



Demographic Study

for the

Bayonne School District

December 2025

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Executive Summary

Statistical Forecasting LLC (“Statistical Forecasting”) completed a demographic study for the Bayonne School District, projecting grade-by-grade enrollments from 2026-27 through 2030-31, a five-year period. In addition, the following tasks were completed:

- analyzed community population trends and age structure, demographic characteristics, birth counts, and fertility rates,
- examined historical enrollment trends districtwide and by grade configuration (PK-8 and 9-12),
- researched new housing starts and analyzed their impact on the school district, and
- compared school building capacities to current and projected enrollments.

Community Overview

In the 2020 Census, the City of Bayonne (“Bayonne”) had 71,686 residents, which is a gain of 8,662 persons (+13.7%) from 2010. Forecasts prepared by the North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority project the population to be 86,404 in 2050, which would be a 20.5% increase from the 2020 Census and a gain of 14,718 persons.

Regarding race, Bayonne is a racially diverse community. While Whites are the largest race in Bayonne, their population is declining. In the 2020 Census, Bayonne was 45.6% White as compared to 56.8% in 2010, which is a loss of 11.2 percentage points. Hispanics were the second-largest race at 30.8% in 2020, which is a gain of 5.0 percentage points from 2010 (25.8%). Blacks/African Americans were the third-largest race consisting of 9.9% of the population in 2020 followed closely by Asians (9.8%).

With respect to nativity, 32.2% of Bayonne residents are foreign-born, which is higher than that of New Jersey (25.0%). Egypt is the largest source, accounting for 20.0% of the foreign-born population while the Dominican Republic is the second-largest source (11.8%).

Historical Enrollment Trends

Historical enrollments (PK-12) were analyzed from 2016-17 through 2025-26, a ten-year period. Enrollments were fairly stable through 2020-21 before declining (-171.5) in 2021-22, which may be due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Since then, enrollments have been generally increasing. In 2025-26, enrollment is 10,138.5, which is an increase of 604.5 students (+6.3%) from the 2016-17 enrollment of 9,534.

For grades PK-8, enrollments were fairly stable before declining in 2020-21 and 2021-22 (-154 and -208, respectively), which was likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Since then, enrollments have generally been increasing. In 2025-26, enrollment is 7,329, which is a gain of 253.5 students from the 2016-17 enrollment of 7,075.5.

For grades 9-12 at Bayonne High School, enrollments were fairly stable through 2020-21 before increasing. Enrollment is 2,809.5 in 2025-26, which is an increase of 351 students from the 2016-17 enrollment of 2,458.5.

Kindergarten Replacements

Kindergarten replacements were analyzed to determine whether there was any relationship between overall enrollment change and kindergarten replacement, which is the numerical difference between the number of graduating 12th graders and the number of entering kindergarten students. In each of the last nine years, the district has experienced positive kindergarten replacement, ranging from 83-222 students per year, with smaller magnitudes in the last two years due to the larger 12th grade classes graduating from the district. Positive kindergarten replacement occurs when the number of kindergarten students entering the district is greater than the number of graduating twelfth grade students from the prior year.

In seven of the last nine years, the district's gains due to positive kindergarten replacement were partially offset (or totally, resulting in a net enrollment decline) by a net outward migration of students in the other grades (K to 1, 1 to 2, 2 to 3, etc.). In contrast, the district's gains due to positive kindergarten replacement were compounded by a net inward migration of students in the other grades in 2022-23 and 2023-24, which could be partially related to students returning to the district after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Birth Counts

The number of births from 2011-2024 in Bayonne was used to project kindergarten enrollments five years later. In general, the number of births was fairly stable from 2011-2020 before declining outside of the historical range from 2021-2023. In 2024, there were 820 births in the city, which are 19 additional births from the 2011 birth count (801).

Population Age Structure

Age-sex diagrams from the 2010 and 2020 Censuses were created for Bayonne to show the percentage of males and females in each age class. In 2010, the largest number of individuals was aged 45-49 for males and 50-54 for females. In communities with little inward or outward migration and low mortality, the largest cohort in subsequent years is typically the next oldest cohort as people advance in age. However, in 2020, the largest cohort was aged 30-34 for both males and females. As the largest groups were not ten years older from the 2010 cohorts, migration is likely occurring in Bayonne. Over this time period, the greatest declines occurred in the 45-49 age group for males. For females, the greatest decline was in the 80-84 age group, however this cohort increased in percentage share. The greatest gains occurred in the 30-34 age group for males and females, with males increasing in percentage points, but females decreasing in percentage points. If the male and female age groups are combined, there were gains in every age group for those aged 55-79, indicating a "graying" of the population over this time period. In addition, there were sizable gains in the 0-4, 5-9, and 10-14 age groups, which correspond to the elementary and middle school populations, as well as those entering school in the near future.

Potential New Housing

The Bayonne Planning and Zoning Board was contacted regarding current and future residential development projects in the city. In total, there is the potential for 6,290 non age-restricted housing units, all of which will consist of multi-family units such as apartments. However, as details on the bedroom distributions were unavailable for three of the developments, which is needed to estimate future schoolchildren, the projected number of children from the residential developments could not be computed. In addition, as the Harbor Station South redevelopment is likely to take 20 or more years to complete, construction and occupancy would fall outside of the enrollment projection timeframe of five years. For these reasons, the baseline enrollment projections were not modified to account for additional children from the proposed housing developments in the city.

Home Sales

Home sales in Bayonne were analyzed from 2000-2025. After peaking at 697 sales in 2004, the number of sales declined to 264 in 2008 due to the housing market crash and banking crisis. During this period (2008-2011), the annual number of home sales was low, ranging from 253-273. Since then, home sales have rebounded. From 2012-2021, home sales steadily increased, with the exception of 2019 and 2020. While there was a significant number of sales (681) in 2021 during the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of sales declined to 426 in 2024, which is likely due to the increase in mortgage interest rates and lower inventory (fewer homes being put up for sale). To date, there have been 351 home sales in 2025.

Enrollment Projections

Enrollments were computed for a five-year period, 2025-26 through 2029-30. To provide a range for future enrollments, two sets of projections were computed based on four and five years of historical enrollments. In the first projection, enrollments are projected to be fairly stable throughout the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 10,202 in 2030-31, which would be slightly higher (+63.5) than the 2025-26 enrollment of 10,138.5. In the second projection, enrollments are projected to generally increase throughout the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 10,339 in 2030-31, which would be an increase of 200.5 students from the 2025-26 enrollment.

For grades PK-8, in the first projection, enrollments are projected to generally decline throughout the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 7,184 in 2030-31, which would be a decline of 145 students from the 2025-26 enrollment of 7,329. In the second projection, enrollments are projected to be fairly stable throughout the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 7,302 in 2030-31, which would be slightly lower (-27) than the 2025-26 enrollment.

For grades 9-12 at Bayonne High School, enrollments are projected to be higher at the end of the projection period in both projections. In the first projection, enrollment is projected to be 3,018 in 2030-31, which would be an increase of 208.5 students from the 2025-26 enrollment of 2,809.5. In the second projection, enrollment is projected to be 3,037 in 2030-31, which would be an increase of 227.5 students from the 2025-26 enrollment.

Building Capacities

The capacities of the schools in the Bayonne School District were compared to the current enrollments in 2025-26 and the enrollment projections in the 2030-31 school year. Using the building capacities from the district's Long Range Facilities Plan, the differences between capacity and current/projected number of students were computed. Capacities were compared to enrollments by grade configuration since the enrollment projections were not performed at the school level. Positive values indicate available extra seating while negative values indicate inadequate seating (also known as "unhoused students").

In 2025-26, at the elementary/middle school grade configuration, there is currently a significant shortage of seating (-970). At Bayonne High School, there is also inadequate seating (-174.5).

By 2030-31, the elementary/middle school grade configuration is projected to have a similar number (-943) of unhoused students. Bayonne High School is projected to have a greater shortage of seats (-402) due to a projected increase in enrollment.

Final Thoughts

In the last four years, enrollments (PK-12) have been increasing in the Bayonne School District. Looking ahead, enrollments are projected to be higher in the district in the next five years. However, the projected enrollment gain is not expected to occur equally across the two grade configurations, as an enrollment decline is projected in the elementary/middle school grades (due to lower birth counts in the city) while an enrollment gain is projected at Bayonne High School. While there are nearly 6,300 new housing units planned in the city, construction and occupancy of the majority of units is likely to take 20 or more years to complete, which would fall outside of the enrollment projection timeframe of five years. As such, the school district should continue to monitor the status of the proposed developments as the projected increase in enrollment would likely be greater if these developments are constructed earlier than anticipated.

Introduction

Statistical Forecasting LLC (“Statistical Forecasting”) completed a demographic study for the Bayonne School District, projecting grade-by-grade enrollments from 2026-27 through 2030-31, a five-year period. In addition, the following tasks were completed:

- analyzed community population trends and age structure, demographic characteristics, birth counts, and fertility rates,
- examined historical enrollment trends districtwide and by grade configuration (PK-8 and 9-12),
- researched new housing starts and analyzed their impact on the school district, and
- compared school building capacities to current and projected enrollments.

Population Trends in the City of Bayonne

Located in Hudson County, the City of Bayonne (“Bayonne”) contains a land area of 5.82 square miles, with an additional 5.40 square miles of water area. In the 2020 Census, Bayonne had 71,686 residents, which is 12,317.2 persons per square mile. Historical and projected populations for Bayonne from 1940-2050 are shown in Table 1 and Figure 1.

Table 1
Historical and Projected Populations for City of Bayonne
1940-2050

Year	Population	Percent Change
Historical¹		
1940	79,198	N/A
1950	77,203	-2.5%
1960	74,215	-3.9%
1970	72,743	-2.0%
1980	65,047	-10.6%
1990	61,444	-5.5%
2000	61,842	+0.6%
2010	63,024	+1.9%
2020	71,686	+13.7%
Projected²		
2050	86,404	+20.5%

Sources: ¹ United States Census Bureau

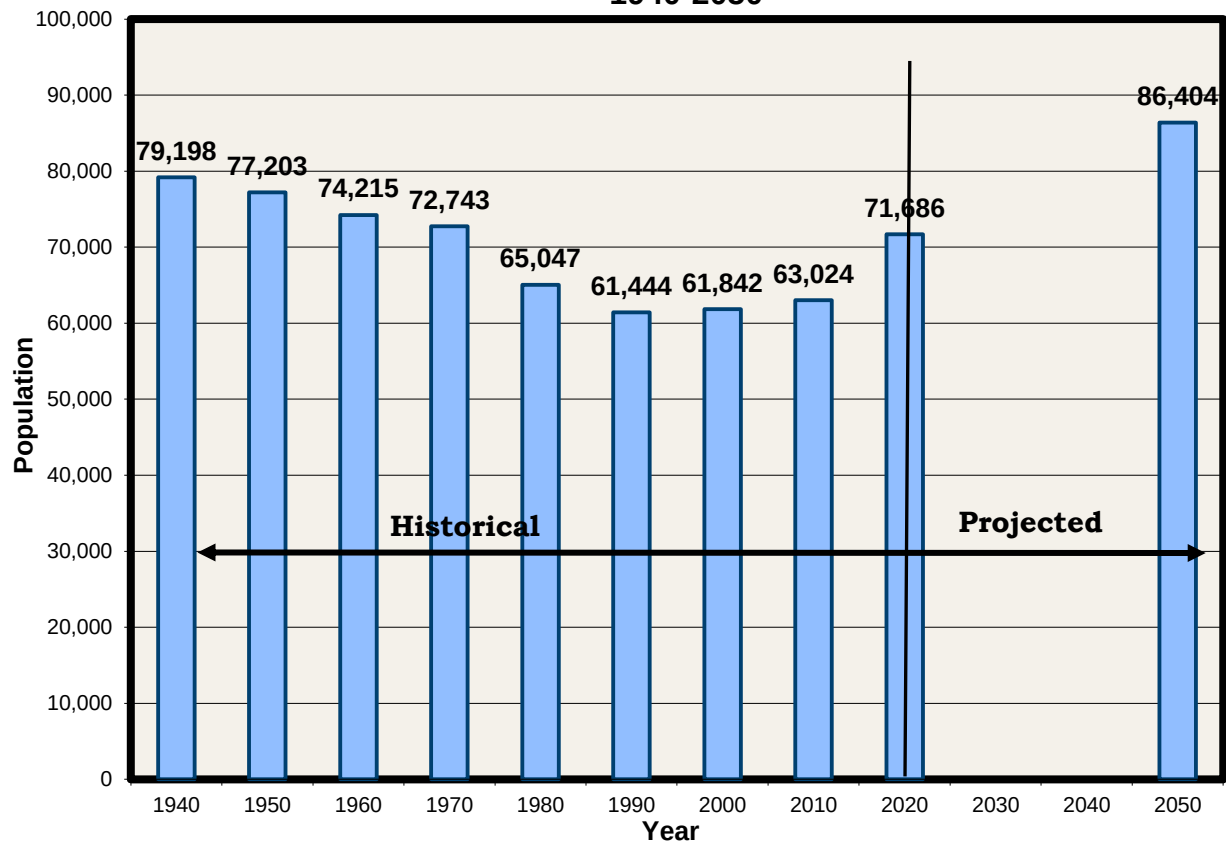
² North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority Inc., *Municipal Forecast 2050* (2025).

From 1940-1990, the population in Bayonne steadily declined, with its greatest decline occurring in the 1970s (-10.6%). However, the population has reversed trend and has increased

in the last three decades. In the most recent decade (2010-2020), there was a gain of 8,662 persons.

A population projection for 2050, which was prepared by the North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority (“NJPTA”), indicates that the population in Bayonne will continue to increase. The forecast projects the population to be 86,404 in 2050, which would be a 20.5% increase from the 2020 Census and a gain of 14,718 persons.

Figure 1
Bayonne Historical and Projected Populations
1940-2050



City of Bayonne Demographic Profile

In Table 2, selected demographic characteristics of Bayonne are compared from the 2010 and 2020 Censuses and the 2014 and 2024 American Community Surveys (“ACS”). While some Census variables account for everyone in the population (e.g., age and race), other variables are collected from a sample (e.g., median household income, educational attainment, poverty status, etc.). The ACS replaced the long form of the Census, last administered in 2000 to approximately 16% of the population in the United States. For communities with more than 65,000 persons such as Bayonne, the one-year ACS was available and was used in the forthcoming table. The one-year ACS contains 1% annual samples from all households and persons. Due to the small sample size, the sampling error is quite large, which increases the degree of uncertainty of the estimated values. Therefore, the forthcoming ACS data should be interpreted with caution.

Regarding race, Bayonne is a racially diverse community. While Whites are the largest race in Bayonne, their population is declining. In the 2020 Census, Bayonne was 45.6% White as compared to 56.8% in 2010, which is a loss of 11.2 percentage points. Hispanics were the second-largest race at 30.8% in 2020, which is a gain of 5.0 percentage points from 2010 (25.8%). Blacks/African Americans (“Blacks”) were the third-largest race consisting of 9.9% of the population in 2020, which is a gain of 2.4 percentage points from the 2010 percentage (7.5%). Asians closely follow as the fourth-largest race, consisting of 9.8% of the population in 2020, which is a gain of 2.2 percentage points from 2010 (7.6%). Figures 2-5 show the White, Hispanic, Black, and Asian percentages by Census block group, which are the four largest races in Bayonne. The White percentage is greatest in the north-central and western sections of the city while the Hispanic percentage is greatest in the central section of the city. The Black percentage is greatest in the central section of the city while the Asian percentage is greatest in the central and eastern sections of the city.

Regarding nativity, 32.2% of Bayonne residents were foreign-born in the 2024 ACS, which is an increase of 5.5 percentage points from the 2014 ACS percentage (26.7%). As a point of comparison, New Jersey’s foreign-born resident percentage was 25.0% in the 2024 ACS, which is lower than that of Bayonne. While not shown in the table, place of birth, which serves as a proxy for country of origin, indicates that Egypt and the Philippines were the largest sources of immigrants in the 2009-2013 ACS (one-year data were unavailable), accounting for 16.9% and 10.0%, respectively, of the foreign-born population. In the 2019-2023 ACS, Egypt remains the largest source and now accounts for 20.0% of the foreign-born population while the Dominican Republic is now the second-largest source (11.8%). Figures 6 and 7 show the percentage of foreign-born persons and the percentage of persons speaking English less than “Very Well” in Bayonne by Census block group, which may potentially correlate with English as a New Language (“ENL”) students in need of English language instruction. The foreign-born percentage is greatest in the central and eastern sections of Bayonne while the percentage of persons speaking English less than “Very Well” is greatest in the central and southern sections of the city in some overlapping Census block groups of the largest foreign-born percentages.

Table 2
Selected Demographic Characteristics of the City of Bayonne

Race Origin¹	2010 Census 2014 ACS	2020 Census 2024 ACS
White	35,821 (56.8%)	32,697 (45.6%)
Black or African American	4,730 (7.5%)	7,116 (9.9%)
Hispanic or Latino	16,251 (25.8%)	22,101 (30.8%)
American Indian and Alaska Native	66 (0.1%)	80 (0.1%)
Asian	4,803 (7.6%)	7,011 (9.8%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	10 (0.0%)	17 (0.0%)
Other Race	234 (0.4%)	638 (0.9%)
Two or more Races	1109 (1.8%)	2,026 (2.8%)
Place of Birth		
Foreign-Born	26.7%	32.2%
Age		
Under 18	22.5%	24.5%
18-64	64.3%	61.5%
65 and over	13.2%	14.0%
Median age	38.4 years	37.4 years
Educational Attainment		
Bachelor's degree or higher	33.5%	41.1%
Graduate or professional degree	10.8%	13.4%
Income		
Median household income	\$51,839	\$87,918
Percentage of Persons in Poverty ages 5-17	25.0%	35.8% ²
Housing Units		
Total number	27,779	29,727
Occupied units	25,237 (90.8%)	27,867 (93.7%)
Owner-occupied units	9,791 (38.8%)	9,698 (34.8%)
Renter-occupied units	15,446 (61.2%)	18,169 (65.2%)
Median value of an owner-occupied unit	\$331,100	\$491,200
Average household size	2.49	2.57
Housing Type¹		
Total number	26,125	32,569
1-unit, attached or detached	4,017 (15.3%)	6,827 (20.0%)
Two units	10,408 (39.8%)	8,757 (26.9%)
Three or four units	4,036 (15.4%)	3,867 (11.9%)
Five to nine units	2,807 (10.7%)	2,690 (8.3%)
10 to 19 units	1,945 (7.4%)	2,824 (8.7%)
20 or more units	2,710 (10.4%)	7,493 (23.0%)
Mobile home, boat, RV, van, etc.	202 (0.8%)	111 (0.3%)

Sources: American Community Survey (2014 and 2024), United States Census (2010 and 2020)

Notes: ¹ Data may not sum to 100.0% due to rounding.

Cells shaded orange are from the decennial Census while cells shaded blue are from the American Community Survey.

² Data are from 2023 ACS due to reporting inconsistencies

The median age in Bayonne decreased from 38.4 years in 2010 to 37.4 years in 2020, which is slightly lower than the median age in New Jersey (39.9 years). During the same time period, the percentage of people under the age of 18 years, which corresponds predominantly to school-age children, increased slightly from 22.5% to 24.5%. Figure 8 shows the percentage of school-age children (5-17) in Bayonne by Census block group. The greatest percentages of school-age children are in the central and southern sections of Bayonne.

Regarding educational attainment for adults aged 25 and over, 41.1% of the population had a bachelor's degree or higher in the 2024 ACS, which is a 7.6 percentage-point gain from the 2014 ACS percentage (33.5%). Bayonne's percentage of persons having a bachelor's degree or higher is lower than that of New Jersey (44.5%). The percentage of persons with graduate or professional degrees increased from 10.8% to 13.4% during this time period.

Median household income increased from \$51,839 in the 2014 ACS to \$87,918 in the 2024 ACS, a gain of 69.6%. By comparison, median household income in New Jersey is \$104,294, which is \$16,000 greater than Bayonne's. During this time period, the percentage of school-age children (5-17) that are in poverty increased from 25.0% to 35.8%, a 10.8 percentage-point gain. Figure 9 shows the percentage of persons living in poverty in Bayonne by Census block group. The percentage of persons living in poverty is greatest in the central, northern, and southern sections of the city.

Regarding housing, there were 29,727 housing units in Bayonne in 2020, which is a gain of 1,948 units (+7.0%) from 2010. Over this time period, the overall occupancy rate increased to 93.7% in 2020 (90.8% in 2010) and the average household size increased from 2.49 to 2.57 persons. Renter-occupied units accounted for 65.2% of the occupied units in 2020, which is a gain of 4.0 percentage points from the 2010 percentage (61.2%). As a point of comparison, the percentage of renter-occupied units in Bayonne is much higher than that of New Jersey (38.7%). Finally, the median home price of an owner-occupied unit in the 2024 ACS was \$491,200, which is a 48.4% increase from the value reported in the 2014 ACS (\$331,100). The median home price of an owner-occupied unit in Bayonne is \$5,000 lower than that of New Jersey (\$496,000).

With respect to housing type, 26.9% of the homes in the 2024 ACS were two units (duplexes), which is a 12.9 percentage-point decline from the 2014 ACS percentage (39.8%). Two-unit homes are the largest home type in Bayonne. Housing with 20 or more units was the second-largest type of housing, consisting of 23.0% of the housing stock, which is more than double the 2014 ACS percentage (10.4%). Over this time period, the largest percentage-point change (-12.9) occurred in two-unit homes.

Figure 2
City of Bayonne White Percentage

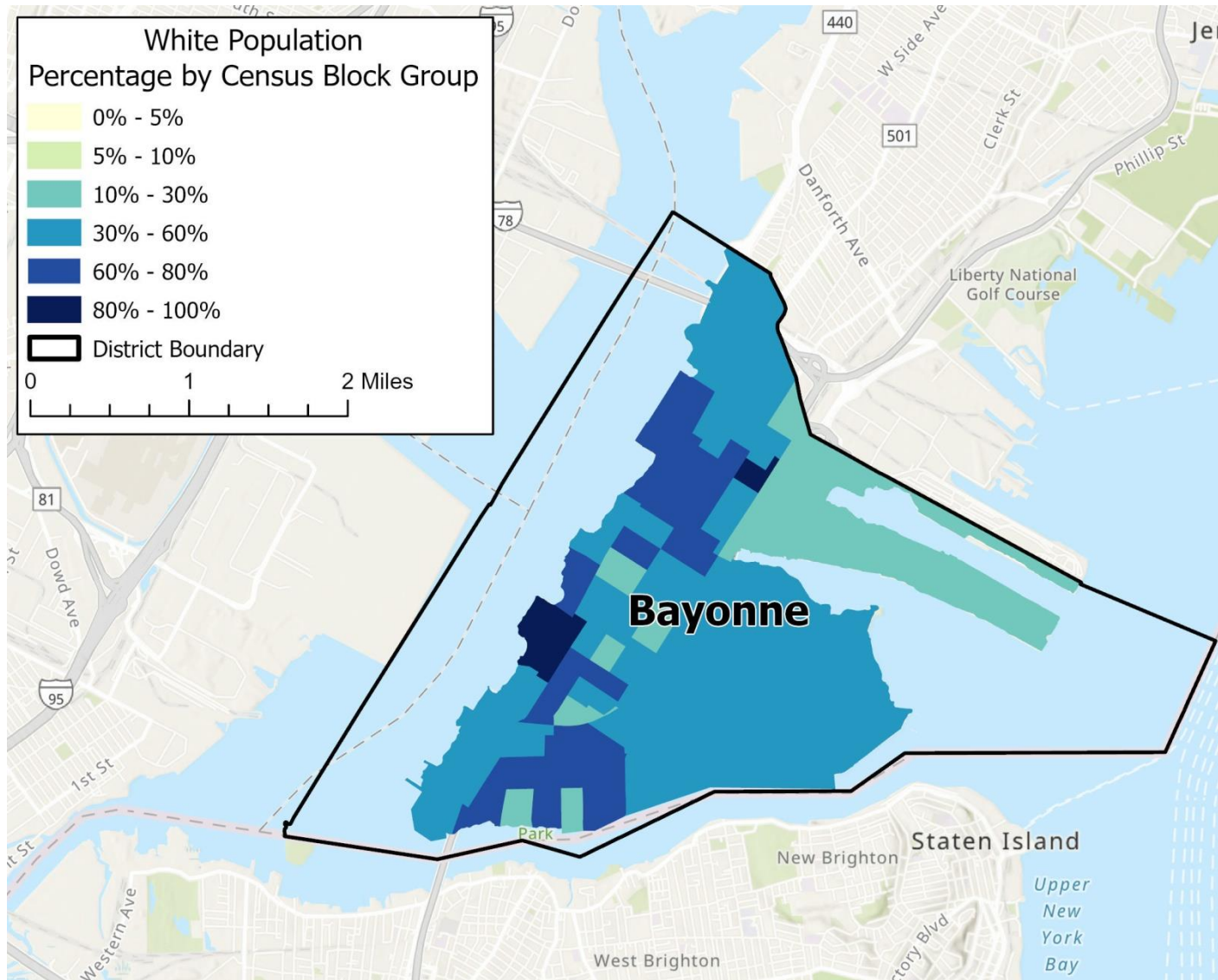


Figure 3
City of Bayonne Hispanic Percentage

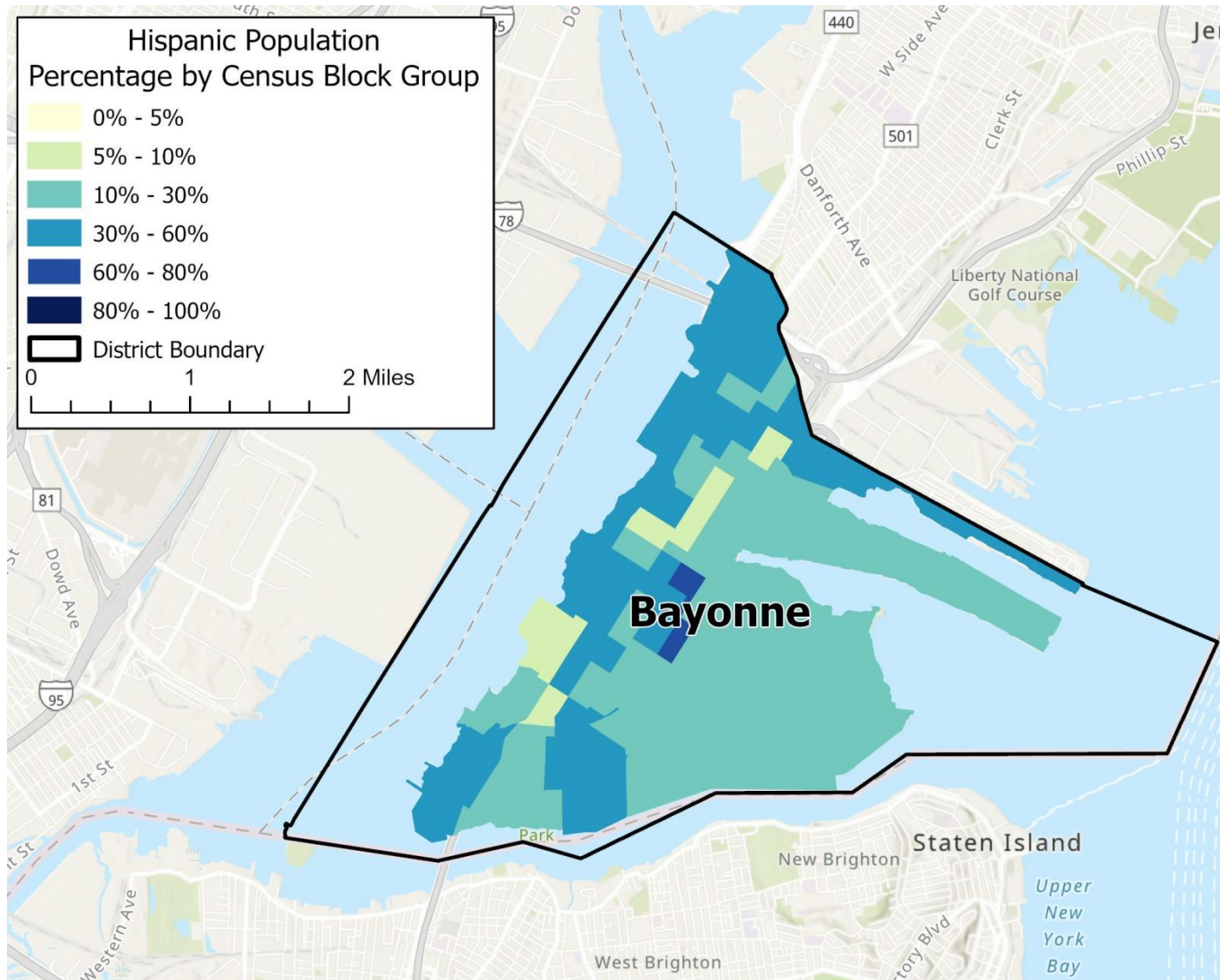


Figure 4
City of Bayonne Black Percentage

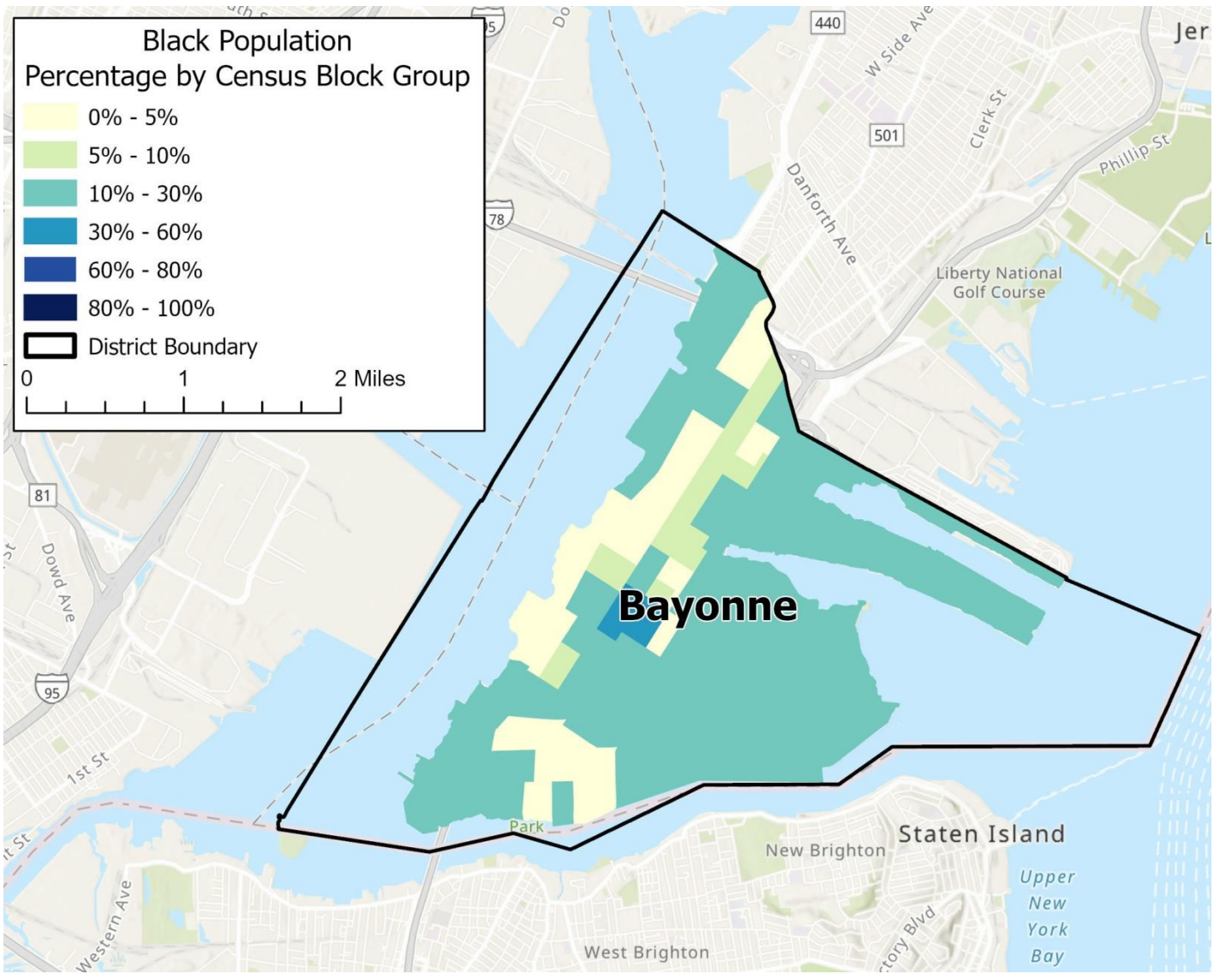


Figure 5
City of Bayonne Asian Percentage

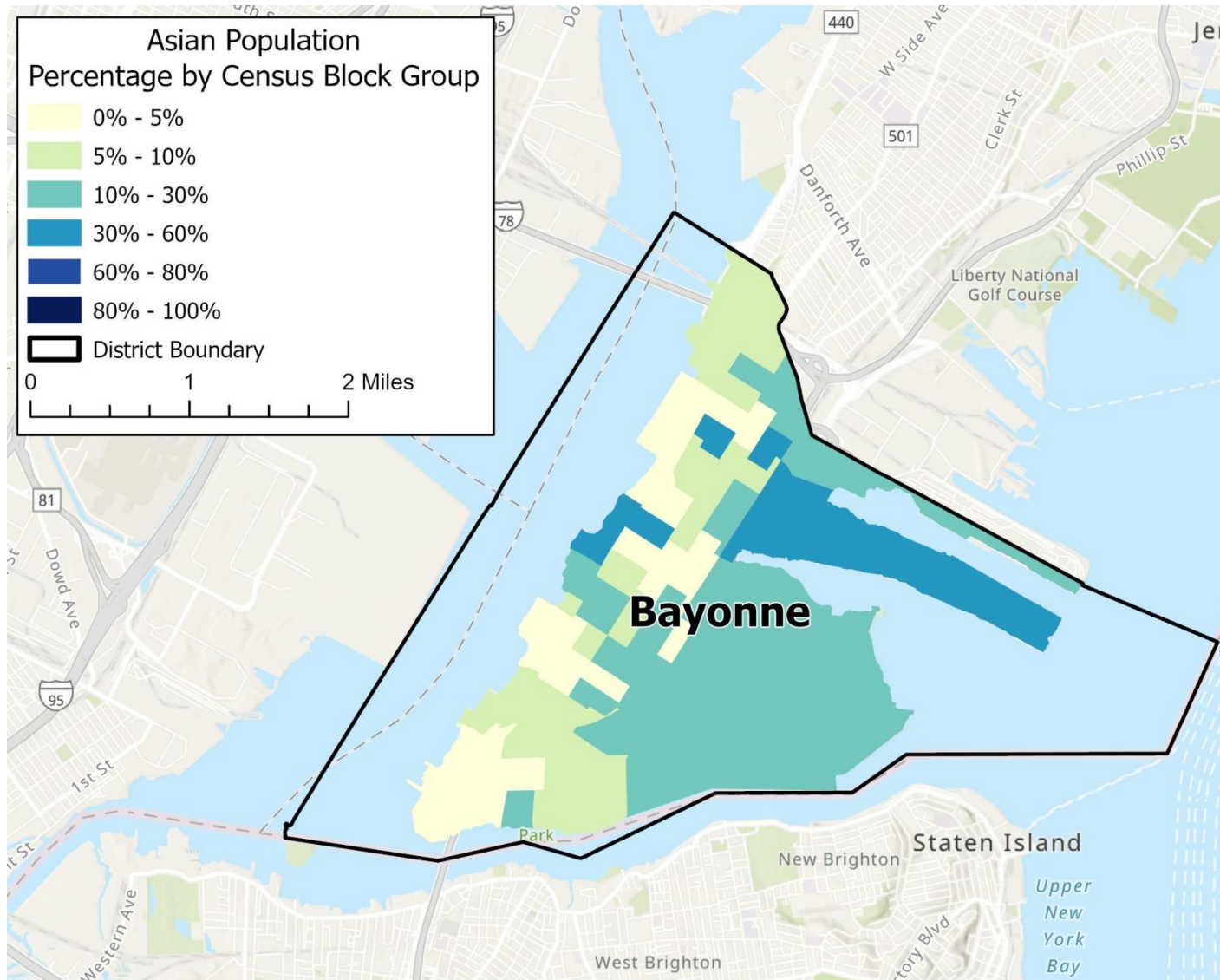


Figure 6
City of Bayonne Foreign-Born Percentage

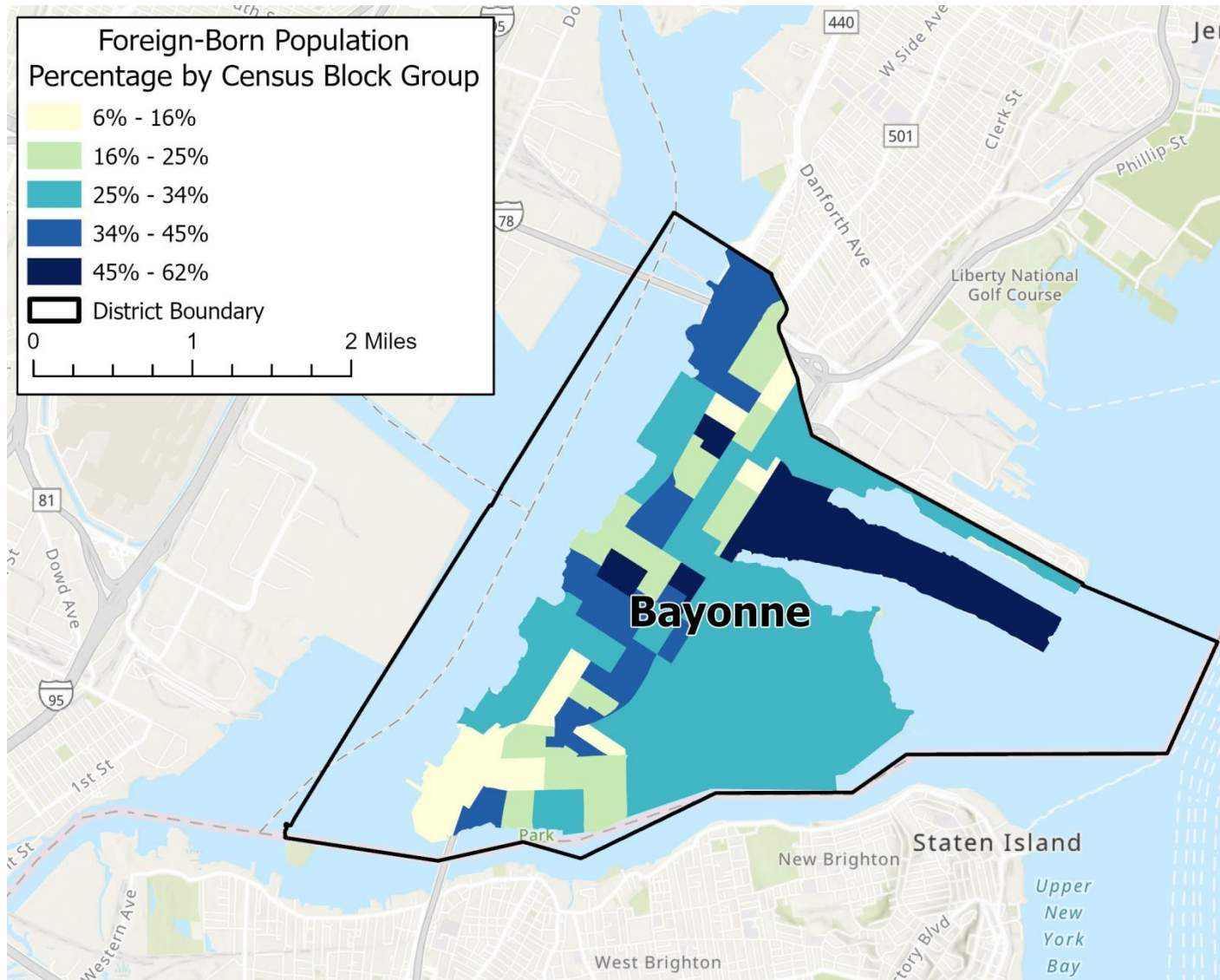


Figure 7
City of Bayonne Percentage of Persons Speaking English Less than "Very Well"

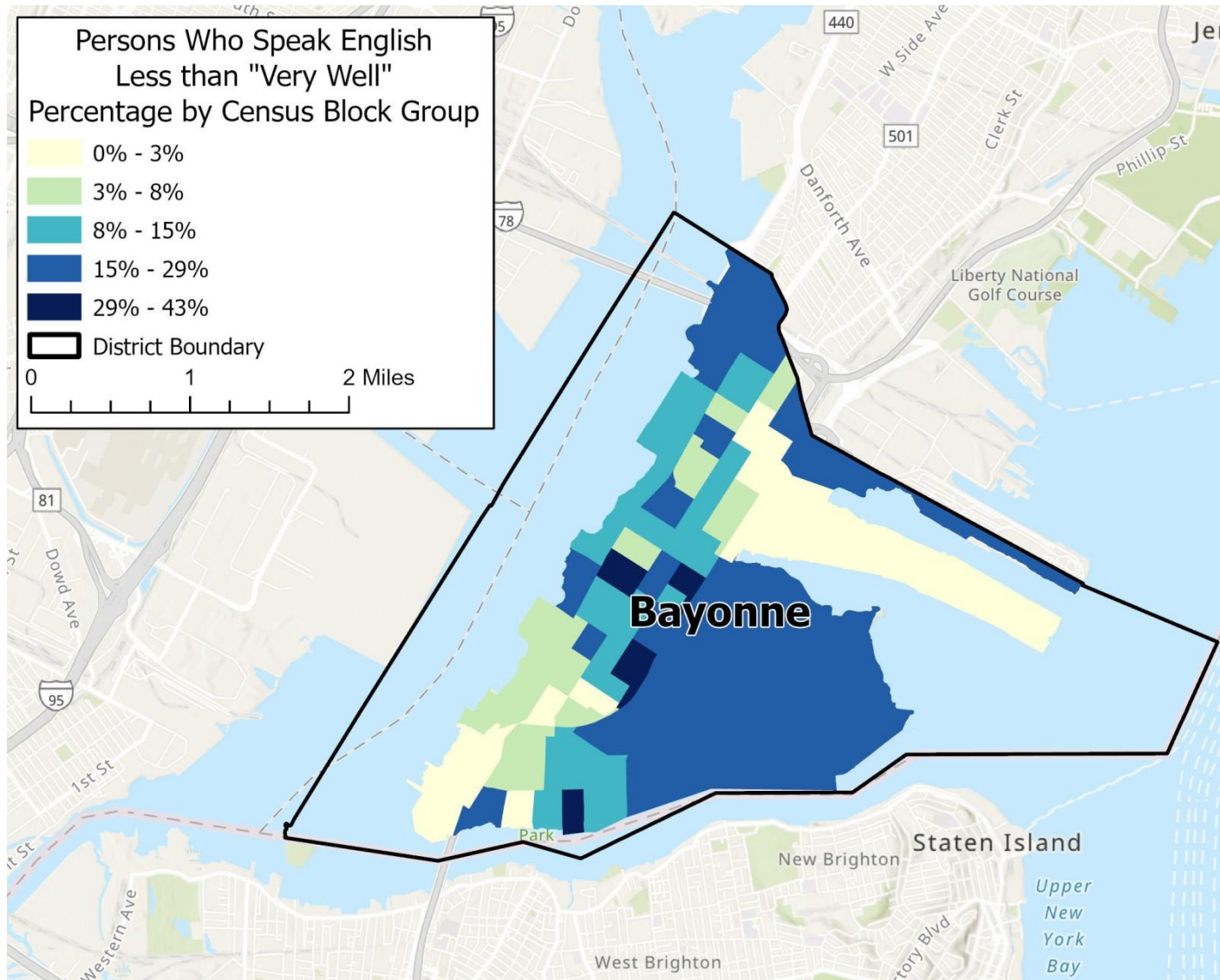


Figure 8
City of Bayonne School-Age Population (5-17) Percentage

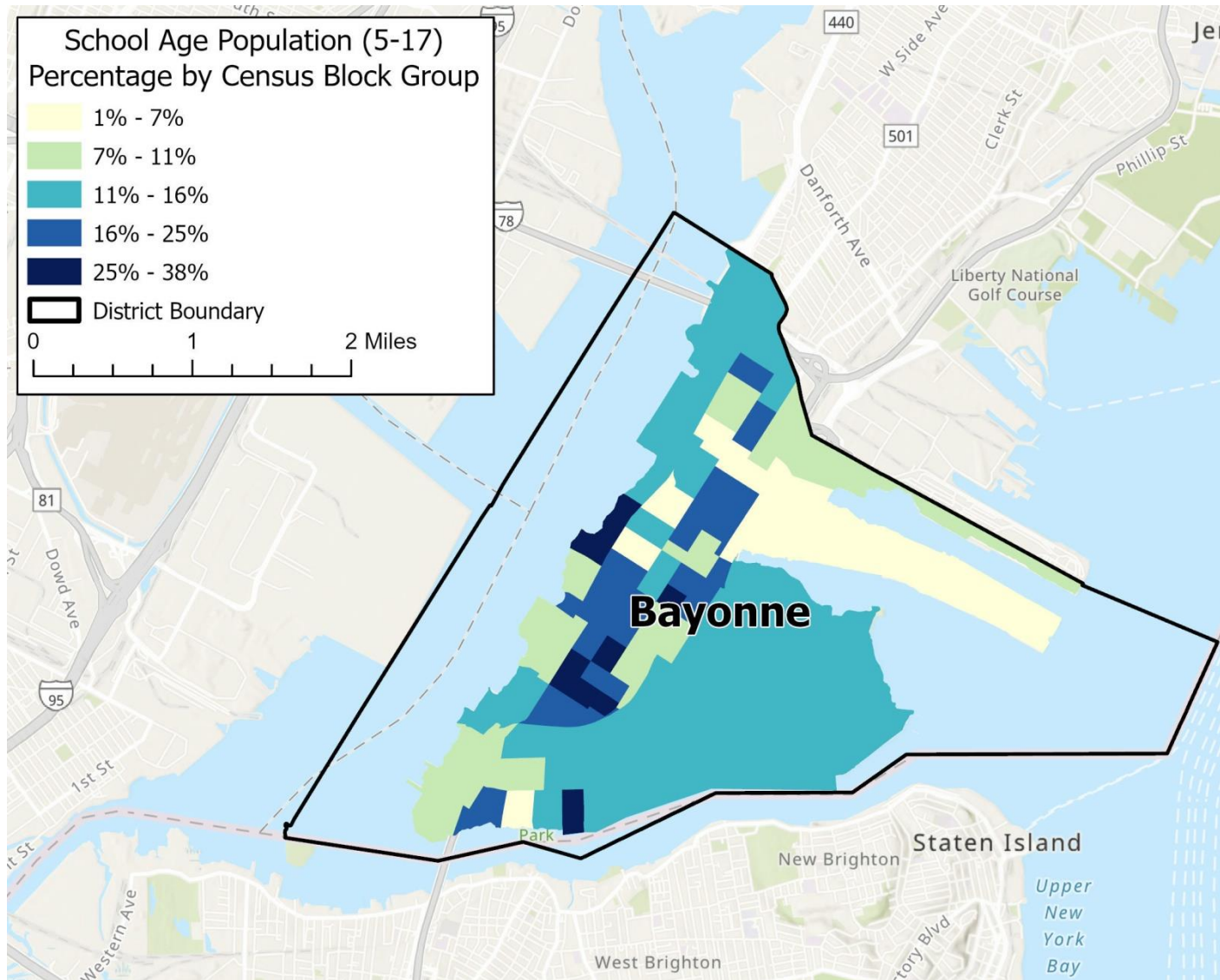
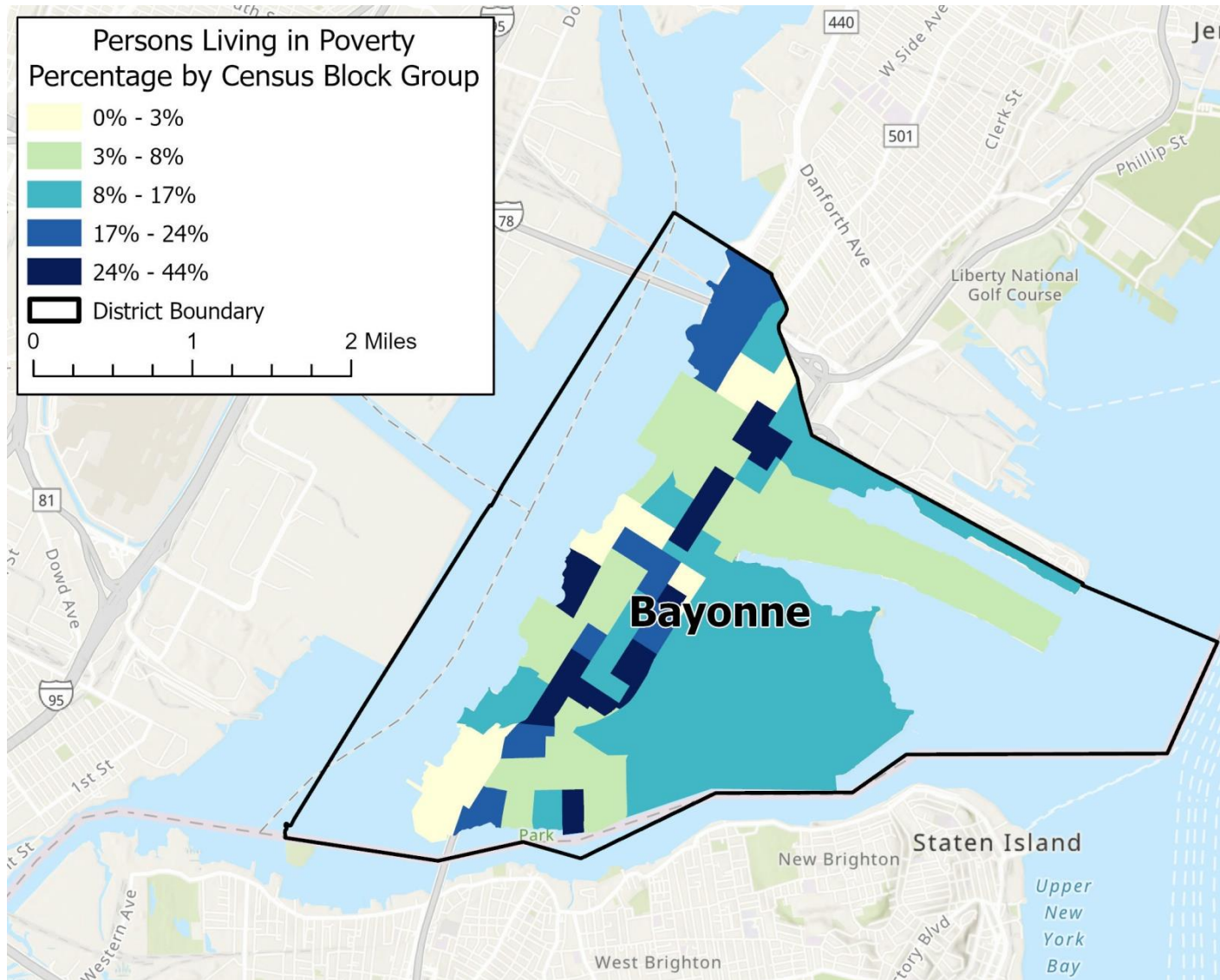


Figure 9
City of Bayonne Percentage of Persons Living in Poverty



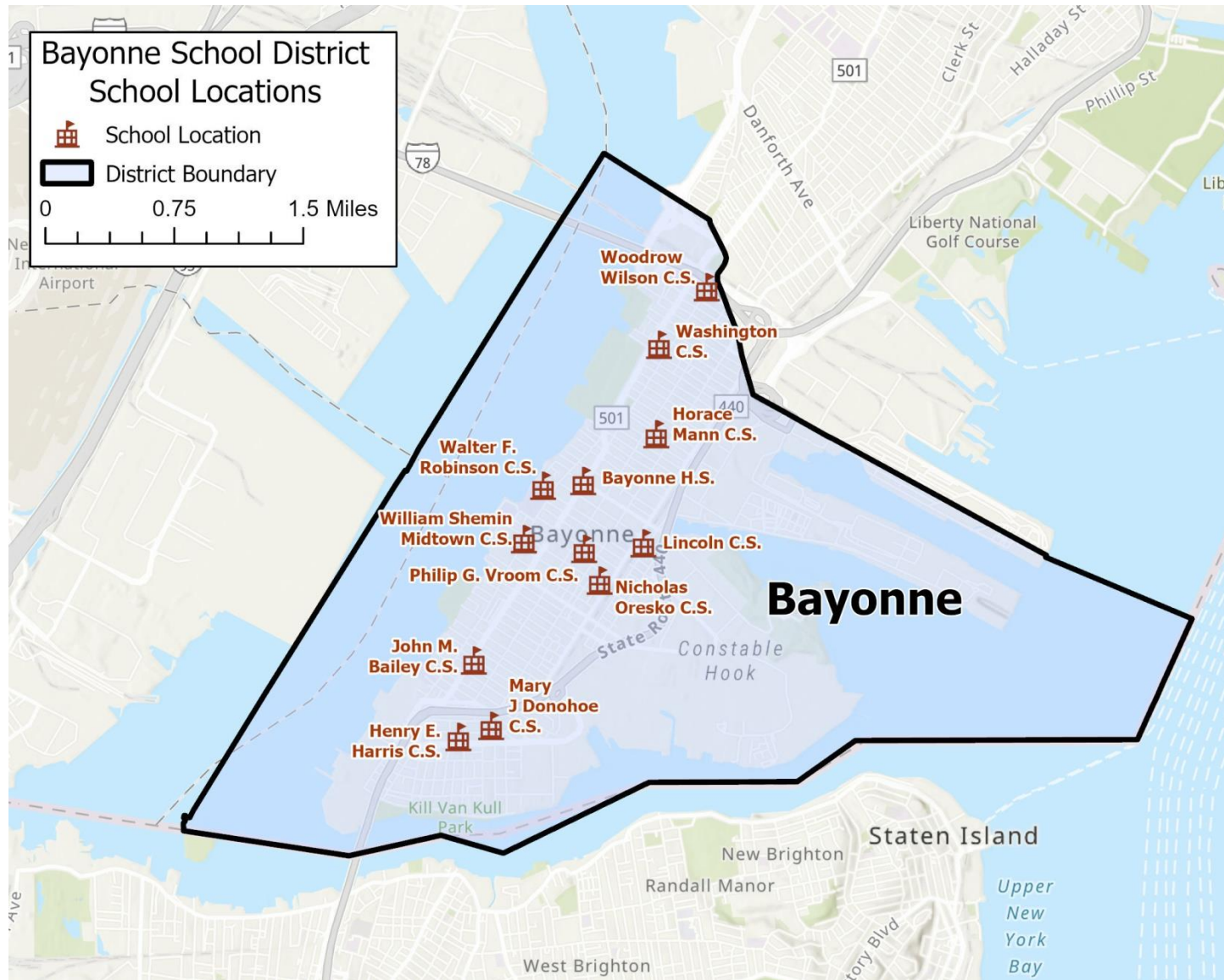
District Overview

The Bayonne School District has 12 schools that educate children in grades pre-kindergarten through twelfth. In Figure 10, the location of each of the district's schools is shown with respect to the municipal boundaries. Children attend one of 11 elementary/middle schools for grades PK-8: Dr. Walter F. Robinson Community School, Henry E. Harris Community School, Horace Mann Community School, John M. Bailey Community School, Lincoln Community School, Mary J. Donohoe Community School, Nicholas Oresko Community School, Philip G. Vroom Community School, Washington Community School, William Shemin Midtown Community School, or Woodrow Wilson Community School. All students then attend Bayonne High School for grades 9-12.

According to the district's Long Range Facilities Plan ("LRFP"), total educational capacity in the district is 8,994 using District Practices methodology and 8,169 using Facilities Efficiency Standards ("FES") methodology. The District Practices methodology considers how the building is utilized by the school district and its targeted student-teacher ratios, while the FES methodology utilizes FES-recommended class sizes. Capacity using FES methodology is often lower, particularly for middle and high schools, than when using District Practices methodology. Since buildings cannot be 100% utilized, due in part to scheduling conflicts, most districts employ either an 85% or 90% utilization factor to determine school capacity. As the forthcoming projections are not being completed at the school level, a comparison of each grade configuration's capacity to current and projected enrollments is instead provided later in the report.

In this study, historical enrollments from the New Jersey Department of Education ("NJDOE") database were used to project enrollments five years into the future using the Cohort-Survival Ratio method.

Figure 10
School Locations – Bayonne School District



Explanation of the Cohort-Survival Ratio Method

In 1930, Dublin and Lodka provided an explicit age breakdown, which enabled analysts to follow each cohort through its life stages and apply appropriate birth and death rates for each generation. A descendant of this process is the Cohort-Survival Ratio (“CSR”) method, which is the NJDOE-approved methodology to project public school enrollments. In this method, a survival ratio is computed for each grade progression, which essentially compares the number of students in a particular grade to the number of students in the previous grade during the previous year. The survival ratio indicates whether the enrollment is stable, increasing, or decreasing. A survival ratio of 1.00 indicates stable enrollment, less than 1.00 indicates declining enrollment and outward migration, while greater than 1.00 indicates increasing enrollment and inward migration. If, for example, a school district had 100 fourth graders and the next year had 95 fifth graders, the survival ratio would be 0.95.

The CSR method assumes that what happened in the past will also happen in the future. The CSR method is most applicable for districts that have relatively stable trends without any major unpredictable fluctuations from year to year. In school districts encountering rapid growth or decline not experienced historically (a change in the historical trend), the CSR method must be modified and supplemented with additional information. In this study, survival ratios were calculated using historical data for birth to kindergarten, kindergarten to first grade, first grade to second grade, etc. Due to the fluctuation in survival ratios from year to year, it is appropriate to calculate an average survival ratio, which is then used to calculate grade-level enrollments five years into the future.

The accuracy of the projections is contingent on the most recent historical trends continuing into the future. If there is a departure from these trends caused by, for example, migration or withdrawal of students due to the COVID-19 pandemic, numerous new housing starts (or planned housing starts that do not occur), changes in school district policy, changes to immigration laws, an economic downturn, a change in the housing resale market, etc., the enrollment projections presented are less likely to be accurate in future years, as this analysis does not forecast future trends. Therefore, the projections need to be revised annually to detect potential reversals in enrollment trends. Changes in enrollment are dependent on several factors such as birth counts, migration of students into or out of the school district, the presence of charter schools, private schools, or parochial schools, and school district policy changes.

Historical Enrollment Trends

Historical enrollments (PK-12) for the Bayonne School District from 2016-17 through 2025-26, a ten-year period, are shown in Figure 11 and Table 3. Enrollments were fairly stable through 2020-21 before declining (-171.5) in 2021-22, which may be due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Since then, enrollments have been generally increasing. In 2025-26, enrollment is 10,138.5, which is an increase of 604.5 students (+6.3%) from the 2016-17 enrollment of 9,534.

Figure 11
Bayonne School District Historical Enrollments
2016-17 to 2025-26

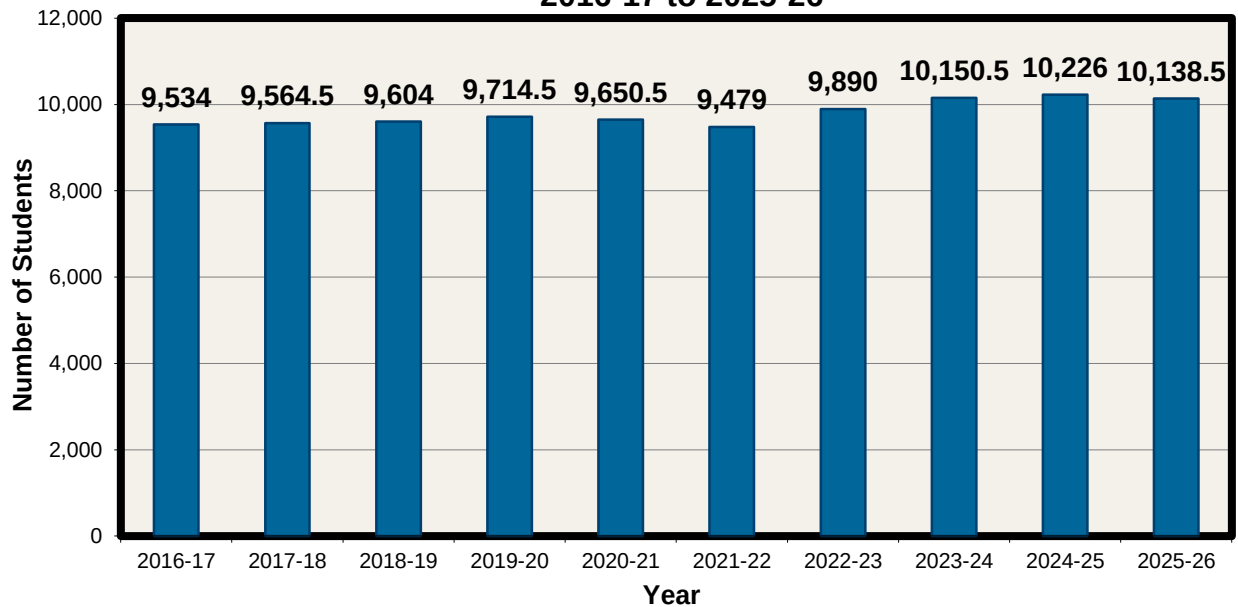


Table 4 shows computed grade-by-grade survival ratios from 2016-17 to 2025-26. In addition, the average, minimum, and maximum survival ratios are shown for the past ten years along with the four- and five-year averages, which were used to project enrollments. The average survival ratios also indicate the net migration by grade, where values over 1.000 reflect net inward migration and values below 1.000 reflect net outward migration. Eight (8) of the 14 average survival ratios in the five-year trend were above 1.000, which does not show a clearly defined migration trend. Three of the four average survival ratios at the high school level were below 1.000. In 2021-22, which represents the second year of the COVID-19 pandemic, four survival ratios were the lowest value in the last decade and are bolded in the table. The decline in the ratios was likely due to the pandemic, as parents sought alternative educational experiences for their children (private or parochial schools, homeschooling, etc.), or may have had to relocate. In 2022-23, five survival ratios (mostly in the elementary and middle school grades) were the highest values in the last decade as students returned to the district. In comparing the five-year averages with the ten-year averages, the most notable difference was the grade 10-11 survival ratio, which has experienced an increase in its ratio in the near term. The remaining differences were fairly small, demonstrating the long-term stability of the survival ratios over the last decade, although 13 of 14 differences were positive, indicating an increase in the ratios in the short term.

Table 3
Bayonne School District Historical Enrollments (PK-12)
2016-17 to 2025-26

Year ¹	PK ²	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	SE ³	PK-8 Total	9	10	11	12	SE ⁴	9-12 Total	PK-12 Total
2016-17	417	728	675	768	720	682	652	702	651	663	417.5	7,075.5	642	615	547	543	112.5	2,458.5	9,534
2017-18	458	640	735	663	759	702	695	679	677	641	458	7,107	664	610	566	517	102	2,457.5	9,564.5
2018-19	440	739	686	685	668	731	670	712	665	684	496	7,176	559	615	573	557	125	2,428	9,604
2019-20	571	689	738	682	670	662	725	689	697	683	549	7,355	588	541	543	539	150.5	2,359.5	9,714.5
2020-21	497	707	674	703	664	658	647	710	688	693	560	7,201	627	588	511	544	181	2,449.5	9,650.5
2021-22	502	658	658	652	671	646	658	640	715	679	514	6,993	685	588	509	481	224.5	2,486	9,479
2022-23	563	636	688	693	664	690	667	687	653	758	533	7,232	715	630	557	526	230.5	2,658	9,890
2023-24	567	661	687	693	679	685	719	705	710	679	547	7,332	733.5	653	631	581	220	2,818.5	10,150.5
2024-25	567	664	662	627	701	697	706	743	736	737	618	7,458	651	720	633.5	607.5	156	2,768	10,226
2025-26	406	695	689	658	630	709	706	700	724	731	681	7,329	654.5	672	735	643	105	2,809.5	10,138.5

Notes: ¹ Data were provided by the New Jersey Department of Education (<http://www.nj.gov/education/data/enr/>) and the Bayonne School District.

² Pre-kindergarten regular education enrollment

³ Self-contained special education enrollment/ungraded students at the elementary/middle school level

⁴ Self-contained special education enrollment/ungraded students at the high school level

Table 4
Bayonne School District Historical Survival Ratios
2016-17 to 2025-26

Progression Years	B-PK	B-K	K-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12
2016-17 to 2017-18	0.5301	0.7711	1.0096	0.9822	0.9883	0.9750	1.0191	1.0414	0.9644	0.9846	1.0008	0.9501	0.9203	0.9452
2017-18 to 2018-19	0.5238	0.8553	1.0719	0.9320	1.0075	0.9631	0.9544	1.0245	0.9794	1.0103	0.8721	0.9269	0.9393	0.9841
2018-19 to 2019-20	0.6757	0.8202	0.9986	0.9942	0.9781	0.9910	0.9918	1.0284	0.9789	1.0271	0.8589	0.9669	0.8821	0.9406
2019-20 to 2020-21	0.5713	0.8367	0.9782	0.9526	0.9736	0.9821	0.9773	0.9793	0.9985	0.9943	0.9173	1.0009	0.9445	1.0018
2020-21 to 2021-22	0.6012	0.7563	0.9307	0.9674	0.9545	0.9729	1.0000	0.9892	1.0070	0.9869	0.9877	0.9377	0.8648	0.9422
2021-22 to 2022-23	0.6959	0.7617	1.0456	1.0532	1.0184	1.0283	1.0325	1.0441	1.0203	1.0601	1.0530	0.9196	0.9481	1.0344
2022-23 to 2023-24	0.6774	0.8171	1.0802	1.0073	0.9798	1.0316	1.0420	1.0570	1.0335	1.0398	0.9677	0.9133	1.0024	1.0431
2023-24 to 2024-25	0.6647	0.7933	1.0015	0.9127	1.0115	1.0265	1.0307	1.0334	1.0440	1.0380	0.9588	0.9816	0.9701	0.9628
2024-25 to 2025-26	0.5101	0.8148	1.0377	0.9940	1.0048	1.0114	1.0129	0.9915	0.9744	0.9932	0.8881	1.0323	1.0208	1.0150
Maximum Ratio	0.6959	0.8553	1.0802	1.0532	1.0184	1.0316	1.0420	1.0570	1.0440	1.0601	1.0530	1.0323	1.0208	1.0431
Minimum Ratio	0.5101	0.7563	0.9307	0.9127	0.9545	0.9631	0.9544	0.9793	0.9644	0.9846	0.8589	0.9133	0.8648	0.9406
Avg. 4-Year Ratios	0.6370	0.7967	1.0398	0.9713	0.9987	1.0232	1.0285	1.0273	1.0173	1.0237	0.9382	0.9757	0.9978	1.0069
Avg. 5-Year Ratios	0.6299	0.7886	1.0412	0.9918	1.0036	1.0245	1.0295	1.0315	1.0180	1.0328	0.9669	0.9617	0.9854	1.0138
Avg. 10-Year Ratios	0.6056	0.8029	1.0171	0.9773	0.9907	0.9980	1.0067	1.0210	1.0001	1.0149	0.9449	0.9588	0.9436	0.9855
Diff. Between 5-Year and 10-Year Ratios	+0.0243	-0.0143	+0.0241	+0.0145	+0.0129	+0.0265	+0.0228	+0.0105	+0.0180	+0.0179	+0.0220	+0.0029	+0.0418	+0.0284

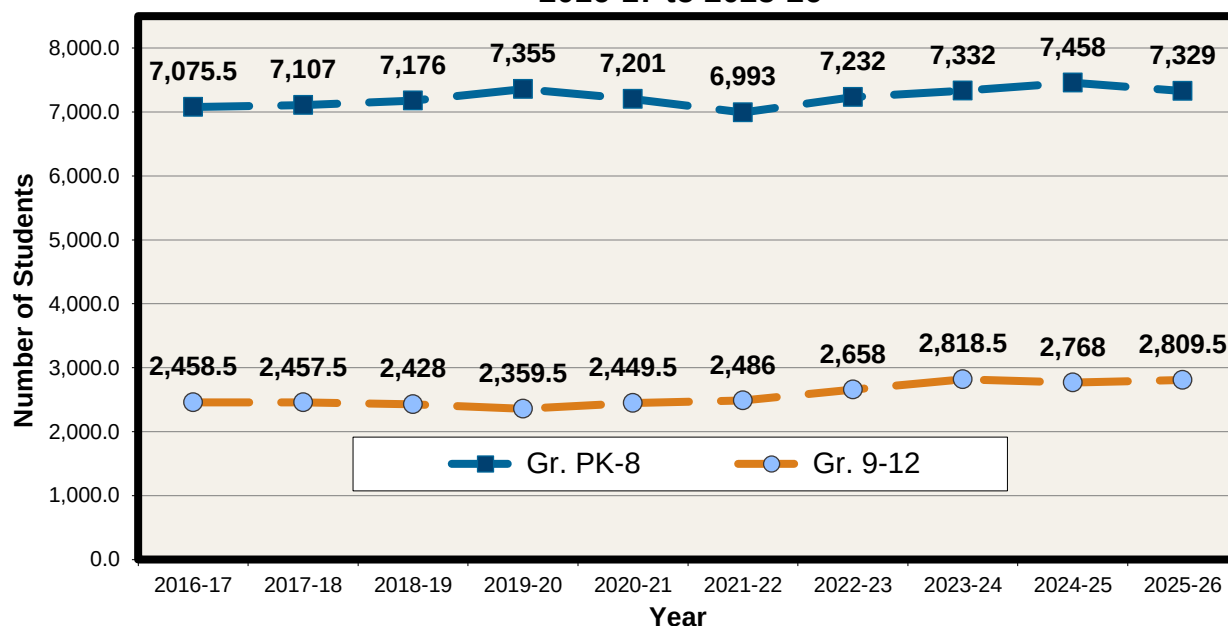
Notes: Bolded maximum values reflect survival ratios from 2021-22 to 2022-23.

Bolded minimum values reflects survival ratios from 2020-21 to 2021-22, which represents the second year of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Factors related to inward migration include families with school-age children purchasing an existing home or new housing unit, or renting an apartment. For instance, a family could move into Bayonne to be close to work or public transportation, the presence of affordable housing, or to be near family members. Another plausible reason for inward migration is the reputation of the school district, as the appeal of a school district draws families into a community, resulting in the transfer of students into the district. On the flip side, outward migration is caused by families with children moving out of the community, perhaps due to difficulty in finding employment or affordable housing. Outward migration in the school district can also be caused by parents choosing to withdraw their children from public school to attend private, parochial, or charter schools, to be homeschooled, or to attend a different public school district. In the case of the Bayonne School District, the reasons for migration are not explicitly known (such as for economic reasons or the appeal of the school district), as exit and entrance interviews would need to be conducted for all children leaving or entering the district.

Historical enrollments are also shown in Table 3 and Figure 12 by grade configuration (PK-8 and 9-12). Self-contained special education/ungraded students were incorporated into the totals for each grade configuration. For grades PK-8, enrollments were fairly stable before declining in 2020-21 and 2021-22 (-154 and -208, respectively), which was likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Since then, enrollments have generally been increasing. In 2025-26, enrollment is 7,329, which is a gain of 253.5 students from the 2016-17 enrollment of 7,075.5. For grades 9-12 at Bayonne High School, enrollments were fairly stable through 2020-21 before increasing. Enrollment is 2,809.5 in 2025-26, which is an increase of 351 students from the 2016-17 enrollment of 2,458.5.

Figure 12
Bayonne School District
Historical Enrollments by Grade Configuration
2016-17 to 2025-26



Kindergarten Replacement

Kindergarten replacements were analyzed to determine whether there was any relationship between overall enrollment change and kindergarten replacement, which is the numerical difference between the number of graduating 12th graders and the number of entering kindergarten students. In each of the last nine years, the district has experienced positive kindergarten replacement. Positive kindergarten replacement occurs when the number of kindergarten students entering the district is greater than the number of graduating twelfth grade students from the prior year. Conversely, negative kindergarten replacement occurs when the number of kindergarten students entering the district is less than the number of graduating twelfth grade students from the prior year. As shown in Figure 13, positive kindergarten replacement has ranged from 83-222 students per year, with smaller magnitudes in the last two years due to the larger 12th grade classes graduating from the district. In 2025-26, there was a gain of 87.5 students due to kindergarten replacement, as 607.5 twelfth graders graduated in 2024-25 and were replaced by 695 kindergarten students in 2025-26.

Figure 13
Bayonne School District
Historical Kindergarten Replacement

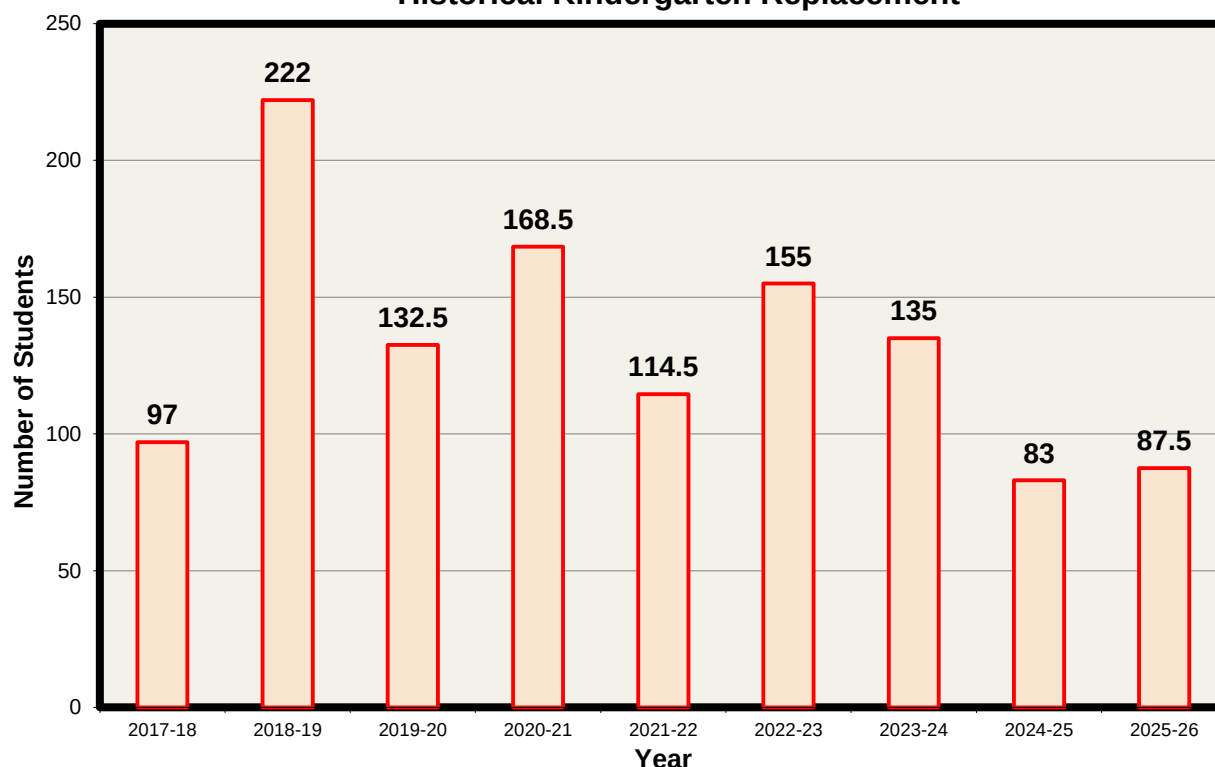
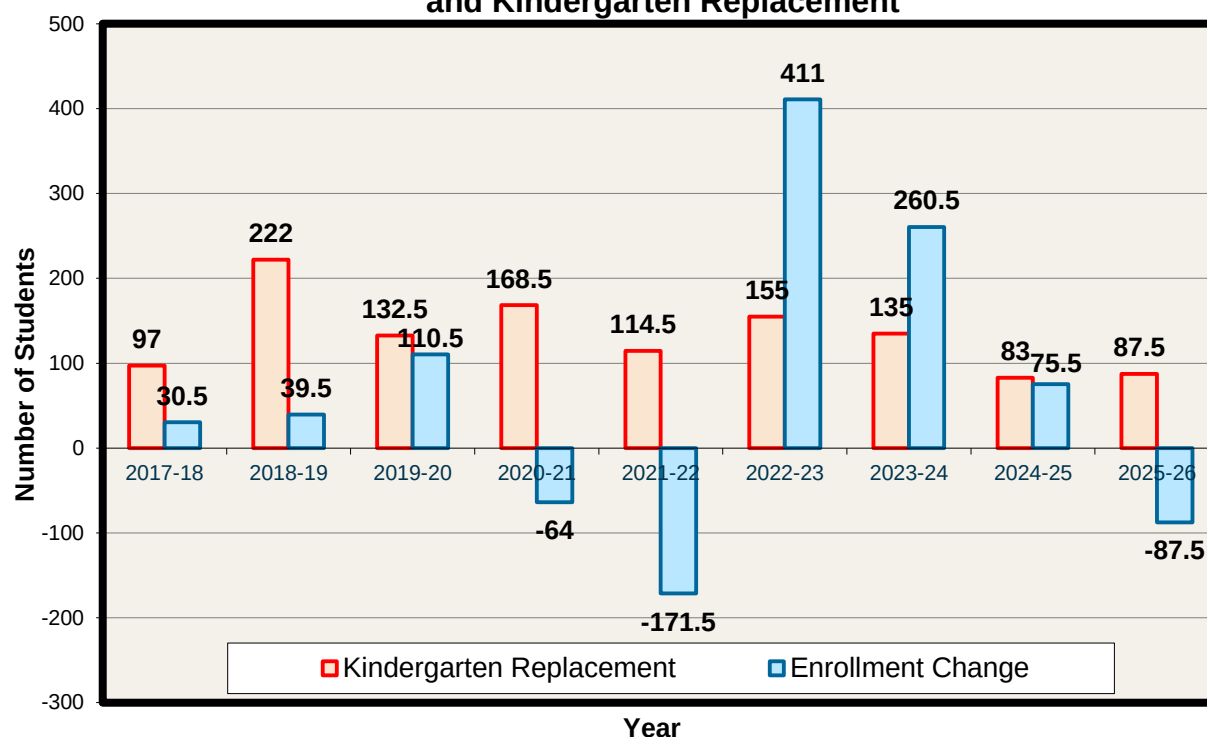


Figure 14 shows the annual change in total enrollment compared to kindergarten replacement. As the figure demonstrates, there does not appear to be a strong relationship, statistically speaking, between the overall change in enrollment and kindergarten replacement. Although this data represents a small sample, the correlation coefficient between the two variables was +0.206. Correlation coefficients measure the relationship or association between two variables; this does not imply that there is cause and effect between the two variables. Other variables, known as lurking variables, may have an effect on the true relationship between kindergarten replacement and total enrollment change. Negative correlation coefficients indicate that as one variable is increasing (decreasing), the other variable is decreasing (increasing). Positive correlation coefficients indicate that as one of the variables increases (decreases), the other variable increases (decreases) as well. The computed linear correlation coefficient is always between -1 and +1. Values near -1 or +1 indicate a strong linear relationship between the variables while values near zero indicate a weak linear relationship. Based on the correlation of +0.206, there appears to be a weak relationship between kindergarten replacement and enrollment change in the school district in the last nine years.

In seven of the last nine years, the district's gains due to positive kindergarten replacement were partially offset (or totally, resulting in a net enrollment decline) by a net outward migration of students in the other grades (K to 1, 1 to 2, 2 to 3, etc.). In contrast, the district's gains due to positive kindergarten replacement were compounded by a net inward migration of students in the other grades in 2022-23 and 2023-24, which could be partially related to students returning to the district after the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 14
Comparison of PK-12 Enrollment Change
and Kindergarten Replacement



Birth Data

Birth data were needed to compute kindergarten enrollments, which were calculated as follows. Birth data, which are lagged five years behind their respective kindergarten classes, were used to calculate the survival ratio for each birth-to-kindergarten cohort. For instance, in 2020, there were 853 births in Bayonne. Five years later (the 2025-26 school year), 695 children enrolled in kindergarten, which is equal to a survival ratio of 0.815 from birth to kindergarten. Birth counts and birth-to-kindergarten survival ratios are displayed in Table 5. Values greater than 1.000 indicate that some children are born outside of a community's boundaries and are attending kindergarten in the school district five years later, i.e., an inward migration of children. This type of inward migration is typical in school districts with excellent reputations, because the appeal of a good school district draws families into the community. Inward migration is also seen in communities where there are a large number of new housing starts (or home resales), with families moving into the community having children of age to attend kindergarten. Birth-to-kindergarten survival ratios that are below 1.000 indicate that a number of children born within a community are not attending kindergarten in the school district five years later. This is common in communities where a high proportion of children attend private, parochial, charter, or out-of-district special education facilities, or where there is a net migration of families moving out of the community. It is also common in school districts that have a half-day kindergarten program where parents choose to send their child to a private full-day kindergarten for the first year.

Table 5
Birth Counts and Historical Birth-to-Kindergarten Survival Ratios
Bayonne School District

Birth Year	Number of Births City of Bayonne¹	Kindergarten Students 5 Years Later	Birth-to-Kindergarten Survival Ratio
2011	801	728	0.909
2012	830	640	0.771
2013	864	739	0.855
2014	840	689	0.820
2015	845	707	0.837
2016	870	658	0.756
2017	835	636	0.762
2018	809	661	0.817
2019	837	664	0.793
2020	853	695	0.815
2021	796	N/A	N/A
2022	770	N/A	N/A
2023	755	N/A	N/A
2024²	820	N/A	N/A

Note: ¹ Birth data were provided by the New Jersey Center for Health Statistics.

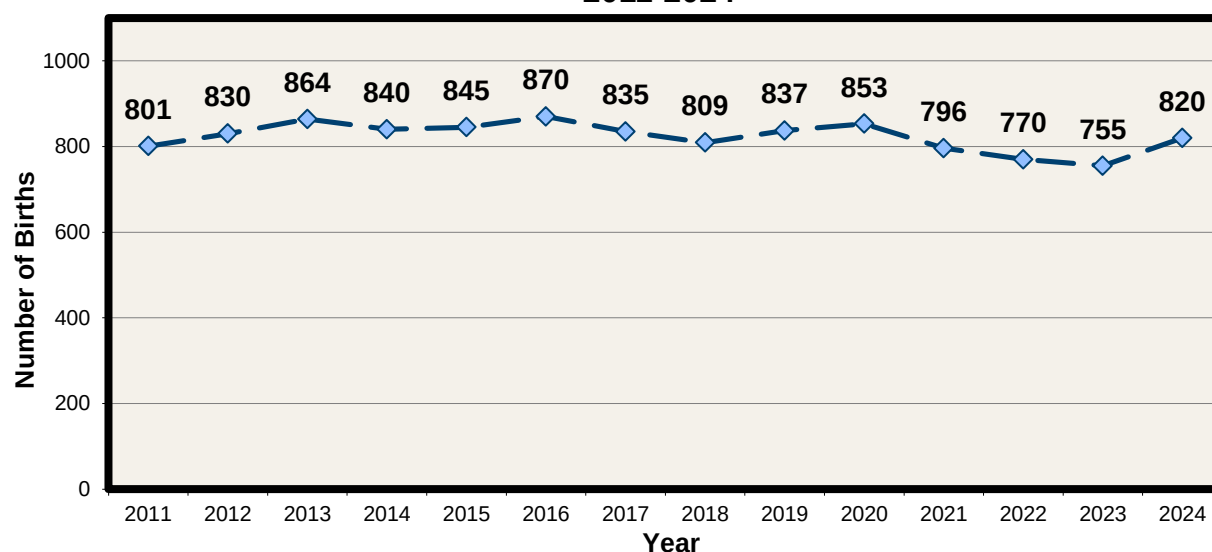
² Birth data from 2024 are provisional.

Birth-to-kindergarten survival ratios have been below 1.000 in each of the last ten years and have been fairly consistent, ranging from 0.756-0.909. The low birth-to-kindergarten survival ratio in 2021-22 (0.756) was likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic as parents sought alternative educational experiences for their children, or may have had to relocate. As the birth-to-kindergarten survival ratios have been consistently below 1.000, this indicates that some children who were born in Bayonne have likely enrolled in private or parochial schools, or moved out before school age and are attending other public school districts for kindergarten, reflecting outward migration.

Geocoded birth data were provided by the New Jersey Center for Health Statistics (“NJCHS”) from 2011-2024 by assigning geographic coordinates to a birth mother based on her street address. Birth data from 2024 are provisional. Since the NJCHS did not have complete birth data for 2025, an estimate was formulated by averaging historical births. A birth count was needed for 2025 since this cohort will become the kindergarten class of 2030.

Figure 15 shows the annual number of births in Bayonne from 2011-2024. In general, the number of births was fairly stable from 2011-2020 before declining outside of the historical range from 2021-2023. In 2024, there were 820 births in the city, which are 19 additional births from the 2011 birth count (801).

Figure 15
Bayonne Historical Birth Counts
2011-2024



Regarding fertility rates, the rate in Bayonne is higher than the rate in both Hudson County and New Jersey. According to the 2024 ACS, the fertility rate of women aged 15 to 50 in Bayonne was 65 births per 1,000 women. In comparison, as reported by the NJCHS, the 2023 fertility rate in Hudson County was 52.8 births per 1,000 women (ages 15-44) and was 57.4 births per 1,000 women in New Jersey. However, it should be noted that while the municipal, county, and state data are all based on a sample, the Bayonne population data has a margin of error that is much higher than the county and state data and may not reflect the community’s “true” fertility rate.

Population Age Structure

Figures 16 and 17 show the age pyramids of males and females in Bayonne from both the 2010 and 2020 Censuses. In 2010, the largest number of individuals was aged 45-49 for males and 50-54 for females. In communities with little inward or outward migration and low mortality, the largest cohort in subsequent years is typically the next oldest cohort as people advance in age. However, in 2020, the largest cohort was aged 30-34 for both males and females. As the largest groups were not ten years older from the 2010 cohorts, migration is likely occurring in Bayonne. As shown in Figure 18 and Table 6, the greatest declines (shaded red) over this time period, both in number and percentage points, occurred in the 45-49 age group for males. For females, the greatest decline was in the 80-84 age group, however this cohort increased in percentage share. The greatest gains (shaded blue) occurred in the 30-34 age group for males and females, with males increasing in percentage points, but females decreasing in percentage points. If the male and female age groups are combined, there were gains in every age group for those aged 55-79, indicating a “graying” of the population over this time period. In addition, there were sizable gains in the 0-4, 5-9, and 10-14 age groups, which correspond to the elementary and middle school populations, as well as those entering school in the near future.

Figure 16
Population Pyramid of Bayonne
2010 Census

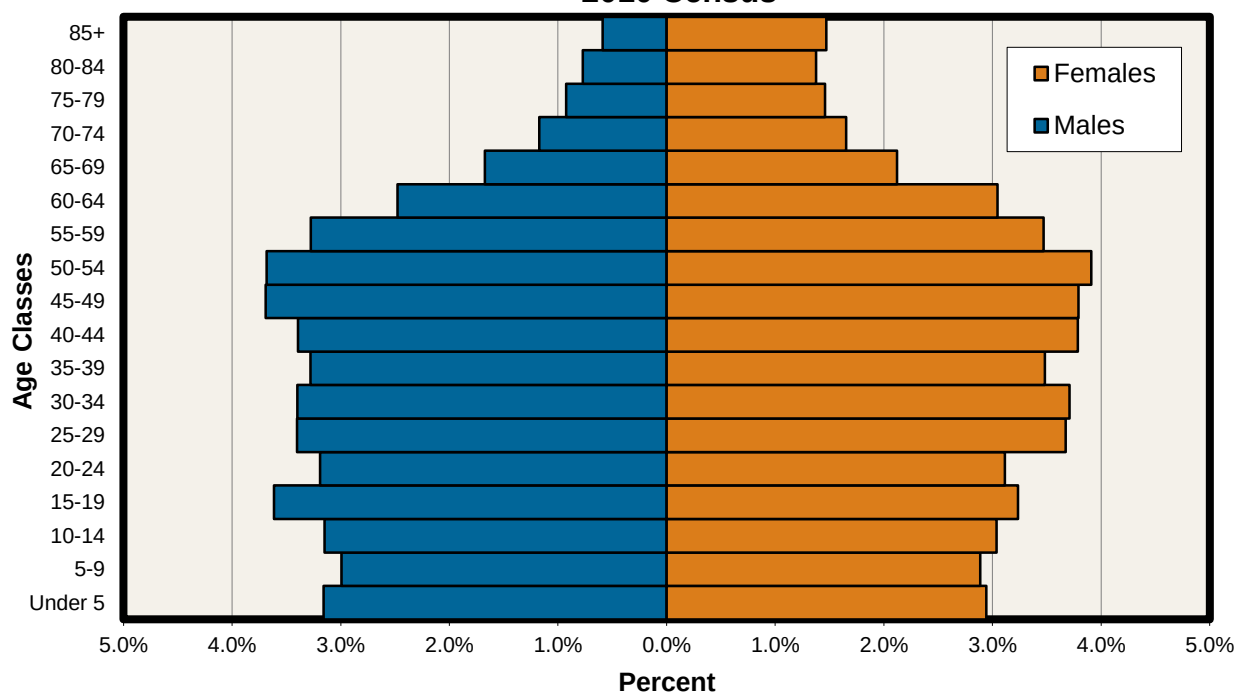


Figure 17
Population Pyramid of Bayonne
2020 Census

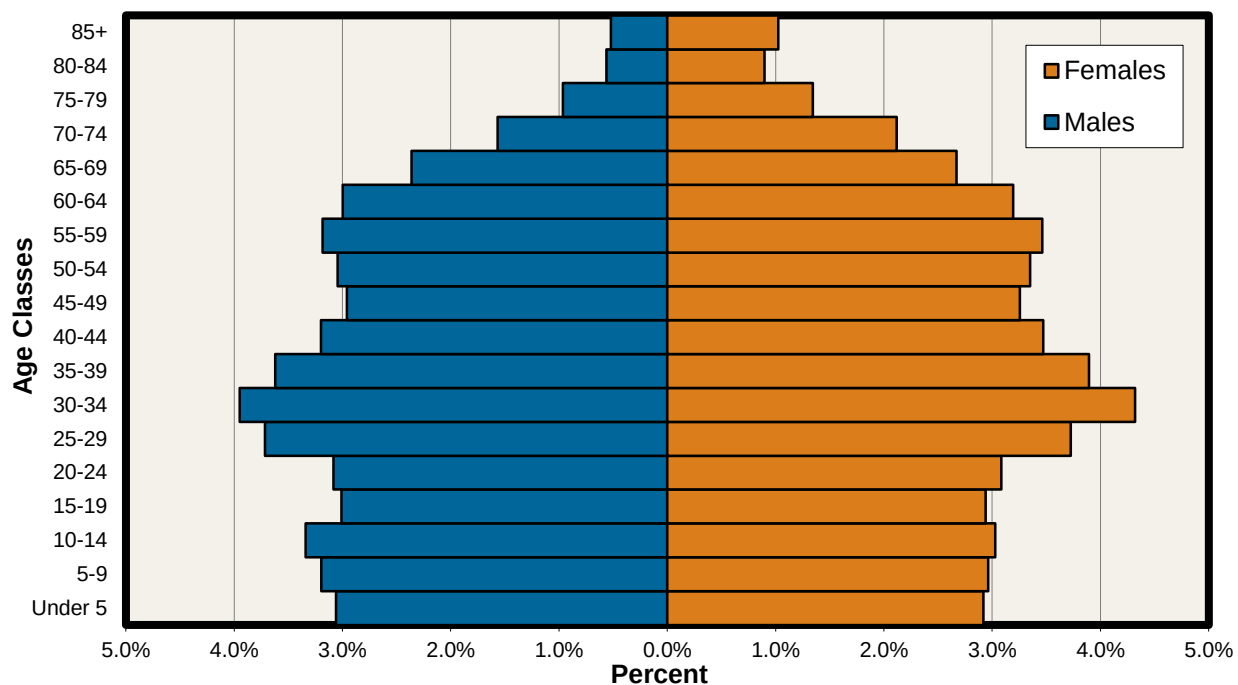


Figure 18
Population Pyramid of Bayonne
2020 vs. 2010

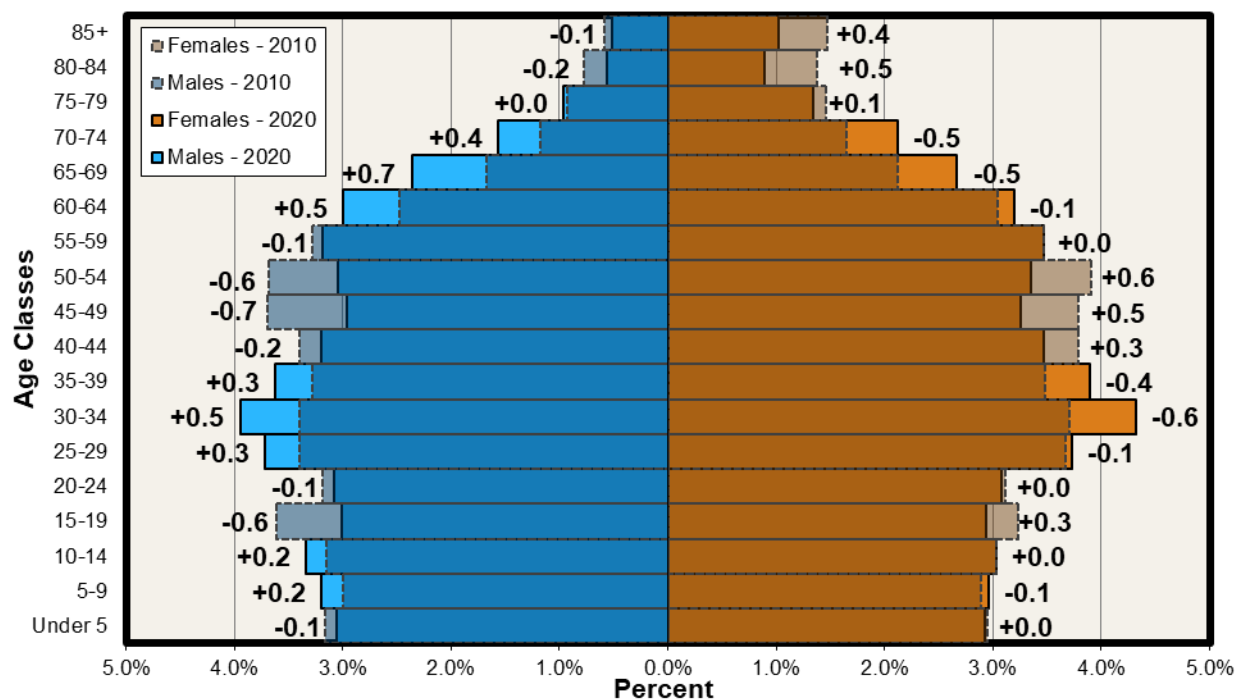


Table 6
Numerical and Percentage Point Changes of Males and Females in Bayonne
2010-2020

Age Group	Males		Females	
	Numerical Change	Percentage Point Change	Numerical Change	Percentage Point Change
Under 5	+201	-0.1	+237	0.0
5-9	+404	+0.2	+305	-0.1
10-14	+411	+0.2	+258	0.0
15-19	-123	-0.6	+68	+0.3
20-24	+200	-0.1	+248	0.0
25-29	+519	+0.3	+356	-0.1
30-34	+688	+0.5	+760	-0.6
35-39	+530	+0.3	+598	-0.4
40-44	+154	-0.2	+103	+0.3
45-49	-205	-0.7	-55	+0.5
50-54	-137	-0.6	-62	+0.6
55-59	+217	-0.1	+296	0.0
60-64	+587	+0.5	+369	-0.1
65-69	+639	+0.7	+576	-0.5
70-74	+386	+0.4	+477	-0.5
75-79	+109	0.0	+44	+0.1
80-84	-83	-0.2	-225	+0.5
85+	+2	-0.1	-191	+0.4

Notes: Cells shaded blue reflect the greatest gains over the ten-year period.
Cells shaded red reflect the greatest losses over the ten-year period.

New Housing in the City of Bayonne

The Bayonne Planning and Zoning Board was contacted regarding current and future residential development projects in the city. In Table 7, a list of approved residential development is shown along with the location, number of units, bedroom distribution (if available), housing type, and project status. The table excludes new houses to be built on single in-fill lots, or the subdivision of existing lots, or homes that are built after the demolition of an existing older home. In the latter instance, there is no net gain in the number of housing units. In total, there is the potential for 6,290 non age-restricted housing units, all of which will consist of multi-family units such as apartments.

Table 7
Approved Residential Developments in Bayonne

Subdivision/Developer (Location)	Number of Units	Bedroom Distribution	Housing Type	Notes/Project Status
Gupta/Om Ganesh, LLC (Harbor Station South Redevelopment) (Parcel 751/1.15)	898	N/A	Apartment	Part of the Peninsula at Bayonne Harbor Redevelopment plan. Approved General Development Plan is for the lot at the corner of E. 40 th St and Chosin Few Way, also known as NY Vue. Initial site construction underway.
Shree Lakshmi Vardayini Urban Renewal, LLC (Harbor Station South Redevelopment) (Parcel 751/1.07, 1.08, 1.09, 1.10, 1.11 & 1.12)	3,564	N/A	Apartment	Part of the Peninsula at Bayonne Harbor Redevelopment plan. Approved General Development Plan proposes multiple high-rise buildings constructed in phases, including 218 hotel rooms (not in unit count) with ground floor retail. Has yet to begin construction. A proposed increase to 11,900 residential units is under review.
Atlantic Realty / Halpern (Bayonne Bay Apartments) (155 Goldsborough Drive)	78	N/A	Apartment	Early stages of construction. Phase III of Bayonne Bay Apartments to consist of an additional 78 units.
Boraie Development (Bayonne Bay East) (Parcel 830/1.05)	1,750	96 Studio 795 1-BR 313 2-BR 46 3-BR	Apartment	Early stages of construction. Development consists of 5 buildings and ground floor retail in the Bayonne Bay East development district. Construction to occur in 3 phases. Recently increased from 1,250 units. Reflects bedroom distribution from initial unit count as revised bedroom distribution was not available.
Total	6,290 Units			

Sources: Bayonne Planning and Development Board and Planning Reports

Regarding the Harbor Station South redevelopment (Gupta/Om Ganesh, LLC and Shree Lakshmi Vardayini Urban Renewal, LLC) of approximately 4,500 units, the developers are seeking to increase the number of units at the site to 11,900. While the developers have approved financial agreements for the lower number of units, they do not have an approved financial agreement for the larger number of units, which is currently being evaluated by the City Council. In addition, as there are construction challenges at the site location (the site is all landfill with the bedrock depth being between 60 to 100 feet surrounded by salt water in the harbor), there is probably a 20-year or more build out of these projects.

Historical Residential Construction

With respect to historical new construction, the number of new housing units constructed in Bayonne from 2020-2025 is shown in Table 8. A total of 2,280 housing units were built over this time period. The majority of new housing units are newly constructed apartment buildings; some are part of the Peninsula at Bayonne Harbor redevelopment. Of the 2,280 housing units built over this period, 43 were single-family homes. Some of the housing units constructed have been limited to building a new home after the demolition of an existing older home (“knockdown”) or constructing new houses on single in-fill lots. While not shown in the table, 19 single-family, two-family, or multi-family housing units were demolished during this time period as reported by the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, which results in a net gain of 2,261 housing units since 2020.

Table 8
Number of New Housing Units in Bayonne
2020-2025

Year	Bayonne
2020	890
2021	201
2022	758
2023	114
2024	90
2025	227
Total	2,280

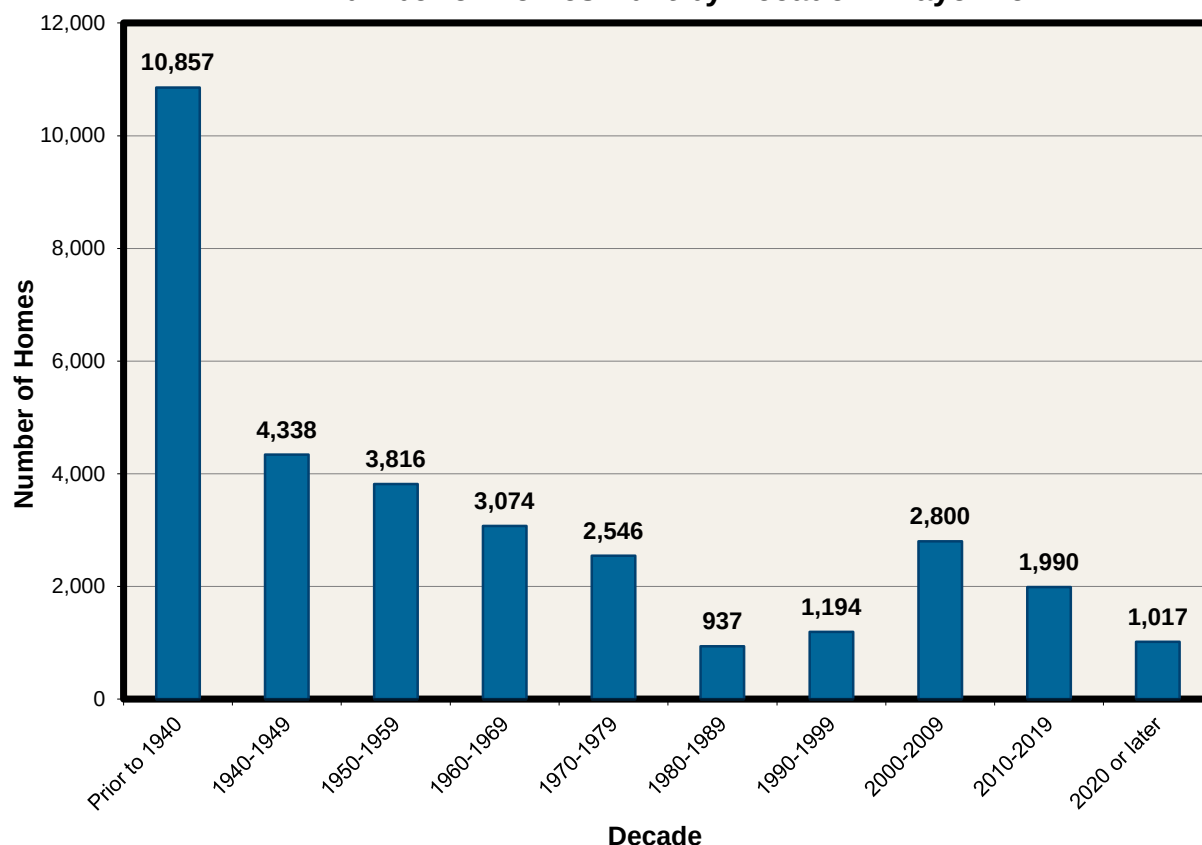
Source: Derived from the City of Bayonne property database

When determining the impact of future new housing, it should be clearly stated that the enrollment projections utilize cohort survival ratios that do take into account prior new home construction growth. Children who move into new homes during the historical period are captured by the survival ratios, as these ratios will be used to project future enrollments. Therefore, it is not appropriate to add all of the new children generated from future housing units without considering the historical period, as double counting would occur, since the survival ratios have already increased due to the new children. The baseline enrollment projections should only be adjusted if the projected housing growth is significantly greater than prior housing growth. From 2020-2025, there was a net gain of 2,261 housing units in Bayonne. With respect to future construction, there is the potential for 6,290 non age-restricted housing units, which would be much greater than the number that occurred since 2020. However, as details on the bedroom distributions were unavailable for three of the developments, which is needed to estimate future schoolchildren, the projected number of children from the residential developments could not be computed. In addition, as the Harbor Station South redevelopment is likely to take 20 or more years to complete, construction and occupancy would fall outside of the enrollment projection timeframe of five years. For these reasons, the baseline enrollment projections were not modified to account for additional children from the proposed housing developments in the city.

Distribution of Homes by Decade Built

Figure 19 shows the number of homes built by decade in Bayonne as provided by the 2024 ACS. As shown in the figure, Bayonne has an older housing stock, as three-quarters (76%) of the homes were built before 1980. The number of homes built per decade generally increased through the 1990s before reversing trend. Of the decades shown, the largest number of homes was built in the 1940s, which is 13% of the housing stock.

Figure 19
Number of Homes Built by Decade in Bayonne



Home Sales

In Figure 20, the number of annual home sales in Bayonne is shown from 2000-2025. The information was retrieved from the Hudson County Tax Board database. “Paper sales,” which are sales between members of the immediate family for a low price (e.g., \$1 or \$100) and result in a change in title but often not a change of the occupant, were excluded from the totals. After peaking at 697 sales in 2004, the number of sales declined to 264 in 2008 due to the housing market crash and banking crisis. During this period (2008-2011), the annual number of home sales was low, ranging from 253-273. Since then, home sales have rebounded. From 2012-2021, home sales steadily increased, with the exception of 2019 and 2020. While there was a significant number of sales (681) in 2021 during the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of sales declined to 426 in 2024, which is likely due to the increase in mortgage interest rates and lower inventory (fewer homes being put up for sale). To date, there have been 351 home sales in 2025.

Figure 20
Bayonne Home Sales
2000-2025

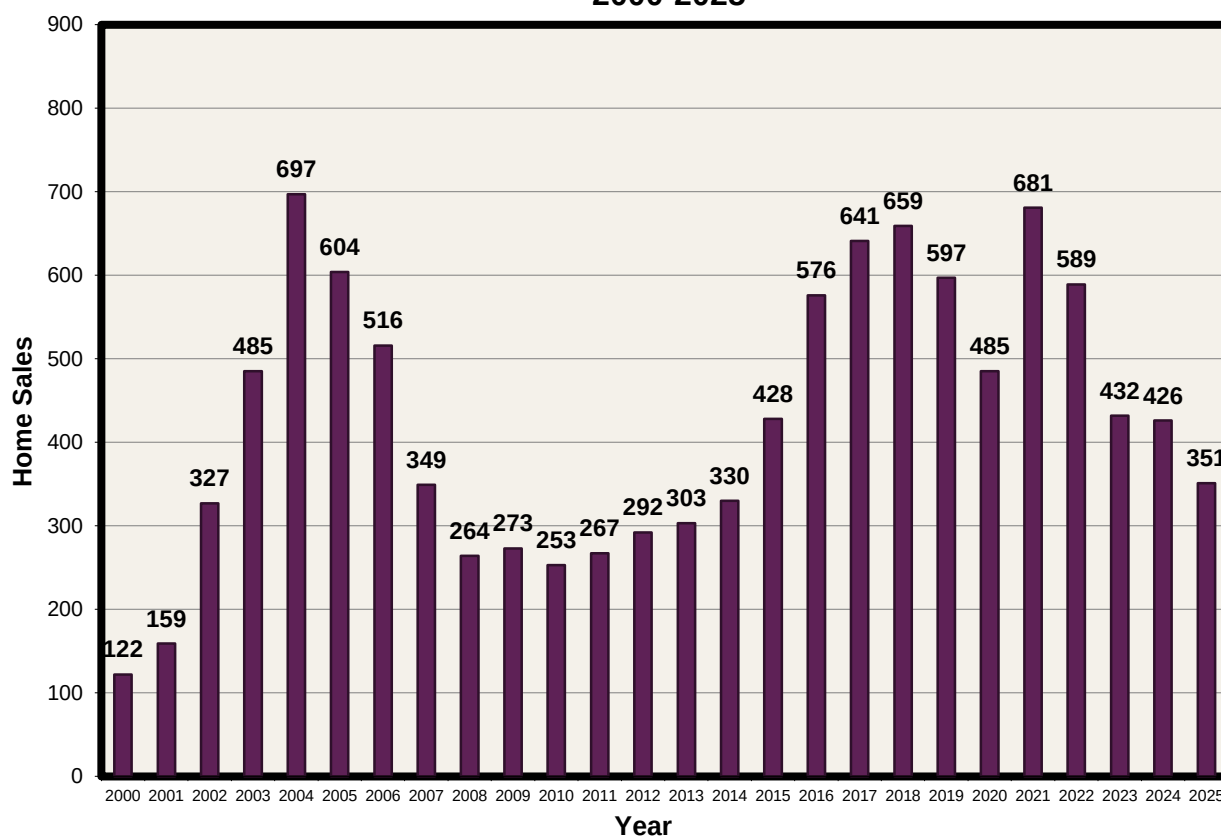
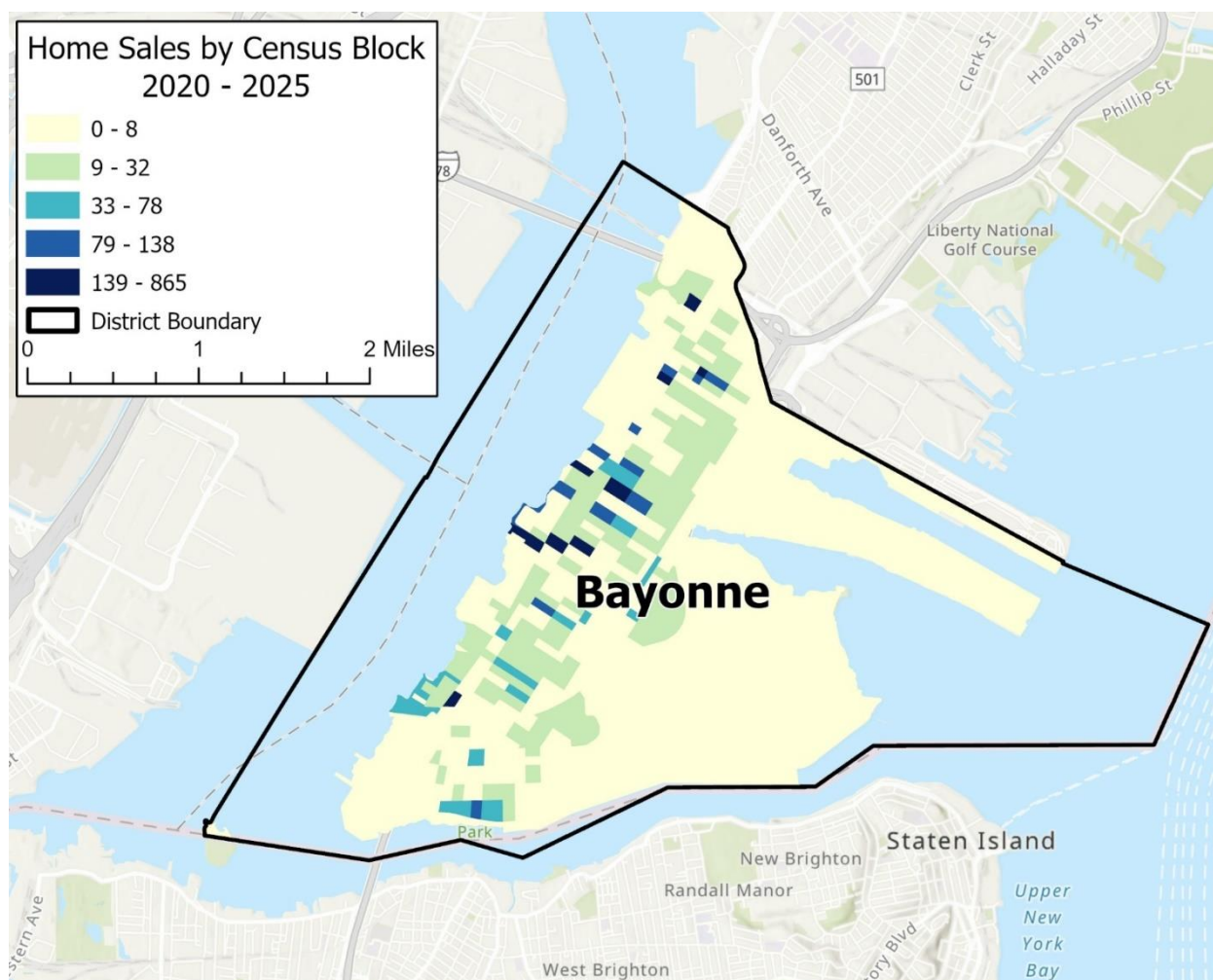


Figure 21 shows the aggregated number of home sales by census block in Bayonne from 2020-2025. Over this time period, the greatest number of sales occurred in census blocks in the central, northern, and southern sections of Bayonne.

Figure 21
Home Sales by Census Block
2020-2025



Enrollment Projections

In two separate projections, enrollments were calculated from 2026-27 through 2030-31, a five-year period. Enrollments were calculated using cohort-survival ratios based on the last four and five years of historical enrollment data.

Enrollments for the self-contained special education/ungraded classes were computed by calculating the historical proportions of self-contained special education/ungraded students with respect to the regular education subtotals at each grade configuration (PK-8 and 9-12) and multiplying an average proportion by the future regular education subtotals.

On September 10, 2010, New Jersey Governor Chris Christie signed into law the Interdistrict School Choice Program (“Choice”), which took effect in the 2011-12 school year. This enables students the choice in attending a school outside their district of residence if the selected school is participating in the Choice program. The Choice district sets the number of openings per grade level. The Bayonne School District does not participate in the program and therefore has no impact on the enrollment projections.

As part of the School Funding Reform Act of 2008 (“SFRA”), all school districts in New Jersey were to provide expanded Abbott-quality pre-school programs for at-risk 3- and 4-year olds as outlined in N.J.A.C. 6A:13A. The State of New Jersey intended to provide aid for the full-day program based on projected enrollments. School districts categorized as District Factor Group¹ (“DFG”) A, B, and CD with a concentration of at-risk pupils equal to or greater than 40 percent, were required to offer a pre-school program to all pre-school aged children regardless of income, known as “Universal” pre-school. For all other school districts, a pre-school program was required only for at-risk children, known as “Targeted” preschool. School districts were required to offer these programs to at least 90% of the eligible pre-school children by 2013-14. However, due to budgetary constraints, the NJDOE postponed the roll-out of the program, which was scheduled for the 2009-10 school year.

In a different pre-school initiative, the administration of Governor Phil Murphy announced the availability of Preschool Education Expansion Aid (“PEEA”) in 2018. In September 2018, the first round of funding (\$20.6 million) was publicized, where 31 districts received aid to expand their pre-kindergarten programs. A second round of funding was announced in January 2019, providing 33 additional school districts with roughly \$27 million in funding. The second round targeted districts whose free and reduced lunch percentage was above 20% and who had not previously received State preschool aid. Additional rounds of funding have occurred annually to assist school districts. Some districts that were eligible to apply for PEEA would fall under the “Universal” category under SFRA while others would be considered “Targeted” districts. However, the main difference with this expansion aid is that districts under SFRA were restricted to serve low-income children where now districts can educate all pre-school age children through PEEA. The Bayonne School District has not received a PEEA grant and therefore has no bearing on the outcome of this study.

¹ Introduced by the New Jersey Department of Education in 1975, DFG provides a system of ranking school districts in the state by their socio-economic status. While the system is no longer used, the number of pre-kindergarten students was determined by the former DFG rankings.

Projected enrollments (PK-12) follow in Table 9. In the first projection using CSR based on four years of historical data, enrollments are projected to be fairly stable throughout the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 10,202 in 2030-31, which would be slightly higher (+63.5) than the 2025-26 enrollment of 10,138.5. In the second projection using CSR based on five years of historical data, enrollments are projected to generally increase throughout the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 10,339 in 2030-31, which would be an increase of 200.5 students from the 2025-26 enrollment.

Table 9
Bayonne School District Projected Enrollments (PK-12)
2026-27 to 2030-31

Year	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	SE ¹	Total
CSR 4-Year																
2026-27	508	643	723	669	657	645	729	725	712	741	686	639	671	740	802	10,290
2027-28	498	622	669	702	668	672	663	749	738	729	695	669	638	676	793	10,181
2028-29	541	610	647	650	701	683	691	681	762	755	684	678	668	642	794	10,187
2029-30	518	663	634	628	649	717	702	710	693	780	708	667	676	673	796	10,214
2030-31	517	635	689	616	627	664	737	721	722	709	732	691	666	681	795	10,202
CSR 5-Year																
2026-27	494	643	724	683	660	645	730	728	713	748	695	629	662	745	794	10,293
2027-28	485	622	670	718	685	676	664	753	741	736	711	668	620	671	787	10,207
2028-29	527	610	648	664	721	702	696	685	767	765	700	684	658	629	790	10,246
2029-30	504	663	635	643	666	739	723	718	697	792	727	673	674	667	796	10,317
2030-31	503	635	690	630	645	682	761	746	731	720	753	699	663	683	798	10,339

Note: ¹ Self-contained special education enrollment/ungraded students

Projected Enrollments by Grade Configuration

In Table 10, projected enrollments are shown by grade configuration (PK-8 and 9-12) in the Bayonne School District. Ungraded special education students were reassigned into each of the grade configurations.

For grades PK-8, in the first projection using CSR based on four years of historical data, enrollments are projected to generally decline throughout the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 7,184 in 2030-31, which would be a decline of 145 students from the 2025-26 enrollment of 7,329. In the second projection using CSR based on five years of historical data, enrollments are projected to be fairly stable throughout the projection period. Enrollment is projected to be 7,302 in 2030-31, which would be slightly lower (-27) than the 2025-26 enrollment.

For grades 9-12 at Bayonne High School, enrollments are projected to be higher at the end of the projection period in both projections. In the first projection using CSR based on four years of historical data, enrollment is projected to be 3,018 in 2030-31, which would be an increase of 208.5 students from the 2025-26 enrollment of 2,809.5. In the second projection using CSR based on five years of historical data, enrollment is projected to be 3,037 in 2030-31, which would be an increase of 227.5 students from the 2025-26 enrollment.

Table 10
Projected Enrollments for Grades PK-8 and 9-12
2026-27 to 2030-31

Historical	PK-8		9-12	
2025-26	7,329		2,809.5	
Projected	PK-8 CSR 4-YR	PK-8 CSR 5-YR	9-12 CSR 4-YR	9-12 CSR 5-YR
2026-27	7,309	7,329	2,981	2,964
2027-28	7,263	7,309	2,918	2,898
2028-29	7,275	7,347	2,912	2,899
2029-30	7,246	7,342	2,968	2,975
2030-31	7,184	7,302	3,018	3,037
5-Year Change	-145	-27	+208.5	+227.5

Capacity Analysis

Table 11 shows the educational capacities of the grade configurations in the Bayonne School District in comparison to both the current enrollments in 2025-26 and the enrollment projections in the 2030-31 school year. Capacities are shown by grade configuration since the enrollment projections were not performed at the school level. Using the building capacities from the school district's LRFP, the differences between capacity and current/projected number of students were computed. Positive values indicate available extra seating while negative values indicate inadequate seating (also known as "unhoused students"). It should be noted that the capacity values are not fixed and can change from year-to-year based on classroom usage. For instance, additional small group instruction spaces in a building for special education, gifted and talented, English Language Learners, etc. would reduce the building's capacity. On the other hand, districts with unhoused students can accommodate these children by increasing class sizes, which in turn increases the school's capacity. As such, the capacity of a school is not a fixed value and can be changed depending on how the building is used.

While there were two sets of projections, only the highest projection is shown. In 2025-26, at the elementary/middle school grade configuration, there is currently a significant shortage of seating (-970). At Bayonne High School, there is also inadequate seating (-174.5).

By 2030-31, the elementary/middle school grade configuration is projected to have a similar number (-943) of unhoused students. Bayonne High School is projected to have a greater shortage of seats (-402) due to a projected increase in enrollment.

Table 11
Capacity Analysis
Bayonne School District

Grade Configuration	Capacity^{1,2}	Current Enrollment 2025-26	Difference	Projected Enrollment 2030-31	Difference
Elementary/Middle (PK-8)	6,359	7,329	-970	7,302	-943
Bayonne H.S. (9-12)	2,635	2,809.5	-174.5	3,037	-402

Notes: ¹ District Practices capacity from the Bayonne School District Long Range Facility Plan Major amendment (July 14, 2021)

² As the capacities were last calculated in 2021, the actual capacities of the buildings in 2025-26 may have changed if the buildings' instructional spaces are being used differently than when the capacities were computed.