasts → 2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Births:	444	449	428	434	449	433	411	383	406	416	429	442	448	452	457

School Year:	18–19	19–20	20–21	21–22	22–23	Forecasts → 23–24	24–25	25–26	26–27	27–28	28–29	29–30	30–31	31–32	32–33
Kindergarten:	418	464	306	387	365	369	357	338	365	375	388	400	406	411	416
Ratio:	94.1%	103.3%	71.5%	89.2%	81.3%	85.2%	86.9%	88.3%	89.9%	90.1%	90.4%	90.5%	90.6%	90.9%	91.0%



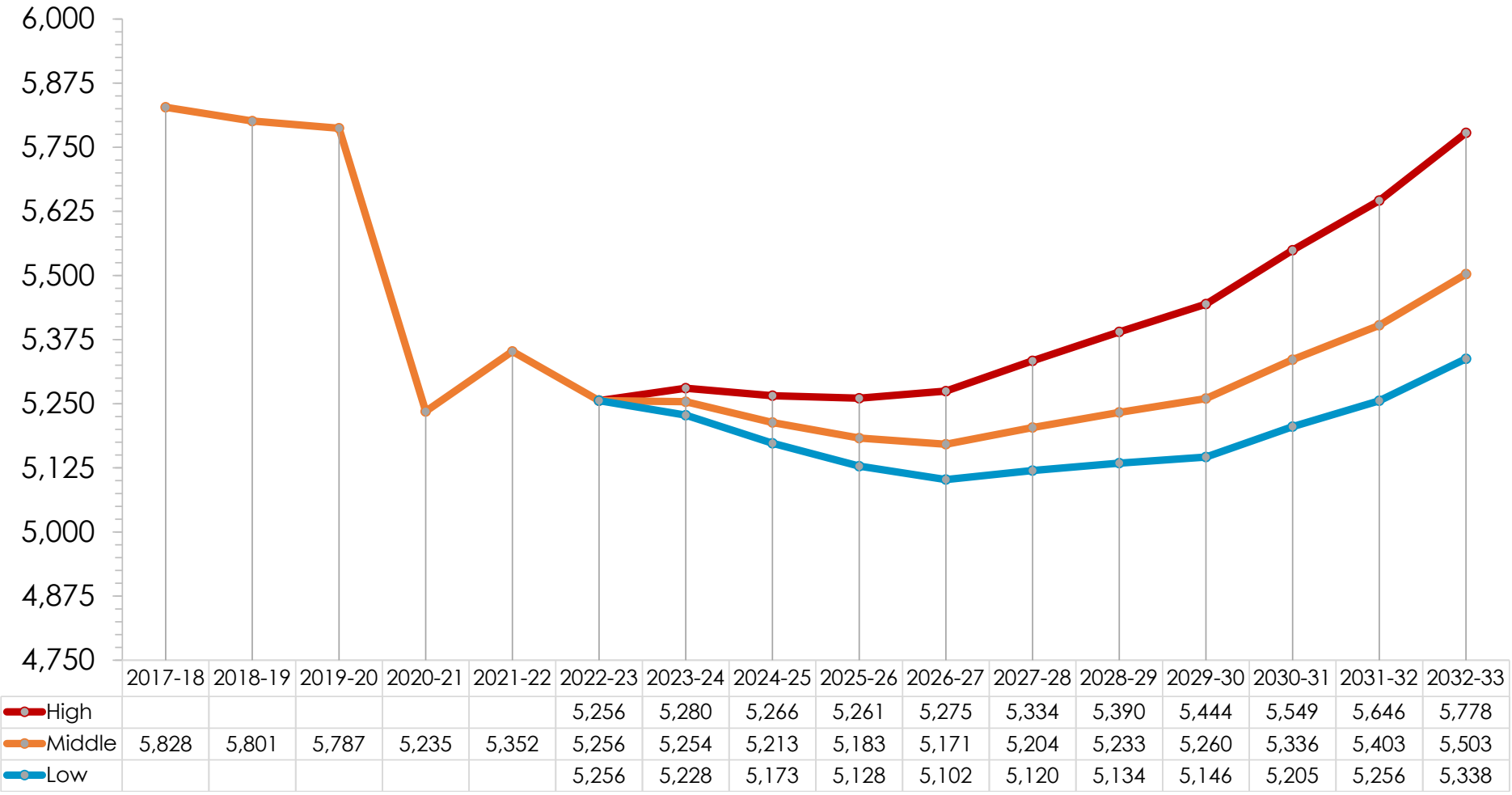
WA DOH 2013 to 2020 historical live births to mothers residing in the district, as well as historical district K totals for the 2018–19 to 2022–23 school years. Births cohorts are aligned with kindergarten cohorts (e.g. 2013 is allocated from one third of 2012 births and two thirds of 2013 births, estimating the Sept-Aug birth cohort). The metric ratio is calculated by dividing each K class by the live birth total five years earlier (e.g., 2020 K class divided by 2014–15 births). Births from 2021–27, which inform K classes beginning with the 2026–27 school year, were projected based on a review of the historical birth data and forecasts of women of childbearing age.

Figure 16: Grade Progression Ratios

Grade Progression	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	Non-COVID Avg	COVID Avg	Forecast GPR
K–1	1.04	1.03	0.84	1.16	1.07	1.08	1.03	1.05
1–2	1.01	1.02	0.88	1.02	0.96	1.00	0.98	1.02
2–3	1.02	1.05	0.89	1.05	0.96	1.02	0.99	1.03
3–4	1.00	1.04	0.94	1.04	1.02	1.03	1.01	1.03
4–5	1.00	1.02	0.93	1.01	0.95	1.00	0.98	1.00
5–6	1.00	0.96	0.88	0.97	1.00	0.98	0.96	1.00
6–7	1.01	1.05	0.96	1.00	0.99	1.01	1.00	1.01
7–8	1.00	1.01	0.94	1.03	0.99	1.01	0.99	1.00
8–9	1.03	1.04	0.99	1.05	1.02	1.04	1.03	1.03
9–10	0.98	0.97	0.96	1.01	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.98
10–11	0.89	0.87	0.79	0.91	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.89
11–12	1.00	0.94	0.90	1.06	0.98	0.99	0.98	1.00

2018–19 to 2022–23 Grade Progression Ratios (GPR) based on North Kitsap School District October enrollment. GPRs 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. For instance, when 150 kindergarteners in 2017 become 140 first graders in 2018, a GPR of 0.93 is yielded. GPRs quantify how cohort sizes change as students progress to subsequent grades by considering that not all students advance to the next grade and new students join existing cohorts. A GPR value greater than 1.0 indicates that the student cohort increased in size from one grade to the next. Conversely, a GPR value less than 1.0 indicates that the student cohort decreased in size from one grade to the next. Historical and average GPRs reflect the movement of students at the attending level whereas the forecast GPR is at the residing level. Forecasts do not directly incorporate 2020–21 data into consideration.

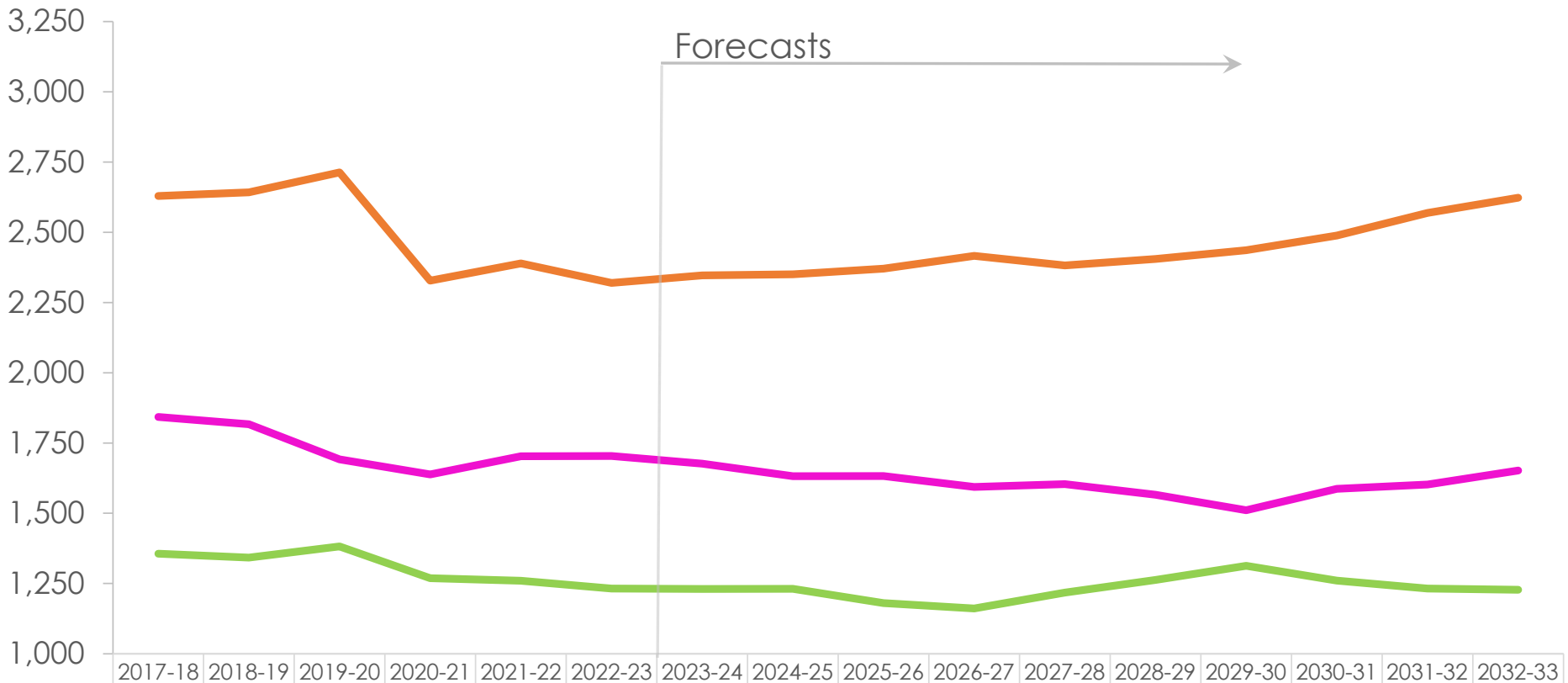
Figure 17: District-wide Enrollment Forecasts: Low, Middle, and High Scenarios



	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33
High						5,256	5,280	5,266	5,261	5,275	5,334	5,390	5,444	5,549	5,646	5,778
Middle	5,828	5,801	5,787	5,235	5,352	5,256	5,254	5,213	5,183	5,171	5,204	5,233	5,260	5,336	5,403	5,503
Low						5,256	5,228	5,173	5,128	5,102	5,120	5,134	5,146	5,205	5,256	5,338

North Kitsap School District October 2017–18 to 2022–23 enrollment and FLO 2023–24 to 2032–33 enrollment forecasts. Enrollment values omit students attending Running Start and preschool.

Figure 18: Enrollment Forecasts by Grade Group: Middle (Preferred) Scenario



	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33
K–5	2,629	2,642	2,713	2,328	2,389	2,320	2,347	2,350	2,370	2,416	2,382	2,405	2,436	2,488	2,569	2,623
6–8	1,356	1,342	1,382	1,269	1,260	1,232	1,231	1,231	1,180	1,161	1,218	1,262	1,313	1,260	1,232	1,228
9–12	1,843	1,817	1,692	1,638	1,703	1,704	1,677	1,632	1,632	1,594	1,604	1,566	1,511	1,587	1,602	1,652

North Kitsap School District October 2017–18 to 2022–23 enrollment and FLO 2023–24 to 2032–33 enrollment forecasts. Enrollment values omit students attending Running Start and preschool.

Figure 19: Enrollment Forecasts by Individual Grade

Grade	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2032–33
K	365	371	359	340	368	377	420
1	416	385	390	377	358	386	434
2	345	434	394	399	387	366	438
3	382	365	450	409	414	401	447
4	412	379	378	466	423	428	449
5	400	412	379	379	467	423	435
6	424	393	407	373	373	462	418
7	406	427	396	410	376	378	392
8	402	411	429	398	412	378	417
9	451	417	428	446	414	430	448
10	451	450	410	421	438	408	434
11	416	394	399	365	375	390	427
12	386	416	394	400	366	376	343
K–5	*2,320*	*2,347*	*2,350*	*2,370*	*2,416*	*2,382*	*2,623*
6–8	*1,232*	*1,231*	*1,231*	*1,180*	*1,161*	*1,218*	*1,228*
9–12	*1,704*	*1,677*	*1,632*	*1,632*	*1,594*	*1,604*	*1,652*
K–12	*5,256*	*5,254*	*5,213*	*5,183*	*5,171*	*5,204*	*5,503*

North Kitsap School District October 2022–23 enrollment and FLO 2023–24 to 2032–33 enrollment forecasts (middle, or preferred, scenario). Enrollment values omit students attending Running Start and preschool.

Figure 20: Enrollment Forecasts by Elementary School/Program

School	Current Enrollment 2022–23	Forecasts → 2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2032–33
Gordon ES	402	404	400	396	405	390	408
Pearson ES	285	290	290	286	284	275	309
Poulsbo ES	421	422	415	429	442	435	459
Suquamish ES	323	341	338	329	331	323	343
Vinland ES	518	534	556	583	603	611	731
Wolfle ES	287	272	270	265	267	263	289
NK Options	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
NKOA/PAL	27	26	26	26	26	26	26
K–5	***2,320***	***2,347***	***2,350***	***2,370***	***2,416***	***2,382***	***2,623***

North Kitsap School District October 2022–23 enrollment and FLO 2023–24 to 2032–33 enrollment forecasts (middle, or preferred, scenario). Enrollment values omit students attending Running Start and preschool. Slight differences may exist between the grade group total reported above and the value reported in the "Building Attendance Enrollment Forecasts by Individual Grade" figure. This is due to rounding during the allocation of students to schools/programs.

Figure 21: Enrollment Forecasts by Middle School/Program

	Current Enrollment	Forecasts →					
School	**2022–23**	**2023–24**	**2024–25**	**2025–26**	**2026–27**	**2027–28**	**2032–33**
Kingston MS	496	524	532	527	499	515	489
Poulsbo MS	693	659	652	606	615	656	692
NK Options	30	31	31	31	31	31	31
NKOA/PAL	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Special Programs	0	3	3	3	3	3	3
6–8	***1,232***	***1,231***	***1,231***	***1,180***	***1,161***	***1,218***	***1,228***

North Kitsap School District October 2022–23 enrollment and FLO 2023–24 to 2032–33 enrollment forecasts (middle, or preferred, scenario). Enrollment values omit students attending Running Start and preschool. Slight differences may exist between the grade group total reported above and the value reported in the "Building Attendance Enrollment Forecasts by Individual Grade" figure. This is due to rounding during the allocation of students to schools/programs.

Figure 22: Enrollment Forecasts by High School/Program

	Current Enrollment	Forecasts →					
School	**2022–23**	**2023–24**	**2024–25**	**2025–26**	**2026–27**	**2027–28**	**2032–33**
Kingston HS	574	569	561	569	568	581	580
North Kitsap HS	992	977	940	933	895	892	941
Choice Academy	70	65	65	65	65	65	65
NKOA/PAL	63	61	61	61	61	61	61
Special Programs	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
9–12	***1,704***	***1,677***	***1,632***	***1,632***	***1,594***	***1,604***	***1,652***

North Kitsap School District October 2022–23 enrollment and FLO 2023–24 to 2032–33 enrollment forecasts (middle, or preferred, scenario). Enrollment values omit students attending Running Start and preschool. Slight differences may exist between the grade group total reported above and the value reported in the "Building Attendance Enrollment Forecasts by Individual Grade" figure. This is due to rounding during the allocation of students to schools/programs.

Figure 23: Enrollment Forecasts by Individual Grade: Low Scenario

Grade	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2032–33
K	365	369	356	337	363	371	407
1	416	383	386	373	353	380	421
2	345	431	391	395	382	361	425
3	382	363	446	405	408	394	434
4	412	377	375	461	418	421	435
5	400	410	376	375	461	417	422
6	424	391	403	369	368	455	406
7	406	425	393	405	371	372	380
8	402	409	425	393	407	372	405
9	451	415	425	442	409	423	435
10	451	447	407	416	432	401	421
11	416	392	396	362	370	384	414
12	386	414	391	396	361	370	333
K-5	*2,320*	*2,335*	*2,332*	*2,345*	*2,384*	*2,343*	*2,544*
6-8	*1,232*	*1,224*	*1,222*	*1,168*	*1,146*	*1,198*	*1,191*
9-12	*1,704*	*1,668*	*1,619*	*1,615*	*1,573*	*1,578*	*1,603*
K-12	*5,256*	*5,228*	*5,173*	*5,128*	*5,102*	*5,120*	*5,338*

North Kitsap School District October 2022–23 enrollment and FLO 2023–24 to 2032–33 enrollment forecasts (low scenario). Enrollment values omit students attending Running Start and preschool.

Figure 24: Enrollment Forecasts by Individual Grade: High Scenario

Grade	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	2032–33
K	365	373	363	345	375	387	441
1	416	387	393	383	365	396	456
2	345	436	398	405	394	376	460
3	382	367	454	415	422	411	469
4	412	381	382	473	432	438	471
5	400	414	383	385	476	434	457
6	424	395	411	378	381	474	439
7	406	429	400	416	383	387	412
8	402	413	433	404	420	388	438
9	451	419	432	453	423	441	471
10	451	452	414	427	447	418	456
11	416	396	403	371	382	400	448
12	386	418	398	406	374	385	361
K-5	*2,320*	*2,359*	*2,374*	*2,406*	*2,465*	*2,441*	*2,754*
6-8	*1,232*	*1,237*	*1,244*	*1,198*	*1,184*	*1,248*	*1,289*
9-12	*1,704*	*1,685*	*1,648*	*1,657*	*1,626*	*1,644*	*1,735*
K-12	*5,256*	*5,280*	*5,266*	*5,261*	*5,275*	*5,334*	*5,778*

North Kitsap School District October 2022–23 enrollment and FLO 2023–24 to 2032–33 enrollment forecasts (high scenario). Enrollment values omit students attending Running Start and preschool.