Vancouver School Board

June 16, 2025

ITEM 3.3

TO: **Facilities Planning Committee**

FROM: **Jessie Gresley-Jones, Executive Director of Facilities**
James de Hoop, Senior Manager of Planning

RE: # Enrolment Projections

Reference to Education Plan

GOAL: Goal 2: The Vancouver School Board will increase equity by:

OBJECTIVE:

- Improving stewardship of the district's resources by focusing on effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability

INTRODUCTION

Recent policy changes at the federal, provincial, and municipal levels have introduced new dynamics that are reshaping population growth patterns in the geographic area served by the Vancouver School Board (VSB). From shifting national immigration targets to provincial housing supply legislation and local zoning reforms, these changes have significant implications for the size and distribution of the youth population. Understanding their impact is critical to both short-term operational planning and long-term facilities and land asset management.

In response to Board direction, the attached report presents updated enrolment projections in the context of City of Vancouver zoning changes, neighbourhood plans approved by the City of Vancouver, University of British Columbia (UBC) and University Endowment Lands (UEL), as well as provincial housing supply legislation (The Housing Supply Act) mandating housing targets for the City of Vancouver. The objective is to broaden the range of factors considered in VSB's enrolment forecasting and to improve the validity of projections by comparing and calibrating assumptions against models developed by other agencies, including BC Stats, the Ministry of Education and Child Care (MECC), and Metro Vancouver. These are used in conjunction with enrolment projections developed by Baragar Systems, the specialized enrolment projection software used by many school districts across British Columbia.

Enrolment projections are developed using historical data and forward-looking assumptions to estimate how many students may attend VSB schools in the future. Their application varies by planning horizon:

- Short-term enrolment projections focus on the next three years and their main purpose is to assist the school district with determining staffing levels and operating budgets.
- Medium-term enrolment projections have a 10 to 15-year horizon and their main purpose is to assist the school district with determining school catchment boundaries, prioritization of capital projects and strategic management of school district facilities.
- Long-term enrolment projections have a 15 to 30-year horizon and their main purpose is to assist the school district with planning decisions around land use and to understand what types of long-range facility and land asset management scenarios need to be considered.

FORECAST DIRECTION

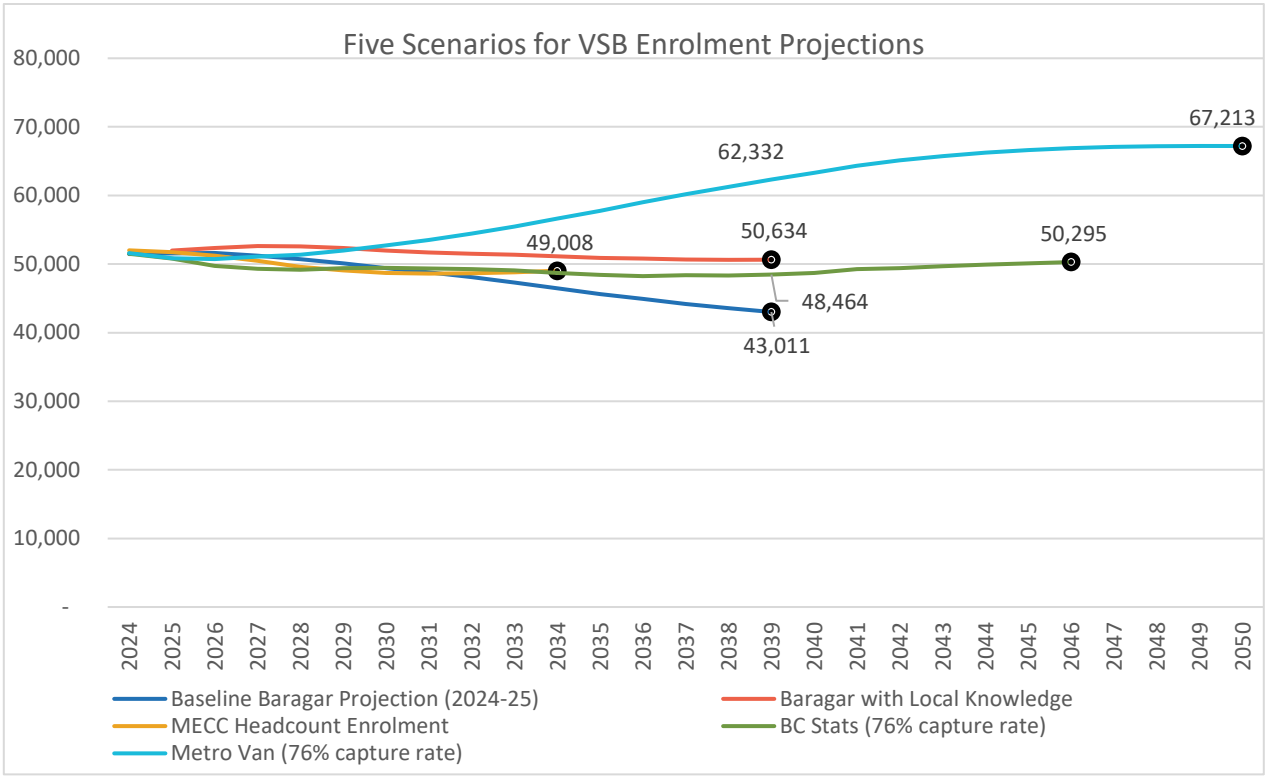
Given the pace of change and increasing uncertainty in demographic and policy environments, it is essential that future-oriented planning be grounded in a broad and adaptive evidence base. This ensures that long range facilities plans remain responsive and resilient in the face of evolving conditions.

Five different enrolment projections are outlined in the report:

1. Baragar Baseline (November 2024)
2. Baragar with Local Knowledge Added (April 2025)
3. BC Stats (February 2025)
4. MECC (December 2024)
5. Metro Vancouver (March 2024)

These projections are presented graphically to illustrate a range of possible enrolment outcomes across various time horizons, from 2033 to 2050. This range-based approach supports scenario planning and helps the VSB prepare for multiple potential futures, ensuring that facilities planning remains aligned with the Board's educational vision and capital investment priorities.

This work is not intended to determine which enrolment projection approach is correct, but to provide a range of possible outlooks as upper and lower bounds for what could be seen for the youth population within the district boundaries in future years.



All enrolment projection methodologies are a snapshot in time and the inputs, assumptions and conclusions should be reviewed regularly and updated as critical factors drive change. Each methodology has different assumptions and sources of data and are impacted differently by various 'drivers of change'.

Some examples of these 'drivers of change' are set out below and will be monitored moving forward:

Drivers Increasing Enrolment	Drivers Suppressing Enrolment
Provincial Housing Legislation	Low and Declining Birth Rates
City and UEL Planning Initiatives	Cost of Living Barriers / Out-migration
Policy Changes Enabling Immigration	Policy Changes Discouraging Immigration
High Student Yields from New Developments	Low Student Yields from New Development
Social and Affordable Housing for Families	Low Number and Scale of Family Social Housing Projects
Family Friendly Housing and Childcare Delivery	Economic Uncertainty & Other Barriers

NEXT STEPS FOR UTILIZING THE ENROLMENT DATA

Enrolment projections are a foundational component of the VSB's Long-Range Facilities Plan, guiding both operational and capital planning decisions. As the VSB continues to advance its Long-Range Facilities Plan (LRFP), collaboration with key partners—including the Ministry of Education and Child Care (MECC), the City of Vancouver, UBC/UEL, and inherent Rights Holders—remains essential. By integrating diverse data sources and forecasts, the District can develop a more comprehensive understanding of where students are likely to live in the future. This collaborative approach will enhance the accuracy of long-range enrolment projections and support more effective facility and land asset planning.

Updated enrolment projections will guide the LRFP and will provide critical context for discussions with municipal partners regarding new school sites, with the Ministry regarding high-priority capital project requests, and with the broader community regarding the Board's vision for school facilities. With many schools in the District facing seismic safety concerns and aging infrastructure, the LRFP will continue to guide the advancement of the Seismic Mitigation Program (SMP) and support capital requests to address facility end-of-life realities. The goal remains clear: to ensure that all Vancouver students can be accommodated in safe, modern, and inclusive learning environments.

Next steps for utilizing the enrolment data include:

1. **10-to-15-Year Forecasting -** The preferred model for short- and medium-term planning remains the **"Baragar Plus Local Knowledge Added"** projection. This model integrates baseline demographic projections with local development data and student yield assumptions, resulting in a more refined and context-sensitive forecast. It anticipates relatively stable overall enrolment over the next 10 to 15 years, with new residential growth offsetting some of the anticipated declines. This model will inform the District's Five-Year Capital Plan, enrolment management strategies, and other strategic planning initiatives.
2. **15-to-30-Year Forecasting -** The **Metro Vancouver projection** continues to provide a high-growth scenario that can be used to inform long-range decision-making, particularly for land and asset dispositions, and land acquisition strategies.

The VSB will continue to share enrolment and facilities data with partner agencies and stakeholders, including the City of Vancouver, UBC/UEL, and the Facility Planning Committee. In alignment with its commitment to Reconciliation, the District will also maintain and strengthen its collaboration with the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), Sḵwx̱wú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish Nation), and səlilwətaɬ (Tsleil-Waututh Nation) as inherent rights holders. Their perspectives will inform future capital investment decisions and educational programming goals.

Several initiatives were paused pending the completion of revised enrolment projections. Future reports to the Facilities Planning Committee in Fall 2025 will address these items, ensuring they are advanced, revised, or discontinued in alignment with updated projections and the Court decision made on May 23, 2025 by the British Columbia Supreme Court in the *Conseil scolaire francophone de la Colombie-Britannique v British Columbia and Vancouver School Board,* 2025 BCSC 962. This requires that the VSB enter into discussions and negotiations with the Conseil Scolaire francophone de la Colombie-Britannique (CSF) to deal with the entitlements of the CSF parents for sites in Vancouver, Northeast and Vancouver, West of Main as outlined by that decision.

RECOMMENDATION

This report is provided for information.

Attachment: VSB Enrolment Update Report 2025

Enrolment Update Report 2025

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

Recent policy changes at the federal, provincial, and municipal levels have introduced new dynamics that are reshaping population growth patterns in the geographic area served by the Vancouver School Board (VSB). From shifting national immigration targets to provincial housing supply legislation and local zoning reforms, these changes have significant implications for the size and distribution of the youth population. Understanding their impact is critical to both short-term operational planning and long-term facilities and land asset management.

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Given the pace of change and increasing uncertainty in demographic and policy environments, it is essential that future-oriented planning be grounded in a broad and adaptive evidence base. This ensures that long range facilities plans remain responsive and resilient in the face of evolving conditions.

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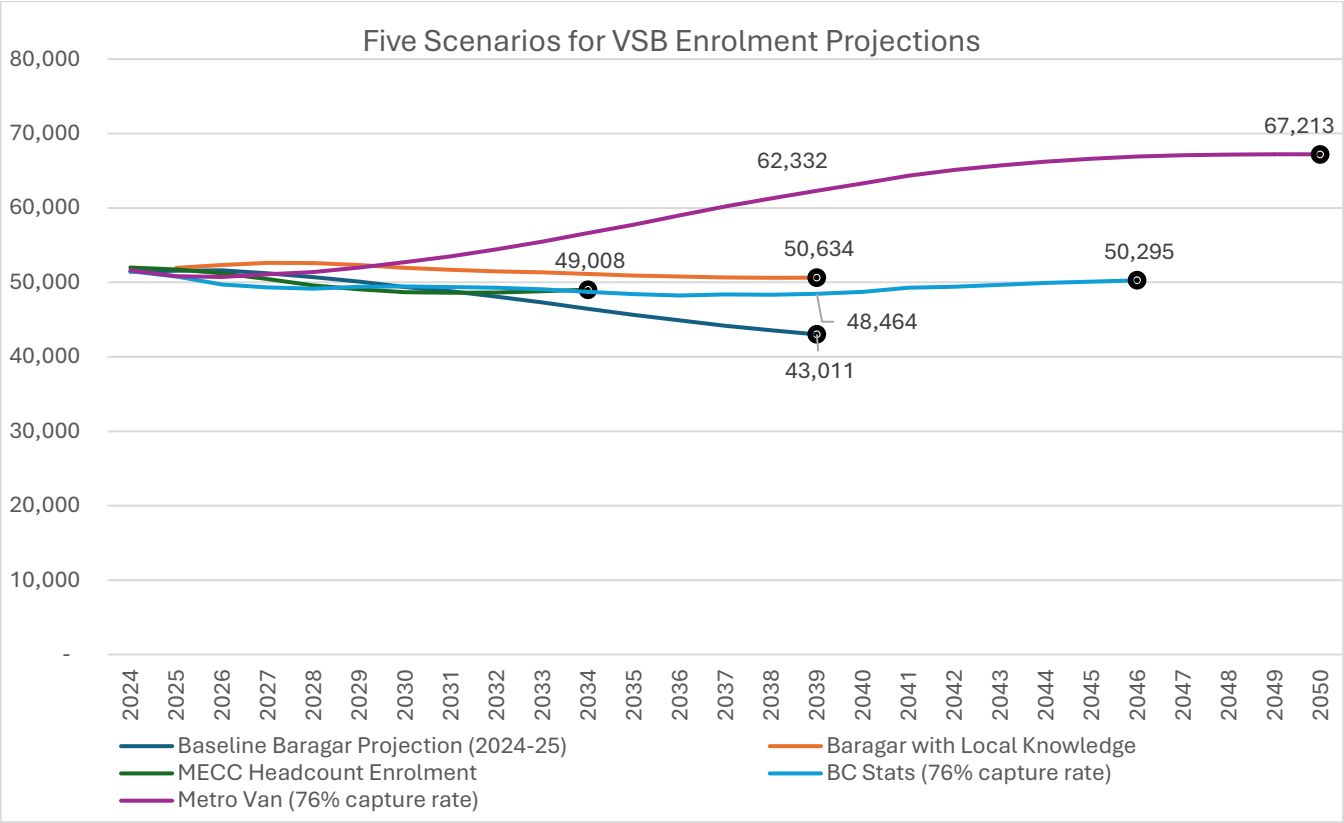

This work is not intended to determine which enrolment projection approach is correct, but to provide a range of possible outlooks as upper and lower bounds for what could be seen for the youth population within the district boundaries in future years. All enrolment projection methodologies are a snapshot in time and the inputs, assumptions and conclusions should be reviewed regularly and updated as critical factors drive change. Each methodology has different assumptions and sources of data, and are impacted differently by various 'drivers of change', with some examples set out below:

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The projections made by MECC and BC Stats fall within a similar range as that made by Baragar Systems with local knowledge added. Also, each of the respective MECC, BC Stats, and Baragar baseline projections were adjusted downwards in the last year, indicating a response to immigration uncertainty and negative pressures on youth population in the years ahead.

Metro Vancouver population projections are provided to TransLink and Municipalities to support capital infrastructure planning and provide structure in growth planning across the region. The projections are available to member jurisdictions and other regional stakeholders to support regional and local transportation, housing, and community planning decisions and investments. Metro Vancouver population projections differ from the other methods as the focus is on enabling potential growth in the long term. Metro Vancouver population projections are particularly applicable to the following work:

- Demand planning for regional water services and liquid waste utilities'
- Demand modelling for TransLink's transportation network
- References for local Official Community Plans
- Inputs to Metro Vancouver's regional land use model

Metro Vancouver is planning to make adjustments to their long range pupulation projections in 2025. VSB will monitor and incorporate any changes of note into future enrolment projection updates.

The Baragar Plus Local Knowledge Added projection should be used for capital and operational planning for the time horizon of 10 to 15 years. For the 15 to 30 years horizon, a high-end scenario using Metro Vancouver data can be used as a supplement to understand potential impacts of decisions such as land or asset acquisitions or disposals.

The medium- and long-term projections reinforce the need to adopt a capital plan strategy to deal with anticipated enrolment pressure zones in the downtown peninsula, central north-south corridors, and zones at UEL, as well as in south-east Vancouver. We are beginning to address the emerging enrolment pressures by building an addition at Hudson Elementary, a new elementary school at Coal Harbour and new elementary school at Olympic Village.

The VSB will continue to submit to the province for funding consideration capital projects in several other high growth areas including a new and expanded King George Secondary School, a new and expanded elementary school at the Roberts Annex site, an addition at Carr Elementary, and future new elementary schools at UBC South Campus, Jericho Lands, and the River District.

External review from Urban Futures

In addition to the traditional review of current enrolment and changes in the number of births and birth rates as a basis for enrolment projections, several other data sources were considered as part of the work. Site-specific data on the timing and scale of upcoming and proposed residential developments were considered as part of the short and medium-term enrolment projections. Integrating recent and upcoming developments into the enrolment projections will be of increasing importance as several significant developments are underway within the school district. Some examples include the redevelopment of Oakridge (3,000 homes), Seȟáḵw (6,000 homes), the Heather Lands (2,600 homes) and eventually the Jericho lands (13,000 homes). It is the intent of this work to continue to track the location and scale of future development within the district as an input to future enrolment projections.

Several demographic projections were also considered as part of a long-range assessment of the changing size and composition of the school district's population. These projections integrate both shifts in our existing demography (aging, births and deaths) as well as patterns of international and domestic migration. Recent federal immigration policy changes illustrate the importance of continuing to track how immigration policy shifts, along with emerging patterns of domestic migration, impact the scale and composition of local population growth and change.

Introduction

The Board directed staff to update the enrolment projections in the VSB Long Range Facilities Plan (LRFP) in the context of zoning changes and existing neighbourhood plans approved by the City of Vancouver.

This report provides a comprehensive overview of enrolment projections, beginning with a clear definition of the objectives behind studying these projections. It outlines the key variables and data sources considered in the analysis and explores several significant drivers of change that could influence future enrolment trends. The report presents five distinct enrolment projections at the district level, offering detailed insights into potential scenarios. It also summarizes the information gathered, discusses the implications of the findings, and extends the analysis to include projections at the catchment or school level. Finally, the report concludes by outlining the recommended next steps to guide future planning and decision-making.

This report outlines several approaches to understanding possible outcomes and methods for projecting future student enrolment. It is important to note that no specific enrolment projection methodology is 100% accurate and that the conclusions should be periodically reviewed and updated as critical factors drive changes to enrolment projections.

Primary Objective: Update enrolment projections

To update the enrolment projections in the VSB Long Range Facilities Plan in the context of zoning changes, existing neighbourhood plans approved by the City of Vancouver and provincial changes enabling increased growth adjacent to transit hubs.

Objective 2: Consider additional data sources while reviewing enrolment projections

We have broadened the sources of information reviewed in the process of validating enrolment projections with the aim of improving the validity of the projections by checking assumptions and understanding against models put forward by other agencies.

Objective 3: Consider additional factors that may impact future enrolment

Several recent policy changes have had implications on population growth in the geographic area served by VSB. Recent federal immigration policy changes illustrate the importance of continuing to track how immigration policy shifts, along with emerging patterns of domestic migration, impact the scale and composition of local population growth and change.

There have been recent changes to federal immigration targets as well as changes to the temporary foreign worker, work/study permit targets that will impact migration inputs for enrolment projections. The announcement of a reduction in targets, made by the federal government on October 24, 2024, represents a significant departure from the plan to that date, and now targets a decrease in overall permanent resident admissions for 2025-2027.[1] The federal government further announced on November 18, 2024, that it will reduce the number of temporary foreign workers in Canada. The federal government is also considering a reduction to the number of permanent residents Canada accepts each year — a potentially major policy change after years of increasing immigration levels.

[1] Government of Canada, Notice – Supplementary Information for the 2025-2027 Immigration Levels Plan, 2024, https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/notices/supplementary-immigration-levels-2025-2027.html

Key Data Sources

The key data sources used to inform the enrolment projections in this report include:

- Total population (Statistics Canada, BC Stats and Metro Vancouver)
- Youth population (Canada Child Benefit, Statistics Canada, BC Stats and Metro Vancouver)
- Dwelling and household counts (Statistics Canada)
- Dwelling unit completions and demolitions (Canada Mortgage Housing Corporation)
- Social housing (City of Vancouver)
- Multi-family housing data (Zonda Urban)
- Birth rates (total fertility rate) (Statistics Canada)
- Number of births per year (Vital Statistics BC)
- Federal immigration targets (Government of Canada)

Historical Review of Key Data

A review of historical data provides a useful context to better understand future estimates of change across the school district.

General data is available for the total population, and the subset which represents the youth population. There is also data on the capture rate which is the proportion of the youth population that attends a VSB school. Further demographic information on the number of births and the rates of migration in and out of the school district are important to consider in how the population may change in magnitude and composition. Combining this data shows a picture of enrolment in the district over time.

This section will outline contextual information around housing and development. Later sections explore how data on the type and scale of residential construction complements other data by providing a tangible outlook into specific neighbourhoods where growth or decline in population may occur. It is important to consider that while residential construction can impact a neighbourhood, there are several factors that influence demographics. These factors are subject to change over time, and while data is monitored and estimations are based on available evidence, future scenarios are not strictly predicable.

Population

The geographical area served by VSB includes the City of Vancouver, University of British Columbia (UBC) and University Endowment Lands (UEL), which are located on the ancestral and unceded lands of the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), Sḵwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish Nation) and səlilwətaɬ (Tsleil-Waututh Nation). Together, these areas determine the total student population for VSB. The census from Statistics Canada shows that the population living within VSB increased by 5.1% from 2016 to 2021.[2] Over the same time period the student enrolment in VSB schools decreased by 3.9%.

[2] City of Vancouver, City of Vancouver 2021 Census Population and Dwelling Counts and Metro Vancouver Growth Projection Update, February 28, 2022, https://vancouver.ca/files/cov/2022-02-28-2021-census-population-dwelling-counts-and-metro-van-growth.pdf

Statistics Canada Population

The geographical area served by VSB is not a standard Statistics Canada geographic boundary. Some areas within VSB do not match the Statistics Canada boundaries. For example, Musqueam Indian Reserve is not included in the Statistics Canada counts. Instances like this will arise causing the differences between Statistics Canada's and BC Stats counts. Furthermore, the population count reported in Statistics Canada tables have not been updated for an adjustment due to undercounting. The last two census population counts are shown below.[3][4]

Area	Population 2016	Population 2021
Vancouver	631,486	662,248
UBC	10,810	15,103
UEL	5,080	3,193
Total (VSB)	647, 347	680,544

Figure 1: Population change 2016 to 2021 Statistics Canada

BC Stats Population

BC Stats is the Provincial government's statistical office. It provides statistics, economic research, information and analysis. Whereas Census data is only collected every 5 years, BC Stats provides annual estimates that have been adjusted for a net Census undercount (or those missed through the official census count). Therefore, in addition to providing an undercount-adjusted population estimate, the provincial statistics also provide a more updated picture with an adjusted population of 717,197 in 2021 for the district, which grew to an estimated 727,762 in 2022 and 755,245 in 2023. This represents a substantial increase.

The historical average population increase has been 9,134 per year or 1.67% annually. In the last three years, the annual increase in population has averaged 12,683 or 2.66% (see Figure 2).

Year	Total Population	Average Annual Percentage Change
1996	545,167	
2001	582,156	1.36%
2006	613,121	1.06%
2011	637,429	0.79%
2016	683,532	1.47%
2021	717,197	0.99%
2022	727,762	1.47%
2023	755,245	3.77%
2024	771,981	2.22%

Figure 2: BC Stats Total Population Estimates and projections for the geographic area served by the VSB.

[3] Statistics Canada, https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/search-recherche/productresults-resultatsproduits-eng.cfm?Lang=E&GEOCODE=2021A00055915022

[4] Statistics Canada, https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/search-recherche/productresults-resultatsproduits-eng.cfm?Lang=E&GEOCODE=2021A0006590386

In 1999, BC Stats created a population projection model, the P.E.O.P.L.E. model. The model was modernized in 2022 with an expanded methodology to account for new sources of information and recent population trends.[5] The Component/Cohort-Survival method has been used to project the population using the latest base year, and forecasts for births, deaths and migration by age.[6]

Updates have allowed better integration of additional data sources, and consider regional employment, residential building permits, community plans and other housing indicators where available.[7] Higher population growth is estimated in areas where housing development outlooks are stronger.

BC Stats also incorporates other statistical methodologies, which are more detailed including:

- Using a bottom-up approach to aggregating data over different geographies, which can better incorporate the variations in population dynamics at smaller local areas, into the larger scales of projection.
- Using Medical Services Plan (MSP) data as well as census data for population estimates at smaller geographic scales, including school districts. Data at this level is aggregated into larger geographical boundaries.
- Harmonizing population estimates with those of Statistics Canada, by using Iterative Proportional Fitting to adjust the age-sex population counts of Community Health Service Areas to match population estimates from Statistics Canada for their corresponding Health Service Delivery Area when aggregated.[8]
- Using hierarchical raking the data to keep fractional population counts at smaller geographies and not distributed across the province.

Youth Population: Baragar Systems vs. Other Sources

Each year, the school district receives a baseline enrolment projection from Baragar Systems, along with supporting information and analysis, including youth population data. Baragar Systems uses administrative data sources including actual enrolment reports, the birth registry from Vital Statistics BC, and the Canada Child Benefit (CCB) recipient data from Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) to develop forecasting assumptions. Census data is periodically used by Baragar to reference overall macro trends in the population of women in childbearing age range, typically between 25 to 34. Trends in Vital Statistics and CCB data are used to estimate the number of new students entering kindergarten each year. Baragar Systems utilizes sources of data that are as close to actuals as possible.

The CCB is the primary source for gathering data on youth population used by Baragar Systems. For school-aged children of families on a work or study permit, it can take up to 18 months to start receiving the CCB which is the main source for CRA youth population data. However, refugees and other immigrants are typically added to the CCB files upon arrival in Canada.[9] There is a potential delay in the processing of some CCB recipients who arrive in Canada, meaning it is likely that a portion of families are not yet receiving the CCB and are thus not currently accounted for in the CRA population data included in enrolment projections.[10] Once these families start receiving the CCB, higher CRA youth population counts could be expected.

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[5] BC Stats, B.C. Population Estimates and Projections: Methodological Highlights, 2022, https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/data/statistics/people-population-community/population/bc_population_estimates_and_projections_methodological_highlights.pdf

[6] Government of British Columbia, Population Projections - Province of British Columbia, May 21, 2025, https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/data/statistics/people-population-community/population/population-projections

[7] BC Stats B.C. Population Estimates and Projections: Methodological Highlights, November 28, 2022, https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/data/statistics/people-population-community/population/bc_population_estimates_and_projections_methodological_highlights.pdf

[8] Ibid

[9] Baragar Systems, Enrolment Projection Notes, 2023

[10] Baragar Systems, Enrolment Projection Notes, 2023

BC Stats, the City of Vancouver and Metro Vancouver show higher youth population estimates, particularly in future years, than the 2024-25 Baragar modeling, as detailed in Figure 14. The Baragar projection model effectively compensates for any potential under-representation in population via the historic relationship between population values and enrolments – that is, 'Capture Rates'. In an area with an emerging under-representation in population, an increase in overall Capture Rate would be observable.

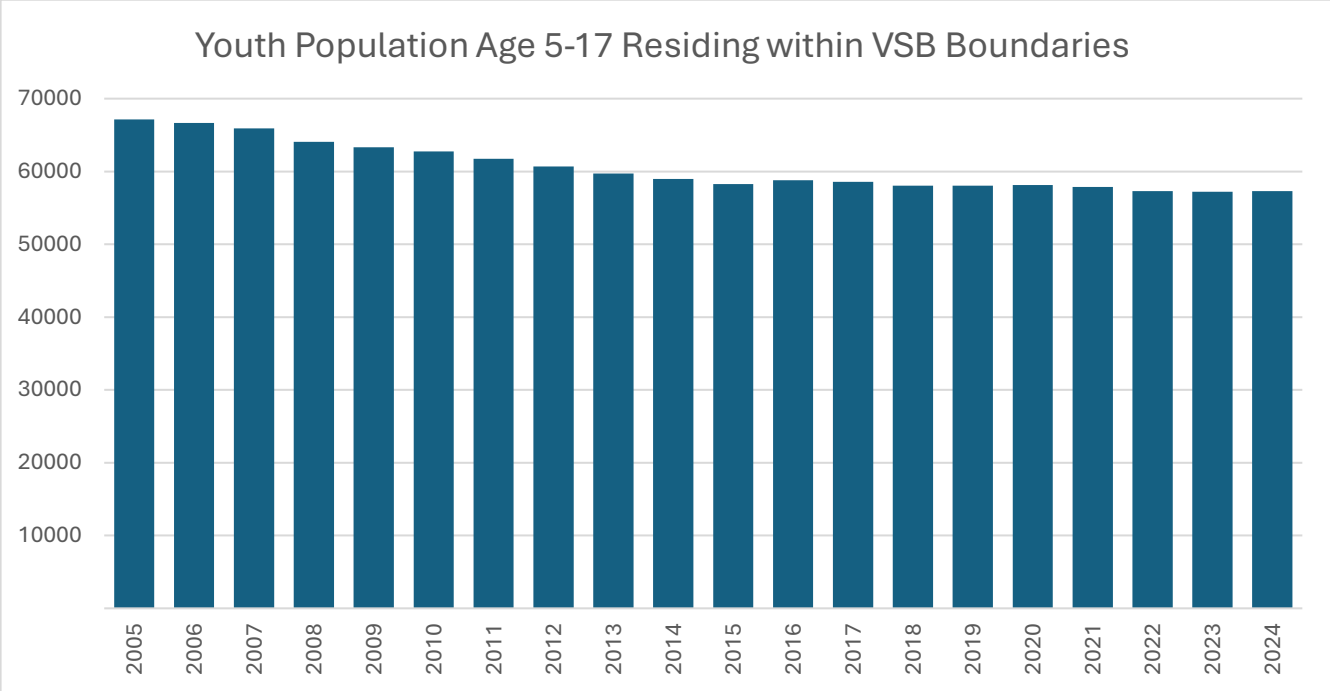


Figure 3: Total Age 5-17 Youth Population Residing in District (Including Projected Baseline Youth Population) Baragar Systems.

According to Baragar (Figure 3), there has been a decrease in the population of youths aged 5 to 17 residing within the district of approximately 9,823 between 2005 (67,128) and 2024 (57,305). Metro Vancouver data shows a decrease in ages 5-17 of 590 (from 68,508 to 67,758) and BC Stats shows a similar decrease of 750 (from 68,500 to 67,910) over this period.

Federal Census Count of Housing Units

An important factor in understanding potential family formation and enrolment increases is the net number of new homes created in the school district over time. The historical number of new homes in the school district can be compared with City, Provincial and UBC targets for the future to gauge the expected impact on enrolment. The historical count of the number of dwellings, or housing units is shown in Figure 4.

Federal Census Year	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
Housing Units, City	218,540	248,981	273,804	286,743	309,418	328,437
Housing Units, UBC&UEL	2,650	3,920	5,190	5,736	8,119	8,919
Total:	221,190	252,901	278,994	292,479	317,537	337,356

Figure 4: Historical figures for housing units, Statistics Canada.

Housing Construction Rates Over Time

Home construction, as measured by units under construction, completions, and demolitions, are crucial variables for the overall housing market. Below is a history of housing completions (units completed and ready for occupancy) and demolitions in the City of Vancouver, as measured by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC).[11] This provides another measure of the net new units produced over time (Figure 5).

Year	Completions	Demolitions	Net New Units
2010	3,827	826	3,001
2011	3,154	954	2,200
2012	4,369	1,034	3,335
2013	4,598	606	3,992
2014	5,772	813	4,959
2015	3,844	1,030	2,814
2016	4,947	886	4,061
2017	5,616	1,291	4,325
2018	7,973	1,068	6,905
2019	6,315	1,010	5,305
2020	5,578	689	4,889
2021	6,583	817	5,766
2022	3,650	496	3,154
2023	3,864	829	3,035
Average	**5,006**	**882**	**4,124**

Figure 5: Housing completions and demolitions City of Vancouver (CMHC).

When compared with the historical average annual rate of 4,124 net new residential units (plus several hundred in the UBC&UEL area), a future target of 6,180 new units per year as stipulated in recent provincial legislation (this is discussed in the section Drivers of Change), represents a marked increase in the number of new homes that are planned for the geographic area served by VSB.

Social Housing

The City of Vancouver reports that approximately one-third of affordable housing units (Figure 6) are units with two or more bedrooms. Family units in social housing are typically tenanted based on the national occupancy standards,[12] and they are also income tested based on total household income. There is typically an enrolment increase impact in specific geographic areas or catchments where large family social housing projects are located, however there are few examples of such large-scale projects.

[11] Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Stats and Completion Survey and Market Absorption Methodology, 2023, https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/professionals/housing-markets-data-and-research/housing-research/surveys/methods/methodologies-starts-completions-market-absorption-survey

[12] CMHC National Occupancy Standard, July 19, 2022, https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/professionals/industry-innovation-and-leadership/industry-expertise/affordable-housing/provincial-territorial-agreements/investment-in-affordable-housing/national-occupancy-standard

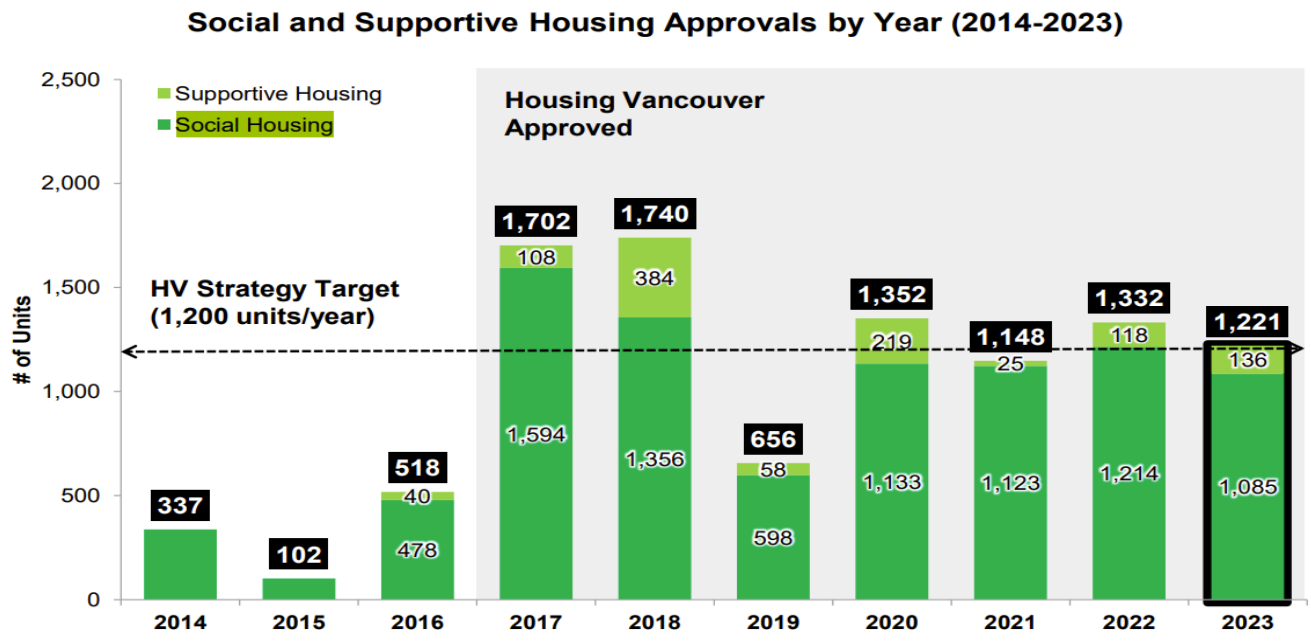


Figure 6: Social and Supportive Housing Approvals by Year (2014-2023). City of Vancouver.[13]

Multi-family Housing Data

In this study, Zonda Urban has been used in consultation with Urban Futures, to add some specific development information into the enrolment projections. The expected new dwelling units can be calculated for each VSB catchment using data obtained through aggregated permit information for multi-family and rental apartment projects.

Total Fertility Rate

Changes in total fertility rates are an important factor impacting long-term school enrolment levels. It is common to use historical data from Vital Statistics to project births in the District in the coming years. Across most developed countries, the major trend is a general decline in fertility rates and in some areas a decline in the number of births. This has translated into declining school age populations in some areas.

In British Columbia, the 2022 total fertility rate (1.08 children per woman) was lower than the national average of 1.33, and the 2022 average age of mothers at childbirth (32.4 years old) was higher than the national average.[14] Similar differences are observed back to 1990. Further, in 2023, British Columbia experienced an even lower total fertility rate of 1.00, the lowest of any province. A fertility rate of 2.1 is generally considered necessary for sustainment of populations.[15] Additionally, the average age of mothers in Canada has been steadily increasing from 1977 (26.8 years) to 2022 (31.6) and the age of fathers has also been increasing.[16]

[13] City of Vancouver. Housing Vancouver Progress Report Dashboard, April 15, 2024. https://vancouver.ca/files/cov/2024-04-15-memo-to-mayor-council-housing-vancouver-progress-report.pdf
[14] Statistics Canada, https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/71-607-x/71-607-x2022003-eng.htm
[15] Statistics Canada, Fertility: Fewer children, older moms, October 8, 2024, https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-630-x/11-630-x2014002-eng.htm#a2
[16] Statistics Canada, Fertility in Canada, 1921 to 2022, February 1, 2024, https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/91f0015m/91f0015m2024001-eng.pdf?st=gh9PQQ2V

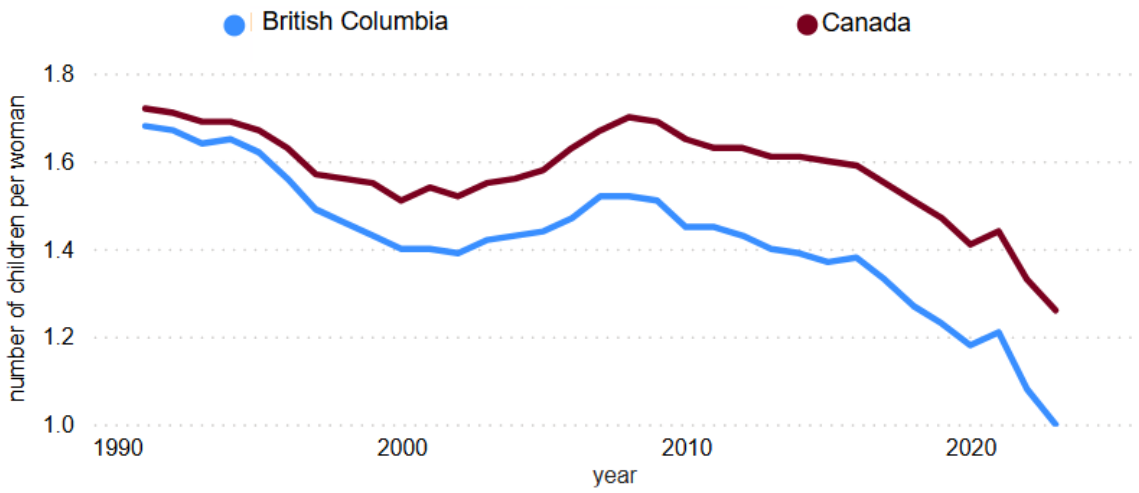


Figure 7: History of total fertility rate in BC and Canada. Chart from Statistics Canada website.

Total fertility rates in the City of Vancouver were among the lowest in the Metro Vancouver region, ranging between 0.60 children per woman in the Vancouver City Centre area to 0.97 children in Vancouver South.[17]

Number of Births

The number of births is a key factor used to estimate the future number of children aged 5 to 17 and enrolment. With a decline in births observed in the data, and holding migration constant, a decline in kindergarten enrolment five years following the start of the decline is reasonable to assume. The historical number of births is used in conjunction with assumptions regarding migration to determine enrolment projections. Adjusting assumptions on these factors can consider a range of possible scenarios. The Baragar data shown in Figure 8 reports highly accurate data from the birth registry reflecting all mothers whose home address is within the geographic area served by VSB.

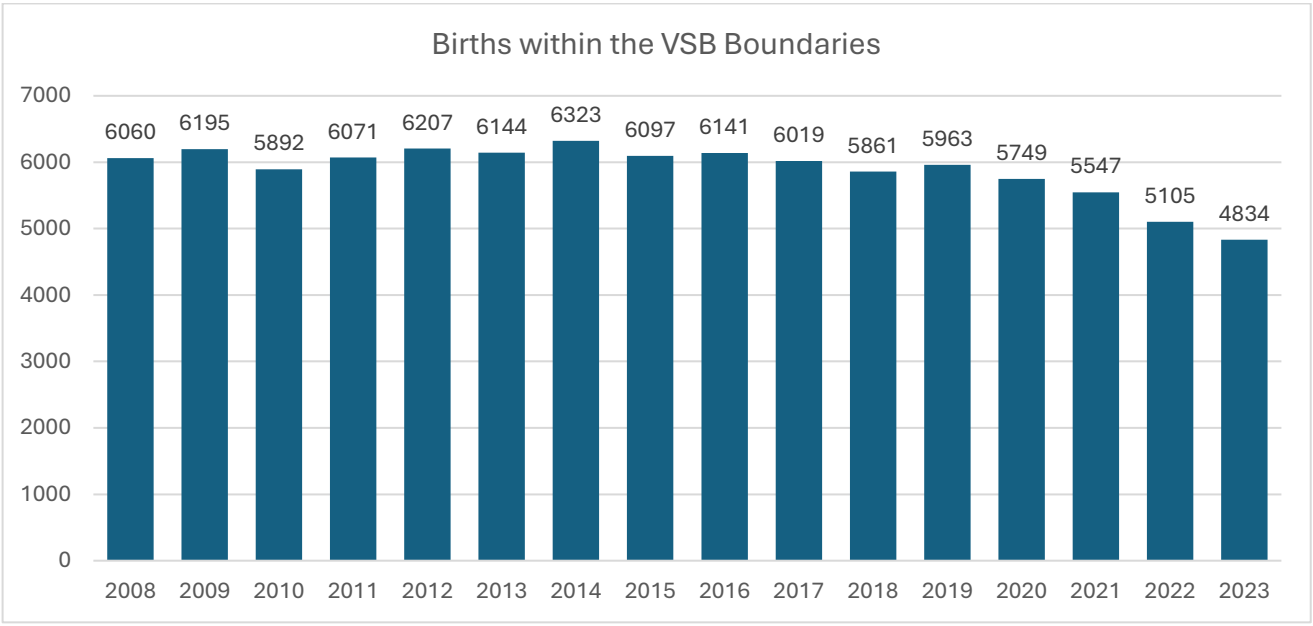


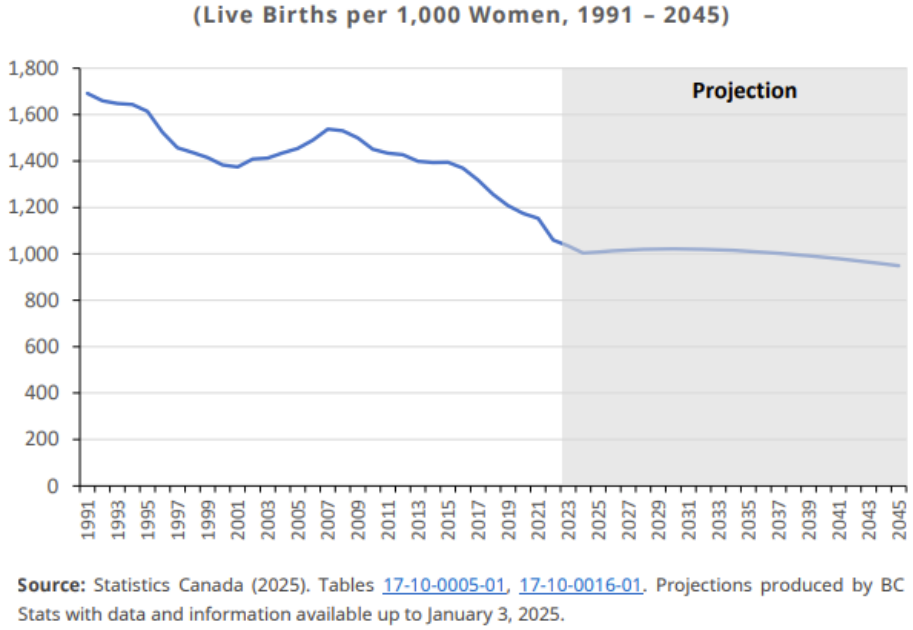
Figure 8: Births per year in VSB boundaries. (Source: BC Statistics Birth Registry data, from Vital Statistics until 2023, now from eHealth.)

[17] Stats provided by A. Ramlo, Urban Futures

The number of women of common child-bearing age (measured here as ages 25-34) is a related variable to consider in monitoring possible future demographic changes. There was a 0.7% increase in the number of women in the key 25-34 age group in Canada between 2016 [18] and 2021[19]. There was a 25.4% increase in the female population aged 25 to 34 in BC during the period between 2016 and 2023.[20] Within the VSB boundaries, the number of women aged 25-34 increased 9.3% from 64,425 in 2016 to 70,430 in 2021.[21] Despite this increase in women aged 25-34, there was still around a 10% decrease in births in district this area between 2016 and 2021, with further decreases since that time, shown in Figure 9.

An understanding of demographic trends in births is fundamental to the assumptions of future births built into the enrolment projections model. It is crucial to understand that the impact of the substantial decrease in births in Vancouver has not yet been felt in the incoming group of 5-year-olds, as the base number of kindergarten students in 2024 are accounted in the 2019 births figure. The decline in births observed since 2019 will start impacting kindergarten cohorts between 2025 and 2028. The consistently smaller cohort of annual births from 2019 to 2024 is expected to be a major factor putting downward pressure on enrolment levels in the school district in future years.

Projections produced by BC Stats from Statistics Canada data indicate a future static birth rate of 1.00 for BC as shown in the following Figure 9.



Source: Statistics Canada (2025). Tables 17-10-0005-01, 17-10-0016-01. Projections produced by BC Stats with data and information available up to January 3, 2025.

Figure 9: Total Fertility Rate in BC.[22]

[18] Statistics Canada, Population estimates on July 1, by age and gender, September 25, 2024, https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1710000501&pickMembers%5B0%5D=1.1&pickMembers%5B1%5D=2.3&cubeTimeFrame.startYear=2016&cubeTimeFrame.endYear=2024&referencePeriods=20160101%2C20240101

[19] Statistics Canada, Age (in single years), average age and median age and gender: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with parts, April 27, 2022 https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=9810002001

[20] BC Stats, Population Estimates & Projections for British Columbia, https://bcstats.shinyapps.io/popApp/

[21] Statistics Canada, Census Profile, 2016 Census, June 18, 2019, https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[22] Statistics Canada data on Total Fertility Rate BC, 2025, From BC Stats. P.E.O.P.L.E Sub-provincial Population Projections: Methodology and Assumptions, May 2025, https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/data/statistics/people-population-community/population/people_2024_methodology_and_assumptions.pdf

Immigration & Domestic Migration

The federal government, through the Immigration Target Levels Plan has set immigration targets. The total permanent resident admissions between 2015 and 2024 are outlined in Figure 10 and indicate a general upward trend in total admissions, excluding 2020.

Year	Total Permanent Resident Admissions
2015	271,840
2016	296,375
2017	286,535
2018	321,055
2019	341,175
2020	184,600
2021	406,055
2022	437,630
2023	471,820
2024	483,615
2025*	69,115

Figure 10: Total Permanent Resident Admissions to Canada. Data from IRCC.[23] 2025 data include January and February only.

From 2016 to 2021, Canada's population living in private households grew by 5.4%, and new, or recent, immigrants accounted for 71.1% of that growth. Over 1.3 million recent immigrants were permanently admitted to Canada from January 1, 2016 to May 11, 2021.[24] Given that the population of Canada continues to age and fertility is below the population replacement level, today immigration is the main driver of population growth. Based on Statistics Canada's recent population projections, immigrants could represent from 29.1% to 34.0% of the population of Canada by 2041.[25]

In 2021, Canada welcomed a record high 406,000 immigrants who comprise a record high 23% of Canada's total population. Nearly 70,000 chose B.C. in 2021 marking the second highest level of international immigration to B.C. on record.[26]

In Census 2021, 76.4% of all B.C.'s immigrants and 78.4% of recent immigrants resided in Greater Vancouver[27]. Recent immigrants accounted for more than 80% of total population growth in Greater Vancouver. Vancouver was the largest recipient of recent immigrants.[28] In 2021, the core working-age group (25-54 years) constituted 79% of recent immigrants to Vancouver, compared to 49% of immigrants and 48% of the Canadian-born.[29] These figures underscore the vital role of immigration in supplying younger workers, potentially forming families.

[23] IRCC Permanent Residents – Monthly IRCC Updates - Open Government Portal
[24] Statistics Canada, https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/221026/dq221026a-eng.htm
[25] Ibid
[26] Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada https://newtobc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/2023-NewToBC-Vancouver-DemoProfile-WEB-Final.pdf
[27] Also called Metro Vancouver Regional District
[28] Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, New to BC 2023. https://newtobc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/2023-NewToBC-Vancouver-DemoProfile-WEB-Final.pdf
[29] Ibid

The following chart (Figure 11) shows the latest available quarterly international immigration to British Columbia from Statistics Canada. After the peak in 2023, the number has declined to approximately 20,000 in Q3 2024.

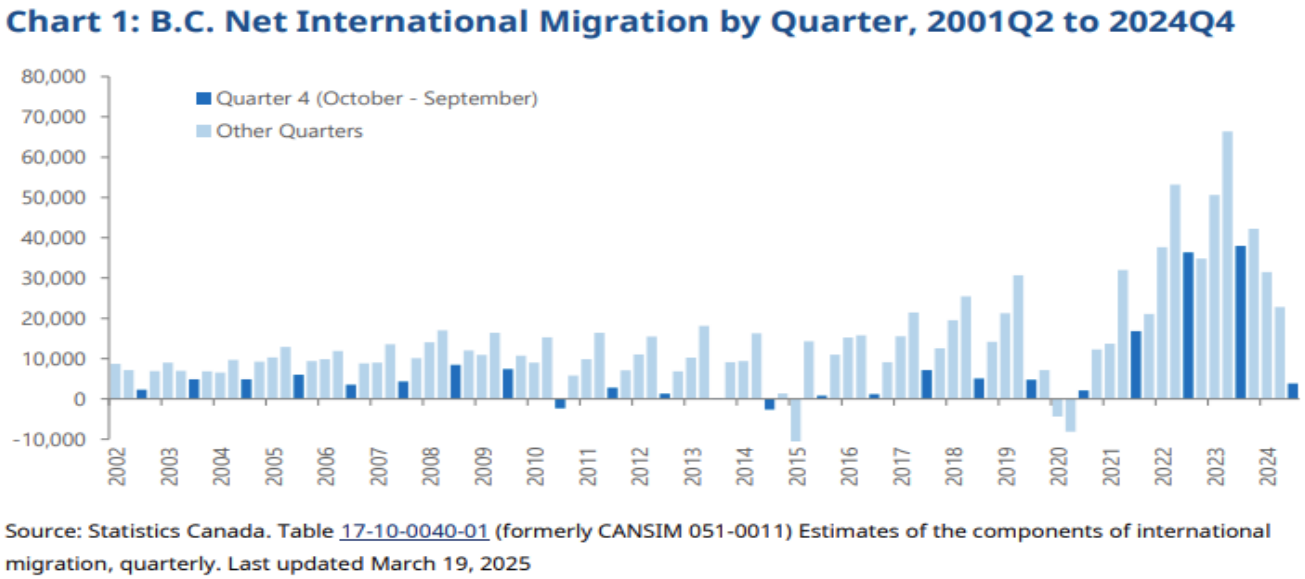


Figure 11: BC Quarterly International Immigration Data source: Statistics Canada

Immigration to the City of Vancouver

According to the 2021 Census and Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada (IRCC), Vancouver and Metro Vancouver A was home to the largest immigrant population (274,365 in Vancouver and 7,860 in Metro Vancouver A)[30] in the Metro Vancouver Region. This represents around 41.5% of the total population of 680,860 in 2021. On average, 25% of immigrants coming to the region land in Vancouver.[31]

The number of immigrants living in Vancouver who arrived in Canada during the last census period (2016-2021) was nearly 50% more compared to the number who arrived in Canada during the census 2011 - 2016 period.[32] As of 2022, the number of newcomers to Vancouver was continuing to grow, with particularly high growth in the number of non-permanent residents, possibly reflecting federal policies and global trends around labour markets, migration, unrest, and displacement.[33] Both the levels of immigration in senior government policy generally, and the trends observed in actual school registrations in Vancouver continue to be monitored.

Despite having the highest intake of recent immigrants (those who immigrated 2016 to 2021, 41,360) among B.C. municipalities, Vancouver recorded relatively slow growth in its total immigrant population. Over the past two decades, this has increased just 11%, even as the city's population grew by 19%. This is an indication that many immigrants who initially landed in Vancouver subsequently made their way to more suburban areas or to other provinces.[34] In comparison, Greater Vancouver saw 47% growth in the immigrant population and 31% overall.

[30] Statistics Canada, Vancouver Profile Table, August 2, 2024, https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&SearchText=Vancouver&GENDERlist=1&STATISTIClist=1&DGUIDlist=2021A00055915022&HEADERlist=0
[31] City of Vancouver, Vancouver Plan, July 22, 2022, https://vancouver.ca/files/cov/vancouver-plan.pdf
[32] IRCC, New to BC, 2023, https://newtobc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/2023-NewToBC-Vancouver-DemoProfile-WEB-Final.pdf
[33] City of Vancouver, City of Vancouver 2021 Census – Immigration, Ethnocultural Diversity, Mobility and Migration, December 12, 2022, https://vancouver.ca/files/cov/2022-12-12-census-immigration-ethnocultural-diversity-mobility-and-migration.pdf
[34] IRCC, New to BC, 2023, https://newtobc.ca/news-and-events/blog/immigrant-demographics-across-communities/

Migration among Metro Vancouver School Districts

Regarding inter-district migration, the Ministry of Education and Child Care (MECC) has identified the school districts where the most students have moved to within the Metro Vancouver area. When a district is known to be losing students to other districts tabular data allows the district to understand where those students are heading to. The following figure is an indication of the top net inflow/(outflow) to and from VSB (Figure 12).

School District	Actual					Estimate		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
SD41 (Burnaby)	(68)	(5)	(78)	(59)	(25)	(56)	(29)	(73)
SD38 (Richmond)	18	43	(29)	(3)	6	(16)	5	8
SD36 (Surrey)	22	21	12	34	13	45	30	36
SD43 (Coquitlam)	4	(17)	(85)	(6)	(13)	(25)	(47)	(40)
SD44 (North Vancouver)	(22)	(24)	(49)	(14)	(30)	(22)	(23)	(41)
SD37 (Delta)	(26)	(38)	(45)	(24)	(33)	(28)	(31)	(37)
SD40 (New Westminster)	(3)	-	(28)	(32)	2	(18)	(15)	(12)
SD45 (West Vancouver)	(24)	(6)	(14)	(22)	(7)	(17)	(8)	(15)
SD35 (Langley)	(13)	(30)	(24)	(27)	(37)	(28)	(31)	(33)
Total	(112)	(56)	(340)	(153)	(124)	(165)	(149	(207)

Figure 12: BC Education Analytics top inflow/outflow VSB district. Negative figures represent outflows and positive numbers represent inflows.

Capture Rates

Capture rates represent the proportion of the total school-aged population residing within the geographic area served by VSB who are enrolled in VSB schools. Not all youth living in the district attend VSB schools—some are enrolled in independent schools within the same area, while others attend public schools in other school districts. As such, the capture rate provides a useful metric for understanding VSB's share of the local student population.

It is important to note that capture rates can vary depending on the data source used to estimate the total youth population. Differences in methodology, geographic boundaries, and timing of data collection can all influence the calculated rate.

A comparison of the estimated youth population living within the geographic area served by the VSB and the number of students enrolled in VSB schools is provided below.

Comparing VSB Capture Rates from various data sources – MECC, Baragar Systems, and BC Stats – is shown in Figure 13.[35]

[35] MECC PEN data does not include graduated adult (GA) learners

Year	Attending a VSB School & living within VSB boundaries	MECC Resident students living within VSB boundaries	MECC VSB Capture Rate[36]	Baragar School-Age Population Estimate	Baragar VSB Capture Rate	BC Stats School-Age Population Estimate	BC Stats VSB Capture Rate
2015/16	47,557	61,721	77%	58,255	82%	65,595	73%
2016/17	47,598	61,665	77%	58,790	81%	65,297	73%
2017/18	47,344	61,687	77%	58,580	81%	65,035	73%
2018/19	47,113	61,607	76%	58,045	81%	65,245	72%
2019/20	47,335	61,868	77%	58,030	82%	65,933	72%
2020/21	46,708	61,364	76%	58,145	80%	66,367	70%
2021/22	46,350	61,525	75%	57,890	80%	65,727	71%
2022/23	47,499	62,617	76%	57,310	83%	66,404	72%
2023/24	48,517	63,405	77%	57,220	85%	67,501	72%
2024/25	49,080	64,243	76%	57,305	86%	67,758	72%

Figure 13: Source: Education Analytics Branch, Ministry of Education & Child Care. MECC VSB youth population and VSB student enrolment Residents only, no international students, Authority School is in VSB, no Graduated Adult, school aged students only.

Baragar uses Canada Child Benefit (CCB) statistics from Canada Revenue Agency[37] to estimate the youth population residing within the geographic area served by the VSB. The connection between this CRA data and address information provides valuable insight annually into the migration patterns for students in the Baragar software. However, not all families are eligible to receive CCB therefore the Baragar total youth population data may be underestimated, resulting in a higher than actual capture rate. The CCB benefit diminishes significantly at higher income levels and also adjusts based on the number of eligible children in the family. For instance, a family with two children under 6 years old may see their CCB disappear entirely once their income crosses approximately $210,175. Recent fluctuations in capture rate derived from this data are being monitored.

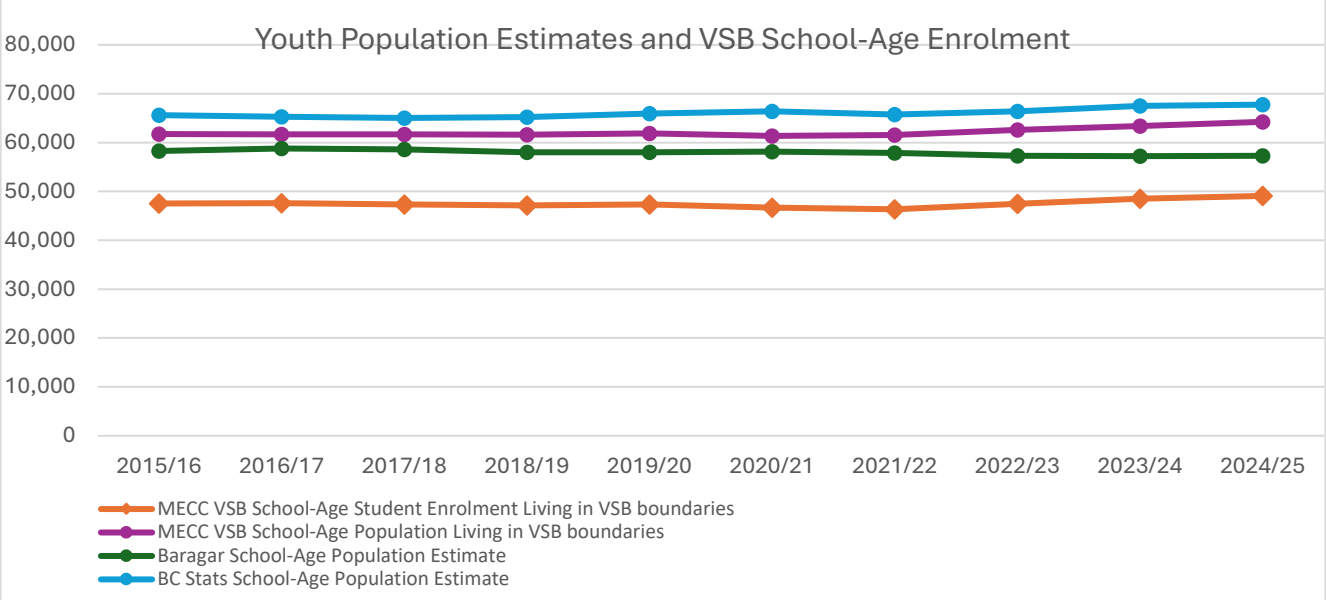


Figure 14: MECC PEN Data Analysis 2024.

[36] This capture rate estimate uses a figure for youth population as a sum of available PEN data for students residing in the district boundaries. The typical calculation for capture rate in our analysis uses a total youth population figure derived from CCB data. The method of estimating youth population impacts the calculation of capture rate.

[37] Government of Canada, Canada Child Benefit, December 11, 2024 https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/forms-publications/publications/t4114/canada-child-benefit.html#fmlynt

According to Baragar 5-year data, between 2014 and 2019, VSB had an average capture rate of 82%, meaning that 82% of the district's youth population are enrolled within the public school system, with the remaining 18% of the youth population enrolling elsewhere. Typically, all four capture rates in Figure 14 have a somewhat stable rate over time, although there are fluctuations year-by-year. The Baragar capture rate did identify a decrease of 1.2% in 2020, and 0.3% in 2021, possibly due to factors surrounding the pandemic. The capture rate from all data sources has since rebounded and is now higher than previous long-term averages in all cases.

Based on the comparative analysis of capture rates from multiple data sources between 2015/16 and 2023/24, it is recommended that the VSB adopt an average capture rate of 76% for the purpose of long-range enrolment projections. This figure represents a balanced midpoint among the three primary data sources—MECC, Baragar, and BC Stats—and reflects a reasonable estimate of the proportion of the school-aged population likely to enroll in VSB schools over time. Using this average provides a consistent and pragmatic basis for forecasting future enrolment, particularly in the context of long-term facilities planning, land use considerations, and capital investment strategies. It also helps mitigate the variability inherent in individual data sources, ensuring that projections remain robust and adaptable to changing demographic and policy conditions.

Age Cohorts in VSB Enrolment

Looking at historical enrolments from the past 10 years, (2015 to 2024), some trends can be observed regarding cohorts (Figure 15).

- The individual age cohorts of VSB students tend to be somewhat stable in the elementary ages.
- Some growth is observed as a cohort ages through secondary school. For example, during the period 2015-2024, the cohorts of students (excluding international students) in grade 12 are on average 768 students larger than the cohorts of incoming kindergarten students.
- The kindergarten enrolment has declined from 3,586 students in 2015 to 3,407 students in 2024.

Enrolment at VSB by Cohort (excluding International Students)													
Grade	**K**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
2012	3742	3633	3623	3392	3485	3495	3413	3738	3774	3883	4332	4608	4690
2013	3810	3786	3569	3574	3389	3467	3486	3471	3813	3902	4081	4387	4661
2014	3747	3790	3723	3556	3552	3397	3461	3506	3492	3905	4007	4102	4493
2015	3575	3720	3736	3714	3526	3607	3457	3519	3726	3714	4215	4267	4354
2016	3671	3536	3655	3690	3668	3542	3608	3507	3648	3789	3834	4323	4409
2017	3631	3630	3464	3650	3665	3675	3515	3577	3694	3790	3945	3926	4467
2018	3480	3610	3604	3451	3632	3664	3700	3543	3762	3793	3941	4028	4109
2019	3517	3524	3612	3614	3461	3657	3670	3716	3721	3840	3917	3990	4165
2020	3479	3519	3449	3575	3560	3459	3623	3676	3768	3747	3899	3933	4140
2021	3465	3458	3440	3373	3495	3549	3448	3629	3735	3849	3818	3979	4148
2022	3455	3581	3551	3566	3473	3648	3667	3606	3841	3928	4051	3981	4223
2023	3425	3589	3688	3661	3621	3565	3747	3822	3808	4027	4161	4230	4220
2024	3401	3477	3674	3754	3672	3698	3626	3862	3994	3953	4165	4226	4545

Figure 15: VSB enrolment by cohorts, excluding international students. International students have been removed from this analysis, to better understand the size of each age cohort in the chart.

Enrolment History

An overview of the past level of enrolment in the district can help provide context for discussions about possible future scenarios. In this report, projection data is generally shown beginning in 2010 for historical context for each projection. Youth population information includes further historical data for reference. In 2010, there were 53,209 students enrolled in the school district. In 2024, there were 51,443 students enrolled (Figure 16). Generally, between 2008 and 2021, there was a gradual decrease in enrolment. In 2022 and 2023, this pattern shifted, and enrolments have since increased. There continue to be complex inter-relationships which influence the overall enrolment level.

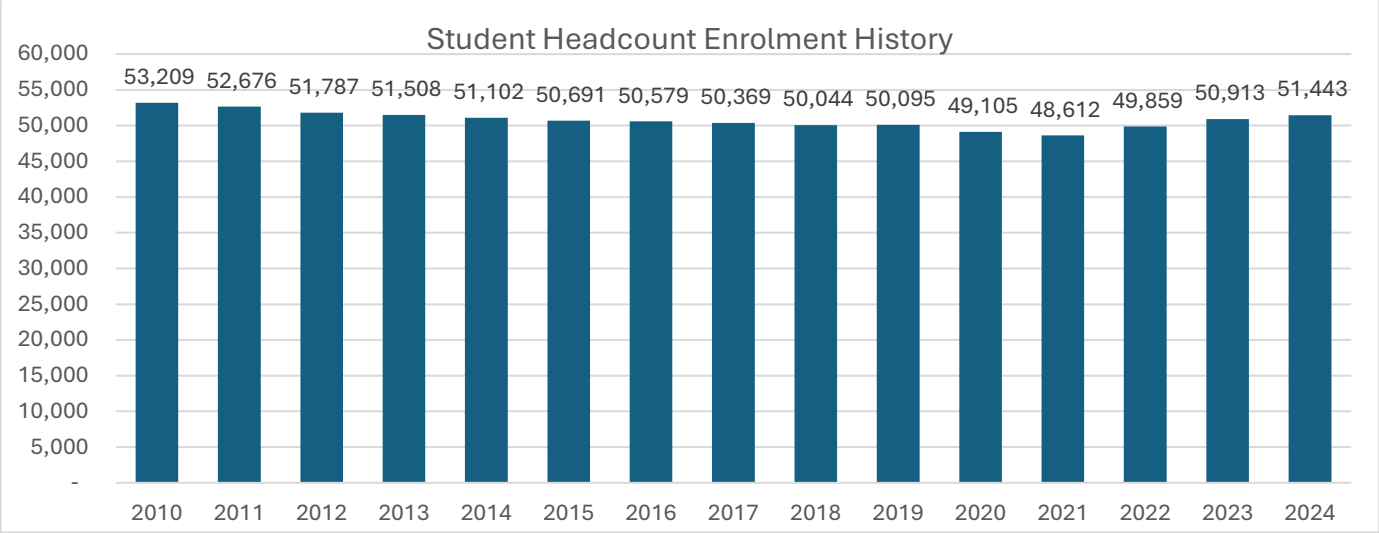


Figure 16:VSB total enrolment history from 2010 to 2024. Data reflects VSB students residing in the City of Vancouver or UBC&UEL attending any VSB school, in any program.

Three-Year Enrolment Projections

Every year, the Ministry of Education and Child Care (MECC) requests that school districts provide a three-year enrolment projection for the purposes of projecting operating grant requirements.

The three-years enrolment projections for students were presented at the Finance and Personnel Committee on February 10, 2025. The Ministry uses these projections to determine preliminary funding allocations for the school district. To calculate these enrolment projections the following data was used:

- population projections generated by Baragar Systems (enrolment projections software);
- five-year average (grade-to-grade) transition rates; and
- local knowledge of recent and historical enrolment trends.

The graph below (Figure 17) shows historical data and projections for 2025/26, 2026/27 and 2027/28. Figures include school age and adult funded full time equivalent (FTE) student enrolment. This includes regular schools, online learning, continuing education, summer learning and alternate schools. School-age and Adult-funded FTE is expected to increase modestly over the next 3 years, from 52,416 FTE in 2024/2025 to 52,527 FTE in 2027/2028.

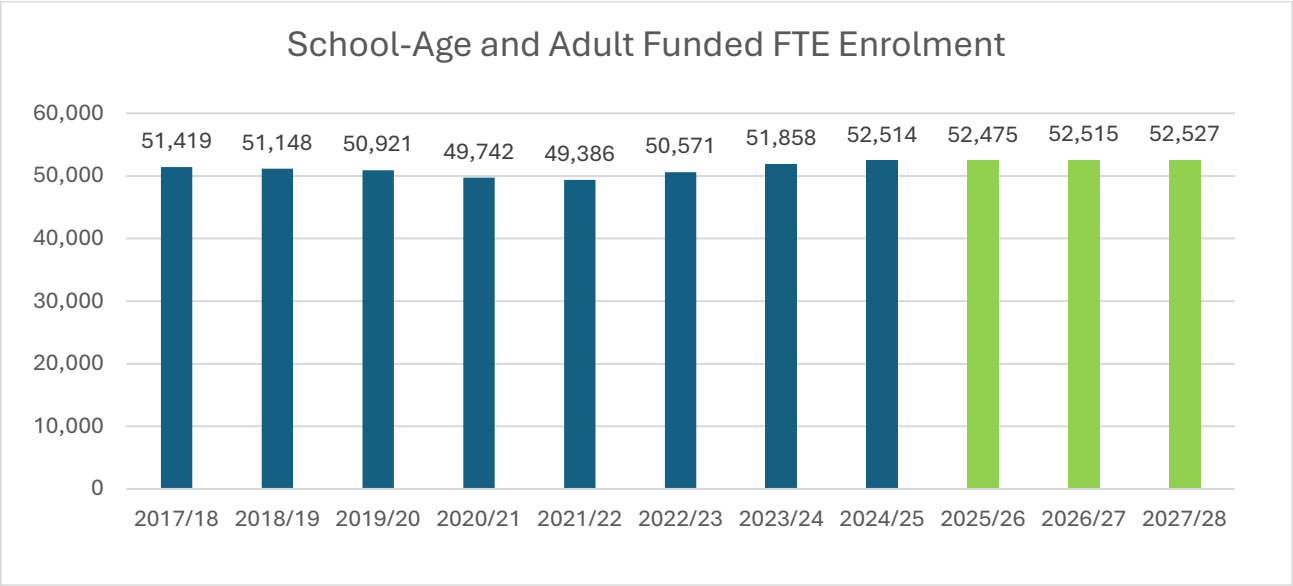


Figure 17: School-age and adult funded FTE enrolment projection including actual enrolments from 2024-2025.

Population Forecasts

Baseline Youth Population

Each year, the school district receives a baseline enrolment forecast from Baragar, along with supporting information and analysis. Figure 18 shows an estimated future youth population, using CRA Canada Child Benefit data as the source. The current population from age 0 (births) to age 17 are "aged" by applying age group specific migration rates to the current population. This results in a projection of the number of children for each year of age for the next 15 years. This base population is a key variable affecting enrolment projections.

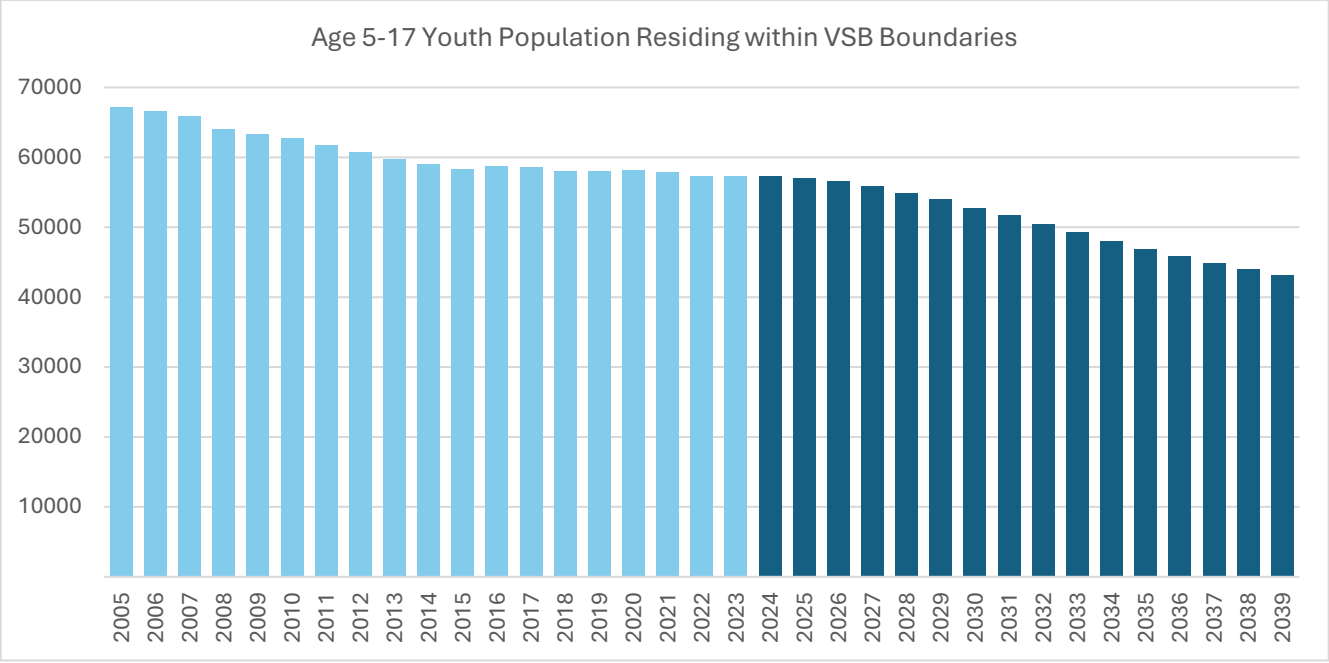


Figure 18: Baseline youth population projection for ages 5-17. Data source: Baragar Systems. Historical data is shaded in light blue.

Two additional sources, Metro Vancouver and BC Stats, provide long-range outlooks for population by age for the School District area and are shown in Figure 19. BC Stats and Metro Vancouver population data and youth population projections are developed based on an approach which combines an age-cohort component modeling method (using the Census in each 5-year period) and adjustments for expected land use development growth. In addition to each employing a different approach in developing long range demographic outlooks, each paint a different picture of how the youth population could change. This review is not intended to determine which projection is correct, but to provide a range of possible outlooks as upper and lower bounds for what could be seen for the youth population within the Vancouver school district area. A long-term timeframe provides a broad historical context for the analysis of possible future enrolment patterns using the available data sources.

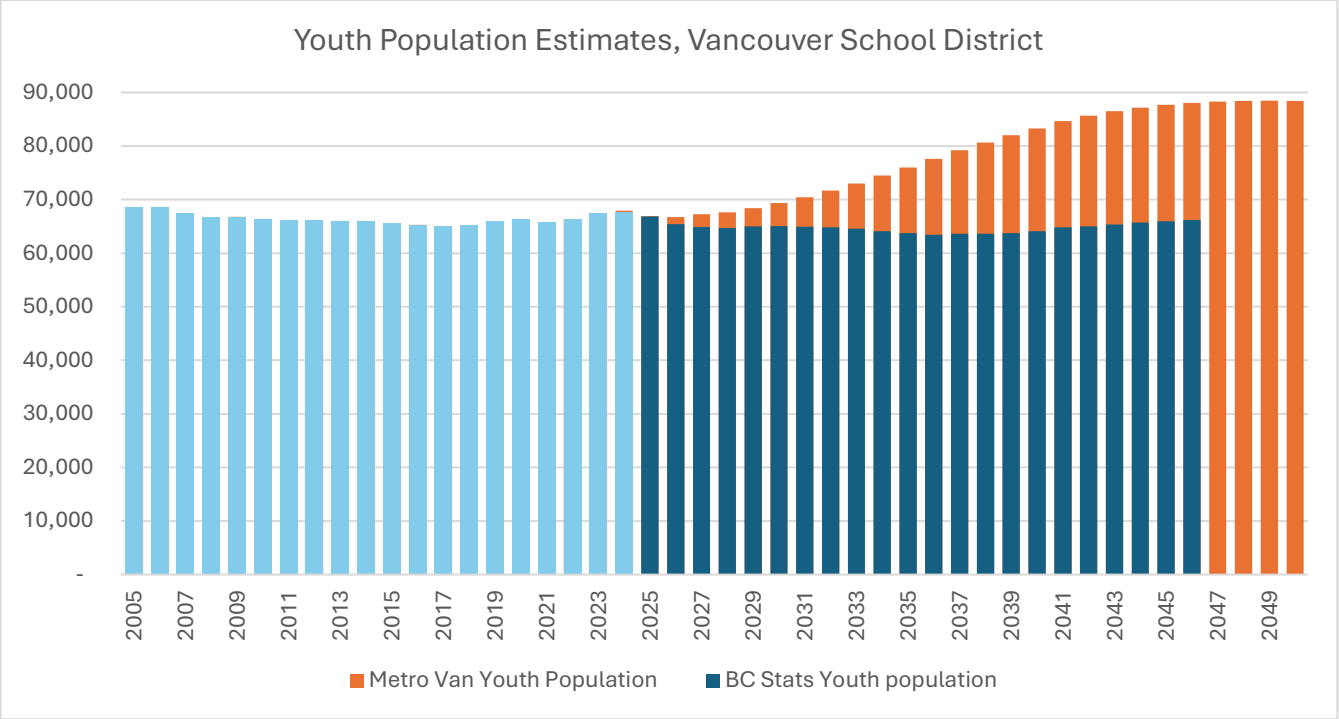


Figure 19: Youth Population Estimates. Historical data is shaded in light blue.

Drivers of Change

Several key factors have recently changed that create the potential for deviations from the current enrolment projections. These factors will be referred to as “drivers of change” and include:

- Provincial housing legislation
- City of Vancouver and UBC&UEL Planning Initiatives
- Federal immigration policy
- Student yields from new housing developments
- Social housing targets

The above drivers of change that could impact enrolment projections need to be considered along with the other important factors, such as the overall fertility rates, housing affordability, availability of child care and the overall cost of living in Vancouver.

Drivers of Change in Baseline Projections

VSB uses Baragar projections to establish enrolment forecasts. Baragar is commissioned on an annual basis to create enrolment projections and provide demographic information pertaining to the district. Baragar is a well-respected independent consulting firm that provides this service to numerous school districts across Canada including most BC school districts.

Baragar uses a "Population-Based Participation Rate Model" that projects the total youth population, then assesses the percentage of the total population (for each age/grade) that does/will attend Vancouver schools. Anonymized, aggregated data from the CRA's Canada Child Benefit database and the Provincial Birth Registry database are used to determine the current number of children aged from Birth to age 17 living in each catchment. This dataset for the number of children aged birth to 4 (along with projections of future Births) is then used to determine the expected number of incoming kindergarteners at each school. In addition, historic patterns of change in youth population of all ages are assessed and analyzed to include any positive/negative impact on other grades due to the net impact of families moving into and out of the school catchment areas. As such, the impact of trends related to items such as housing infill and pre-existing government policy are included within the methodology. In addition, VSB can modify and adjust the Baragar projections to explore the range of possible outcomes, such as accounting for any significant changes in policy that have the potential to impact enrolment patterns. In this context, while enrolment forecasts from Baragar *may not directly* include assessments of issues such as changes in Federal immigration policy, or a substantial shift in type of residential housing stock in a local area – those impacts are either captured in historical patterns or can be added if a new paradigm is emerging. As such, where development and re-development in the City has already been occurring, the Baragar baseline enrolment forecasts generally prove to be reliable because youth population changes and enrolment changes are captured by incremental net migration trends and changes to the annual birthrate in a local area.

Driver 1: Provincial Housing Legislation

The Province has recently enacted several changes to legislation (itemized below, all having received Royal Asset November 30, 2023) with the objective of getting more homes built faster.

- **Bill 18:** the Province introduced Bill 18 – *Vancouver Charter Amendment Act*, that was approved in April 2024. The bill requires City of Vancouver to adopt a city-wide Official Development Plan (ODP) and phase-out one-off public hearings for rezonings consistent with the ODP.[38] Work is underway to develop an ODP as part of the implementation of the Vancouver Plan.[39]
- **Bill 43:** In addition to the above regulatory changes, the Province approved *the Housing Supply Act* in October 2023 as part of its "Homes for People" Housing Plan, has set housing targets[40] in communities with the most urgent housing needs. The target order for the City of Vancouver is 28,900 housing units over 5 years.[41]

[38] Government of British Columbia, BC Gov News April 8, 2024, https://news.gov.bc.ca/releases/2024MUNI0018-000505
[39] City of Vancouver, Vancouver Plan, July 22, 2022, https://vancouver.ca/files/cov/vancouver-plan.pdf
[40] Government of British Columbia, Bill 43 – 2022: Housing Supply Act, https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/bills/billsprevious/3rd42nd:gov43-1
[41] City of Vancouver, https://council.vancouver.ca/20241112/documents/r5.pdf

- **Bill 44:** *Housing Statutes (Residential Development) Amendment Act* was approved in November 2023. Bill 44 required local governments to revise their zoning by-law by June 30, 2024, to allow for multi-unit housing, including townhouses, triplexes, and multiplexes, (SSMUH) on lots restricted to single-family and duplex housing development.[42]
- **Bill 46**: *Housing Statutes (Development Financing) Amendment Act* was approved in November 2023. In tandem with Bills 44 and 47, Bill 46 includes amendments to the Local Government Act's Development Financing model.[43] The City of Vancouver Plan is required to be updated by December 2025 for consistency with SSMUH zoning and Transit Oriented Area land use designations.
- **Bill 47:** *Housing Statutes (Transit-Oriented Areas) Amendment Act* was approved in November 2023. Bill 47 designates Transit Oriented Areas (TOAs) across the province, including 29 in Vancouver which require meeting specific development guidelines, including minimum density requirements. Bill 47 required municipalities to adopt by-laws designating land within 800 metres of rapid transit stations and 400 metres of major bus for higher density development.[44]

It is the intention of the Province that these recent legislative changes will provide the necessary impetus for the achievement of 30,900 new housing units[45] across the geographic area served by the VSB for the next five-year period. If this pace of development was achieved for the next 30 years, this provides one important foundation for predicting longer range district wide enrolment in the future. The projected annual number of new dwelling units is targeted at 6,180 - a significant increase from the historical average of 4,646 new dwellings per year.[46] However, the target is less than the range considered achievable in the City's 10-year housing strategy, targeting 83,000 net new units.[47] The City's new target of 83,000 units is ambitious (i.e. almost double historical averages) and will require policy and zoning changes to enable additional opportunities to increase supply.

We have ongoing engagement with City of Vancouver and UBC&UEL staff to consider the anticipated impact of the Housing Statutes on local development, enrolment growth patterns across the district and long-term expansion needs for school facilities.

Driver 2: City of Vancouver and UBC Planning Initiatives

There are many residential and mixed-use developments planned across Vancouver which will eventually change enrolment patterns in the future. Projects are at various stages and are often years away from building permit or occupancy. This includes new residential developments on previously undeveloped or low-density mixed-use land; new multi-residential developments in existing neighbourhoods in areas that have had limited redevelopment in the past; and new affordable and social housing initiatives. It is important to note that major redevelopments in existing built-up neighborhoods result in both demolition and displacement and that new higher density forms of housing and resulting changes in household formation patterns which can take several years to materialize.

[42] Government of British Columbia, Bill 44 – 2023: Housing Statutes (Residential Development) Amendment Act, 2023
[43] Government of British Columbia, Bill 46 – 2023: Housing Statutes (Development Financing) Amendment Act, 2023, https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/bills/billsprevious/4th42nd:gov46-1
[44] Government of British Columbia, Bill 47 – 2023: Housing Statutes (Transit-Oriented Areas) Amendment Act, 2023 https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/bills/billsprevious/4th42nd:gov47-3
[45] City of Vancouver and UBC/UEL Provincial housing targets combined
[46] Federal Census Housing Unit Change from 1996 to 2021
[47] City of Vancouver, June 11, 2024 https://council.vancouver.ca/20241112/documents/r5.pdf

Some recent major plans or policy initiatives include:

- City of Vancouver, Vancouver Plan (2022)
- City-wide Official Development Plan (ODP) to be completed by 2026
- Housing Vancouver, 10-year housing targets (2024-2033)
- Broadway Plan (2022) City of Vancouver
- UBC 2050 Land Use Plan (2024)
- Metro 2050 Plan

There are also approximately 24 neighbourhood level planning initiatives, past and present, across Vancouver resulting in ongoing changes to household formation rates. Some recent major community plans and large site developments include:

- Olympic Village
- River District
- Joyce-Collingwood Station Precinct Plan
- Cambie Corridor Plan
- Marine Gateway
- Oakridge Centre Redevelopment including:
    - Pearson Dogwood
    - Langara Gardens
    - Oakridge Transit Centre
- Heather Lands
- Jericho Lands
- Multi-plex Enablement Policy Changes in the City of Vancouver
- Seṅáḵw Community on Sḵwx̱wú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish Nation) Territory
- Wesbrook Neighbourhood Plan, UBC

Given the above major developments and ongoing land use planning initiatives, Vancouver City alone is expected to add about 260,000 more people (for a total population of about 920,000) by 2050.[48]

Driver 3: Immigration Policy

Recent immigrants accounted for more than 80% of total population growth in Metro Vancouver (including all 21 municipalities, one electoral area, and one treaty First Nation) according to the last census. Vancouver was the largest recipient of recent immigrants.[49] These figures underscore the vital role of immigration in supplying younger workers, potentially forming families. Given that the population of Canada continues to age and fertility is below the population replacement level, today immigration is the main driver of population growth. Based on Statistics Canada's recent population projections, immigrants could represent from 29.1% to 34.0% of the population of Canada by 2041.[50]

[48] City of Vancouver, Vancouver Plan, July 22, 2022, https://vancouver.ca/files/cov/vancouver-plan.pdf
[49] IRCC, New to BC, 2023, https://newtobc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/2024-NewToBC-Summary-DemoProfile-WEB-FINAL.pdf
[50] Statistics Canada, 2022, https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/221026/dq221026a-eng.htm

The Federal Government, through the Immigration Levels Plan has set immigration targets.[51] A change to this plan, made by the federal government on Oct 24, 2024, represents a significant departure from the plan to that date, and now targets a decrease in overall permanent resident admissions for 2025-2027.[52] As shown in Figure 20, the Federal government is moving the targets for permanent resident admissions down to 395,000 in 2025, 380,000 in 2026 and then 365,000 in 2027.[53] The reduction in immigration targets has had an impact on the BC Stats population forecast which is detailed in the description of the BC Stats projection.

Year	Immigration	Immigration Targets
2019	341,000	
2020	185,500	
2021	406,000	
2022	431,600	
2023	471,800	
2024		485,000
2025		395,000
2026		380,000
2027		365,000

Figure 20: Federal Immigration estimates for Canada.

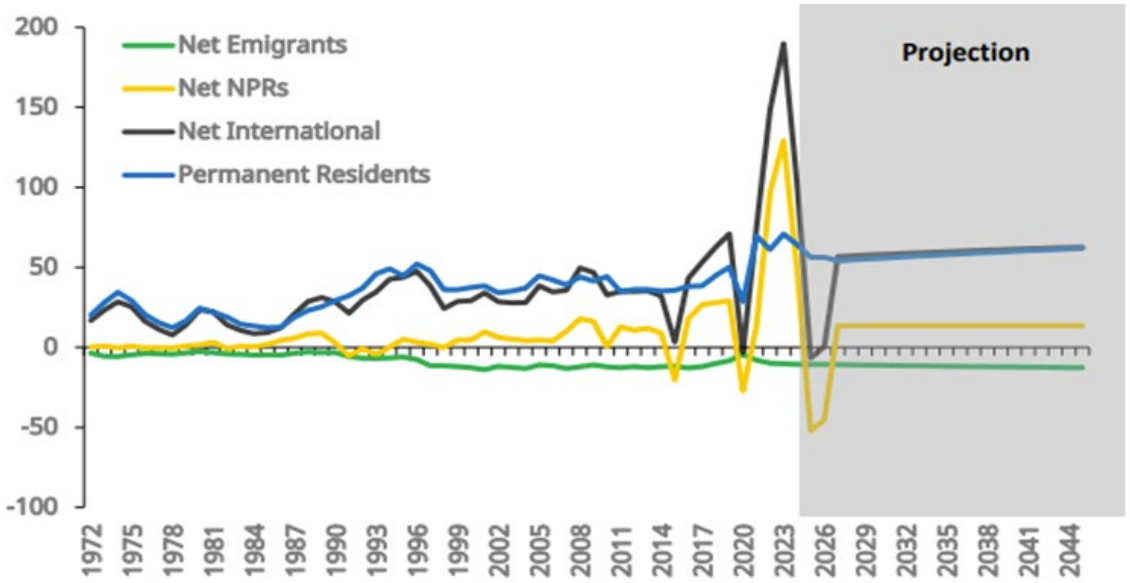
From 2025-2027, there will be sizable reductions in the number of new immigrants, which can be compared with previous year's figures.[54] More than 40% of anticipated permanent resident admissions in 2025 will be from those who are already in Canada as temporary residents.[55]

It is important to distinguish between immigrants and other non-permanent residents. Persons who are, or who have ever been, landed immigrants or permanent residents are 'immigrants', while those who have work or study or temporary resident permits, or who have claimed refugee status (asylum claimants) are 'non-permanent residents'.

The federal government announced on October 21, 2024, changes to the Temporary Foreign Workers (TFW) program that may result in up to 20,000 fewer positions being filled through the TFW Program.[56] The federal government has planned for a reduction to the number of permanent residents Canada accepts each year which is a major policy change after years of increasing immigration levels. It is expected that a reduction in immigration could slow or stop population growth in Vancouver which could in turn reduce the number of students enrolled in the district.

[51] Immigration Levels Plan, Government of Canada, 2023 https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/notices/supplementary-immigration-levels-2024-2026.html
[52] Government of Canada, Notice – Supplementary Information for the 2025-2027 Immigration Levels Plan, October 24, 2024, https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/notices/supplementary-immigration-levels-2025-2027.html
[53] Office of the Parliamentary Budget Officer, Impact of the 2025-2027 Immigration Levels Plan on Canada's Housing Gap, November 15, 2024, https://www.pbo-dpb.ca/en/additional-analyses--analyses-complementaires/BLOG-2425-006--impact-2025-2027-immigration-levels-plan-canada-housing-gap--repercussions-plan-niveaux-immigration-2025-2027-ecart-offre-logement-canada
[54] Immigration Levels Plan, Government of Canada, 2023, https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/notices/supplementary-immigration-levels-2024-2026.html
[55]Government of Canada https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/2024/10/20252027-immigration-levels-plan.html
[56] Government of Canada, Employment and Social Development Canada, October 21, 2024, https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/news/2024/10/minister-boissonnault-announces-further-temporary-foreign-worker-program-reforms-to-better-protect-the-canadian-labour-market-and-workers.html

Immigration policy should continue to be monitored. Depending on the scope and timing of these policy changes, district enrolment levels will be impacted. For example, BC Stats has made an updated migration projection assumption of various components using recent data from Statistics Canada, as shown in the following graph (Figure 21).



Source: Statistics Canada (2025). Table 17-10-0014-01. Projections produced by BC Stats with data and information available up to January 3, 2025.

Figure 21: Components of international migration to BC; 1972 to 2045.[57]

According to VSB registration data, there were 5,486 students that, at the time of their enrolment, were in families registered under a work/study permit.[58] These permits authorize people to temporarily work or study in Canada. As this represents over 10% of the student population the sensitivity to federal policy changes may be significant and needs ongoing monitoring. There is no current mechanism for VSB to determine whether all of those students' families remain on work/study permits, or if some may have transitioned to permanent residency or other status. The number of new students whose families register under a temporary work or study permit will continue to be monitored through the Newcomers Welcomer Centre (NWC).

There has been a substantial increase in the number of VSB students whose parent/guardian arrived at VSB on temporary work permits and study permits. There is also an increase in the number of VSB students who arrived in Canada as refugee, refugee claimant, or precarious status. Pertaining to these students in particular, VSB AP 304 outlines the District's commitment to providing a safe and welcoming environment for all students who are ordinarily resident in Vancouver.[59]

Figure 22 highlights the annual registrations at the VSB Newcomers Welcome Centre of various newcomer designations that may be impacted by the federal policy changes outlined above.

[57] Statistics Canada, 2025, Table 17-10-0040-01 Estimates of the components of international migration, quarterly
[58] Vancouver School Board, Newcomer Welcome Centre Data
[59] Vancouver School Board Administrative Procedure 304 Sanctuary Schools: Residents with Uncertain or no Immigration Status, https://media.vsb.bc.ca/media/Default/medialib/ap_304~1.4a4cc514476.PDF

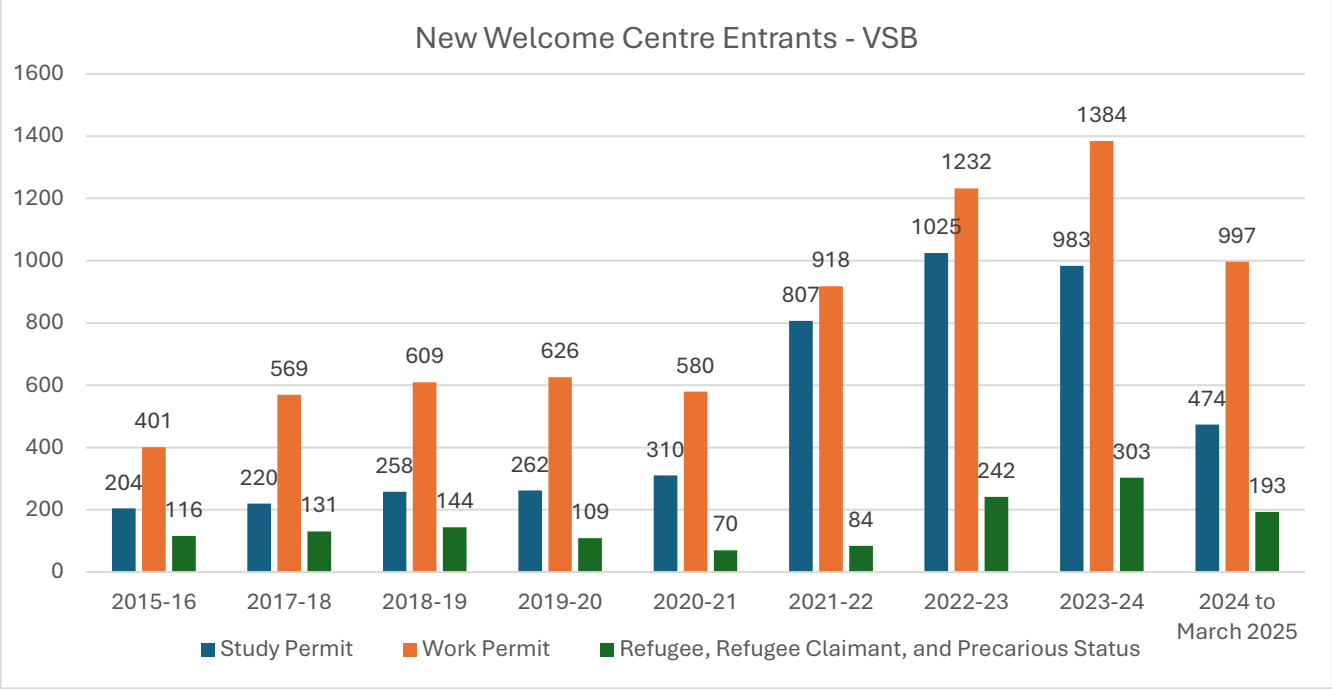


Figure 22: Newcomers Welcome Centre Entrants with study permits, work permits, and refugee/refugee claimant/precarious status from 2015 to 2025 (March).

At this time, it is unclear if those with a temporary work permit that are not renewed may face the eventual requirement to leave the country. It is likely that the changes in Federal policy will reduce the number of new registrations that occur through NWC following implementation of those policy changes.

Driver 4: Student Yields from New Housing Developments

Assessing the enrolment impact of changes to residential housing stock in a local area relies on using student yield assumptions in combination with development information from the City of Vancouver, UBC&UEL, xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), Sḵwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish Nation) & səlilwətaɬ (Tsleil-Waututh Nation).

The calculation of student yields is based on averages, and the potential for outliers exists. A single development, apartment complex, building or group of these in an area could have a yield noticeably higher or lower than the average yields. For example, affordable family co-op housing results in higher student yields than traditional strata or market rental housing.

VSB has undertaken studies over the last five years to determine yields of VSB students at different locations and in different types of housing. The analysis of student yields that use data from actual dwelling units and actual VSB student enrolments provide a sound basis for confirming likely new school aged populations resulting from residential growth in the future. As a result of this research, specific yield rates will be applied to net new residential development forecasts.

Over the last two census periods, the Downtown peninsula, Mount Pleasant, Oakridge, Marpole and Killarney saw an increase in families with children. At the same time, other neighbourhoods experienced either a loss or minimal growth in families with children in their households. In general, areas with higher rates of overall dwelling unit increases have experienced a higher rate of growth in families with children.[60]

[60] City of Vancouver, City of Vancouver 2021 Census – Household, families, and income, August 5, 2022, https://vancouver.ca/files/cov/2022-08-05-city-of-vancouver-2021-census-household-families-and-income.pdf

Included in Figure 23 is a summary of current student yield rates for various housing types based on VSB internal studies and studies completed by Baragar Systems. Student yield assumptions used by the district have been verified and validated in the following ways:

- Comparing the yield assumptions available in the planning software used by the district with student yield metrics established from an internal study which merged BC Assessment housing type data with residential address information for students enrolled at VSB.
- Local spot checking of residential developments to determine historical enrolment averages for comparison with forecasts based on yield metrics.
- The vendor of the planning software used by the district refines yield assumptions on an ongoing basis.

Housing Type	Elementary Student Yield (Estimated)	Secondary Student Yield (Estimated)
Single Family	0.20	0.17
Townhouse	0.11	0.07
Rowhouse	0.17	0.11
Duplex	0.19	0.12
Walkup / Low Rise Apartment	0.04-0.06	0.03
High-Rise Apartment	0.03	0.02
Co-op & Non-Profit Housing	0.14	0.14

Figure 23: Estimated Student Yields. Source: VSB Internal Studies and Baragar Systems.

Driver 5: Social Housing Targets

In response to Vancouver City Council's directive to accelerate affordable housing, the City is proposing changes aimed at simplifying and expediting the construction of social and cooperative housing by non-profits. If approved, it would streamline the development of social housing from six to 18 stories, depending on the neighbourhood, providing much-needed housing for seniors on income assistance, families with children, construction workers, and early childhood educators, among others.[61] A City Council report on this initiative has been postponed until Q4 of 2025.[62] If the above City initiatives are implemented there will be gradual changes in areas outlined in Figure 24.

[61] City of Vancouver, https://syc.vancouver.ca/projects/social-housing/vancouver-social-housing-draft-map.pdf
[62] City of Vancouver, Vancouver's Social Housing Initiative, January 17, 2025, https://www.shapeyourcity.ca/social-housing

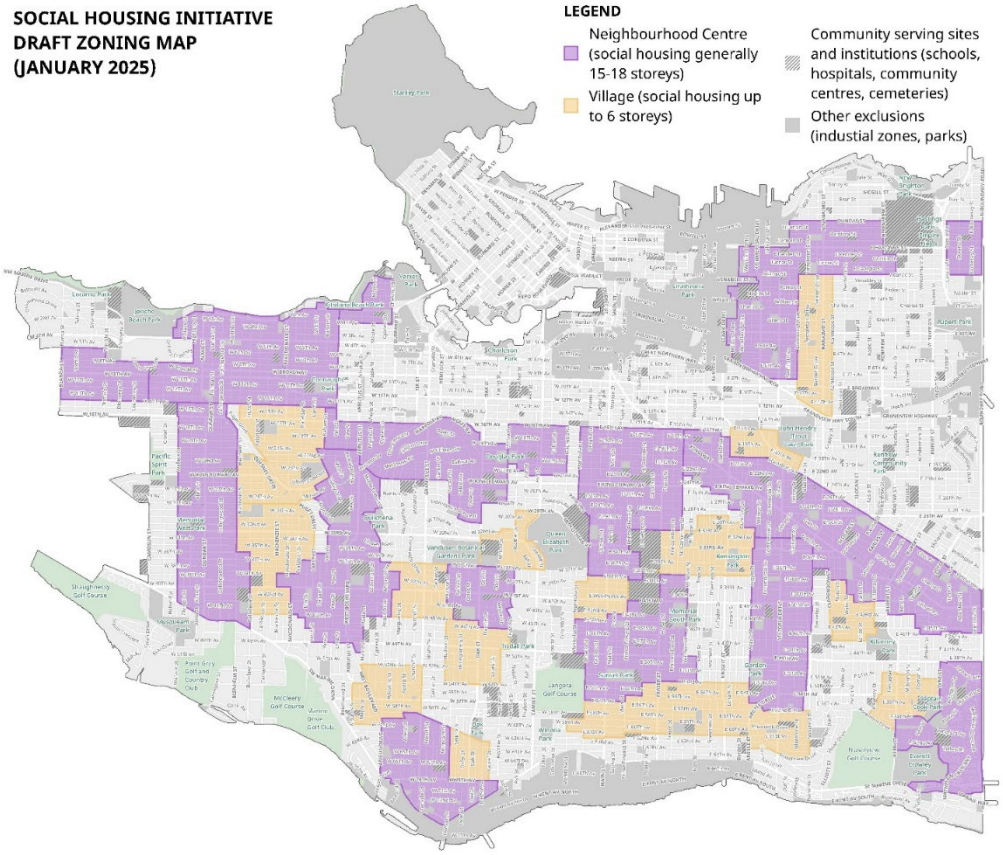


Figure 24: Draft social housing initiative boundaries. Source: City of Vancouver.

City Council in a March 31, 2024 interim report on Provincial Housing Targets anticipates that approximately 38 percent of new rental housing, or 7,894 units in the next 5 years, will be affordable.[63] Figure 25 shows the Provincial Housing Targets for the City of Vancouver for the 2023-2028 period, including metrics for affordable units.

Unit Category		5 Year Target	Year 1 Target	Share of Total Units (%)
Total Units – TARGET		28,900	5,202	100%
GUIDANCE				
Units by Size	Studio & 1-bed	17,459	3,121	60%
	2 bed	5,231	936	18%
	3+ bed	6,209	1,145	22%
Units by Tenure	Rental	20,886	3,745	72%
	Owned	8,015	1,457	28%
Total Rental Units by Affordability	Market	12,992	2,341	45% (62% of rental units)
	Units renting at or below HILs	7,894	1,405	27% (38% of rental units)
Supportive Rental Units		583	104	2%

Figure 25: Provincial Housing Targets for the City of Vancouver for 2023-2028. The target breakdown by category is provided as guidance and subject to further refinement in the coming months by Provincial staff. The finalized target breakdown will be part of a future revised Target Order.

[63] See table in Appendix III, and City of Vancouver, May 10, 2024, https://vancouver.ca/files/cov/provincial-housing-targets-interim-report-oct-2023-mar-2024-council%20report.pdf

According to BC Housing, Housing Income Limits (HILs) represent the maximum gross household income for eligibility in many affordable housing programs. The HILs are based on figures established by CMHC and are intended to reflect the minimum income required to afford appropriate accommodation in the private market.[64]

Affordability is measured using the number of units to be rented at or below 30% of Provincially set Housing Income Limits, usually held in the private sector. Social Housing is both affordable and owned/operated by the public sector for the long term.

Making meaningful progress towards project completion for social housing requires coordinated effort by all levels of government and various sectors of the economy. The timing for construction and completion of housing units is primarily dependent on factors such as capacity of the construction sector, inflationary pressure, access to funding, and financing for market and non-market developers.

Enrolment Forecast Methodologies

Each of the enrolment projection methodologies considered in this report are detailed in this section. The discussion section overlays these approaches and looks for the most applicable and reliable approaches for projecting VSB student enrolment.

1. Baseline Baragar Projection
2. Baseline Baragar Plus Development Projection
3. Ministry of Education and Child Care Projection
4. BC Stats Projection
5. Metro Vancouver Projection

Methodology 1: Baseline Baragar Projection

Each year, VSB receives a baseline enrolment projection from Baragar Systems, along with supporting information and analysis. The detail and high degree of overall accuracy of this information is fundamental for planning purposes. These tools provide substantial insight into student enrolment.

Baragar uses administrative data sources including enrolment reports, the birth registry from Vital Statistics BC, and the Canada Child Benefit (CCB) recipient data from CRA to develop forecasting assumptions. Census data is periodically used by Baragar to reference overall macro trends in the population of women in childbearing age range, typically between 25 to 34. Baragar projections include a headcount of VSB students in all programs including alternate programs, inclusive education, and international students.

The projections focus on trends in students enrolled in physical schools and does not include students enrolled in online learning.

The Baragar projections are built from historical enrolment whereby existing students are tracked from one grade to the next. These transition rates are extrapolated into the future and are used, along with today's enrolment data, to determine future enrolment by grade. Trends in Vital Statistics and CCB data are used to estimate the number of new students entering kindergarten each year. Baragar Systems utilizes sources of data that are as close to actuals as possible.

[64] BC Housing, 2023 Housing Income Limits (HILs) January 1, 2023, https://www.bchousing.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/2023-Housing-Income-Limits-HILS-Effective-January-1-2023.pdf

Enrolment projections are built on two sets of assumptions.

- Population Assumptions
- Enrolment Assumptions

The accuracy and reliability of forecasting is contingent on the degree to which assumptions accurately reflect reality.

Population Assumptions have two main components:

- Births - Baragar uses historical data from Vital Statistics to project births in the coming years.
- Migration- Baragar forecasts net migration, by comparing the number of children in successive age cohorts to the previous year's age cohorts. A net migration rate for each age cohort is forecast. For example, for the preschool age group, the number of children aged 2 to 5 each year is divided by the number of children aged 1 to 4 the previous year. The result is the net impact of migration on the preschool population. This is the net result of new families moving into the District into new housing as well as used housing, and those moving out. Net in-migration occurs when an age cohort grows from one year to the next and net out-migration occurs when age cohorts become smaller from one year to the next. Assumptions about future migration by age group form the second part of the projection methodology.

Enrolment Assumptions have three components:

- Participation rate in the regular program - past enrolment data is used to forecast participation rate which is the number of students attending their catchment school compared with the available population of school-aged students.
- Out of catchment enrolment in the regular program - past enrolment data is used to forecast out of catchment enrolment.
- District program enrolment - past enrolment data is used to forecast levels of enrolment in district-wide programs like French Immersion and Mini Schools.

Figure 26 shows different Baragar Baseline headcount projections over the recent three-year period. These projections include students in the regular program, district programs (including internation education), alternate programs and inclusive education programs, and do not include students enrolled in online learning.

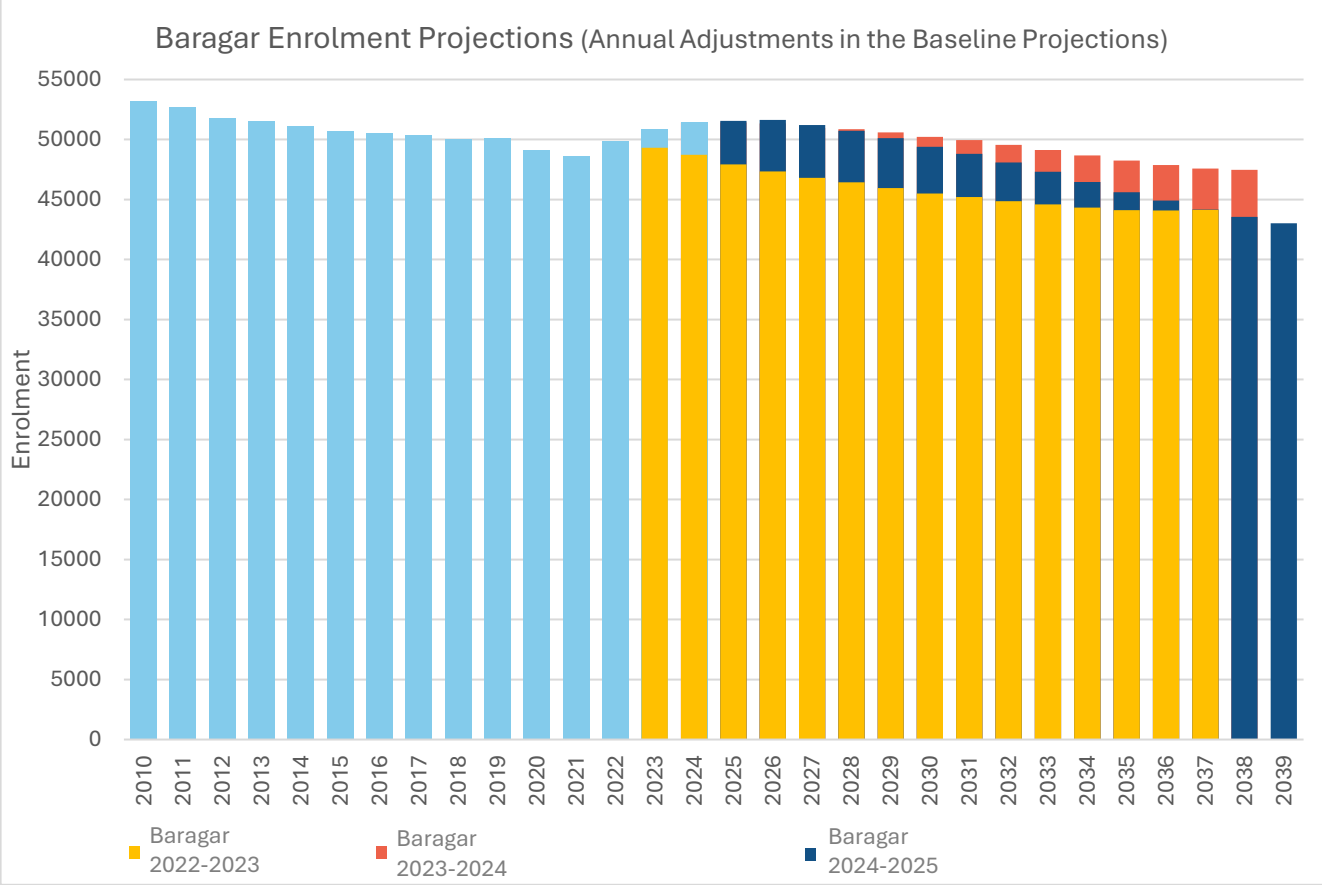


Figure 26: Baseline enrolment projections for VSB total enrolment. Source Baragar Systems, 2022, 2023, and 2024. Historical data is shaded in light blue.

This projection builds on existing trends in the data around births, net migration, and capture rate. There is a clear decrease in enrolment from 2010 to 2021. There is also a significant increase in enrolment in 2022 and 2023. A range of assumptions can be explored within the Baragar software system to estimate future demographic trends as well as emerging policies and legislative directions. In this way, the Baragar baseline projection is a consistent and reliable starting point for further analysis that can model various scenarios for further consideration. Both methodology 1 and methodology 2 include assumptions for the continued enrolment of students in alternate programs and international education.

Methodology 2: Baseline Baragar Plus Development

The second methodology consolidates the Baragar baseline with information on development and planning initiatives underway in the school district. This level of analysis is typically conducted as part of planning for a major capital project where a feasibility study or a business case needs to be completed. As such, the impact of changes to residential housing stock is reviewed only for a specific subset of schools within the district.

For these studies, we identify the impact of changes to residential housing stock in a local area and assess these changes to enrolment forecasts on a local scale. An assessment of the impact of changes to residential housing stock typically include the following considerations:

- New residential developments on previously undeveloped land;
- New multi-residential developments in existing neighbourhoods in areas that have had limited redevelopment in the past;
- New affordable and social housing initiatives that may increase student yields.

In this way, available development information is considered at particular points in time, as well as through the Long Range Facilities Plan and other related documentation. This report considers the latest available demographic information as well as available development data for the district overall.

Baragar projections can be adjusted to explore the range of possible outcomes, such as accounting for any significant changes in housing / development policy that have the potential to impact enrolment patterns. Specific data on the timing and scale of upcoming and proposed residential developments were considered as part of the short and medium-term enrolment projections.

The first step in this process was to obtain detailed data on the expected new dwelling units in the District and attribute their location to a VSB elementary school catchment. The expected new dwelling units were calculated for each VSB catchment using data obtained through Urban Futures and Zonda Urban. Zonda Urban is a third-party data and advisory company that tracks multi-family development projects in major urban markets in BC, Alberta and Ontario. Their system tracks data on active and contemplated ownership and rental development projects including information on location, scale, timing, pricing, features and floorplans. Within the system, projects are added and updated on a quarterly basis with the most recent sales volumes, pricing and availability. Development information from this source assisted in modeling the potential impact of new residential units by including information on proposed developments in a way that we could geolocate each development within its corresponding secondary and elementary catchment.

Regarding time horizons, available development data and timelines for the possible construction of units gave more specific estimated dwelling units for the years 2025-2031. Development estimated for contemplated dwelling units in the longer term was spread over the period 2033-2050, although only development completed by 2039 is directly included in the projection due to the 15-year time horizon in the existing modeling software.

The next step in the modeling process was to approximate the composition of the new housing units, in a way that can be entered into the existing Baragar model. Dwelling units for multi-family residential and rental units were considered together, with an assumption that approximately 83% of these units would be market units, and 17% of these units would be some form of affordable housing [65] although this mix of housing type is not determined for all projects.

Making a distinction between market rate and affordable units allows the model to use a different student yield rate for each component. Estimated student yield rates were applied to each type of development based on historical trends and snapshot studies in particular neighbourhoods throughout the district. In general, affordable housing units and multiplex style developments have been assumed in the local knowledge modeling to result in higher student yields than more general market rate multi-family dwellings.

Consideration was made to incorporate an assumption for the local uptake of small-scale multiplex housing in each school catchment. An approximate upper limit of 500 multiplex dwellings per year (the City has previously estimated between 250 and 500 per year) was assumed for the whole district and this total was spread evenly across each elementary catchment area. The forecast assumes a student yield rate for the multiplex typology that is similar to what is seen in existing townhouse typologies. The magnitude of multiplex development was taken from preliminary discussions with City of Vancouver staff and should be monitored in upcoming years to reflect the actual uptake of this type of development. An even geographic spread of this form of residential redevelopment is unlikely, however, attempting to predict the localized distribution of future multiplexes is beyond the scope of this study.

[65] City of Vancouver, City of Vancouver Housing Vancouver 10-Year Housing Targets 2024-2033, June, 2024, https://vancouver.ca/files/cov/housing-vancouver-10-year-targets-2024-2033.pdf

Given the approximate number of new dwelling units of each typology (market, affordable, multiplex) per school catchment per year (2025-2039), and their estimated students yield per age group (births, 1-4, 5-8, 9-12, 13-17), the cumulative impact of the developments were calculated and added into the enrolment projection baseline for each school.

Schools with single track district programs (Tyee, L'Ecole Biligue, Quesnel, Tennyson, χpeẏ) were not included in this analysis, and the baseline projection figures were used for these schools. Development impact in the local area is accounted for in the projections for the local catchment school. Elementary annex schools were included in this analysis to account for how development could impact these smaller schools, although practically, elementary schools with an elementary annex would effectively share any increase in students depending on availability of space at the schools.

The combined projections per catchment with this estimated impact of development can be compared most directly with the combined projections for each individual school in the baseline set of Baragar enrolment projections. This is due to nuance in how enrolment projection assumptions, particularly around births and capture rate are applied to the district as a whole and then to each individual school specifically. In this way, discussions in subsequent sections will compare the individual school projections for the baseline and local knowledge models and their sum totals rather than including the singular projection set generated for the district.

Figure 27 shows the latest Baragar headcount projections with knowledge of planned or anticipated local developments added. These projections include students in the regular program, district programs (including internation education) and alternate programs, and do not include online learning enrolments.

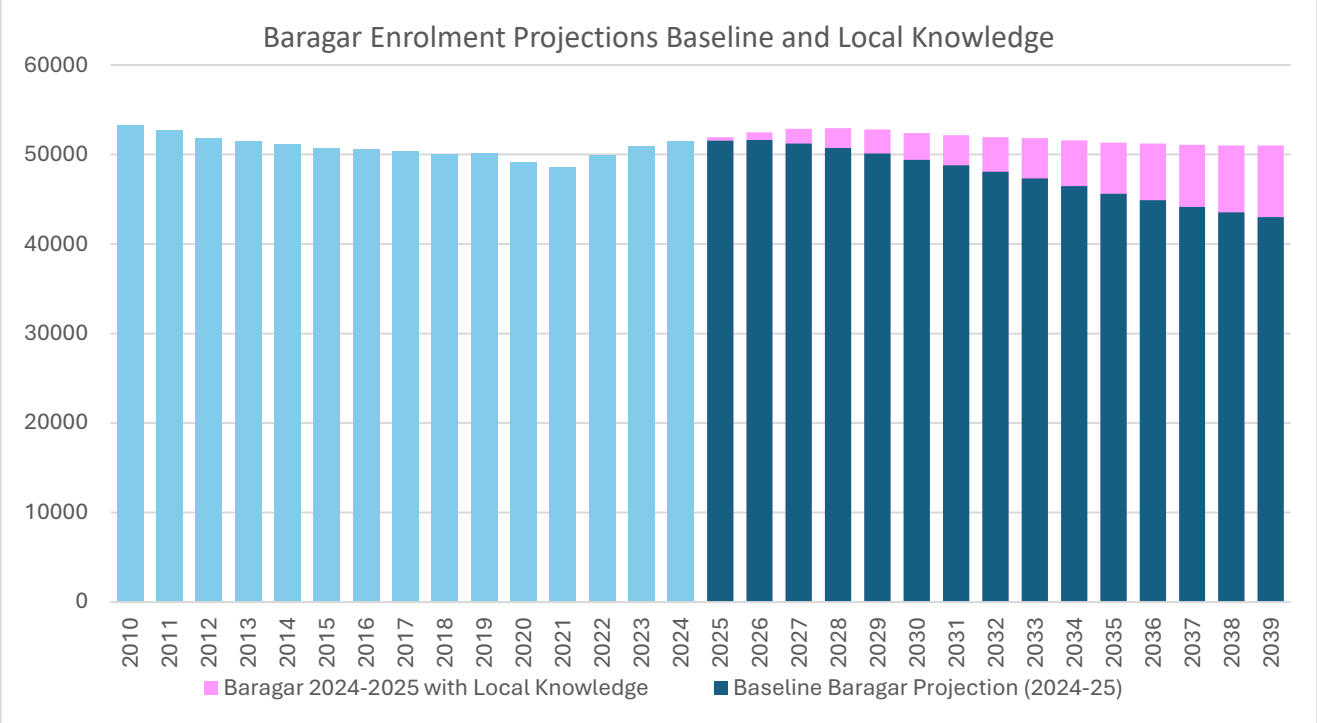


Figure 27: Draft enrolment projections with baseline information, and data from anticipated development added through 2039. Historical data is shaded in light blue.

Methodology 3: Provincial Education Analytics Projection

The Ministry of Education and Child Care (MECC) Education Analytics group produces a 10-year projection for school districts which is underpinned by BC Stats information.[66] The model has been developed based on the cohort survival method approach. Additional details are measured, such as longitudinal and demographic student enrolment information, and can assist with specific school planning and improvement efforts. The total enrolment headcount in Figure 28 includes pre-graduate students and international students and excludes post-graduate students (i.e. graduated adults). MECC data includes data from the September 1701 report. The data is headcount data based on their authority school, the school where the student is completing the majority of their coursework.

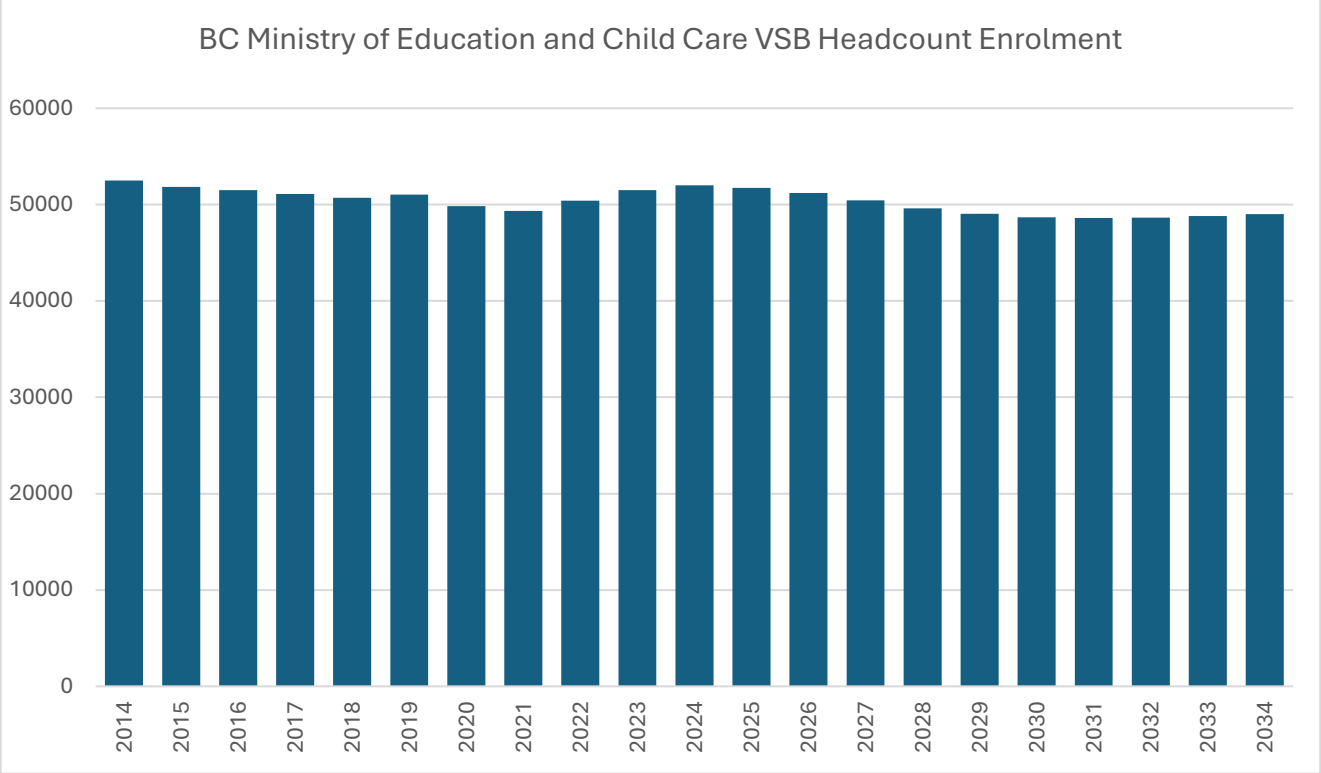


Figure 28: BC Ministry of Education and Child Care VSB Headcount Enrolment (Including Pre-graduate students and international students and excluding post-graduate students).

Education Analytics enumerate the number of students enrolled on September 30th of each year. From here students are further broken out by grade highlighting the age composition. The methodology shows how students are flowing in and out of the district and how students are stratified, showing the net year-over-year changes to enrolment. These flows of students are grouped into the four enrolment drivers: Migration, Demographics, Independent-Public Student Transition, and Continuous Student Retention.[67] This projection is used for ten-year enrolment forecasting. Figure 28 is the 2024 MECC forecast for VSB showing an estimated enrolment headcount in 2034 of 49,008.

[66] Government of British Columbia B.C. Education System Performance - Vancouver School District: Contextual Information https://studentsuccess.gov.bc.ca/school-district/039/report/contextual-information

[67] Government of British Columbia, Enrolment Model, https://studentsuccess.gov.bc.ca/enrolment-app

Methodology 4: BC Stats Projection

BC Stats is the provincial government's statistical office. It provides statistics, economic research, information and analysis. BC Stats applies the Component/Cohort-Survival method to project the population using the latest base year, and forecasts for births, deaths and migration by age.[68] BC Stats uses Medical Service Plan (MSP) data as well as census data for population estimates at smaller geographic scales, including school districts. Data at this level is aggregated into larger geographical boundaries. These forecasts are based on past trends modified to account for possible future changes.

BC Stats has worked to harmonize their population estimates with those of Statistics Canada, by using Iterative Proportional Fitting to adjust the age-sex population counts of Community Health Service Areas to match population estimates from Statistics Canada for their corresponding Health Service Delivery Area when aggregated.[69] Hierarchical raking is another statistical approach taken in the data which keeps fractional population counts at smaller geographies and not distributed across the province.

The P.E.O.P.L.E model uses fertility, mortality and migration to estimate population change. Updates have allowed better integration of additional data sources, and consider regional employment, residential building permits, community plans, and other housing indicators where available.[70]

BC Stats uses a bottom-up approach to aggregating data over different geographies, which can better incorporate the variations in population dynamics at smaller local areas, into the larger scales of projection.

BC Stats modeling includes historical trends for building permits and Official Community Plans to estimate a housing outlook for different regions. Higher population growth is estimated in areas where housing development outlooks are stronger.

Population projections from 2022 included census data from 2016 as a baseline. Updates in fall 2023 would have updated the baseline to the 2021 Census data. Further, the 2022 projection data assumed that international immigration to Canada would remain stable, through the implementation of federal immigration policy. BC Stats noted that changes in the assumptions to the projection would be made if there were changes to the Federal immigration policy. This occurred in 2024, and data released by BC Stats in Feb 2025 accounts for this change.

The BC Stats most recent projection, released February 4, 2025, estimates the VSB population by each age cohort. An enrolment forecast can be inferred using an assumed capture rate of 76%. The significant reduction in federal immigration targets has had a similarly significant impact on BC Stats projections which can be seen in Figure 29. The 2024 projection trended to beyond 60,000 by 2046. The latest projection dated February 4, 2025, shows a relatively flat line to 2046 at approximately 50,000 (see Figure 29).

Methodological highlights and assumptions from BC Stats have been updated to May 2025.[71]

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[68] Government of British Columbia, Population Projections, 2025, https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/data/statistics/people-population-community/population/population-projections

[69] BC Stats, B.C. Population Estimates and Projections: Methodological Highlights, https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/data/statistics/people-population-community/population/bc_population_estimates_and_projections_methodological_highlights.pdf

[70] Ibid

[71] BC Stats, Sub-provincial population projections: methodology and assumptions, May 2025, https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/data/statistics/people-population-community/population/people_2024_methodology_and_assumptions.pdf

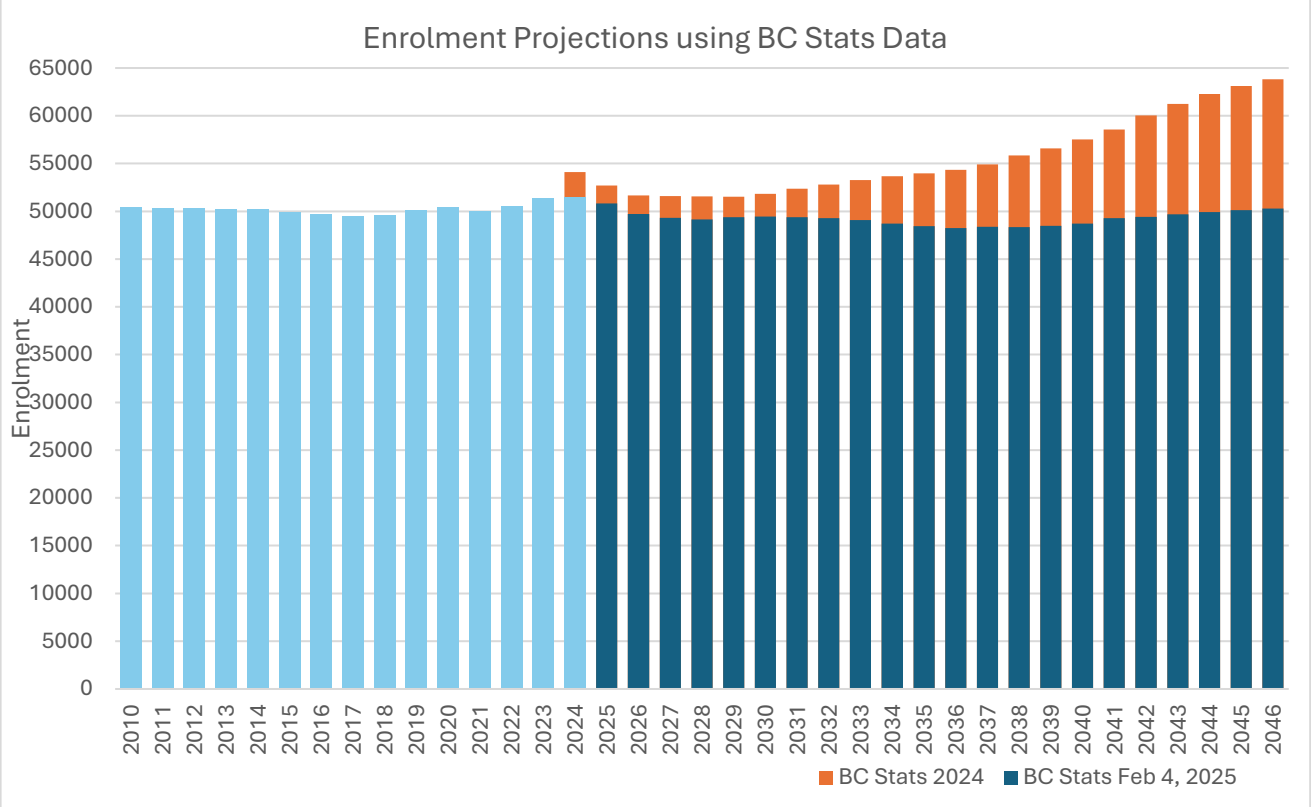

Figure 29: BC Stats Projection, using 76% capture rate to estimate VSB enrolment. Historical data is shaded in light blue.

Methodology 5: Metro Vancouver Projection

Metro Vancouver is the regional body charged with developing the Regional Growth Strategy (Metro 2050). As part of Metro 2050, Metro Vancouver provides regional and municipal projections of population by age. The City of Vancouver and other municipalities utilize this data to assist in forecasting their growth, supplemented by local planning knowledge including area plans and large-scale planning initiatives. In June of 2024, Metro Vancouver prepared population projections from 2021 to 2051. Metro Vancouver's approach to developing the 2051 outlook is a combination of top-down and bottom-up methods, using an age-cohort population component projection model. Using a top-down approach, trends in age-specific international and domestic migration trends, as well as fertility and mortality rates, are applied to the region and its member jurisdictions to estimate future populations by age groups.

A bottom-up procedure was also applied, whereby regional land capacity and approved local development plans are incorporated to adjust the projected populations. Of significance were several noted development areas including UBC's population projections for 2051 which generally align with UBC's 30-year Vision for neighbourhood and student housing growth, with the expectation of adding 837 new people per year. Additionally, UEL's population projections follow a fast growth pace, reaching nearly 30,000 people by 2051. This reflects changes and policies related to Transit Oriented Development Areas (TOA), Small-Scale, Multi-Unit Housing (SSMUH), and proposed future SkyTrain stations at/around UBC, Blanca Street, and the University Golf Course. However, the three stations have not been formally identified as of June 2024. Other population adjustments associated with TOA, SSMUH, and proposed future SkyTrain stations have not been applied. In Vancouver, an estimate of future growth was added to the Kitsilano 6 Indian Reserve because of the development of the Seṅáḵw Lands, adding 6,000 units by 2030. The average households per unit for the Seṅáḵw development is assumed to be the same as in the City of Vancouver (i.e., 2.1/unit, according to 2021 Census).

The City of Vancouver and UBC&UEL rely on these forecasts for planning analyses and to comply with the Regional Growth Strategy. A primary application of the Metro 2050 population projections is for large scale public infrastructure planning which builds in necessary capacity for potential added long term growth to 2050 and beyond.

Given the greater uncertainty with long-term projections due to potential, unforeseeable future changes (e.g., changes to immigration policies), different assumptions were applied to three scenarios:

- The Low Growth (LG) scenario assumes a decrease in annual net new immigrants coming to the region, reaching about 37,500 net new immigrants in 2051 and remaining stable at this level for 2052-2121.
- The Medium Growth (MG) scenario assumes Metro Vancouver will welcome 55,000 new net immigrants per year by 2026, and this level will continue unabated throughout the projection period.
- The High Growth (HG) scenario assumes an increase in annual net new immigrants coming to the region, reaching 70,000 in 2051 and remaining stable at this level for 2052-2121.

Following recent Federal changes to non-permanent resident (NPR) and temporary resident (TR) policies, all Metro Vancouver population projection scenarios assume that the annual net change in NPR and TR is expected to be negative in 2023-2026 and stabilize at zero in 2027-2121.72 The High and Low Growth scenarios apply minimally higher and lower age-specific fertility rates compared to Medium Growth (by +/-5%), respectively. However, natural increase has not historically proved to be a significant contributor to overall population growth.

The estimates of VSB population by each age cohort allows for an enrolment forecast to be inferred using an assumed capture rate in the low growth or medium growth scenarios, as shown in the graphs below.

Figure 30 shows an enrolment projection based on Metro Vancouver youth population data, along with an assumed capture rate of 76%, from 2024.

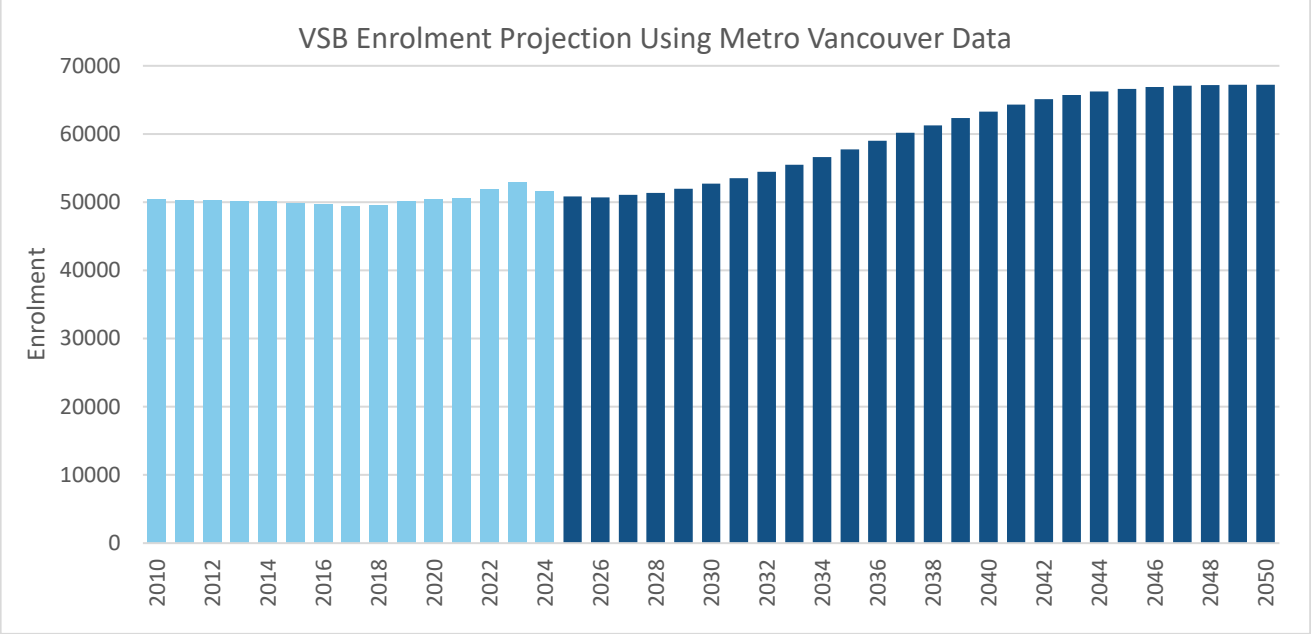

Figure 30: Metro Vancouver Population Projection data used as an input into a VSB enrolment projection. A 76% capture rate of children in the ages 5-17 cohorts has been included. Historical data is shaded in light blue.

[72] Government of Canada Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, News Release, 2024, https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/news/2024/01/canada-to-stabilize-growth-and-decrease-number-of-new-international-student-permits-issued-to-approximately-360000-for-2024.html

The estimates of VSB school age population by each age cohort allows for an enrolment forecast to be inferred using an assumed capture rate in the low growth scenario, as shown in the figures below (Figures 31, 32, and 33).

These figures below show elementary, secondary, and total school aged populations to 2046 for the City and UBC/UEL, with sources from Metro Vancouver and BC Stats.

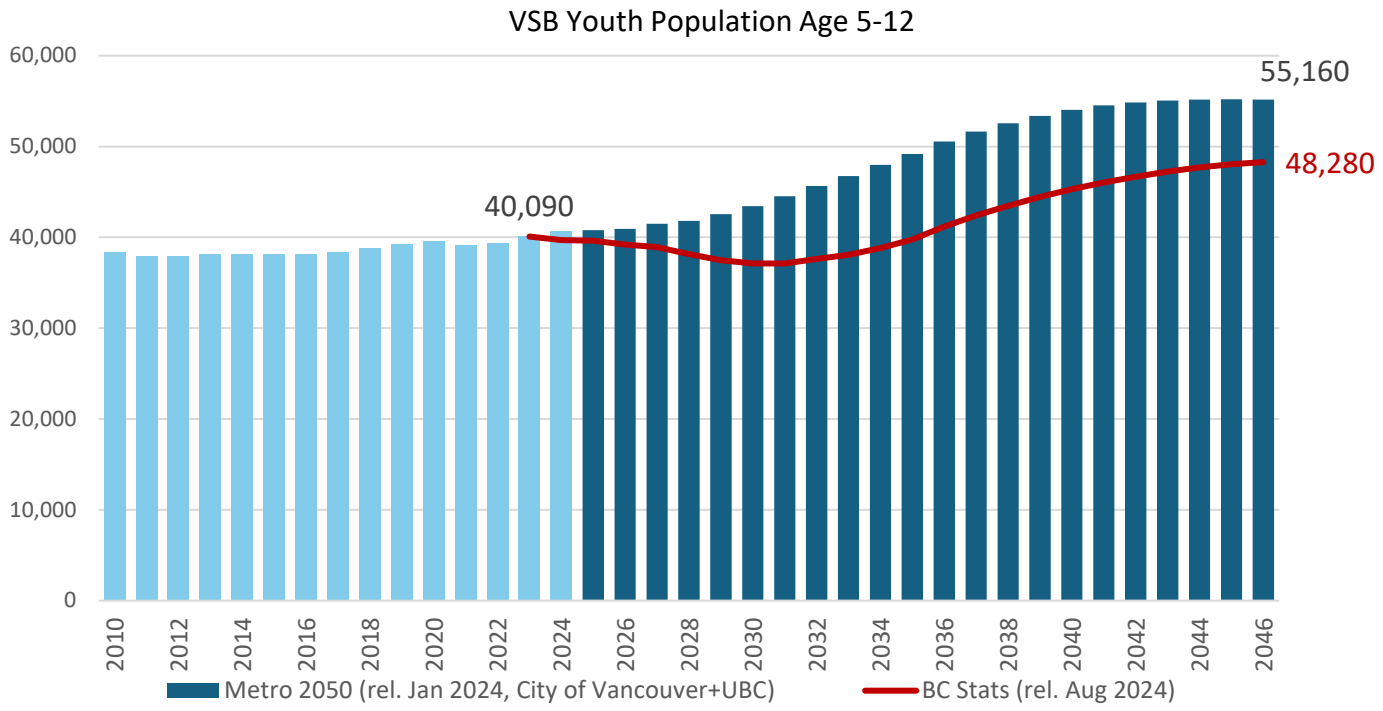

Figure 31: Elementary School Aged (5-12) Population. Data: Metro 2050 and BC Stats (Aug 2024). Historical data is shaded in light blue.

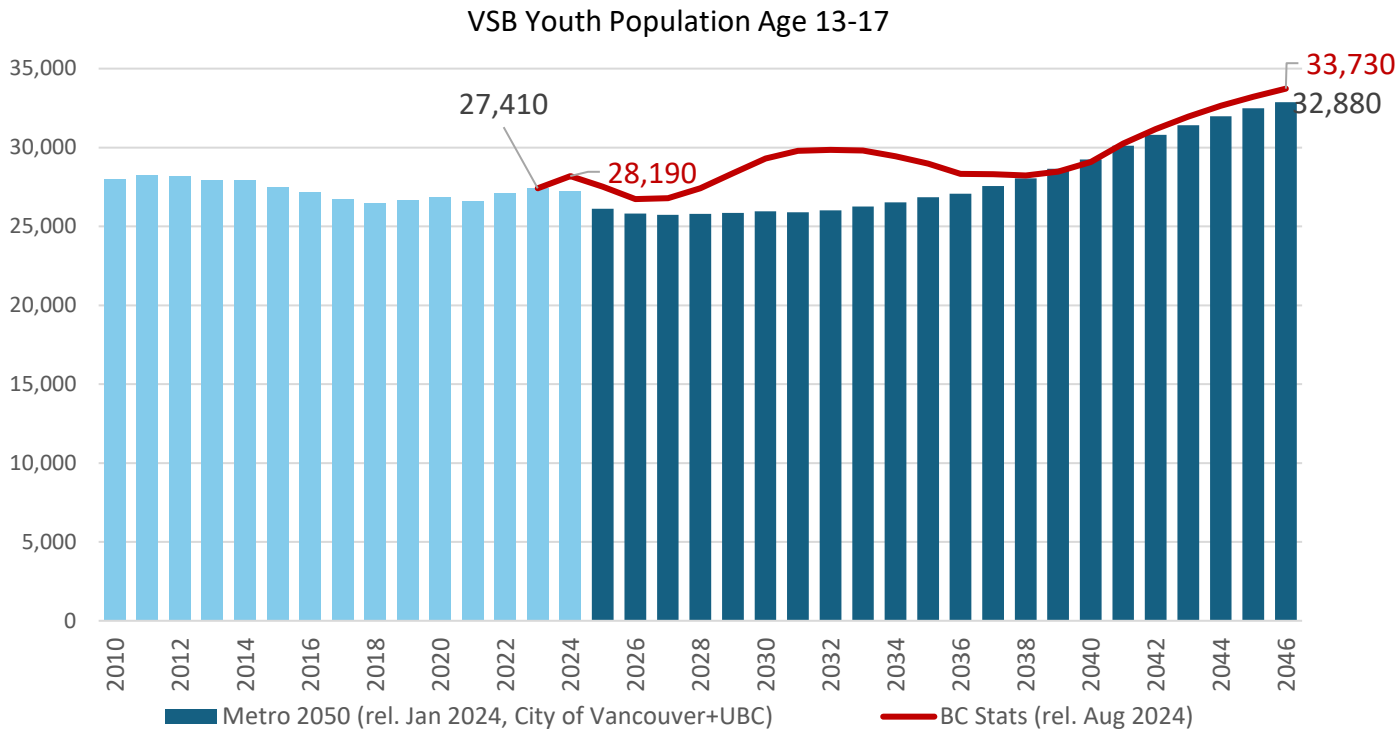

Figure 32: Secondary School Aged (13-17) Population. Data: Metro 2050 and BC Stats (Aug 2024). Historical data is shaded in light blue.

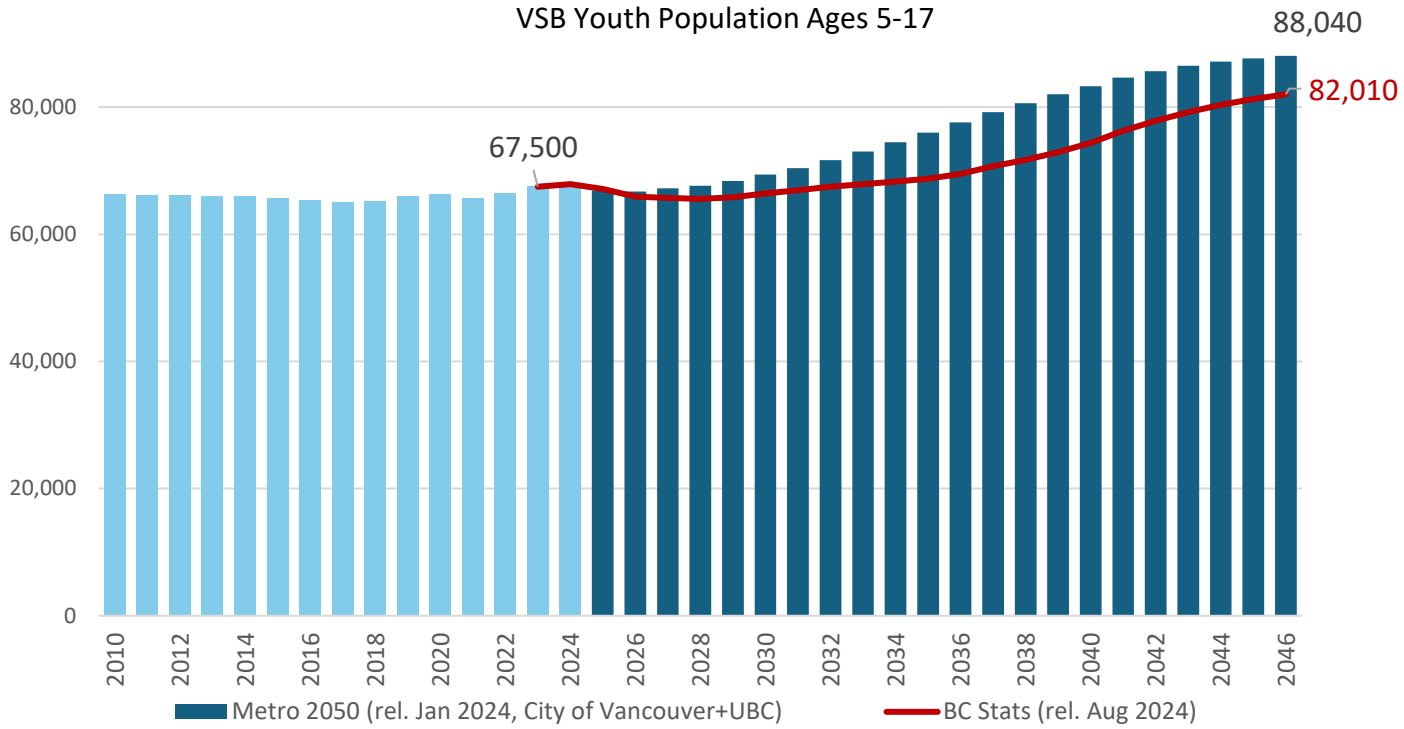

Figure 33: Total School Aged (5-17) Population. Data: Metro 2050 and BC Stats (Aug 2024). Historical data is shaded in light blue.

Discussion

Enrolment projections are estimates of possible future scenarios. Careful analysis and reasonable assumptions can create a range of possible outcomes to assist in planning for the future. It is important to consider that no single projection of the future will be completely accurate due to the complex interactions between a variety of variables, which themselves are somewhat unpredictable. As a result, planning strategically for the future can be informed by information from the projections, but a single number should not be relied upon heavily for decision-making without consideration of potential inaccuracies.

Figure 34 below provides a summary of all the methodologies outlined within this report. These provide important reference points as well as a range of possible outcomes.

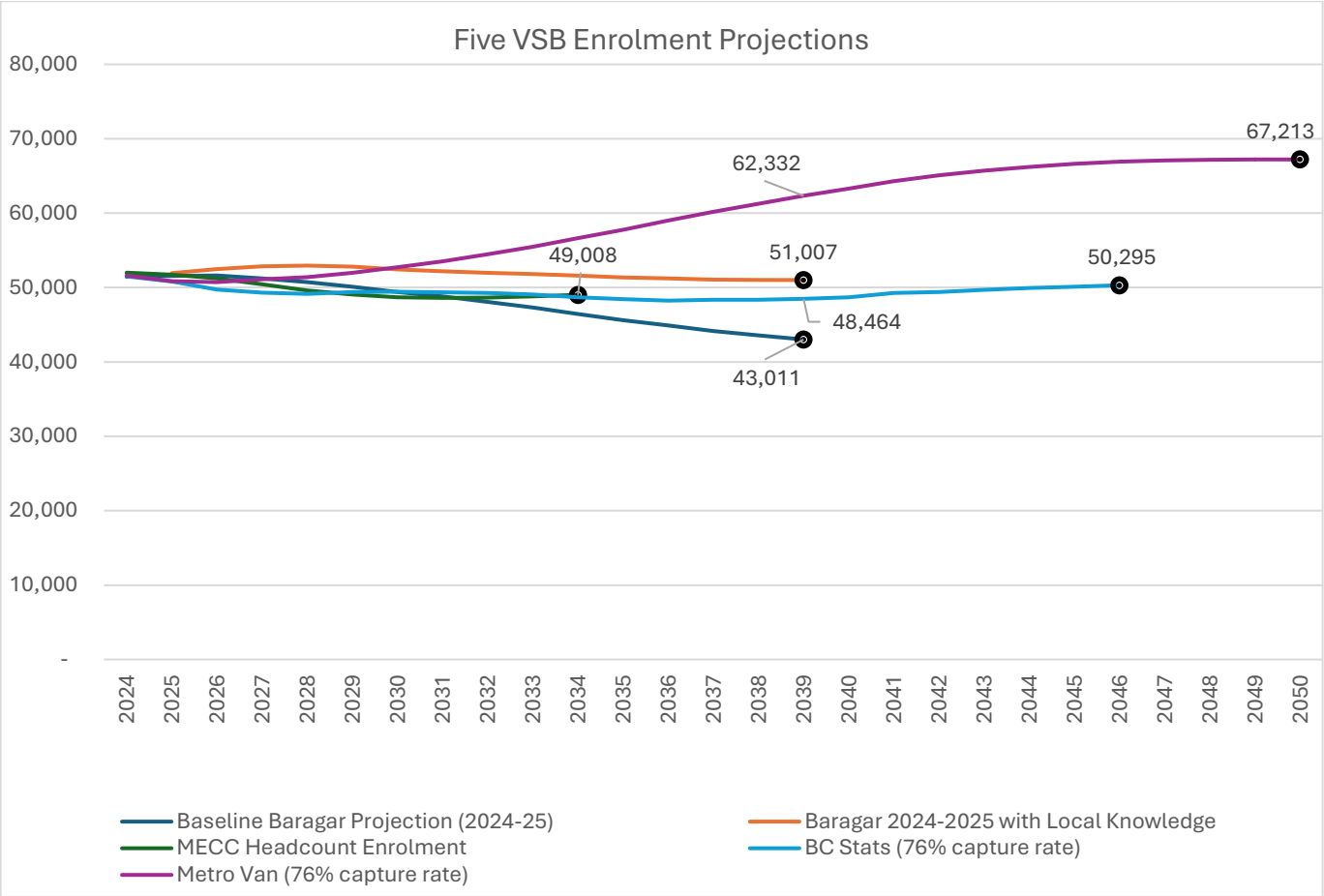

Figure 34: Five VSB Enrolment Projections. Baseline Baragar Projection, Baragar with Local Knowledge projection, BC Ministry of Education and Child Care Headcount Enrolment Including Pre-Graduate and International (excluding post graduate students), BC Stats P.E.O.P.L.E. Population Estimates and Projections Feb 4, 2025 ages 5 to 17 at school district geography and including 76% capture rate, Metro Vancouver, Medium Growth Scenario, Vancouver+UBC+EAA January 2024.

The various methodologies included in this report approach projections using data from different perspectives often for different goals. Each methodology includes data from the available timeframe presented by that agency. Baragar and MECC data includes data at a detailed level and has a 10-15-year time horizon. Data from BC Stats and Metro Vancouver use a longer time horizon but do not include analysis that projects the same level of detail as the Baragar modeling. Efforts have been made to include comparable projection assumptions from these different sources. Specific details are noted in Figure 35, together with notes on what categories of students are, or are not, included (Figure 36).

Summary of Five VSB Enrolment Projection Scenarios					
Year	**Baseline Baragar Projection**	**Baragar with Local Knowledge Projection**	**BC Ministry of Education and Child Care Projection**	**BC Stats Projection**	**Metro Vancouver Projection**
2024	51,443	51,443	52,000	51,496	51,612
2029	50,120	52,801	49,055	49,393	51,980
2034	46,457	51,588	49,008	48,707	56,623
2039	43,011	51,007		48,464	62,332
2044				49,922	66,232
2049					67,217

Figure 35:Summary of Five VSB district-wide enrolment projections in 5-Year increments.

The figure below summarizes the student enrolment categories reflected in each one of the five enrolment projections scenarios.

Student Category	Baseline Baragar Projection	Baragar with Local Knowledge projection	BC Ministry of Education and Child Care Projection	BC Stats Projection	Metro Vancouver Projection
Regular Program	Included	Included	Included	Total population ages 5-17 included	Total population ages 5-17 included
International Students	Included	Included	Included	Total population ages 5-17 included	Total population ages 5-17 included
Alternate Programs	All ages included	All ages included	All ages included	Total population ages 5-17 included	Total population ages 5-17 included
Online Learning	Excluded	Excluded	Included	Total population ages 5-17 included	Total population ages 5-17 included
Continuing Education (school age)	Excluded	Excluded	Included	Total population ages 5-17 included	Total population ages 5-17 included
Adult Education (pre-graduate)	Included	Included	Included	Excluded	Excluded
Graduated Adults (post-graduate)	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded
VSB students residing out of district	Included	Included	Included	Excluded	Excluded

Figure 36: Notes on Enrolment Projections and Categories of Students.

Enrolment Projections by Catchment

The above sections have outlined five different enrolment projections for the district. Considering a range of methodologies and sources is helpful to validate the approach taken, check for biases and errors, and to determine a range of possible outcomes that can assist in future planning decisions.

Projections from MECC, BC Stats, and Metro Vancouver have been generated on a district-wide level. Metro Vancouver figures are also estimated at the school catchment level. The projection methodologies from the baseline Baragar and the Baragar plus local knowledge models are generated on a school-by-school basis.

Considering enrolment projections using both the district-wide and the school-by-school approaches is valuable. It is important to consider both short-term and long-term enrolment management strategies that help plan for:

- What areas in the district are expected to see enrolment pressures
- The magnitude of the possible enrolment pressures
- An approximate timeline for when the enrolment pressures could become challenging for the existing infrastructure

Capacity Pressures – Catchment Level and School Level Enrolment Projections

Catchment forecasts incorporate geography, considering where students live and where they are expected to live. They can estimate impacts of housing developments, migration patterns, and municipal land use policy changes, which is an important part of a changing community. These projections can help the district optimize school locations, make boundary adjustments, allocate resources, and to substantiate major capital funding requests. Catchment or school level analysis introduces further complexity and interrelationships into the modeling, and therefore the specifics of the enrolment projections should be considered cautiously. Figure 37 shows contextual information for the zones outlined in the 2020 Long Range Facilities Plan (LRFP).

Both the Baragar data and the Metro Vancouver data on projections include data that can provide some estimates at the local school or catchment level. The Baragar plus local knowledge and Metro Vancouver catchment level analysis are included below.

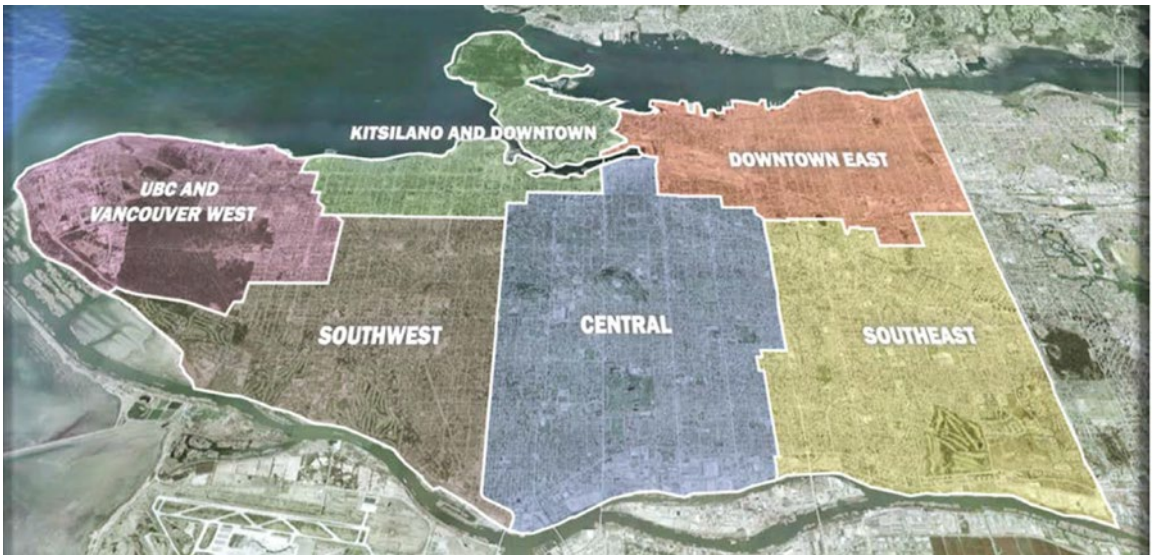

Figure 37: VSB Zones from 2020 LRFP.

The enrolment projections by school catchment presented in this section do not take into account the enrolment management processes in place at the VSB. These projections are based on demographic trends and residential patterns, assuming students attend their designated catchment schools. However, as student enrolment increases materialize, VSB will first use enrolment management strategies to ensure that all available spaces across the district are utilized efficiently. This approach helps prevent overcrowding in some schools while avoiding underutilization in others.

The VSB manages student enrolment through a structured process that ensures equitable access to educational programs while balancing enrolment with available school capacity. Students are primarily assigned to their neighbourhood (catchment) schools based on their place of residence. When catchment schools reach capacity, students may be placed at nearby schools with available space, and waitlists are maintained to facilitate future placement when space becomes available.

To support fair and transparent enrolment, the VSB follows a tiered priority system:

1. Continuing students (those already enrolled at a school),
2. Newly arrived catchment students,
3. Cross-boundary applicants, and
4. Late transfer applicants.

Within this framework, the VSB gives explicit enrolment priority to Eligible First Nation students who are members of the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), Sḵwx̱wú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish Nation), or səlilwətaɬ (Tsleil-Waututh Nation) and who reside on reserve lands. These students are entitled to attend their Nation's annually designated elementary and secondary schools of choice. They receive:

- Top priority for enrolment and waitlists at their designated schools, and
- Immediate continuing status once enrolled.

This approach reflects the VSB's commitment to reconciliation and its responsibility under Section 74.2 of the British Columbia School Act to support Indigenous students' access to culturally appropriate and community-supported education.

Baragar Plus Local Knowledge

The Baragar Plus Local Knowledge methodology used to estimate catchment level forecasts consolidates the Baragar baseline with information on development and planning initiatives underway in the school district. The modelling done for the Baragar Plus Local Knowledge projection is comprised of data generated for each VSB school catchment. The projection horizon for this estimate is from 2025 to 2039.

Figures 38 to 39 show VSB schools with different trends in estimated capacity utilization in 2039 categorized on elementary and secondary catchment maps. From these estimations, it is reasonable to expect some key areas of high enrolment pressure around the central corridor of the district and downtown Vancouver with some additional pockets of pressure at UBC, River District, and the Jericho Lands. Schools have been categorized based on estimated capacity utilization over the 2025 to 2039 timeframe.

- PINK: Capacity utilization is estimated to exceed 120% at some point between 2025 and 2039
- YELLOW: Capacity utilization is estimated to be between 100% to 120% for more than half of the period between 2025 and 2039
- WHITE: Capacity utilization is estimated to be between 76% and 119% between 2025 and 2039
- BLUE: Capacity utilization is estimated to be consistently below 75% between 2025 and 2039

There are 18 schools where this analysis expects periods between 2025 and 2039 when the capacity utilization could be above 120%. Ongoing strategies for enrolment management are likely to be required in many of these schools.

There are additional areas that may have some enrolment pressure, where the capacity utilization may be between 100% and 120% for more than half of the period 2023-2039. These include several schools in the central zone, and some in the downtown area. There are also some schools in the northeast, southwest, and southeast that are in this group. Strategies for enrolment management may be required in these schools.

There is a group of 45 schools that are expected to have moderate levels of enrolment. Enrolment demand at these schools will be monitored.

There are 22 schools where the capacity utilization is expected to be below 75%. Surplus capacity is expected at these schools according to these estimations. Future planning could look for adjacencies between schools in the moderate or high-capacity utilization groups and these schools when considering how to manage future enrolments.

Figures 40 to 43 identify estimated capacity utilization rates for VSB elementary and secondary schools by catchment for 2024 and 2039 using the Baragar Plus Local Knowledge projection.

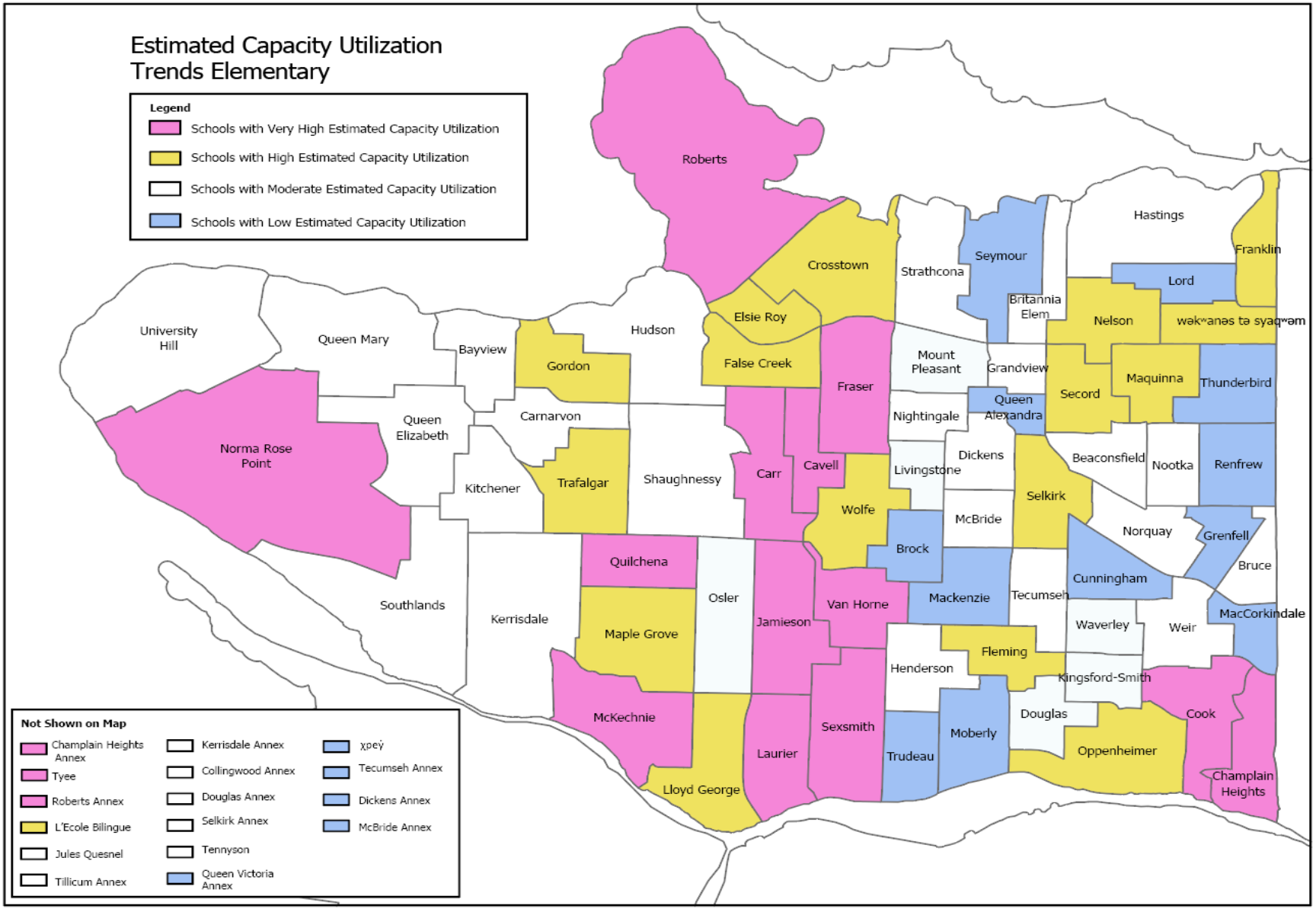

Figure 38: Estimated capacity utilization trends Elementary. Single-track district choice program schools and annexes are described separately for legibility purposes.

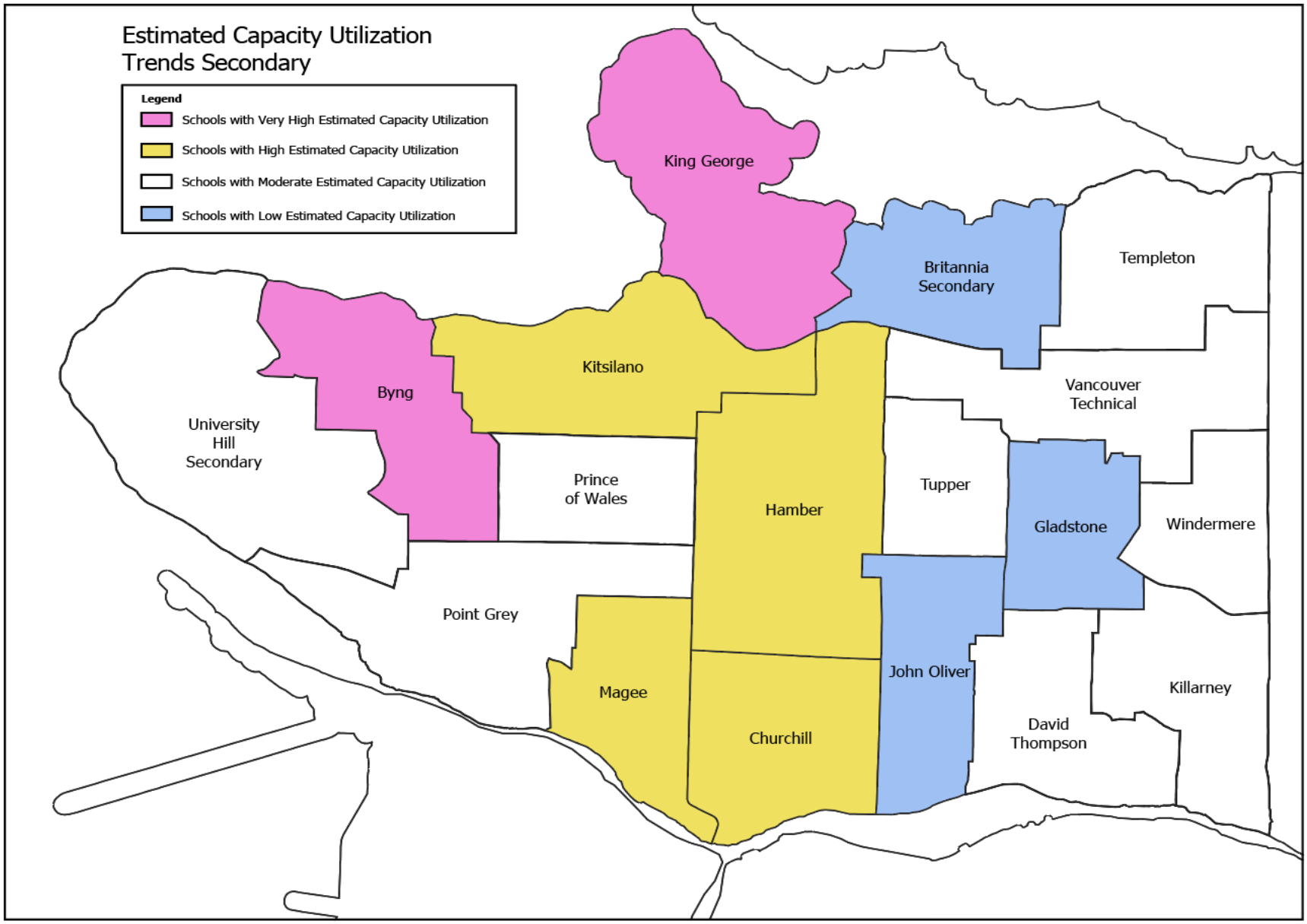

Figure 39: Estimated capacity utilization trends Secondary.

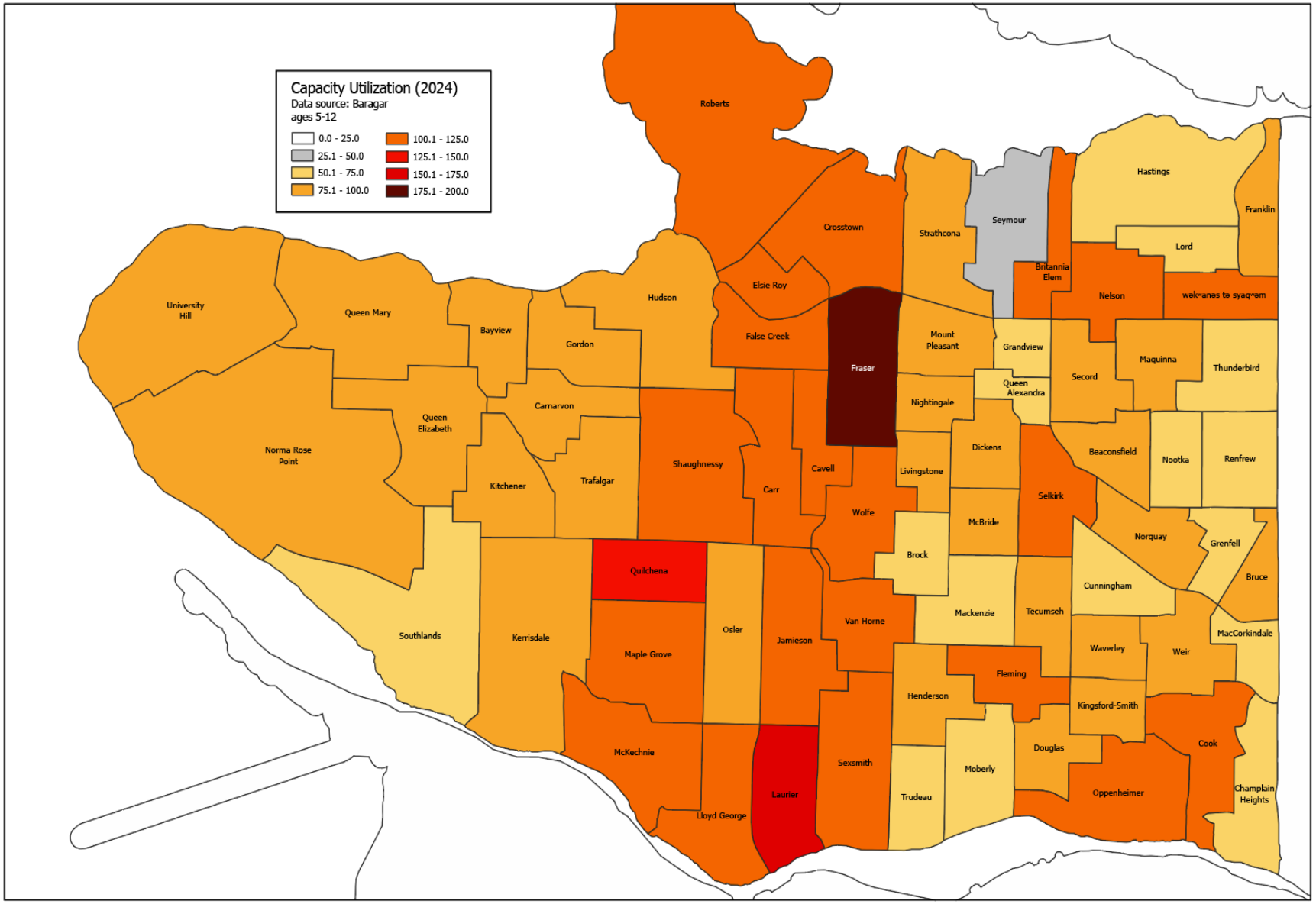

Figure 40: Capacity utilization for VSB schools in 2024, using VSB calculated operating capacity figures. Colours are scaled by utilization rates, which are labeled and can be considered as %. A utilization rate above 100% indicates the school is fully utilized.

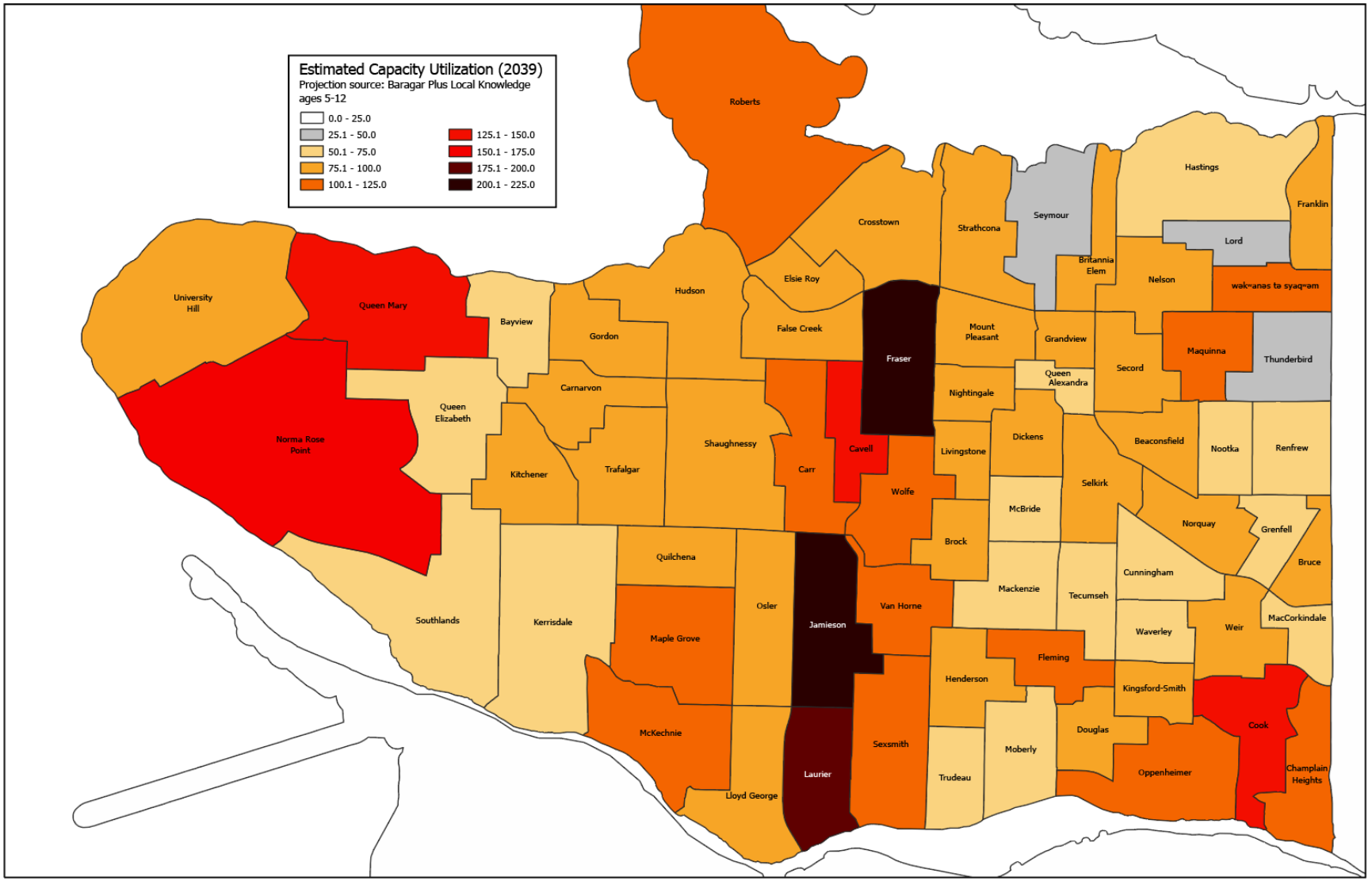

Figure 41: Estimated capacity utilization for VSB schools in 2039, using the Baragar plus local knowledge methodology and VSB calculated operating capacity figures. Colours are scaled by utilization rates, which are labeled and can be considered as %. A utilization rate above 100% indicates the school is fully utilized. Note that this estimate does not include any capacity for schools not yet open.

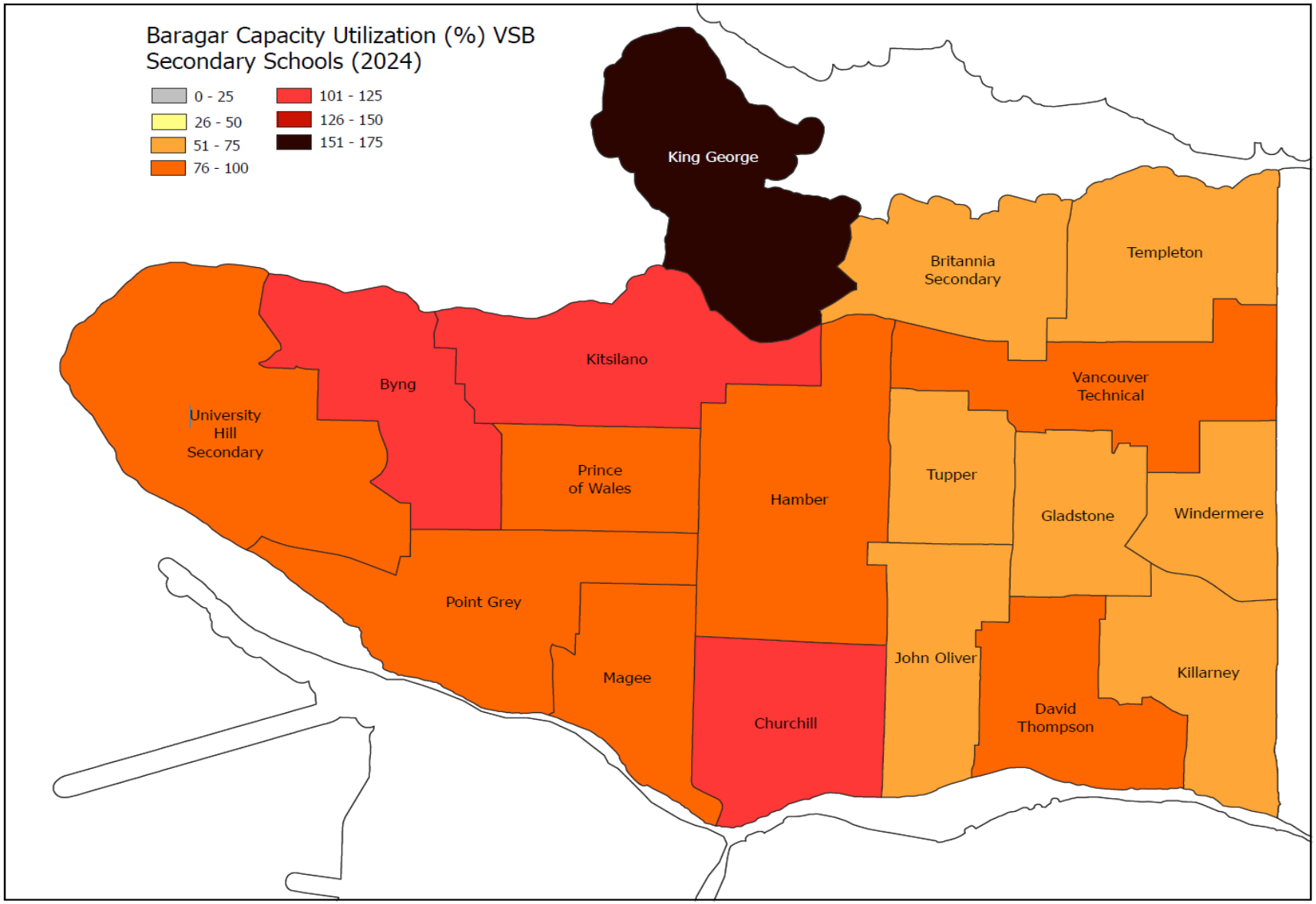

Figure 42: Capacity utilization for VSB secondary schools in 2024, using VSB calculated operating capacity figures.

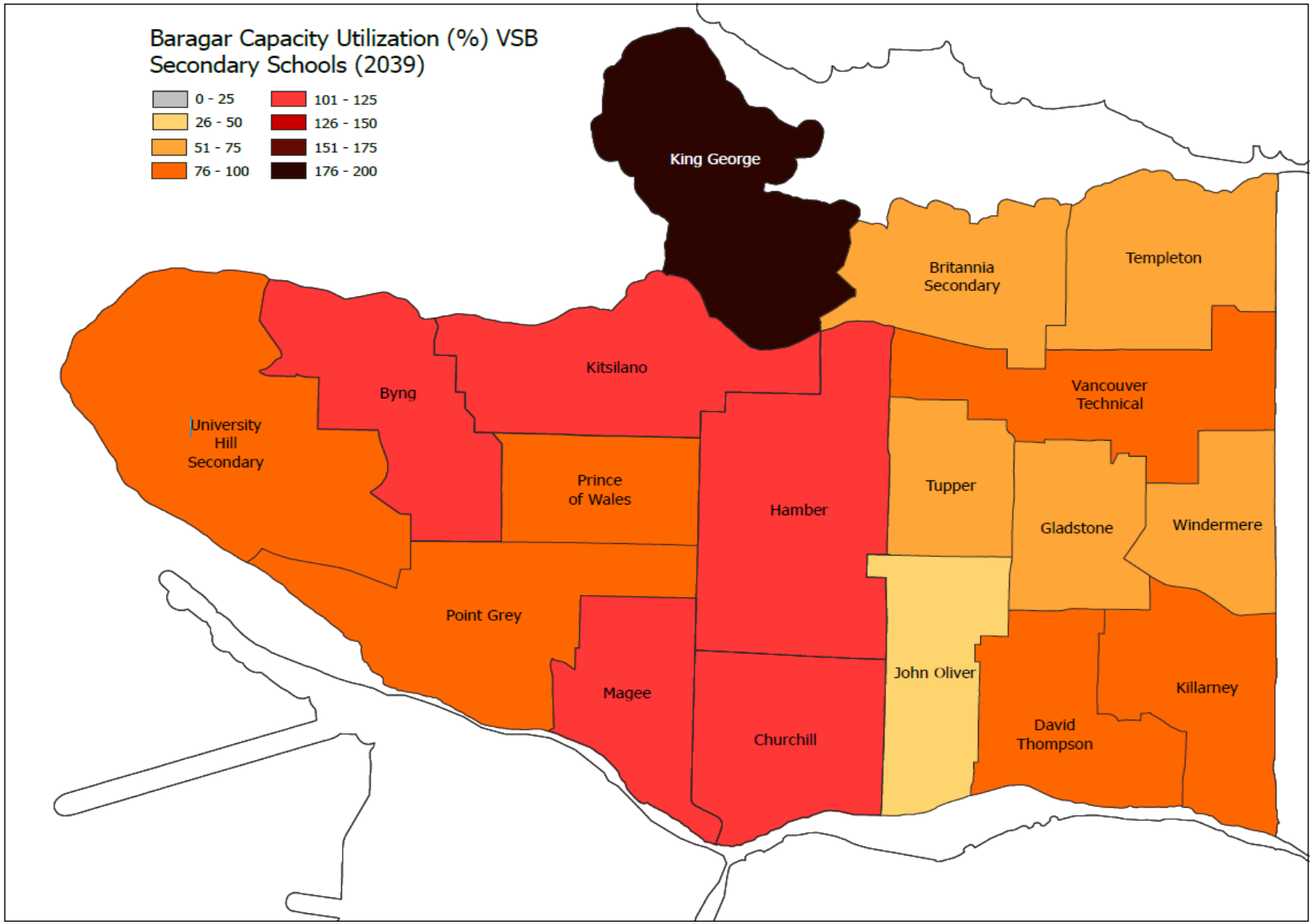

Figure 43: Estimated capacity utilization for VSB secondary schools in 2039, using the Baragar plus local knowledge methodology and VSB calculated operating capacity figures.

Metro Vancouver Forecasts

Urban Futures assisted in analyzing the population forecast data from Metro Vancouver to generate a forecast of populations in each VSB catchment by aggregating the localized data (394 traffic zones) into estimates at the VSB school catchment level.

Figures 44 to 49 show a comparison of 2023 and 2053 estimates of youth population and theoretical capacity utilization estimates for each school catchment area.

The catchments identified in this analysis, which was completed separately from the Baragar modeling, are particularly helpful to check for similarities and differences when compared to the baseline Baragar projection and the Baragar projections with local knowledge. Each analysis shows that enrolment pressures are expected in the downtown area, the area around UBC, and a central corridor broadly encompassing the Cambie Corridor. The projections suggest that enrolment pressure will exist in some catchments around major developments including Olympic Village, Seńáḵw, Downtown West End, Jericho Lands, Oakridge, Marine Landing, and the River District. These areas are broadly consistent with the emerging pressures anticipated in the Baragar Plus Local Knowledge approach. Estimates for all VSB catchments are shown in Appendix 2.

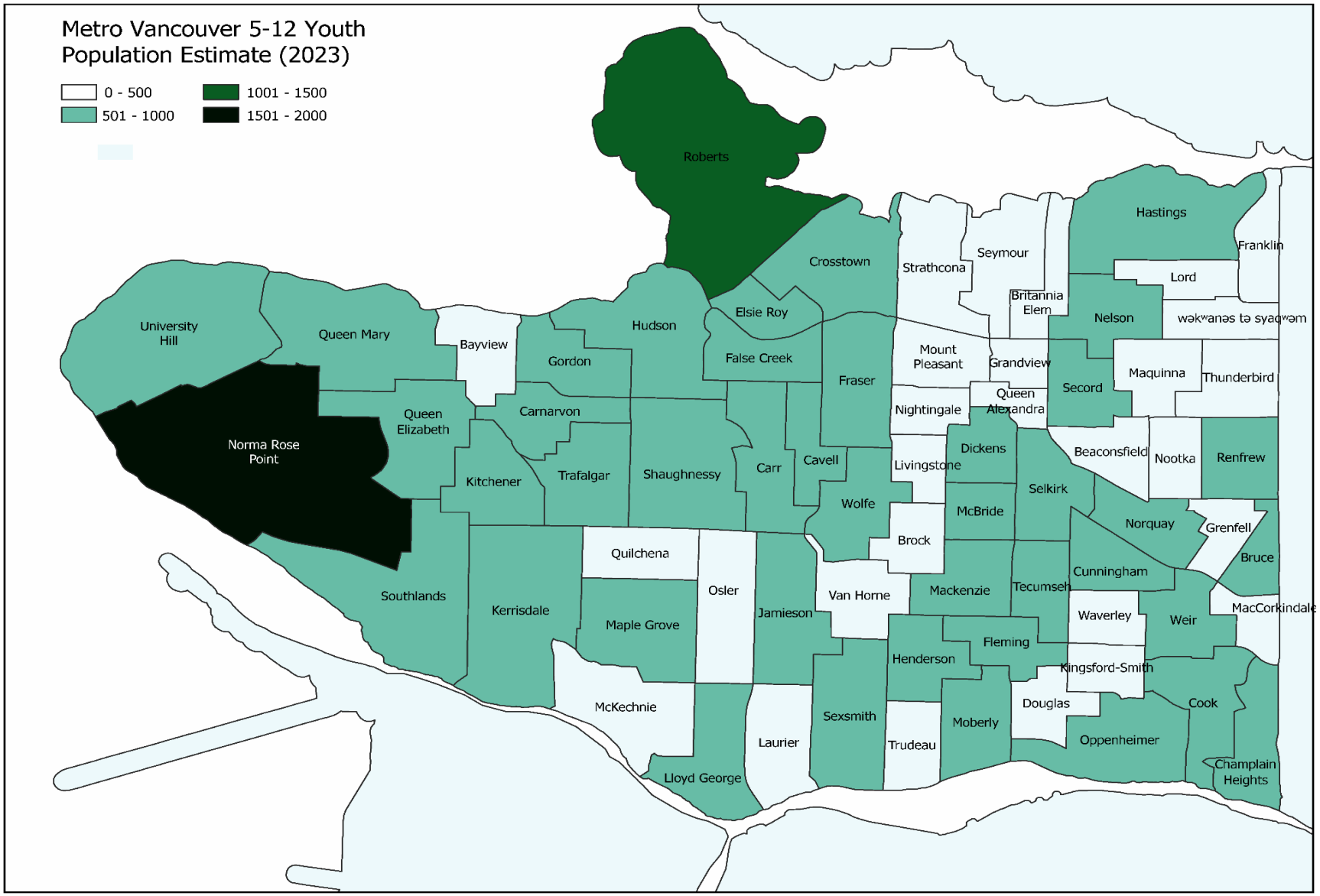

Figure 44: Metro Vancouver total youth population ages 5-12 estimated for 2023 by VSB Elementary catchment.

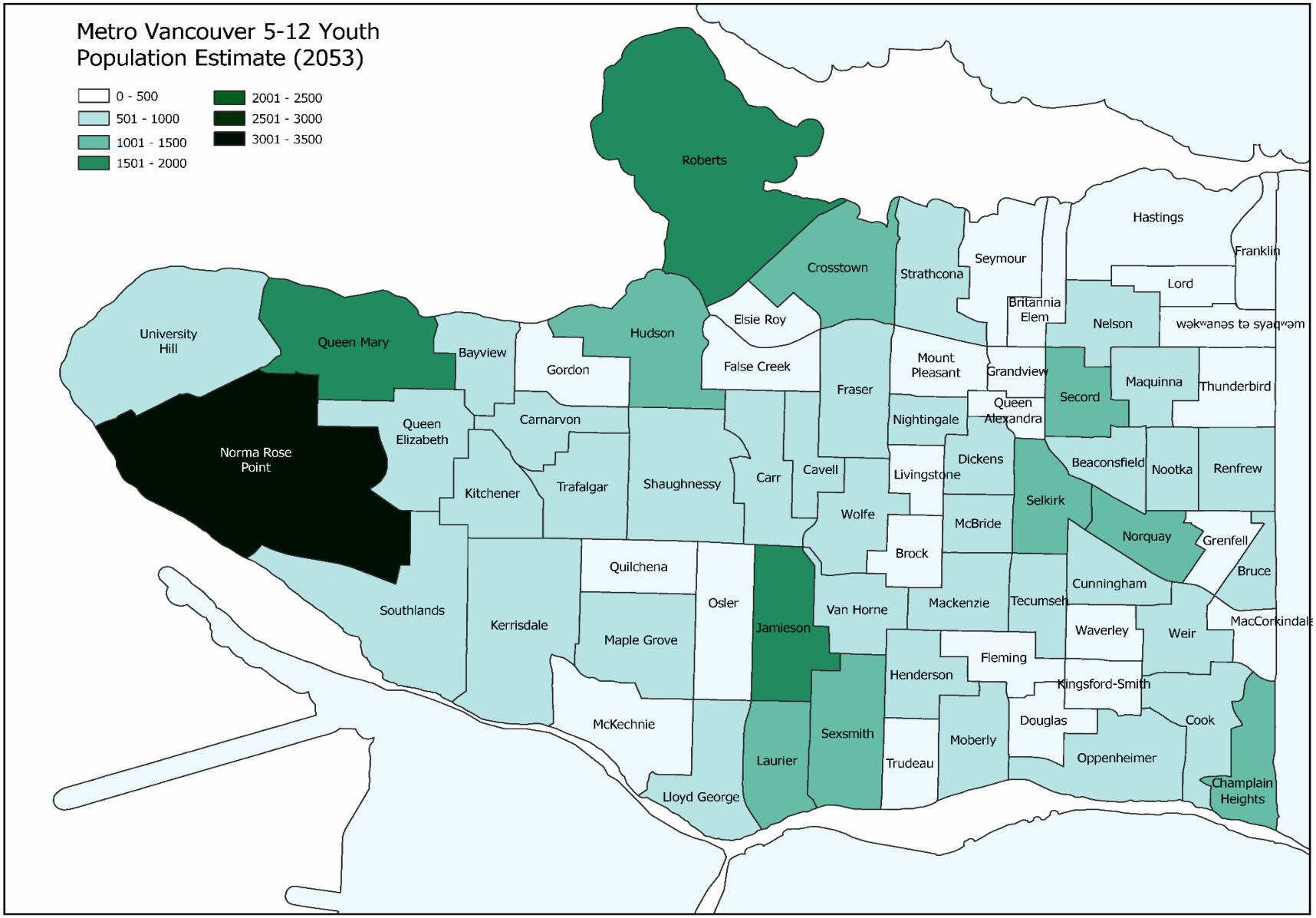

Figure 45: Metro Vancouver total youth population ages 5-12 estimated for 2053 by VSB Elementary catchment.

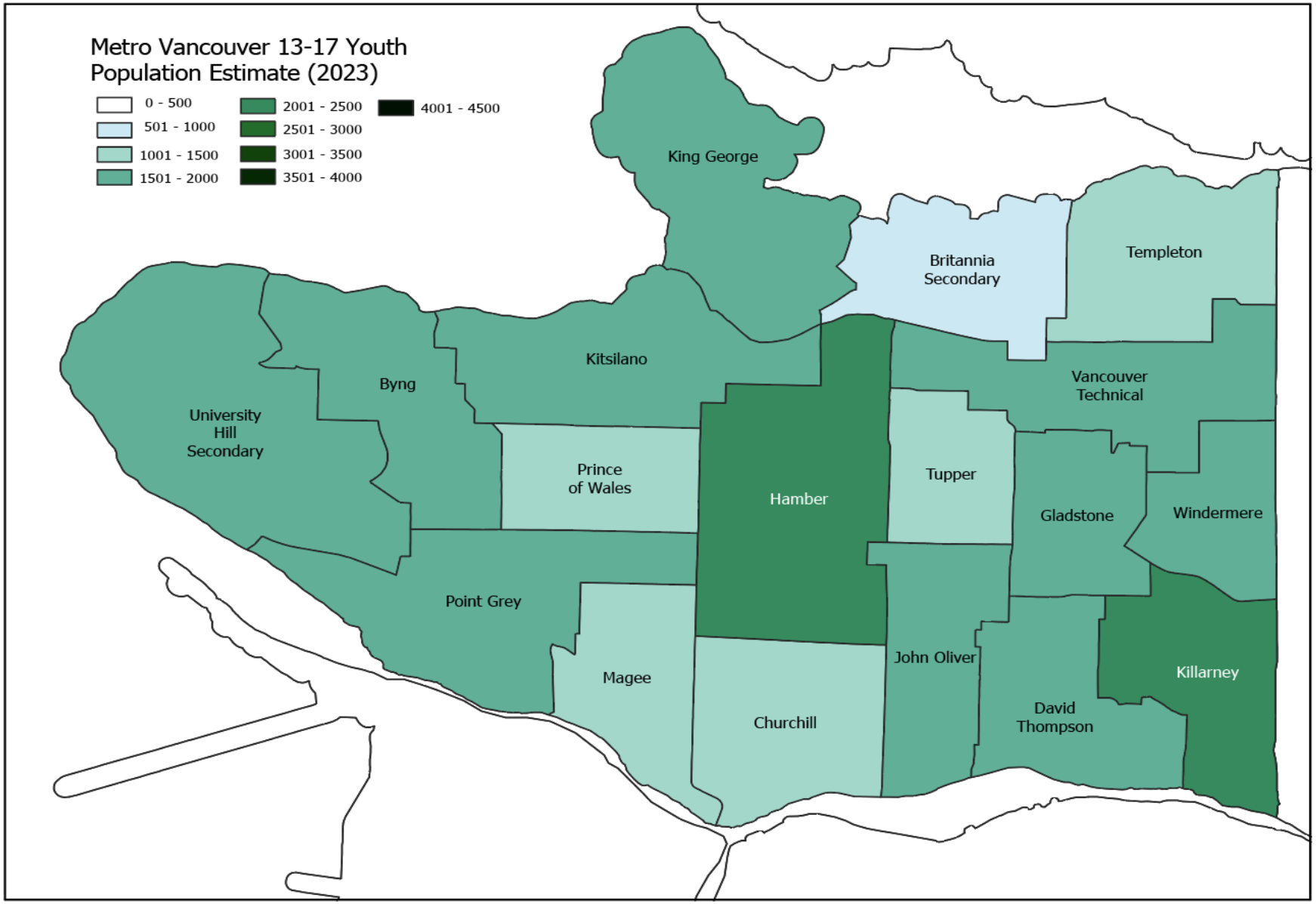

Figure 46: Metro Vancouver total youth population ages 13-17 estimated for 2023 by VSB Secondary catchment.

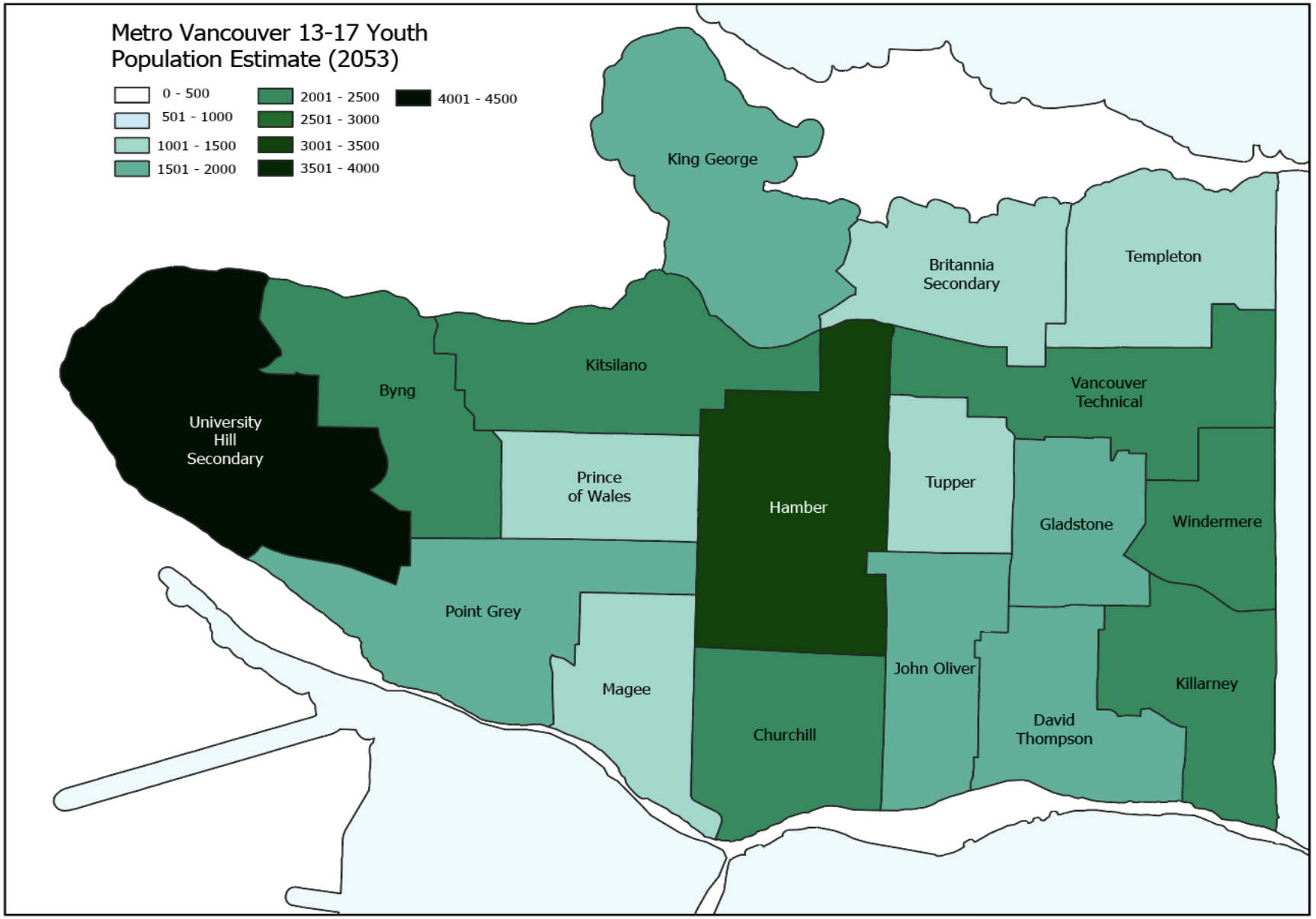

Figure 47: Metro Vancouver total youth population ages 13-17 estimated for 2053 by VSB Secondary catchment.

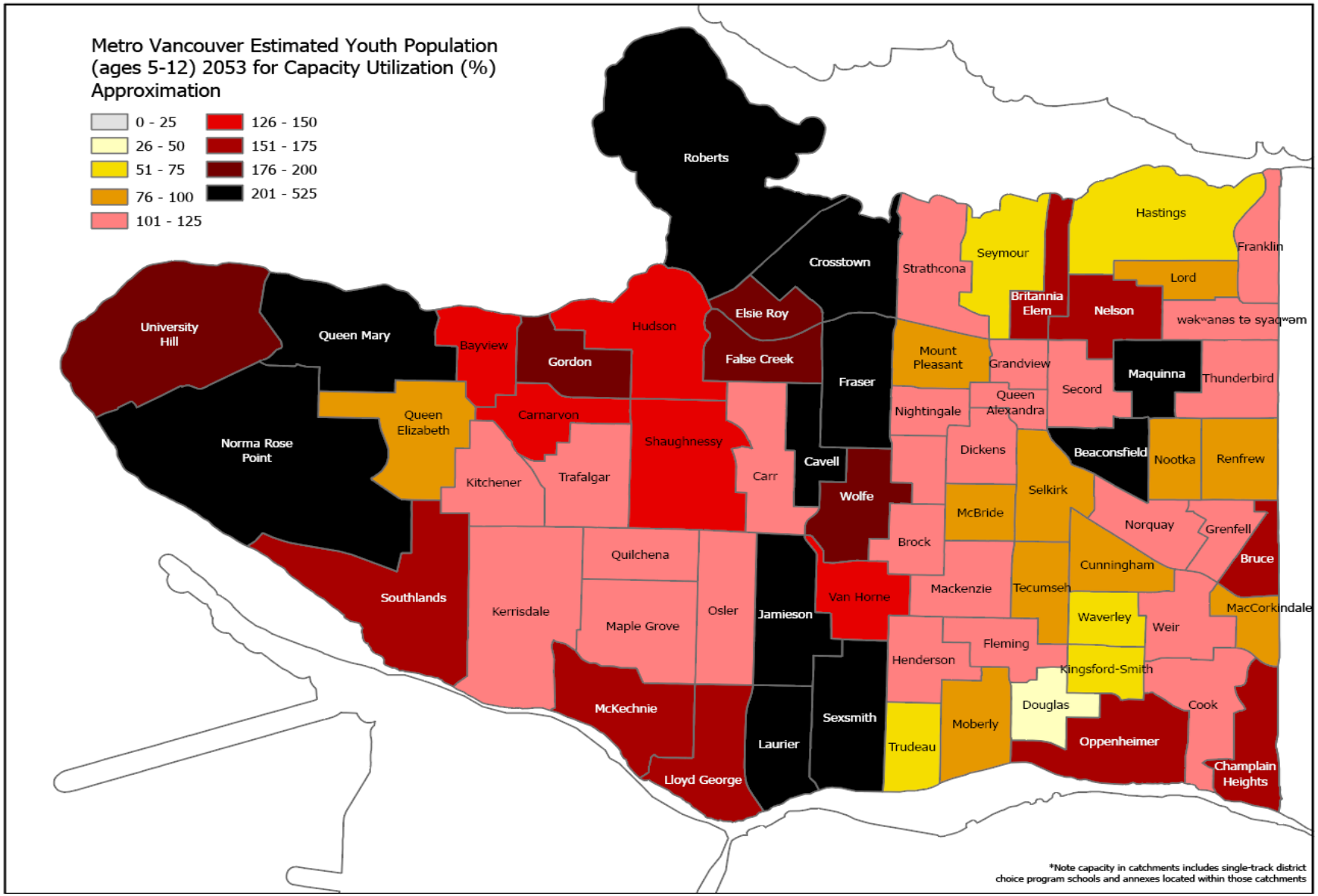

Figure 48: Metro Vancouver estimated youth population (ages 5-12) 2053 for capacity utilization (%) approximation by elementary catchment. An estimated 76% capture rate has been applied to the 2053 youth population figure in this figure.

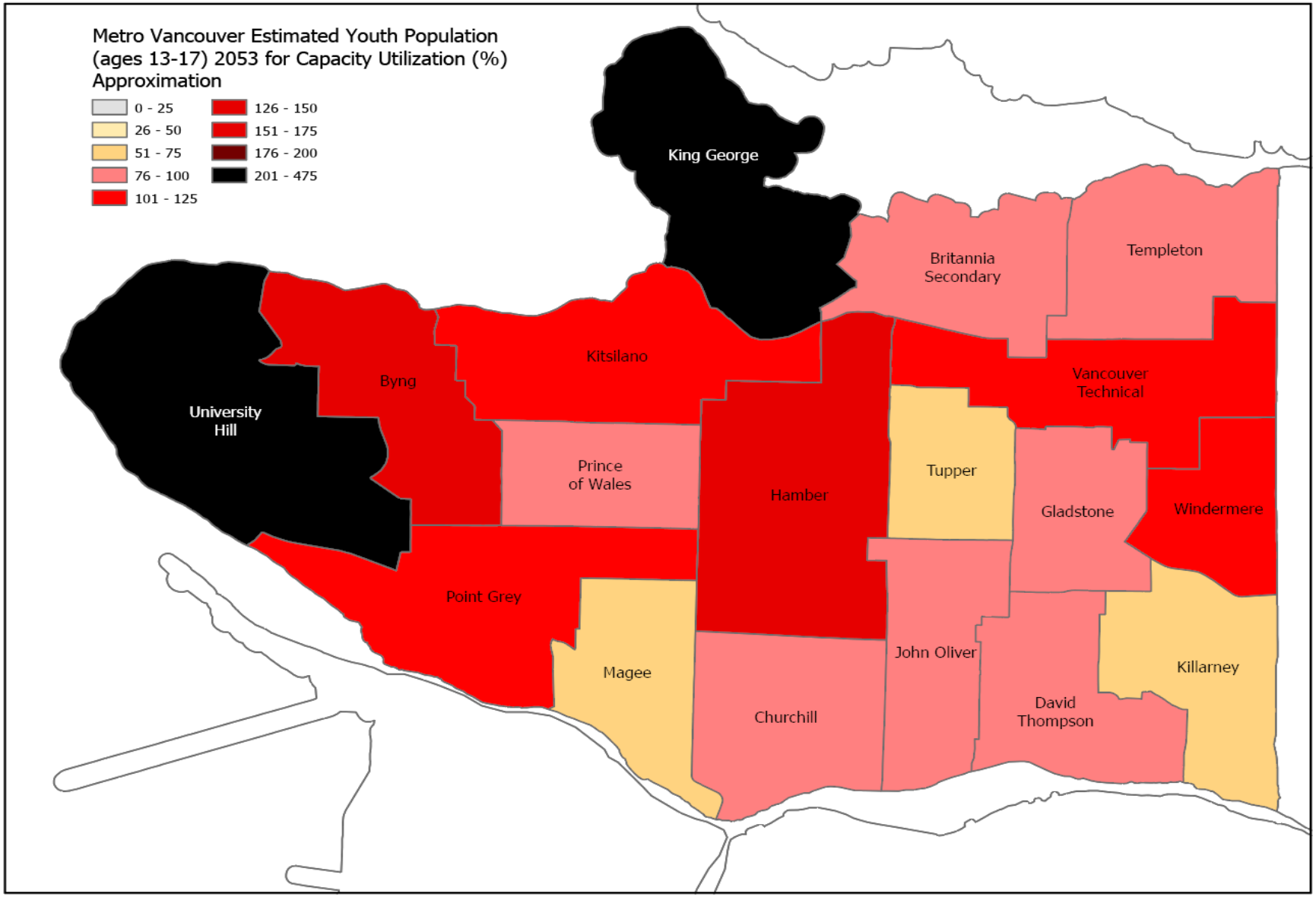

Figure 49: Metro Vancouver estimated youth population (ages 13-17) 2053 for capacity utilization (%) approximation by secondary catchment. An estimated 76% capture rate has been applied to the 2053 youth population figure in this figure.

Addressing Capacity Pressures

Understanding present and future enrolment pressures is essential to VSB's Long-Range Facilities Plan (LRFP). These pressures provide a framework for facilities planning and investment decisions, including the District's annual review of its Five-Year Capital Plan and proposed capital projects. Equally important is how the District manages its school facilities to deliver educational programs in alignment with the Education Plan.

While many VSB schools are projected to have low to moderate capacity utilization rates by 2039, some areas of the district are expected to experience enrolment pressures that exceed the capacity of existing schools. As a school's utilization rate approaches or exceeds 100%, enrolment management strategies become necessary to ensure equitable access to space and programming across the district. To reflect actual school space utilization more accurately, VSB calculates the operating capacity for each school based on historical average class sizes rather than the estimated number of students per grade per classroom included in the Ministry Area Standards. This approach provides a more realistic picture of how schools operate and helps guide planning decisions.

Before pursuing capital-intensive solutions, the District applies a range of enrolment management strategies as outlined in AP 300 - Admission Of Students To School And School Choice. These include restricting out-of-catchment enrolment, placing students from full schools into nearby schools with available space, maintaining ordered catchment waitlists, adjusting grade configurations, relocating or consolidating district programs, and considering catchment boundary changes. If these measures are insufficient to resolve enrolment pressures, the District may apply to the Ministry of Education for capital funding through the School Expansion Program to support additions or new school construction.

A critical component of enrolment management is the prioritization of Eligible First Nation students. In accordance with Section 74.2 of the School Act and AP 300, members of the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), Sḵwx̱wú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish Nation), and səlilwətaɬ (Tsleil-Waututh Nation) who reside on reserve lands are entitled to enrolment at their Nation's designated elementary and secondary schools of choice. These students receive top priority for enrolment and waitlists at their designated schools, along with immediate continuing status once enrolled. This approach ensures that enrolment management supports both operational efficiency and the District's commitments to equity, reconciliation, and inclusive education.

In planning for the future, the LRFP has to consider both short- and long-term enrolment management strategies to ensure the District can respond effectively to changing student populations. This includes identifying where enrolment pressures are expected to occur, estimating the scale of those pressures, and anticipating when they may begin to challenge the capacity of existing school infrastructure. By integrating these projections with proactive enrolment management practices, the District can make informed decisions that balance educational access, facility utilization, and long-term capital investment.

Conclusions

Enrolment projections are a foundational component of the VSB's Long-Range Facilities Plan, guiding both operational and capital planning decisions. However, all projection methodologies represent a snapshot in time. As such, the inputs, assumptions, and conclusions must be periodically reviewed and updated to reflect evolving demographic, economic, and policy conditions that influence student enrolment.

The preferred model for short- and medium-term planning is the "Baragar Plus Local Knowledge Added" scenario. This approach integrates baseline demographic projections with local development data and student yield assumptions, resulting in a more refined and context-sensitive forecast. Compared to the baseline Baragar model, this adjusted projection anticipates relatively stable overall enrolment over the next 10 to 15 years, with new residential growth offsetting some of the anticipated declines. This model will be used to inform the District's Five-Year Capital Plan and other strategic planning initiatives.

The projections in this report are based on historical trends and assumptions about future conditions. They are influenced by a range of interrelated drivers (see Figure 50). Factors that may increase enrolment include provincial housing legislation (e.g., Transit-Oriented Development and Small-Scale Multi-Unit Housing), City and UBC/UEL planning initiatives, immigration policies, and the delivery of family-friendly housing and childcare. Conversely, enrolment may be constrained by low and declining birth rates, high cost of living and out-migration, policy changes affecting immigration, and low student yields from certain types of development.

Drivers that may increase enrolment	Drivers that may decrease enrolment
Provincial Housing Legislation (TOD and SSMUH)	Low and Declining Birth Rates
City and UBC Planning Initiatives	Cost of Living Barriers / Out-migration
Policies Enabling Immigration	Policy Changes Reducing Immigration of Families (Immigration Target Levels Plan and relationship between work/study visa holder and their families)
Student Yields from New Developments	Low Student Yields from New Development
Social and Affordable Housing	Low Number & Scale of Family Social Housing Projects
Family Friendly Housing and Child Care Delivery	Economic Uncertainty & Other Barriers

Figure 50: Examples of drivers of change factors that can have substantial impacts on enrolment levels.

While the "Baragar Plus Local Knowledge Added" model is most appropriate for near- and mid-term planning, longer-term projections—such as those from Metro Vancouver—can supplement strategic decisions related to land use, school site acquisition, and Board Policy 20 considerations. These high-growth scenarios are particularly useful for evaluating long-term infrastructure needs through to 2050 and beyond, especially in coordination with the City of Vancouver and UBC/UEL, who rely on Metro forecasts for regional growth planning.

As enrolment scenarios are inherently dynamic, the VSB will continue to refine its methodologies and collaborate with partner agencies and stakeholders. This includes ongoing data sharing and alignment with the Board's Education Plan and LRFP. The goal is to ensure that enrolment forecasts remain responsive to change and continue to support informed, equitable, and forward-looking decisions about the future of public education in Vancouver.

Next Steps: Advancing the Long-Range Facilities Plan

As VSB continues to refine its Long-Range Facilities Plan (LRFP), collaboration with key partners—including the Ministry of Education and Child Care (MECC), the City of Vancouver, UBC/UEL, and inherent rights holders—remains essential. By integrating diverse data sources and forecasts, the District can develop a more comprehensive understanding of where students are likely to live in the future. This collaborative approach will enhance the accuracy of long-range enrolment projections and support more effective facility and land asset planning.

VSB will continue to share enrolment and facilities data with partner agencies and stakeholders, including the City of Vancouver, UBC/UEL, and the Facility Planning Committee. In alignment with its commitment to Reconciliation, the District will also maintain and strengthen its collaboration with the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), Sḵwx̱wú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish Nation), and səlilwətaɬ (Tsleil-Waututh Nation) as inherent rights holders. Their perspectives will inform future capital investment decisions and educational programming goals.

A consolidated enrolment forecast will inform the next iteration of the LRFP. This forecast will help identify and rationalize current and future capital requirements for school sites, new schools, and facility upgrades. These decisions will be based on a combination of factors, including building condition, seismic vulnerability, deferred maintenance, life cycle costs, and emerging educational initiatives.

An updated LRFP will provide critical context for discussions with municipal partners regarding new school sites, with the Ministry regarding high-priority capital project requests, and with the broader community regarding the Board's vision for school facilities. With many schools in the District facing seismic safety concerns and aging infrastructure, the LRFP will continue to guide the advancement of the Seismic Mitigation Program (SMP) and support capital requests to address facility end-of-life realities. The goal remains clear: to ensure that all Vancouver students can be accommodated in safe, modern, and inclusive learning environments.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Description
Fertility Rate	Average number of children born to women during their reproductive years. For the population in a given area to remain stable, an overall total fertility rate of 2.1 is needed, assuming no immigration or emigration occurs.
Capture Rate	Is the portion of the total school aged children residing in Vancouver and attending a VSB school, sometimes also referred to as Market Share.
Participation Rate	Is the proportion of all youth residing in the VSB boundary who are participating in the Regular program at a VSB school.
P.E.O.P.L.E. methodology	Starting in 2022, BC Stats introduced a new approach to its population projections to improve the projection accuracy for small areas, the PEOPLE model.
International Migration	International migration is projected using population estimates for permanent residents (PRs), emigrants, net non-permanent residents (NPRs), and returning emigrants published by Statistics Canada.
Student Yields from Housing Developments	Using data from actual dwelling units and actual VSB student enrolments to establish a sound basis for confirming likely new school aged populations resulting from residential growth in the future.
Baseline Baragar Forecast	This is the Baragar Systems software enrolment forecast that uses established factors including historic enrolment, births, migration, cohort survival, but without the full extent of anticipated local residential development yields added.
Drivers of Change	These are added factors that create the potential for deviations from the current baseline enrolment projections; due to such impacts as immigration, added residential development, and so on.
Cohort	One year shown separately for each person born in a given year.
Cohort Component Population Forecast	In the cohort-component method, the components of population change (fertility, mortality, and net migration) are projected separately for each birth cohort (persons born in a given year). The base population is advanced each year by using projected survival rates and net international migration.
MECC headcount enrolment	BC Ministry of Education and Child Care Headcount Enrolment Including Pre-Graduate and International (excluding post graduate students).
BC Stats	BC Stats is the provincial government's statistical office. It provides statistics, economic research, information and analysis.
Metro Van	In this report, a reference to Metro Vancouver Regional Planning data on regional growth projections, including 2021 baseline) and forecasts (from 2021 to 2050) for population, dwelling unit, and employment, presented under three scenarios (i.e. medium-growth (MG), high-growth (HG), and low-growth (LG) scenarios).
UBC/ UEL	This includes the lands at University of British Columbia and the University Endowment Lands.

Term	Description
Capacity Utilization	Utilization Expressed as a percentage: Utilization = (Enrolment/Operating Capacity) X 100
Nominal vs Operating Capacity	In this document nominal capacity represents the student capacity of a school based on the following capacities per instructional space: • Kindergarten 20 pupils per classroom • Elementary 25 pupils per classroom • Secondary 25 pupils per classroom and vocational module The operating capacity of a school is determined by adjusting the nominal capacity to reflect grade structure and classroom student capacity. The operating capacity and nominal capacity may be the same value, as will be the case for most middle and secondary schools. Operating Capacity: (Kindergarten = 19; Grades 1-7 = 23.29). VSB calculated operating capacity is also considered and uses a calculation of capacity from actual average class sizes in the district from 2018-19 and 2019-20 school years. This tabulation is used in the 2019-2020 LRFP documentation and can be reviewed alongside the MECC nominal and operating capacity figures.
Population-Based Participation Rate Model	The model used by Baragar Systems projects the total youth population, then assesses the percentage of the total population (for each age/grade) that does/will attend Vancouver schools.
Canada Child Benefit	The Canada child benefit (CCB) statistics tables, used by Baragar Systems, present data based on the information that the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) collected and processed for all individual recipients for a specific benefit year.
Zonda Urban	In this study, Zonda Urban has been used in partnership with Urban Futures (Rennie & Associates), to add specific development information into the enrolment projections. The expected new dwelling units can be calculated for each VSB catchment using data obtained through aggregated permit information for multi-family and rental apartment projects.
Study Permit Status	For a child to go to a VSB school without paying tuition: the child's parent/guardian's study permit must be for at least 1 year, AND the child's parent/guardian must be enrolled in a degree or diploma program at a publicly funded institution or in a degree program at a private post-secondary institution in B.C.
Work Permit Status	For a child to go to a VSB school without paying tuition: the child's parent/legal guardian must have a valid work permit issued by Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) that is valid for a term of one year or more, AND is or will be employed for at least 20 hours per week, AND the child's parent/legal guardian must be residing in British Columbia
Transit Oriented Areas (TOAs)	An approach to land use planning that locates high-density, mixed-use development within walking distance from frequent transit services. TOA's typically incorporate a variety of land uses, including residential, commercial (such as, grocery stores and retail) and community amenities (such as childcare and community centres). TOA promotes the creation of complete, liveable, and sustainable communities by building more homes near transit and services.
Small-scale multi-unit housing (SSMUH)	The construction of 3 to 6 dwelling units on all lots zoned for single- and two-family uses in the form of small-scale multi-unit housing (SSMUH).

Term	Description
Vancouver Official Development Plan (ODP)	By June 30, 2030, the City of Vancouver is mandated under provincial legislation to approve a single city-wide ODP. This integration aims to streamline and unify Vancouver's land use policy.
UBC Campus Vision 2050	Campus Vision 2050 is a long-range plan for how UBC's Vancouver campus will change and grow to support the needs of the university community.
Families of Schools/ Regions or Zones	The VSB Long Range Facilities Plan outlines six regions, each with a collection (or family) of secondary and elementary schools. The boundaries of the secondary school catchments do not all match exactly with every elementary schools. The District uses specific criteria in conjunction with local knowledge to identify capital investment priorities in each zone for schools that are most essential to meet the long-term educational programming needs of the District.

INDEX OF FIGURES

Appendix 1: Metro Vancouver Youth Population Estimates by Elementary Catchment

Elementary Catchment	2033 5-12	2033 13-17	2043 5-12	2043 13-17	2053 5-12	2053 13-17
Bayview	539	317	603	367	576	378
Beaconsfield	542	259	732	364	788	423
Britannia	412	175	460	205	443	213
Brock	450	237	500	274	480	283
Bruce	795	395	972	504	981	549
Carnarvon	637	438	717	512	689	531
Carr	784	362	954	457	970	500
Cavell	660	289	809	373	831	416
Champlain Heights	982	425	1,116	496	1,086	514
Cook	654	334	725	383	687	389
Crosstown	1,122	486	1,303	584	1,280	616
Cunningham	643	382	721	446	685	457
Dickens	763	325	863	381	837	399
Douglas	432	242	478	280	450	285
Elsie Roy	917	373	1,026	432	977	443
False Creek	620	243	697	283	669	290
Fleming	599	399	646	447	599	446
Franklin	353	189	429	241	434	265
Fraser	1,039	299	1,198	365	1,179	391
Gordon	835	400	971	484	952	512
Grandview	255	139	316	180	324	199
Grenfell	513	293	656	390	681	437
Hastings	781	327	846	370	791	374
Henderson	823	488	892	551	833	554
Hudson	1,164	416	1,448	537	1,476	586
Jamieson	1,184	573	1,562	777	1,659	884
Kerrisdale	796	651	915	780	887	819
Kingsford-Smith	335	218	368	249	344	251
Kitchener	671	635	735	724	694	736
Laurier	845	539	1,160	773	1,256	905
Livingstone	457	202	499	230	474	235
Lloyd George	738	384	833	452	801	468
Lord	396	184	435	211	409	214
MacCorkindale	470	261	519	300	490	304
Mackenzie	763	449	822	503	767	506
Maple Grove	741	551	831	641	794	661
Maquinna	558	312	707	404	728	446
McBride	611	292	673	336	641	345

Elementary Catchment	2033 5-12	2033 13-17	2043 5-12	2043 13-17	2053 5-12	2053 13-17
McKechnie	462	336	519	396	497	410
Moberly	756	471	839	545	795	558
Mount Pleasant	300	113	340	134	329	141
Nelson	797	388	890	451	854	466
Nightingale	482	205	566	251	564	270
Nootka	430	247	571	342	605	390
Norma Rose Point	1,983	1,817	2,667	2,445	3,318	3,041
Norquay	813	430	1,056	581	1,109	659
Oppenheimer	858	413	931	467	867	471
Osler	369	297	424	356	410	372
Queen Alexandra	316	148	383	188	388	206
Queen Elizabeth	778	716	853	817	803	827
Queen Mary	1,256	697	1,505	854	1,538	923
Quilchena	388	289	422	327	393	329
Renfrew	632	371	768	471	772	512
Roberts	1,748	714	2,025	859	1,977	902
Secord	754	359	1,008	508	1,086	597
Selkirk	977	484	1,114	579	1,081	611
Sexsmith	743	404	1,000	572	1,072	663
Seymour	319	141	376	172	366	183
Shaughnessy	712	499	807	581	781	598
Southlands	587	479	680	580	663	614
Strathcona	540	267	625	323	614	343
Tecumseh	610	343	663	388	617	389
Thunderbird	363	216	462	285	480	318
Trafalgar	629	455	701	525	666	536
Trudeau	301	178	333	205	315	209
University Hill	696	810	835	985	959	1,148
Van Horne	593	327	763	439	798	496
wəkʷaṅəs tə syaqʷəm	412	210	452	243	426	249
Waverley	411	261	458	303	434	309
Weir	608	414	665	470	622	472
Wolfe	681	415	844	539	867	597

Appendix 2: Metro Vancouver Youth Population and Estimated Utilization by Elementary Catchment

Main Elementary Catchment	VSB Operating Capacity in Catchment	5 to 12 Total Youth Population Estimate			Estimated Utilization in each Elementary Catchment (including annex and district schools within catchment boundaries)		
		2033	2043	2053	2033	2043	2053
Bayview	331	539	603	576	134%	149%	143%
Beaconsfield	285	542	732	788	156%	211%	227%
Britannia Elem	222	412	460	443	152%	170%	164%
Brock	353	450	500	480	105%	116%	111%
Bruce	484	795	972	981	135%	165%	166%
Carnarvon	353	637	717	689	148%	166%	160%
Carr	702	784	954	970	92%	111%	113%
Cavell	263	660	809	831	206%	252%	259%
Champlain Heights	546	982	1,116	1,086	148%	168%	163%
Cook	444	654	725	687	121%	134%	127%
Crosstown	462	1,122	1,303	1,280	199%	231%	227%
Cunningham	598	643	721	685	88%	99%	94%
Dickens	560	763	863	837	112%	126%	123%
Douglas	683	432	478	450	52%	57%	54%
Elsie Roy	376	917	1,026	977	200%	224%	213%
False Creek	263	620	697	669	193%	217%	209%
Fleming	398	599	646	599	123%	133%	123%
Franklin	267	353	429	434	108%	132%	133%
Fraser	177	1,039	1,198	1,179	481%	555%	546%
Gordon	398	835	971	952	172%	200%	196%
Grandview	199	255	316	324	105%	130%	134%
Grenfell	489	513	656	681	86%	110%	114%
Hastings	1014	781	846	791	63%	68%	64%
Henderson	552	823	892	833	122%	133%	124%
Hudson	792	1,164	1,448	1,476	121%	150%	153%
Jamieson	466	1,184	1,562	1,659	208%	275%	292%
Kerrisdale	605	796	915	887	108%	124%	120%
Kingsford-Smith	376	335	368	344	73%	80%	75%
Kitchener	462	671	735	694	119%	131%	123%
Laurier	267	845	1,160	1,256	259%	356%	386%
Livingstone	331	457	499	474	113%	124%	118%
Lloyd George	398	738	833	801	152%	172%	165%
Lord	331	396	435	409	98%	108%	101%
MacCorkindale	444	470	519	490	87%	96%	90%
Mackenzie	575	763	822	767	109%	117%	109%
Maple Grove	484	741	831	794	126%	141%	135%
Maquinna	222	558	707	728	206%	261%	269%
McBride	516	611	673	641	97%	107%	102%
McKechnie	244	462	519	497	155%	174%	167%
Moberly	657	756	839	795	94%	105%	99%
Mount Pleasant	285	300	340	329	86%	98%	95%
Nelson	417	797	890	854	157%	175%	168%
Nightingale	353	482	566	564	112%	132%	131%
Nootka	507	430	571	605	69%	92%	98%
Norma Rose Point	779	1,983	2,667	3,318	209%	281%	349%
Norquay	752	813	1,056	1,109	89%	115%	121%

Main Elementary Catchment	VSB Operating capacity in catchment	5 to 12 Total Youth Population Estimate			Estimated Utilization in each Elementary Catchment (including annex and district schools within catchment boundaries)		
		2033	2043	2053	2033	2043	2053
Oppenheimer	376	858	931	867	187%	203%	189%
Osler	285	369	424	410	106%	122%	118%
Queen Alexandra	263	316	383	388	98%	119%	121%
Queen Elizabeth	796	778	853	803	80%	88%	83%
Queen Mary	394	1,256	1,505	1,538	261%	313%	320%
Quilchena	240	388	422	393	133%	144%	134%
Renfrew	620	632	768	772	84%	102%	102%
Roberts	675	1,748	2,025	1,977	212%	246%	240%
Secord	798	754	1,008	1,086	77%	104%	112%
Selkirk	887	977	1,114	1,081	90%	103%	100%
Sexsmith	398	743	1,000	1,072	153%	206%	221%
Seymour	380	319	376	366	69%	81%	79%
Shaughnessy	421	712	807	781	139%	157%	152%
Southlands	308	587	680	663	156%	181%	177%
Strathcona	462	540	625	614	96%	111%	109%
Tecumseh	564	610	663	617	89%	96%	90%
Thunderbird	331	363	462	480	90%	115%	119%
Trafalgar	462	629	701	666	112%	124%	118%
Trudeau	353	301	333	315	70%	77%	73%
University Hill	371	696	835	959	154%	184%	212%
Van Horne	439	593	763	798	111%	142%	149%
Waverley	462	411	458	434	73%	81%	77%
Weir	421	608	665	622	118%	130%	121%
wəkʷaŋ̓əs tə syaqʷəm	308	412	452	426	110%	120%	113%
Wolfe	353	681	844	867	158%	196%	201%

VSB Operating Capacity as of April 2025. Estimated 5-12 year old enrolment is from Metro Vancouver traffic zone data. VSB capture rate is included at 76% of total estimated youth population. Annexes and schools with District programs area included in capacity figure for the elementary catchment in which the facility is located.

Appendix 3: Baragar Baseline Enrolment Estimates by School

School	Operating Capacity	2024 Actual	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
Bayview	331	306	317	331	337	334	324	306	284	262	246	218	194	187	174	165	158
Beaconsfield	285	243	252	258	259	254	245	242	243	230	229	228	228	225	224	224	224
Britannia	222	244	240	250	244	234	215	198	185	183	182	166	163	162	159	156	155
Brock	353	252	258	255	243	234	233	230	236	232	238	234	242	247	249	252	253
Bruce	308	283	283	296	308	301	298	282	288	288	290	287	278	278	278	278	278
Carnarvon	353	345	334	339	327	325	309	312	300	293	289	284	282	282	281	280	279
Carr	263	335	335	337	337	319	314	308	300	293	288	284	280	280	277	275	275
Cavell	263	323	320	316	299	304	299	292	286	281	280	278	284	283	284	284	285
Champlain Heights	448	308	341	373	399	428	441	459	470	478	478	461	449	445	443	443	443
Champlain Heights Annex	98	93	92	100	113	120	121	113	109	107	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
Collingwood Annex	176	142	139	136	143	142	143	142	135	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136
Cook	444	465	485	498	496	501	506	510	509	509	505	505	502	508	508	509	509
Crosstown	462	477	490	509	488	478	462	457	440	426	415	394	389	380	376	374	374
Cunningham	598	428	435	425	422	413	406	409	396	380	367	361	359	367	367	369	369
Dickens	444	443	418	404	397	401	377	376	366	361	361	355	352	352	352	352	352
Dickens Annex	116	64	64	58	59	56	56	54	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Douglas	507	522	518	504	507	507	499	491	482	479	475	466	455	457	454	453	452
Douglas Annex	176	163	161	161	156	151	147	142	140	139	137	136	135	135	135	135	135
Elsie Roy	376	419	406	409	402	387	358	342	326	310	298	281	269	267	261	257	255
False Creek	263	309	315	309	306	286	271	260	239	223	212	204	195	198	196	196	196
Fleming	398	427	422	428	417	415	414	411	404	394	392	378	389	384	381	379	378
Franklin	267	227	243	243	252	249	246	241	228	222	207	208	203	202	201	201	201
Fraser	177	339	334	337	334	333	329	327	332	321	320	319	317	316	315	315	315
Gordon	398	396	393	404	414	403	403	400	387	383	370	362	355	349	347	344	342
Grandview	199	131	139	140	131	131	135	136	137	142	136	139	142	140	140	140	140
Grenfell	489	323	313	307	294	278	260	245	234	224	217	217	213	210	210	208	207
Hastings	638	549	544	565	551	536	522	509	501	488	482	462	457	452	450	448	446

School	Operating Capacity	2024 Actual	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
Henderson	552	504	478	473	453	454	446	427	419	418	422	419	426	426	426	426	426
Hudson	353	331	318	309	295	282	272	269	254	252	246	243	241	237	236	235	234
Jamieson	466	519	538	535	526	514	525	519	522	522	508	512	516	520	520	520	520
Kerrisdale	507	448	431	432	404	401	395	379	367	361	357	349	347	344	343	341	339
Kerrisdale Annex	98	85	77	65	67	65	65	64	65	65	65	65	64	62	62	62	62
Kingsford-Smith	376	305	309	319	303	292	288	280	274	267	266	267	273	280	280	280	280
Kitchener	462	409	407	394	386	391	377	359	345	343	340	339	341	339	340	339	340
L`Ecole Bilingue	439	409	428	442	466	479	473	472	475	456	452	447	446	445	444	444	444
Laurier	267	420	429	450	442	427	418	393	359	344	332	325	320	315	310	308	304
Livingstone	331	285	289	289	284	271	262	254	249	245	240	231	233	230	229	228	227
Lloyd George	398	426	431	439	433	415	410	373	366	341	323	309	308	304	303	303	303
Lord	331	194	200	199	192	186	169	162	155	151	144	135	134	132	130	127	127
MacCorkindale	444	294	279	291	287	268	263	249	245	240	243	231	229	231	230	229	229
Mackenzie	575	411	414	396	383	369	364	352	354	336	324	317	309	310	304	303	303
Maple Grove	484	572	564	568	547	541	514	485	483	469	465	467	466	465	461	459	456
Maquinna	222	221	228	224	222	226	230	228	222	219	210	210	211	213	214	215	215
McBride	398	341	320	324	314	310	292	273	270	255	248	244	240	240	238	236	235
McBride Annex	118	81	77	69	65	61	58	56	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
McKechnie	244	296	277	275	262	250	237	226	219	223	232	230	228	224	224	221	221
Moberly	657	482	481	464	441	423	410	392	367	342	331	328	320	320	314	310	309
Mount Pleasant	285	242	251	249	238	227	227	223	214	215	213	213	210	214	213	214	213
Nelson	417	468	448	454	451	424	411	393	374	360	349	338	335	340	336	335	334
Nightingale	353	288	282	281	264	254	240	237	235	236	236	236	242	244	245	245	245
Nootka	507	381	380	362	352	341	328	311	303	297	284	278	280	279	278	278	278
Norma Rose Point	779	764	789	762	759	742	718	702	713	701	696	700	696	701	701	701	701
Norquay	752	643	661	663	653	639	628	606	594	588	573	558	555	554	553	552	552
Oppenheimer	376	417	412	417	409	398	396	384	368	373	371	364	367	367	364	364	362
Osler	285	274	279	286	274	263	249	241	234	229	219	214	211	211	207	207	206
Queen Alexandra	263	142	148	153	154	155	151	151	149	147	144	138	139	138	134	133	133
Queen Elizabeth	398	325	322	342	319	323	317	302	313	306	304	304	309	302	301	301	301
Queen Mary	394	300	278	272	252	238	230	222	219	214	204	201	204	209	207	207	204

School	Operating Capacity	2024 Actual	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
Queen Victoria Annex	178	114	115	113	106	103	95	90	86	81	78	77	76	75	74	73	73
Quesnel	398	338	329	314	303	279	266	254	248	241	235	231	228	227	226	225	225
Quilchena	240	303	286	289	287	269	256	249	242	234	229	219	210	206	202	200	200
Renfrew	620	462	475	454	449	426	413	402	385	362	346	333	322	316	310	306	302
Roberts	557	647	646	663	663	647	629	601	585	565	543	521	503	493	486	480	476
Roberts Annex	118	147	151	157	151	148	143	134	130	124	122	121	119	118	118	118	118
Secord	620	644	649	651	640	626	604	593	567	549	526	502	497	486	479	475	471
Selkirk	638	669	678	686	696	679	662	628	606	588	563	551	532	524	516	511	510
Selkirk Annex	118	102	95	90	83	81	76	71	69	65	64	63	63	62	61	60	60
Sexsmith	398	431	452	445	453	437	438	452	445	432	424	422	419	418	418	418	418
Seymour	380	144	137	137	126	120	115	114	116	114	118	119	124	130	132	134	136
Shaughnessy	421	443	426	406	393	380	358	347	335	317	313	322	316	317	317	317	317
Southlands	308	219	204	195	187	174	175	170	163	157	149	154	155	154	151	151	151
Strathcona	462	446	455	436	431	425	413	405	396	397	387	395	396	391	388	385	383
Tecumseh	466	406	391	402	400	388	381	376	367	337	325	306	294	286	283	277	274
Tecumseh Annex	98	67	63	59	59	53	52	46	42	42	40	38	37	37	37	37	37
Tennyson	439	397	392	390	382	380	376	366	360	353	348	343	341	341	340	340	340
Thunderbird	331	187	180	171	164	151	147	138	134	130	131	122	121	117	115	112	110
Tillicum	136	99	92	89	87	89	84	83	79	78	75	74	74	74	74	74	74
Trafalgar	462	459	465	467	461	452	459	463	456	442	426	422	417	416	415	415	414
Trudeau	353	235	217	215	209	207	202	194	186	181	171	162	161	161	159	158	155
Tyee	131	189	192	191	189	187	186	183	180	176	173	170	168	167	166	166	166
University Hill	371	370	367	350	334	322	305	293	279	270	256	248	245	242	237	236	235
Van Horne	439	442	442	444	436	421	400	386	369	373	369	365	361	360	359	358	357
Waverley	462	375	355	347	338	328	322	310	305	300	295	294	295	294	294	294	294
Weir	421	379	359	344	336	325	316	302	295	291	286	282	275	272	268	267	267
wəkʷaṅəs tə syaqʷəm	308	330	320	314	310	311	300	298	287	279	269	269	274	271	271	271	271
Wolfe	353	381	374	391	391	395	394	380	370	362	360	351	347	344	342	341	341
χpeẏ	240	84	81	85	88	86	85	82	81	80	79	78	77	77	77	77	77
TOTAL ELEMENTARY	**32,049**	**29,342**	**29,204**	**29,185**	**28,684**	**28,038**	**27,348**	**26,588**	**25,953**	**25,326**	**24,804**	**24,342**	**24,128**	**24,027**	**23,873**	**23,785**	**23,725**

School	Operating Capacity	2024 Actual	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
Britannia Secondary	1025	584	609	614	616	622	634	636	634	620	613	599	579	556	546	536	519
Byng	1200	1,455	1,465	1,431	1,439	1,435	1,412	1,394	1,375	1,346	1,338	1,300	1,248	1,223	1,188	1,154	1,131
Churchill	2000	2,046	2,068	2,113	2,116	2,142	2,137	2,166	2,171	2,198	2,175	2,157	2,088	2,038	1,968	1,899	1,850
David Thompson	1550	1,420	1,452	1,488	1,512	1,541	1,523	1,530	1,559	1,567	1,545	1,539	1,485	1,434	1,396	1,368	1,330
Gladstone	1600	992	1,004	1,003	980	1,004	1,031	1,022	1,022	1,042	1,037	1,010	987	952	910	872	851
Hamber	1700	1,599	1,690	1,713	1,739	1,776	1,757	1,758	1,773	1,755	1,738	1,707	1,666	1,622	1,584	1,551	1,525
John Oliver	1700	942	920	924	938	930	925	919	908	890	885	864	826	793	760	736	717
Killarney	2200	1,608	1,617	1,617	1,623	1,622	1,655	1,675	1,691	1,685	1,688	1,698	1,674	1,650	1,630	1,608	1,570
King George	375	643	660	651	659	685	707	718	738	741	729	718	693	670	645	618	586
Kitsilano	1500	1,602	1,613	1,594	1,589	1,600	1,605	1,596	1,615	1,612	1,583	1,569	1,548	1,476	1,425	1,382	1,331
Magee	1200	1,167	1,232	1,257	1,287	1,297	1,318	1,325	1,321	1,296	1,271	1,222	1,172	1,156	1,141	1,134	1,123
Point Grey	1050	967	1,009	999	992	995	979	969	973	953	944	930	913	884	865	842	823
Prince of Wales	1100	920	944	939	921	920	930	921	918	919	910	887	874	856	831	812	803
Provincial Resource Programs		20	20	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Templeton	1400	1,026	1,005	1,017	1,010	1,025	1,049	1,039	1,056	1,067	1,051	1,025	993	952	911	878	845
Tupper	1500	1,104	1,111	1,093	1,096	1,101	1,122	1,111	1,096	1,089	1,072	1,033	1,001	977	943	928	904
University Hill Secondary	1000	926	903	941	952	957	963	980	961	952	948	922	903	897	877	858	850
Vancouver Technical	1700	1,612	1,561	1,521	1,527	1,504	1,507	1,507	1,515	1,503	1,493	1,473	1,424	1,368	1,327	1,283	1,247
VASS		341	332	330	344	346	346	342	343	342	342	340	335	334	327	322	315
Windermere	1500	1,107	1,107	1,151	1,148	1,134	1,132	1,153	1,138	1,139	1,110	1,082	1,039	1,007	976	949	926
TOTAL SECONDARY	**25,300**	**22,101**	**22,342**	**22,436**	**22,528**	**22,676**	**22,772**	**22,801**	**22,847**	**22,756**	**22,512**	**22,115**	**21,488**	**20,885**	**20,290**	**19,770**	**19,286**
TOTAL All SCHOOLS	**57,349**	**51,443**	**51,546**	**51,621**	**51,212**	**50,714**	**50,120**	**49,389**	**48,800**	**48,082**	**47,316**	**46,457**	**45,616**	**44,912**	**44,163**	**43,555**	**43,011**

Operating capacity is VSB 2019 calculated operating capacity. A program change at a PRP has not been included in this model. 20-40 students included in the model in this program may attend a VSB school but also may attend at another school district.

Appendix 4: Baragar Plus Local Knowledge Added Enrolment Estimates by School

Capacities and Projected Enrolments - Baragar Baseline Projection with Development

School Name	Operating Capacity	2024 Actual	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
Bayview	331	306	320	334	350	352	343	328	309	289	274	253	234	229	218	215	210
Beaconsfield	285	243	256	259	267	264	258	256	259	250	248	250	254	253	255	256	258
Britannia	222	244	244	251	248	239	223	208	196	199	197	186	181	185	185	182	182
Brock	353	252	261	262	249	242	245	245	251	251	264	271	285	300	310	320	332
Bruce	308	283	284	302	313	307	302	292	298	298	303	302	295	299	301	303	306
Carnarvon	353	345	335	341	329	329	315	315	307	302	303	299	300	302	304	303	303
Carr	263	335	343	345	360	348	346	341	333	326	325	323	325	327	329	331	332
Cavell	263	323	321	322	310	321	318	313	309	307	306	307	316	319	322	327	331
Champlain Heights	448	308	366	400	439	471	489	523	540	552	557	545	539	542	545	544	547
Champlain Heights Annex	98	93	101	110	126	133	134	132	130	131	133	133	134	135	133	134	133
Collingwood Annex	176	142	140	139	147	145	146	145	139	140	142	143	144	146	147	147	147
Cook	444	465	487	500	503	511	518	524	537	537	536	542	543	551	555	559	563
Crosstown	462	477	493	517	500	492	484	477	461	446	446	431	433	430	433	436	440
Cunningham	598	428	438	431	431	424	420	427	415	402	392	390	389	399	403	405	408
Dickens	444	443	419	411	416	421	402	399	392	391	394	390	394	397	399	402	404
Dickens Annex	116	64	64	61	62	58	60	58	57	58	59	59	61	61	61	61	61
Douglas	507	522	520	505	515	513	507	503	496	497	496	488	481	484	484	485	487
Douglas Annex	176	163	161	161	156	151	147	142	140	139	137	136	135	135	135	135	135
Elsie Roy	376	419	419	422	419	404	391	393	384	375	371	356	348	359	362	364	366
False Creek	263	309	315	313	308	294	279	272	252	233	229	221	217	219	219	220	221
Fleming	398	427	424	428	422	422	424	423	418	415	412	400	413	413	412	413	414
Franklin	267	227	244	251	268	274	269	268	257	253	244	250	250	251	255	258	260
Fraser	177	339	335	339	341	342	339	340	344	333	341	346	352	357	365	372	377
Gordon	398	396	400	411	425	423	424	422	411	404	398	391	387	385	385	385	387
Grandview	199	131	140	147	142	146	147	150	153	158	156	160	163	163	165	166	166
Grenfell	489	323	318	310	308	316	300	289	281	275	274	281	285	286	290	294	298

School Name	Operating Capacity	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
Hastings	638	549	547	571	557	547	531	518	513	503	500	480	478	476	477	477	475
Henderson	552	504	478	475	457	457	454	437	432	431	439	441	450	452	455	458	460
Hudson	353	331	318	312	297	288	283	278	266	269	282	291	303	313	322	331	341
Jamieson	466	519	546	552	616	625	642	648	660	676	707	760	808	853	897	939	980
Kerrisdale	507	448	431	432	407	405	402	385	376	370	367	361	360	360	360	360	360
Kerrisdale Annex	98	85	78	65	67	70	69	69	71	71	71	71	72	72	73	73	72
Kingsford-Smith	376	305	309	325	309	302	301	294	290	286	290	292	306	314	318	321	324
Kitchener	462	409	408	400	396	401	389	373	363	364	366	367	372	373	380	381	384
L`Ecole Bilingue	439	409	428	442	466	479	473	472	475	456	452	447	446	445	444	444	444
Laurier	267	420	452	483	484	481	479	457	431	423	430	440	454	463	477	492	503
Livingstone	331	285	300	306	302	294	284	275	275	274	272	267	270	268	268	268	268
Lloyd George	398	426	436	448	451	434	433	398	394	372	358	351	354	356	357	362	367
Lord	331	194	200	200	193	189	174	170	165	162	159	154	153	155	154	156	157
MacCorkindale	444	294	285	300	299	282	280	270	268	268	276	268	271	275	278	280	284
Mackenzie	575	411	414	399	387	376	371	365	366	351	338	334	330	333	330	332	333
Maple Grove	484	572	564	571	557	559	529	503	504	494	494	499	501	504	504	503	504
Maquinna	222	221	228	230	230	239	249	251	246	244	241	244	250	256	261	264	268
McBride	398	341	320	328	320	313	296	281	277	266	261	261	258	258	259	261	261
McBride Annex	118	81	77	71	66	61	60	59	58	58	59	59	60	60	61	62	62
McKechnie	244	296	281	277	275	263	251	241	237	244	256	255	259	259	261	261	261
Moberly	657	482	489	476	450	437	425	408	384	363	354	355	348	349	346	346	346
Mount Pleasant	285	242	255	253	260	254	254	251	238	252	253	255	255	262	261	263	263
Nelson	417	468	455	460	466	446	434	419	401	391	383	381	382	391	391	393	392
Nightingale	353	288	284	289	279	280	265	262	263	261	271	277	289	299	306	313	317
Nootka	507	381	380	364	355	346	336	321	313	310	300	295	296	297	299	300	301
Norma Rose Point	779	764	822	827	852	881	909	923	997	1,034	1,075	1,117	1,150	1,199	1,240	1,274	1,303
Norquay	752	643	676	679	673	672	672	653	639	636	625	613	614	615	616	614	615
Oppenheimer	376	417	414	417	415	407	406	396	382	389	388	388	393	391	391	394	395
Osler	285	274	279	289	280	271	259	255	250	245	238	234	236	238	238	239	241
Queen Alexandra	263	142	148	155	157	162	163	165	162	161	160	157	160	157	157	158	159
Queen Elizabeth	398	325	322	343	322	328	326	312	325	322	321	326	333	329	330	332	333
Queen Mary	394	300	278	275	258	243	238	233	229	228	259	301	347	395	439	485	535

School Name	Operating Capacity	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
Queen Victoria Annex	178	114	115	116	112	109	105	102	98	94	94	93	94	97	97	99	100
Quesnel	398	338	329	314	303	279	266	254	248	241	235	231	228	227	226	225	225
Quilchena	240	303	290	289	287	273	262	255	250	244	239	232	224	222	220	221	223
Renfrew	620	462	480	458	454	435	424	413	399	378	364	354	343	343	338	337	333
Roberts	557	647	651	678	704	687	668	655	638	631	616	603	595	590	589	590	593
Roberts Annex	118	147	153	160	161	157	152	146	140	140	140	140	140	140	142	143	144
Secord	620	644	649	657	654	645	628	622	598	582	566	546	544	541	539	539	540
Selkirk	638	669	679	689	711	695	680	649	626	612	590	579	563	558	552	551	548
Selkirk Annex	118	102	96	91	87	85	80	76	75	71	70	69	68	68	68	68	68
Sexsmith	398	431	461	453	465	455	457	472	469	463	459	464	465	467	474	478	482
Seymour	380	144	139	142	131	127	124	125	128	129	136	141	150	157	160	164	167
Shaughnessy	421	443	428	408	401	394	374	367	355	340	341	355	356	359	366	368	370
Southlands	308	219	204	198	191	181	180	178	177	172	164	170	173	176	177	178	179
Strathcona	462	446	455	440	437	433	423	416	409	411	407	415	419	416	417	415	417
Tecumseh	466	406	392	404	406	396	389	387	381	354	343	329	318	317	311	309	310
Tecumseh Annex	98	67	63	59	61	56	54	49	45	45	44	43	43	43	43	43	43
Tennyson	439	397	392	390	382	380	376	366	360	353	348	343	341	341	340	340	340
Thunderbird	331	187	180	174	169	157	154	145	148	143	144	138	138	137	136	136	135
Tillicum Annex	136	99	92	91	91	89	87	87	82	83	81	82	82	82	82	82	82
Trafalgar	462	459	473	476	470	471	477	483	476	468	453	451	449	450	452	454	455
Trudeau	353	235	217	218	213	215	209	201	198	193	186	181	181	183	181	182	182
Tyee	131	189	192	191	189	187	186	183	180	176	173	170	168	167	166	166	166
University Hill	371	370	377	366	351	341	327	318	307	302	296	292	294	298	301	304	308
Van Horne	439	442	448	450	493	489	479	467	454	466	477	487	496	507	515	524	530
Waverley	462	375	357	350	343	335	330	321	316	317	315	317	320	321	322	325	327
Weir	421	379	360	350	345	338	334	320	320	316	317	315	313	312	314	316	318
wəkʷaṅəs tə syaqʷəm	308	330	321	316	315	319	308	309	305	299	290	296	304	304	307	310	312
Wolfe	353	381	382	408	412	421	422	406	400	398	402	397	398	399	400	404	408
χpeẏ	240	84	81	85	88	86	85	82	81	80	79	78	77	77	77	77	77
TOTAL ELEMENTARY	**32,049**	**29,342**	**29,506**	**29,707**	**29,683**	**29,369**	**28,907**	**28,381**	**27,982**	**27,636**	**27,551**	**27,505**	**27,700**	**27,993**	**28,234**	**28,501**	**28,758**

School Name	Operating Capacity	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
Alternate		361	352	370	384	386	386	382	383	382	382	380	375	374	367	362	355
Britannia Secondary	1025	584	611	618	623	631	643	648	651	639	636	623	608	587	582	573	561
Byng	1200	1,455	1,469	1,441	1,454	1,453	1,437	1,424	1,415	1,392	1,422	1,432	1,425	1,444	1,458	1,474	1,500
Churchill	2000	2,046	2,111	2,217	2,266	2,342	2,377	2,411	2,412	2,456	2,462	2,468	2,422	2,401	2,354	2,318	2,300
David Thompson	1550	1,420	1,454	1,491	1,521	1,553	1,543	1,555	1,588	1,604	1,586	1,588	1,541	1,494	1,463	1,443	1,409
Gladstone	1600	992	1,007	1,008	995	1,019	1,050	1,046	1,051	1,075	1,070	1,049	1,031	999	964	933	918
Hamber	1700	1,599	1,680	1,715	1,796	1,858	1,852	1,867	1,891	1,883	1,897	1,895	1,882	1,871	1,862	1,852	1,852
John Oliver	1700	942	920	928	944	938	937	933	928	910	910	895	861	834	807	789	779
Killarney	2200	1,608	1,634	1,640	1,657	1,665	1,706	1,742	1,770	1,775	1,782	1,797	1,781	1,767	1,749	1,733	1,705
King George	375	643	668	663	687	719	751	780	805	816	815	812	800	786	770	749	723
Kitsilano	1500	1,602	1,630	1,641	1,667	1,710	1,738	1,731	1,756	1,872	1,860	1,859	1,856	1,794	1,757	1,723	1,680
Magee	1200	1,167	1,217	1,244	1,286	1,302	1,330	1,344	1,342	1,323	1,303	1,258	1,215	1,203	1,196	1,199	1,198
Point Grey	1050	967	984	979	974	981	967	962	969	952	945	938	926	902	885	869	851
Prince of Wales	1100	920	930	926	911	915	929	922	924	928	920	906	895	881	860	845	839
PRP		20	20	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Templeton	1400	1,026	1,009	1,025	1,026	1,046	1,075	1,068	1,089	1,104	1,094	1,072	1,044	1,007	973	947	921
Tupper	1500	1,104	1,114	1,107	1,120	1,133	1,158	1,151	1,139	1,138	1,129	1,101	1,077	1,061	1,037	1,030	1,018
University Hill	1000	926	903	941	952	957	963	980	961	952	948	922	903	897	877	858	850
Vancouver Technical	1700	1,612	1,607	1,626	1,701	1,732	1,792	1,802	1,826	1,818	1,821	1,812	1,761	1,703	1,663	1,618	1,582
Windermere	1500	1,107	1,120	1,179	1,200	1,217	1,232	1,260	1,251	1,256	1,232	1,212	1,172	1,146	1,122	1,100	1,085
TOTAL SECONDARY	**25,300**	**22,101**	**22,426**	**22,761**	**23,180**	**23,580**	**23,894**	**24,042**	**24,189**	**24,322**	**24,269**	**24,083**	**23,650**	**23,234**	**22,842**	**22,525**	**22,249**
TOTAL ALL SCHOOLS	**57,349**	**51,443**	**51,932**	**52,468**	**52,863**	**52,949**	**52,801**	**52,423**	**52,171**	**51,958**	**51,820**	**51,588**	**51,350**	**51,227**	**51,076**	**51,026**	**51,007**

Operating capacity is VSB 2019 calculated operating capacity. A program change at a PRP has not been included in this model. 20-40 students included in the model in this program may attend a VSB school but also may attend at another school district.

Appendix 5: Baragar Baseline Capacity Utilization Estimates

School Name	Operating Capacity	2024 Actual	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
Bayview	331	92%	96%	100%	102%	101%	98%	92%	86%	79%	74%	66%	59%	56%	53%	50%	48%
Beaconsfield	285	85%	88%	91%	91%	89%	86%	85%	85%	81%	80%	80%	80%	79%	79%	79%	79%
Britannia Elementary	222	110%	108%	113%	110%	105%	97%	89%	83%	82%	82%	75%	73%	73%	72%	70%	70%
Brock	353	71%	73%	72%	69%	66%	66%	65%	67%	66%	67%	66%	69%	70%	71%	71%	72%
Bruce	308	92%	92%	96%	100%	98%	97%	92%	94%	94%	94%	93%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Carnarvon	353	98%	95%	96%	93%	92%	88%	88%	85%	83%	82%	80%	80%	80%	80%	79%	79%
Carr	263	127%	127%	128%	128%	121%	119%	117%	114%	111%	110%	108%	106%	106%	105%	105%	105%
Cavell	263	123%	122%	120%	114%	116%	114%	111%	109%	107%	106%	106%	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%
Champlain Heights	448	69%	76%	83%	89%	96%	98%	102%	105%	107%	107%	103%	100%	99%	99%	99%	99%
Champlain Heights Annex	98	95%	94%	102%	115%	122%	123%	115%	111%	109%	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%	108%
Collingwood Annex	176	81%	79%	77%	81%	81%	81%	81%	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%
Cook	444	105%	109%	112%	112%	113%	114%	115%	115%	115%	114%	114%	113%	114%	114%	115%	115%
Crosstown	462	103%	106%	110%	106%	103%	100%	99%	95%	92%	90%	85%	84%	82%	81%	81%	81%
Cunningham	598	72%	73%	71%	71%	69%	68%	68%	66%	64%	61%	60%	60%	61%	61%	62%	62%
Dickens	444	100%	94%	91%	89%	90%	85%	85%	82%	81%	81%	80%	79%	79%	79%	79%	79%
Dickens Annes	116	55%	55%	50%	51%	48%	48%	47%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
Douglas	507	103%	102%	99%	100%	100%	98%	97%	95%	94%	94%	92%	90%	90%	90%	89%	89%
Douglas Annex	176	93%	91%	91%	89%	86%	84%	81%	80%	79%	78%	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%
Elsie Roy	376	111%	108%	109%	107%	103%	95%	91%	87%	82%	79%	75%	72%	71%	69%	68%	68%
False Creek	263	117%	120%	117%	116%	109%	103%	99%	91%	85%	81%	78%	74%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Fleming	398	107%	106%	108%	105%	104%	104%	103%	102%	99%	98%	95%	98%	96%	96%	95%	95%
Franklin	267	85%	91%	91%	94%	93%	92%	90%	85%	83%	78%	78%	76%	76%	75%	75%	75%
Fraser	177	192%	189%	190%	189%	188%	186%	185%	188%	181%	181%	180%	179%	179%	178%	178%	178%
Gordon	398	99%	99%	102%	104%	101%	101%	101%	97%	96%	93%	91%	89%	88%	87%	86%	86%
Grandview	199	66%	70%	70%	66%	66%	68%	68%	69%	71%	68%	70%	71%	70%	70%	70%	70%
Grenfell	489	66%	64%	63%	60%	57%	53%	50%	48%	46%	44%	44%	44%	43%	43%	43%	42%
Hastings	638	86%	85%	89%	86%	84%	82%	80%	79%	76%	76%	72%	72%	71%	71%	70%	70%
Henderson	552	91%	87%	86%	82%	82%	81%	77%	76%	76%	76%	76%	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%
Hudson	353	94%	90%	88%	84%	80%	77%	76%	72%	71%	70%	69%	68%	67%	67%	67%	66%

School Name	Operating Capacity	2024 Actual	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
Jamieson	466	111%	115%	115%	113%	110%	113%	111%	112%	112%	109%	110%	111%	112%	112%	112%	112%
Kerrisdale	507	88%	85%	85%	80%	79%	78%	75%	72%	71%	70%	69%	68%	68%	68%	67%	67%
Kerrisdale Annex	98	87%	79%	66%	68%	66%	66%	65%	66%	66%	66%	66%	65%	63%	63%	63%	63%
Kingsford-Smith	376	81%	82%	85%	81%	78%	77%	74%	73%	71%	71%	71%	73%	74%	74%	74%	74%
Kitchener	462	89%	88%	85%	84%	85%	82%	78%	75%	74%	74%	73%	74%	73%	74%	73%	74%
Laurier	267	157%	161%	169%	166%	160%	157%	147%	134%	129%	124%	122%	120%	118%	116%	115%	114%
L'Ecole Bilingue	439	93%	97%	101%	106%	109%	108%	108%	108%	104%	103%	102%	102%	101%	101%	101%	101%
Livingstone	331	86%	87%	87%	86%	82%	79%	77%	75%	74%	73%	70%	70%	69%	69%	69%	69%
Lloyd George	398	107%	108%	110%	109%	104%	103%	94%	92%	86%	81%	78%	77%	76%	76%	76%	76%
Lord	331	59%	60%	60%	58%	56%	51%	49%	47%	46%	44%	41%	40%	40%	39%	38%	38%
MacCorkindale	444	66%	63%	66%	65%	60%	59%	56%	55%	54%	55%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%
Mackenzie	575	71%	72%	69%	67%	64%	63%	61%	62%	58%	56%	55%	54%	54%	53%	53%	53%
Maple Grove	484	118%	117%	117%	113%	112%	106%	100%	100%	97%	96%	96%	96%	96%	95%	95%	94%
Maquinna	222	100%	103%	101%	100%	102%	104%	103%	100%	99%	95%	95%	95%	96%	96%	97%	97%
McBride	398	86%	80%	81%	79%	78%	73%	69%	68%	64%	62%	61%	60%	60%	60%	59%	59%
McBride Annex	118	69%	65%	58%	55%	52%	49%	47%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%
McKechnie	244	121%	114%	113%	107%	102%	97%	93%	90%	91%	95%	94%	93%	92%	92%	91%	91%
Moberly	657	73%	73%	71%	67%	64%	62%	60%	56%	52%	50%	50%	49%	49%	48%	47%	47%
Mount Pleasant	285	85%	88%	87%	84%	80%	80%	78%	75%	75%	75%	75%	74%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Nelson	417	112%	107%	109%	108%	102%	99%	94%	90%	86%	84%	81%	80%	82%	81%	80%	80%
Nightingale	353	82%	80%	80%	75%	72%	68%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%
Nootka	507	75%	75%	71%	69%	67%	65%	61%	60%	59%	56%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%
Norma Rose Point	779	98%	101%	98%	97%	95%	92%	90%	92%	90%	89%	90%	89%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Norquay	752	86%	88%	88%	87%	85%	84%	81%	79%	78%	76%	74%	74%	74%	74%	73%	73%
Oppenheimer	376	111%	110%	111%	109%	106%	105%	102%	98%	99%	99%	97%	98%	98%	97%	97%	96%
Osler	285	96%	98%	100%	96%	92%	87%	85%	82%	80%	77%	75%	74%	74%	73%	73%	72%
Queen Alexandra	263	54%	56%	58%	59%	59%	57%	57%	57%	56%	55%	52%	53%	52%	51%	51%	51%
Queen Elizabeth	398	82%	81%	86%	80%	81%	80%	76%	79%	77%	76%	76%	78%	76%	76%	76%	76%
Queen Mary	394	76%	71%	69%	64%	60%	58%	56%	56%	54%	52%	51%	52%	53%	53%	53%	52%
Quesnel	398	85%	83%	79%	76%	70%	67%	64%	62%	61%	59%	58%	57%	57%	57%	57%	57%
Quilchena	240	126%	119%	120%	120%	112%	107%	104%	101%	98%	95%	91%	88%	86%	84%	83%	83%

School Name	Operating Capacity	2024 Actual	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
Queen Victoria Annex	178	64%	65%	63%	60%	58%	53%	51%	48%	46%	44%	43%	43%	42%	42%	41%	41%
Renfrew	620	75%	77%	73%	72%	69%	67%	65%	62%	58%	56%	54%	52%	51%	50%	49%	49%
Roberts	557	116%	116%	119%	119%	116%	113%	108%	105%	101%	97%	94%	90%	89%	87%	86%	85%
Roberts Annex	118	125%	128%	133%	128%	125%	121%	114%	110%	105%	103%	103%	101%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Secord	620	104%	105%	105%	103%	101%	97%	96%	91%	89%	85%	81%	80%	78%	77%	77%	76%
Selkirk	638	105%	106%	108%	109%	106%	104%	98%	95%	92%	88%	86%	83%	82%	81%	80%	80%
Selkirk Annex	118	86%	81%	76%	70%	69%	64%	60%	58%	55%	54%	53%	53%	53%	52%	51%	51%
Sexsmith	398	108%	114%	112%	114%	110%	110%	114%	112%	109%	107%	106%	105%	105%	105%	105%	105%
Seymour	380	38%	36%	36%	33%	32%	30%	30%	31%	30%	31%	31%	33%	34%	35%	35%	36%
Shaughnessy	421	105%	101%	96%	93%	90%	85%	82%	80%	75%	74%	76%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
Southlands	308	71%	66%	63%	61%	56%	57%	55%	53%	51%	48%	50%	50%	50%	49%	49%	49%
Strathcona	462	97%	98%	94%	93%	92%	89%	88%	86%	86%	84%	85%	86%	85%	84%	83%	83%
Tecumseh	466	87%	84%	86%	86%	83%	82%	81%	79%	72%	70%	66%	63%	61%	61%	59%	59%
Tecumseh Annex	98	68%	64%	60%	60%	54%	53%	47%	43%	43%	41%	39%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%
Tennyson	439	90%	89%	89%	87%	87%	86%	83%	82%	80%	79%	78%	78%	78%	77%	77%	77%
Thunderbird	331	56%	54%	52%	50%	46%	44%	42%	40%	39%	40%	37%	37%	35%	35%	34%	33%
Tillicum Annex	136	73%	68%	65%	64%	65%	62%	61%	58%	57%	55%	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%
Trafalgar	462	99%	101%	101%	100%	98%	99%	100%	99%	96%	92%	91%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Trudeau	353	67%	61%	61%	59%	59%	57%	55%	53%	51%	48%	46%	46%	46%	45%	45%	44%
Tyee	131	144%	147%	146%	144%	143%	142%	140%	137%	134%	132%	130%	128%	127%	127%	127%	127%
University Hill Elementary	371	100%	99%	94%	90%	87%	82%	79%	75%	73%	69%	67%	66%	65%	64%	64%	63%
Van Horne	439	101%	101%	101%	99%	96%	91%	88%	84%	85%	84%	83%	82%	82%	82%	82%	81%
wəḵʷaṅəs tə syaqʷəm	308	107%	104%	102%	101%	101%	97%	97%	93%	91%	87%	87%	89%	88%	88%	88%	88%
Waverley	462	81%	77%	75%	73%	71%	70%	67%	66%	65%	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%
Weir	421	90%	85%	82%	80%	77%	75%	72%	70%	69%	68%	67%	65%	65%	64%	63%	63%
Wolfe	353	108%	106%	111%	111%	112%	112%	108%	105%	103%	102%	99%	98%	97%	97%	97%	97%
χpeẏ	240	35%	34%	35%	37%	36%	35%	34%	34%	33%	33%	33%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%
Britannia Secondary	1025	57%	59%	60%	60%	61%	62%	62%	62%	60%	60%	58%	56%	54%	53%	52%	51%
Byng	1200	121%	122%	119%	120%	120%	118%	116%	115%	112%	112%	108%	104%	102%	99%	96%	94%
Churchill	2000	102%	103%	106%	106%	107%	107%	108%	109%	110%	109%	108%	104%	102%	98%	95%	93%
Gladstone	1600	62%	63%	63%	61%	63%	64%	64%	64%	65%	65%	63%	62%	60%	57%	55%	53%

School Name	Operating Capacity	2024 Actual	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
Hamber	1700	94%	99%	101%	102%	104%	103%	103%	104%	103%	102%	100%	98%	95%	93%	91%	90%
John Oliver	1700	55%	54%	54%	55%	55%	54%	54%	53%	52%	52%	51%	49%	47%	45%	43%	42%
King George	375	171%	176%	174%	176%	183%	189%	191%	197%	198%	194%	191%	185%	179%	172%	165%	156%
Kitsilano	1500	107%	108%	106%	106%	107%	107%	106%	108%	107%	106%	105%	103%	98%	95%	92%	89%
Magee	1200	97%	103%	105%	107%	108%	110%	110%	110%	108%	106%	102%	98%	96%	95%	95%	94%
Point Grey	1050	92%	96%	95%	94%	95%	93%	92%	93%	91%	90%	89%	87%	84%	82%	80%	78%
Prince of Wales	1100	84%	86%	85%	84%	84%	85%	84%	83%	84%	83%	81%	79%	78%	76%	74%	73%
Templeton	1400	73%	72%	73%	72%	73%	75%	74%	75%	76%	75%	73%	71%	68%	65%	63%	60%
Thompson	1550	92%	94%	96%	98%	99%	98%	99%	101%	101%	100%	99%	96%	93%	90%	88%	86%
Tupper	1500	74%	74%	73%	73%	73%	75%	74%	73%	73%	71%	69%	67%	65%	63%	62%	60%
University Hill Secondary	1000	95%	92%	94%	95%	96%	96%	98%	96%	95%	95%	92%	90%	90%	88%	86%	85%
Vancouver Technical	1700	95%	92%	89%	90%	88%	89%	89%	89%	88%	88%	87%	84%	80%	78%	75%	73%
Windermere	1500	74%	74%	77%	77%	76%	75%	77%	76%	76%	74%	72%	69%	67%	65%	63%	62%

Appendix 6: Baragar Plus Local Knowledge Added Capacity Utilization Estimates

School Name	Operating Capacity	2024 Actual	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
Bayview	331	92%	97%	101%	106%	106%	104%	99%	93%	87%	83%	76%	71%	69%	66%	65%	63%
Beaconsfield	285	85%	90%	91%	94%	93%	91%	90%	91%	88%	87%	88%	89%	89%	89%	90%	91%
Britannia Elementary	222	110%	110%	113%	112%	108%	100%	94%	88%	90%	89%	84%	82%	83%	83%	82%	82%
Brock	353	71%	74%	74%	71%	69%	69%	69%	71%	71%	75%	77%	81%	85%	88%	91%	94%
Bruce	308	92%	92%	98%	102%	100%	98%	95%	97%	97%	98%	98%	96%	97%	98%	98%	99%
Carnarvon	353	98%	95%	97%	93%	93%	89%	89%	87%	86%	86%	85%	85%	86%	86%	86%	86%
Carr	263	127%	130%	131%	137%	132%	132%	130%	127%	124%	124%	123%	124%	124%	125%	126%	126%
Cavell	263	123%	122%	122%	118%	122%	121%	119%	117%	117%	116%	117%	120%	121%	122%	124%	126%
Champlain Heights	448	69%	82%	89%	98%	105%	109%	117%	121%	123%	124%	122%	120%	121%	122%	121%	122%
Champlain Heights Annex	98	95%	103%	112%	129%	136%	137%	135%	133%	134%	136%	136%	137%	138%	136%	137%	136%
Collingwood Annex	176	81%	80%	79%	84%	82%	83%	82%	79%	80%	81%	81%	82%	83%	84%	84%	84%
Cook	444	105%	110%	113%	113%	115%	117%	118%	121%	121%	121%	122%	122%	124%	125%	126%	127%
Crosstown	462	103%	107%	112%	108%	106%	105%	103%	100%	97%	97%	93%	94%	93%	94%	94%	95%
Cunningham	598	72%	73%	72%	72%	71%	70%	71%	69%	67%	66%	65%	65%	67%	67%	68%	68%
Dickens	444	100%	94%	93%	94%	95%	91%	90%	88%	88%	89%	88%	89%	89%	90%	91%	91%
Dickens Annex	116	55%	55%	53%	53%	50%	52%	50%	49%	50%	51%	51%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%
Douglas	507	103%	103%	100%	102%	101%	100%	99%	98%	98%	98%	96%	95%	95%	95%	96%	96%
Douglas Annex	176	93%	91%	91%	89%	86%	84%	81%	80%	79%	78%	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%
Elsie Roy	376	111%	111%	112%	111%	107%	104%	105%	102%	100%	99%	95%	93%	95%	96%	97%	97%
False Creek	263	117%	120%	119%	117%	112%	106%	103%	96%	89%	87%	84%	83%	83%	83%	84%	84%
Fleming	398	107%	107%	108%	106%	106%	107%	106%	105%	104%	104%	101%	104%	104%	104%	104%	104%
Franklin	267	85%	91%	94%	100%	103%	101%	100%	96%	95%	91%	94%	94%	94%	96%	97%	97%
Fraser	177	192%	189%	192%	193%	193%	192%	192%	194%	188%	193%	195%	199%	202%	206%	210%	213%
Gordon	398	99%	101%	103%	107%	106%	107%	106%	103%	102%	100%	98%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%
Grandview	199	66%	70%	74%	71%	73%	74%	75%	77%	79%	78%	80%	82%	82%	83%	83%	83%
Grenfell	489	66%	65%	63%	63%	65%	61%	59%	57%	56%	56%	57%	58%	58%	59%	60%	61%
Hastings	638	86%	86%	89%	87%	86%	83%	81%	80%	79%	78%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	74%
Henderson	552	91%	87%	86%	83%	83%	82%	79%	78%	78%	80%	80%	82%	82%	82%	83%	83%

School Name	Operating Capacity	2024 Actual	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
Hudson	353	94%	90%	88%	84%	82%	80%	79%	75%	76%	80%	82%	86%	89%	91%	94%	97%
Jamieson	466	111%	117%	118%	132%	134%	138%	139%	142%	145%	152%	163%	173%	183%	192%	202%	210%
Kerrisdale	507	88%	85%	85%	80%	80%	79%	76%	74%	73%	72%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%
Kerrisdale Annex	98	87%	80%	66%	68%	71%	70%	70%	72%	72%	72%	72%	73%	73%	74%	74%	73%
Kingsford-Smith	376	81%	82%	86%	82%	80%	80%	78%	77%	76%	77%	78%	81%	84%	85%	85%	86%
Kitchener	462	89%	88%	87%	86%	87%	84%	81%	79%	79%	79%	79%	81%	81%	82%	82%	83%
Laurier	267	157%	169%	181%	181%	180%	179%	171%	161%	158%	161%	165%	170%	173%	179%	184%	188%
L'Ecole Bilingue	439	93%	97%	101%	106%	109%	108%	108%	108%	104%	103%	102%	102%	101%	101%	101%	101%
Livingstone	331	86%	91%	92%	91%	89%	86%	83%	83%	83%	82%	81%	82%	81%	81%	81%	81%
Lloyd George	398	107%	110%	113%	113%	109%	109%	100%	99%	93%	90%	88%	89%	89%	90%	91%	92%
Lord	331	59%	60%	60%	58%	57%	53%	51%	50%	49%	48%	47%	46%	47%	47%	47%	47%
MacCorkindale	444	66%	64%	68%	67%	64%	63%	61%	60%	60%	62%	60%	61%	62%	63%	63%	64%
Mackenzie	575	71%	72%	69%	67%	65%	65%	63%	64%	61%	59%	58%	57%	58%	57%	58%	58%
Maple Grove	484	118%	117%	118%	115%	115%	109%	104%	104%	102%	102%	103%	104%	104%	104%	104%	104%
Maquinna	222	100%	103%	104%	104%	108%	112%	113%	111%	110%	109%	110%	113%	115%	118%	119%	121%
McBride	398	86%	80%	82%	80%	79%	74%	71%	70%	67%	66%	66%	65%	65%	65%	66%	66%
McBride Annex	118	69%	65%	60%	56%	52%	51%	50%	49%	49%	50%	50%	51%	51%	52%	53%	53%
McKechnie	244	121%	115%	114%	113%	108%	103%	99%	97%	100%	105%	105%	106%	106%	107%	107%	107%
Moberly	657	73%	74%	72%	68%	67%	65%	62%	58%	55%	54%	54%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%
Mount Pleasant	285	85%	89%	89%	91%	89%	89%	88%	84%	88%	89%	89%	89%	92%	92%	92%	92%
Nelson	417	112%	109%	110%	112%	107%	104%	100%	96%	94%	92%	91%	92%	94%	94%	94%	94%
Nightingale	353	82%	80%	82%	79%	79%	75%	74%	75%	74%	77%	78%	82%	85%	87%	89%	90%
Nootka	507	75%	75%	72%	70%	68%	66%	63%	62%	61%	59%	58%	58%	59%	59%	59%	59%
Norma Rose Point	779	98%	106%	106%	109%	113%	117%	118%	128%	133%	138%	143%	148%	154%	159%	164%	167%
Norquay	752	86%	90%	90%	89%	89%	89%	87%	85%	85%	83%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%
Oppenheimer	376	111%	110%	111%	110%	108%	108%	105%	102%	103%	103%	103%	105%	104%	104%	105%	105%
Osler	285	96%	98%	101%	98%	95%	91%	89%	88%	86%	84%	82%	83%	84%	84%	84%	85%
Queen Alexandra	263	54%	56%	59%	60%	62%	62%	63%	62%	61%	61%	60%	61%	60%	60%	60%	60%
Queen Elizabeth	398	82%	81%	86%	81%	82%	82%	78%	82%	81%	81%	82%	84%	83%	83%	83%	84%
Queen Mary	394	76%	71%	70%	65%	62%	60%	59%	58%	58%	66%	76%	88%	100%	111%	123%	136%
Quesnel	398	85%	83%	79%	76%	70%	67%	64%	62%	61%	59%	58%	57%	57%	57%	57%	57%

School Name	Operating Capacity	2024 Actual	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
Quilchena	240	126%	121%	120%	120%	114%	109%	106%	104%	102%	100%	97%	93%	93%	92%	92%	93%
Queen Victoria Annex	178	64%	65%	65%	63%	61%	59%	57%	55%	53%	53%	52%	53%	54%	54%	56%	56%
Renfrew	620	75%	77%	74%	73%	70%	68%	67%	64%	61%	59%	57%	55%	55%	55%	54%	54%
Roberts	557	116%	117%	122%	126%	123%	120%	118%	115%	113%	111%	108%	107%	106%	106%	106%	106%
Roberts Annex	118	125%	130%	136%	136%	133%	129%	124%	119%	119%	119%	119%	119%	119%	120%	121%	122%
Secord	620	104%	105%	106%	105%	104%	101%	100%	96%	94%	91%	88%	88%	87%	87%	87%	87%
Selkirk	638	105%	106%	108%	111%	109%	107%	102%	98%	96%	92%	91%	88%	87%	87%	86%	86%
Selkirk Annex	118	86%	81%	77%	74%	72%	68%	64%	64%	60%	59%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%
Sexsmith	398	108%	116%	114%	117%	114%	115%	119%	118%	116%	115%	117%	117%	117%	119%	120%	121%
Seymour	380	38%	37%	37%	34%	33%	33%	33%	34%	34%	36%	37%	39%	41%	42%	43%	44%
Shaughnessy	421	105%	102%	97%	95%	94%	89%	87%	84%	81%	81%	84%	85%	85%	87%	87%	88%
Southlands	308	71%	66%	64%	62%	59%	58%	58%	57%	56%	53%	55%	56%	57%	57%	58%	58%
Strathcona	462	97%	98%	95%	95%	94%	92%	90%	89%	89%	88%	90%	91%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Tecumseh	466	87%	84%	87%	87%	85%	83%	83%	82%	76%	74%	71%	68%	68%	67%	66%	67%
Tecumseh Annex	98	68%	64%	60%	62%	57%	55%	50%	46%	46%	45%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%
Tennyson	439	90%	89%	89%	87%	87%	86%	83%	82%	80%	79%	78%	78%	78%	77%	77%	77%
Thunderbird	331	56%	54%	53%	51%	47%	47%	44%	45%	43%	44%	42%	42%	41%	41%	41%	41%
Tillicum Annex	136	73%	68%	67%	67%	65%	64%	64%	60%	61%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
Trafalgar	462	99%	102%	103%	102%	102%	103%	105%	103%	101%	98%	98%	97%	97%	98%	98%	98%
Trudeau	353	67%	61%	62%	60%	61%	59%	57%	56%	55%	53%	51%	51%	52%	51%	52%	52%
Tyee	131	144%	147%	146%	144%	143%	142%	140%	137%	134%	132%	130%	128%	127%	127%	127%	127%
University Hill Elementary	371	100%	102%	99%	95%	92%	88%	86%	83%	81%	80%	79%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%
Van Horne	439	101%	102%	103%	112%	111%	109%	106%	103%	106%	109%	111%	113%	115%	117%	119%	121%
wəƙʷaʔəs tə syaqʷəm	308	107%	104%	103%	102%	104%	100%	100%	99%	97%	94%	96%	99%	99%	100%	101%	101%
Waverley	462	81%	77%	76%	74%	73%	71%	69%	68%	69%	68%	69%	69%	69%	70%	70%	71%
Weir	421	90%	86%	83%	82%	80%	79%	76%	76%	75%	75%	75%	74%	74%	75%	75%	76%
Wolfe	353	108%	108%	116%	117%	119%	120%	115%	113%	113%	114%	112%	113%	113%	113%	114%	116%
χpeẏ	240	35%	34%	35%	37%	36%	35%	34%	34%	33%	33%	33%	32%	32%	32%	32%	32%
Britannia Secondary	1025	57%	60%	60%	61%	62%	63%	63%	64%	62%	62%	61%	59%	57%	57%	56%	55%
Byng	1200	121%	122%	120%	121%	121%	120%	119%	118%	116%	119%	119%	119%	120%	122%	123%	125%
Churchill	2000	102%	104%	107%	108%	110%	110%	112%	112%	114%	114%	115%	113%	112%	110%	108%	107%

School Name	Operating Capacity	2024 Actual	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039
Gladstone	1600	62%	63%	63%	62%	64%	66%	66%	66%	67%	67%	66%	65%	63%	60%	58%	58%
Hamber	1700	94%	100%	102%	107%	110%	110%	111%	112%	112%	113%	113%	112%	111%	111%	110%	110%
John Oliver	1700	55%	54%	55%	56%	55%	55%	55%	55%	54%	54%	53%	51%	49%	48%	46%	46%
Killarney	2200	73%	75%	75%	76%	76%	78%	79%	81%	81%	81%	82%	81%	81%	80%	79%	78%
King George	375	171%	178%	177%	183%	192%	200%	208%	215%	218%	217%	217%	213%	210%	205%	200%	193%
Kitsilano	1500	107%	108%	107%	107%	108%	109%	109%	110%	118%	118%	118%	118%	114%	111%	110%	107%
Magee	1200	97%	103%	105%	109%	110%	113%	114%	114%	112%	110%	107%	103%	102%	101%	102%	102%
Point Grey	1050	92%	96%	96%	95%	96%	94%	94%	95%	93%	92%	92%	91%	88%	87%	85%	83%
Prince of Wales	1100	84%	86%	86%	85%	85%	86%	86%	86%	86%	86%	84%	83%	82%	80%	79%	78%
Templeton	1400	73%	72%	73%	73%	75%	77%	76%	78%	79%	78%	77%	75%	72%	70%	68%	66%
Thompson	1550	92%	94%	96%	98%	100%	100%	100%	103%	104%	102%	103%	100%	97%	95%	93%	91%
Tupper	1500	74%	74%	74%	75%	76%	77%	77%	76%	76%	75%	74%	72%	71%	69%	69%	68%
University Hill Secondary	1000	95%	93%	96%	99%	100%	101%	103%	102%	102%	102%	101%	100%	100%	99%	99%	99%
Vancouver Technical	1700	95%	92%	90%	91%	90%	91%	91%	92%	92%	92%	91%	89%	86%	84%	82%	81%
Windermere	1500	74%	74%	77%	78%	78%	78%	80%	79%	80%	78%	77%	74%	73%	71%	70%	69%