## School roll projections for Reception

Produced July 19 using: Jan 2019 school rolls, GLA 2016-based population projection model (UPC), and Local Plan + LLDC development trajectory, 3 4 option

Borough

		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Actual		3,353	3,340									
Projection (3 4)				3,299	3,403	3,364	3,398	3,436	3,469	3,512	3,606	3,658
Applications		3,305	3,136									
Capacity		3,740	3,766	3,761	3,761	3,761	3,761	3,761	3,761	3,761	3,761	3,761
Variance (3 4)	Pupils	387	426	462	358	397	363	325	292	249	155	103
	FE	12.9	14.2	15.4	11.9	13.2	12.1	10.8	9.7	8.3	5.2	3.4
	%	10%	11%	12%	10%	11%	10%	9%	8%	7%	4%	3%

Reception projections: borough
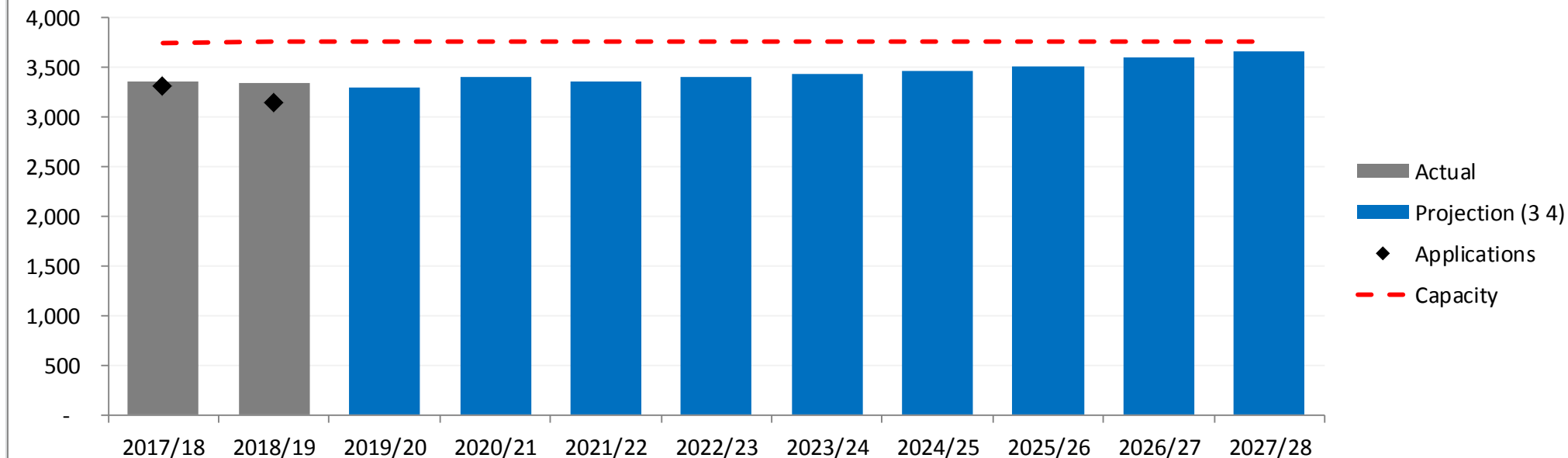
Planning Area 1

Catchment 1 - Stepney (INCLUDES BOTH BONNER SITES)

		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Actual		756	730									
Projection				727	753	716	712	703	696	692	698	699
Capacity		840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840
Variance	**Pupils**	84	110	113	87	124	128	137	144	148	142	141
	FE	*2.8*	*3.7*	*3.8*	*2.9*	*4.1*	*4.3*	*4.6*	*4.8*	*4.9*	*4.7*	*4.7*
	%	*10%*	*13%*	*13%*	*10%*	*15%*	*15%*	*16%*	*17%*	*18%*	*17%*	*17%*

Planning Area 6

Catchment 6 - Bethnal Green

		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Actual		528	508									
Projection				528	539	517	513	514	513	516	524	529
Capacity		660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660
Variance	**Pupils**	132	152	132	121	143	147	146	147	144	136	131
	FE	*4.4*	*5.1*	*4.4*	*4.0*	*4.8*	*4.9*	*4.9*	*4.9*	*4.8*	*4.5*	*4.4*
	%	*20%*	*23%*	*20%*	*18%*	*22%*	*22%*	*22%*	*22%*	*22%*	*21%*	*20%*

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.

Scrutiny on the reliability and accuracy of the pupil forecasting system has recently taken place. Historically GLA forecasting has over-estimated the numbers of pupils expected in Reception and Year 7 for medium and long term planning purposes; Tower Hamlet's recent figures fall within the tolerances set by the Department for Education (DfE) for total pupils projected. The main conclusion from the review of the methodology for calculating demand and projections on primary and secondary places is that it is fit for purpose. The overall primary and secondary phase projections are robust and ensure that the local authority is complying with its statutory duty to ensure a school place for every child that wants one, and as far as possible, in the place where they want it.

To further enrich localised planning within the borough, a complementary forecasting system is in development to use in conjunction with the GLA projections. This will be stress tested and put in place to further embed accuracy within the pupil place planning area.

The unprecedented growth in residential developments within LBTH has not, as yet, yielded the number of children expected in our schools. The LA must be mindful and vigilant, should this trend change. Pupil forecasting is just one of a number of tools used to plan for future school demand and much discussion and intelligence sharing between internal departments, the GLA and neighbouring boroughs has taken place to ensure a joined up approach. Pupil forecasting can be skewed significantly in times of change, such as LBTH has experienced during recent years – as such, ongoing scrutiny of patterns of live births, school admissions, pupil migration and flow will be monitored along with a flexible place planning strategy, to ensure that sufficient school places are in the right place at the right time.