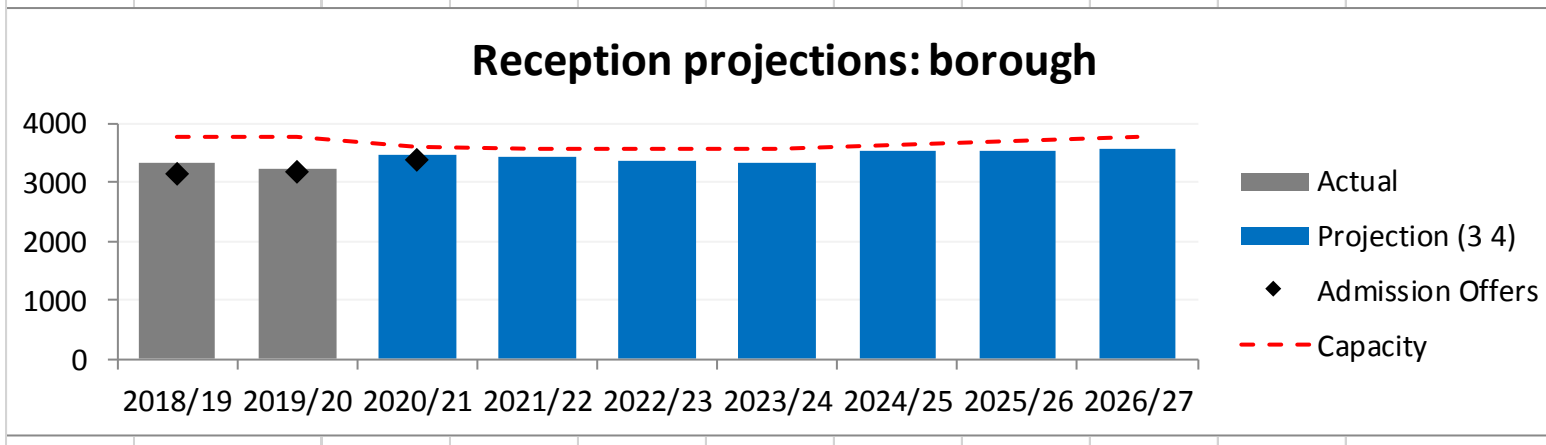# School roll projections for Reception

Produced June 20 using: Jan 2020 school rolls, GLA 2018-based population projection model (UPC), and Local Plan + LLDC development trajectory,
High Migration 3 4 option, January 2020 Capacity

Borough

		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Actual		3,230							
Projection (3 4)			3,460	3,425	3,356	3,333	3,519	3,534	3,553
Admission Offers		3,168	3,348						
Capacity		3,766	3,601	3,566	3,596	3,596	3,656	3,716	3,776
Variance (3 4)	Pupils	536	141	141	240	263	137	182	223
	FE	17.9	4.7	4.7	8.0	8.8	4.6	6.1	7.4
	%	14%	4%	4%	7%	7%	4%	5%	6%

Reception projections: borough

Catchment 1 - Stepney (INCLUDES BOTH BONNER SITES)

		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Actual		600							
Projection			734	702	682	692	723	711	704
Admission Offers		630	644						
Capacity		840	720	720	720	720	750	750	750
Variance	Pupils	240	-14	18	38	28	27	39	46
	FE	8.0	-0.5	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.5
	%	29%	-2%	3%	5%	4%	4%	5%	6%

Catchment 2 - Bow

		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Actual		453							
Projection			406	415	375	368	380	371	361
Admission Offers		398	425						
Capacity		450	465	435	405	405	405	405	405
Variance	Pupils	-3	59	20	30	37	25	34	44
	FE	-0.1	2.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.5
	%	-1%	13%	5%	7%	9%	6%	8%	11%

Catchment 3 - Poplar

		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Actual		852							
Projection			879	867	879	886	936	943	953
Admission Offers		840	875						
Capacity		890	890	890	920	920	950	950	1,010
Variance	Pupils	38	11	23	41	34	14	7	57
	FE	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.2	1.9
	%	4%	1%	3%	4%	4%	1%	1%	6%

Catchment 4 - Isle of Dogs

		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Actual		402							
Projection			484	493	498	483	528	561	589
Admission Offers		390	434						
Capacity		441	441	441	501	501	501	561	561
Variance	**Pupils**	39	- 43	- 52	3	18	- 27	-	- 28
	FE	*1.3*	*- 1.4*	*- 1.7*	*0.1*	*0.6*	*- 0.9*	*-*	*- 0.9*
	%	*9%*	*-10%*	*-12%*	*1%*	*4%*	*-5%*	*0%*	*-5%*

Catchment 5 - Wapping

		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Actual		417							
Projection			432	437	427	412	435	435	434
Admission Offers		409	440						
Capacity		480	465	450	450	450	450	450	450
Variance	**Pupils**	63	33	13	23	38	15	15	16
	FE	*2.1*	*1.1*	*0.4*	*0.8*	*1.3*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.5*
	%	*13%*	*7%*	*3%*	*5%*	*8%*	*3%*	*3%*	*4%*

Catchment 6 - Bethnal Green

		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Actual		506							
Projection			525	511	495	492	517	513	512
Admission Offers		501	506						
Capacity		650	630	630	600	600	600	600	600
Variance	**Pupils**	144	105	119	105	108	83	87	88
	FE	*4.8*	*3.5*	*4.0*	*3.5*	*3.6*	*2.8*	*2.9*	*2.9*
	%	*22%*	*17%*	*19%*	*18%*	*18%*	*14%*	*15%*	*15%*

School roll projections for Year 7

Produced June 20 using: Jan 2020 school rolls, GLA 2018-based population projection model (UPC), and Local Plan + LLDC development trajectory, High Migration 3 4 option, January 2020 Capacity

Borough

Capacity includes London Dock and increased capacity at Canary Wharf College from 2023

		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27			
Actual		3,007										
Projection		3,051	2,990	3,084	3,036	3,129	3,071	3,116	3,094			
Admission Offers		3,147	3,098									
Capacity		3,213	3,170	3,170	3,170	3,374	3,374	3,374	3,374			
Variance	Pupils	66	72	86	134	245	303	258	280			
	FE	2.2	2.4	2.9	4.5	8.2	10.1	8.6	9.3			
	%	2%	2%	3%	4%	7%	9%	8%	8%		-	
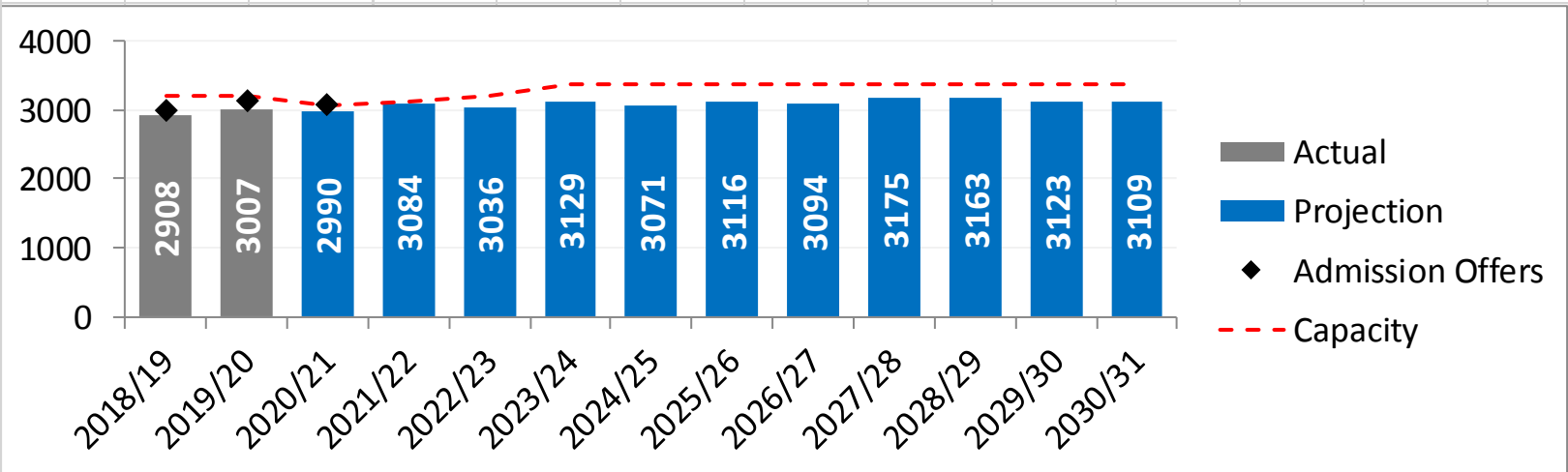
Summary of the School Roll Projection Methodology

Tower Hamlets Council commissions school roll projections through the Greater London Authority (GLA), like most other London boroughs. GLA have access to data on all pupils in London (via the National Pupil Database) which enables them to model movements across borough boundaries in a way that would be difficult for an individual authority.

Projections are run each year in March/April using the following methodology:

Step 1. The borough's population is projected based on demographic trends (e.g. births, deaths, and migration) and the borough's housing development trajectory using planning data submitted by the council.

Step 2. The flow of pupils from their ward of residence (including those out of borough) to each mainstream state school is determined, based on the Spring School Census and estimates of the number of children living in each ward. These are turned into ratios, for example, one in five Year 1 pupils living in XYZ Ward go to ABC Primary School. These existing ratios are not available for new children entering school in Reception, so these ratios are determined based on previous years.

Step 3. The number of pupils in each school is projected by multiplying the flow ratios by the populations in each ward. For example, if one in five Year 1 pupils in XYZ Ward go to ABC Primary School, and it is projected that there will be 100 Year 1 pupils in the ward, then 20 pupils from this ward are expected to go to ABC Primary. The number of pupils from each ward is then added up for each school.

Step 4. Projections are aggregated to catchment area and borough-level to improve reliability.

Step 5. Validation of pupil numbers and local intelligence checks are made against GLA projections.

Projections are run each year in March/April using information based on demographic trends (e.g. births, deaths, and migration); the borough's housing development trajectory; and the flow of pupils from their ward of residence (including those out of borough) to each school.

PAN London pupil projections are notoriously difficult to plan, given the growth experienced in recent years and all the factors contributing to current migration levels. The council uses six sets of pupil projections based on high, medium and low migration; and on a one year or four year historical reference. Historically, it considered the medium migration sets as the most reliable method as it produced a higher yield of pupil place projections consistent with the growth pattern at that time. However, recently, it was decided to change to a new model based on the high migration set, which has produced a more modest pupil growth projections in line with current trends. The council's most recent DfE return on School Capacity (SCAP) showed projections were 99.7% accurate for primary and 99.1% for secondary. This is well within the DfE's tolerances and therefore ensures confidence in the methodology and approach. Within the Pan London context, Tower Hamlets is especially complex as a densely populated urban area with rapidly changing demographics and huge scale development, which increases the degrees of variability to its pupil projections work. The approach is therefore to develop and present a school place planning strategy with reasonable ambition, the necessary caution and flexibility to manage these significant challenges, as well as the expectations of the various stakeholders.