**891 Nottinghamshire County Council**

**Projection Methodology**

**Primary/Infant/Junior Schools**

Nottinghamshire County Council has continued with the use of ONS population data as the basis for the pupil projection methodology.

National population data from ONS mid-year estimates has been aggregated to Local Super-Output Areas (LSOA) for ages 1 to 18. The statistics for age 0 – 1 have been estimated, based upon the national population estimates for the County. This data has been assigned from the LSOA to the Primary Planning Areas.

This data is aggregated to the Primary Planning Areas. This gives the number of children / young people living in each planning area by National Curriculum Year (NCY). The Y1(primary and infant) and Y3 (junior) school census data for an individual school for each of the past 3 years is compared to the corresponding NCY’s population data for the planning area in which the school is located. This provides a three -year percentages of intake of the school from the planning area. These percentages are averaged; the average is weighted towards the more recent census year. This percentage is applied to the appropriate NCY population data for the next 5 years to create the Y1/Y3 projection for that period.

The average cohort flux for each NCY over the previous three years is calculated for the school (e.g. losses or gains between Y1 and Y2). This is applied to the Y1 projection to identify the Y2 to Y6 projected numbers for the school. Y1 is rolled back to the previous forecast year to create the Year R forecast.

Any housing developments are recorded against each school (noting as S106 if appropriate), splitting the totals into the impact on individual year groups. It is assumed that 100 houses will generate a demand for twenty one primary school places (which could be identified as fourteen junior places and/or seven infant places). The total number of additional places created by the new developments for each forecast year is calculated then divided by the number of year groups in the school (giving the number of additional places in each year group per forecast year). These are rounded up to the nearest whole number and added to each forecast year NCY projection.

The projections are aggregated to Primary Planning Areas.

**Secondary**

Having taken the ONS census data to create a primary numbers five-year projection (as described above), this is aggregated to the secondary school catchment areas. This gives the number of children/young people living in each catchment area by NCY. The Y7 school census data for an individual school for each of the past three years is compared to the corresponding NCY population data for the planning area in which a named school is located. This establishes three years’ percentages of intake of the school from the planning area. These percentages are averaged; the average is weighted towards the most recent census year.

This percentage is applied to the appropriate NCY population data for the next 5 years to create the Y7 projections for the next ten years.

The average cohort flux for each NCY over the past three years is calculated for the school (e.g. losses or gains between Y8 and Y9), and this is applied to the Y7 statistics to project student numbers in Y8 to Y11 for the school.

Any housing developments are recorded against each school (identifying them as S106 as appropriate), and including the total number of houses planned for each year group. It is assumed that 100 houses will create a demand for sixteen secondary school places. The total number of additional places created by the new developments for each forecast year is calculated then divided by the number of year groups in the school (giving the number of additional places in each year group per forecast year). These are rounded up to the nearest whole number and added to each forecast year NCY projection.

For sixth forms, a staying-on rate is calculated for Y12 and Y13. These rates are applied to the Y11/Y12 projections as appropriate to identify the potential Y12 and Y13 numbers on roll.

The projections are aggregated to Secondary Planning Areas.