

Appendix 1 Summary data sets Autumn 2022

Birth rates and birth projection data

The below table sets out ONS birth-rate calendar year projections for Cardiff through successive evaluation updates from 2006 to 2018, published by Welsh Government, compared with recent ONS birth data, published by the ONS. This allows the Council to compare actual births to national published forecasts for Cardiff. The cyclic pattern observed in Cardiff's birth rate data has differed greatly to the population projections published by Welsh Government in 2011 and 2014, and also differs to the most recent 2018-based projections published in 2020.

Calendar Year	WG Forecast: 2006	WG Forecast: 2008	WG Forecast: 2011	WG Forecast: 2014	WG Forecast: 2018	Actual births
2018	5,023	5,638	5,100	4,720	4,050	4,027
2019	5,038	5,721	5,131	4,788	4,008	3,738
2020	5,039	5,784	5,164	4,864	4,082	3,705
2021	5,030	5,826	5,202	4,946	4,059	3,818
2022	5,016	5,853	5,239	5,036	4,034	
2023	4,996	5,869	5,273	5,111	4,024	
2024	4,974	5,872	5,304	5,169	4,029	
2025	4,953	5,869	5,328	5,218	4,033	
2026	4,931	5,861	5,342	5,253	4,035	
2027	4,910	5,850	5,345	5,281	4,036	
2028	4,891	5,840	5,352	5,307	4,038	
2029	4,877	5,832	5,366	5,334	4,044	
2030	4,869	5,827	5,379	5,360	4,056	
2031	4,867	5,831	5,390	5,389	4,072	
2032		5,845	5,401	5,418	4,093	
2033		5,870	5,416	5,449	4,117	

It is notable that the national birth rate projections do not follow a cyclic pattern, and the most recent projections set shows little change overall. This generally static projected birth rate cannot be observed in any past birth-rate data.

The Council collects GP registration data from the NHS each year which indicates that the birth rate in Cardiff in 2022, when published, will likely be lower than the birth rate projected by the Welsh Government. Any short-term or medium-term targets set in Cardiff must therefore take account of the most recent birth rate data available.

The table overleaf sets out the most recent data collection from the NHS in summer 2022, which includes all pre-school children registered with a GP born before 31/08/2021.

Academic Year of birth	Children registered with GP
2017 - 2018	4,106
2018 - 2019	3,850
2019 - 2020	3,781
2020 - 2021	3,735

Projection and forecasting methodology

Cardiff employs a robust projection methodology for planning school places which takes account of NHS GP registration data and school census data submitted by and verified by all Cardiff schools. As projections can only take account of historic and current information the Council also identifies trends within projections, and analyses school preference data and other contextual information to produce forecasts on a city-wide basis and in each locality.

Data analysis allows projections to be prepared based on localised patterns at primary school catchment area level, by secondary school catchment and on a city-wide basis. Each of these provide differing contextual information to inform the forecasting on the number of places that may be needed to meet the requirements of each area and of Cardiff as a whole.

The geographical units that are most suitable to analyse the recent and future demand for primary school places in each area are primary school catchment areas. A wider range of geographical information including aggregated primary school catchment areas, secondary school catchment areas, city-wide information and outflow to other admissions authorities informs planning for meeting the demand for secondary school places.

School catchment areas in Cardiff are not coterminous with ward boundaries and often serve all or part of several ward areas.

Separate to forecasts for existing housing in Cardiff, projections are prepared for new housing planned on large scale housing developments, including the strategic Greenfield and Brownfield housing sites identified in the Local Development Plan. These projections take account of census and housing information in Cardiff and allow a calculation of average numbers of pupils in each type of property.

Projected whole-school number on roll data and intake year data

The below table sets out aggregated pupil numbers in Cardiff mainstream schools, and projected future numbers, focused on intake years and whole-school populations.

This takes account of the verified PLASC (Pupil Level Annual School Census) data as supplied by primary schools and secondary schools each year, with the most recent dataset supplied in February 2022. The PLASC datasets confirm the number of pupils who were enrolled in English-medium, Welsh-medium and faith-based primary and secondary schools in Cardiff. Projected pupil populations are based on NHS pre-school populations and standard net cohort-transfer modelling.

As GP registration data to inform the Reception pupil population beyond 2025/26 is not yet available, primary pupil population data is based on repeated intakes of 3,595 (a weighted average of the three latest projected intakes).

Academic Year	Reception Pupil population	Yr 7 Pupil Population	Primary Pupil Population (4-11)	Secondary Pupil Population (11-16)	Secondary/post 16 pupil Population (11-18)
2017-18	4098	3670	29391	17104	17104
2018-19	4125	3816	29364	17623	17623
2019-20	4119	4010	29366	18250	18250
2020-21	4136	4097	29273	19048	19048
2021-22	3824	4077	29040	19509	19509
2022-23	3814	4196	28601	20015	20015
2023-24	3615	4235	27923	20408	20408
2024-25	3582	4028	27422	20412	20412
2025-26	3598	4072	26892	20403	20403
2026-27	3595*	4039	26391*	20362	20362
2027-28	3595*	4106	25823*	20273	20273

Grey shaded area represents captured PLASC data.
 Non shaded numbers represent projected pupil populations
 *Data not yet available, figures modelled on three year weighted average of Reception projections

Comparison of projected whole-school number on roll data and capacity

The below table sets out aggregated pupil numbers in Cardiff mainstream schools, and projected future numbers, comparing whole-school populations against published school capacities.

School capacity data takes account of published school capacities (permanent arrangements only), including phased changes where applicable, for approved proposals. This does not include potential future changes that have not yet been determined or temporary measures.

Academic Year	Primary School capacities (4-11)	Primary Pupil Population (4-11)	Secondary School capacities (11-18)	Secondary/post 16 pupil Population (11-18)	% Surplus: Primary	% Surplus: Secondary/post 16
2017-18	31,410	29,391	23,282	20,116	6.4%	13.6%
2018-19	31,724	29,364	23,752	20,669	7.4%	13.0%
2019-20	32,091	29,366	24,127	21,356	8.5%	11.5%
2020-21	32,261	29,273	24,127	22,309	9.3%	7.5%
2021-22	32,591	29,040	24,277	22,767	10.9%	6.2%
2022-23	32,661	28,601	24,277	23,322	12.4%	3.9%
2023-24	32,908	27,923	24,642	23,909	15.1%	3.0%
2024-25	32,968	27,422	24,672	24,072	16.8%	2.4%
2025-26	33,028	26,892	24,978	24,171	18.6%	3.2%
2026-27	33,088	26,391*	24,978	24,154	20.2%*	3.3%
2027-28	33,148	25,823*	24,978	24,124	22.1%*	3.4%
2028-29	33,208	25,592*	24,978	23,741	22.9%*	5.0%
2029-30	33,208	25,372*	24,978	23,390	23.6%*	6.4%
2030-31	33,208	25,352*	24,978	22,825	23.7%*	8.6%
2031-32	33,208	25,366*	24,978	22,327	23.6%*	10.6%
2032-33	33,208	25,363*	24,978	21,805	23.6%*	12.7%

Grey shaded area represents captured PLASC data.
 Non shaded numbers represent projected pupil populations
 *Data not yet available, figures modelled on three year weighted average of Reception projections

Recent net pupil migration

The below table sets out aggregated net migration transfer patterns to successive year groups across statutory primary and secondary phase education in Cardiff schools.

Academic Year	Net Primary phase cohort migration pupil numbers	Net statutory Secondary phase cohort migration pupil numbers
2018-19	-136	-169
2019-20	35	-125
2020-21	20	-71
2021-22	129	-128

City-wide and localised projections for each year group include a the 'Cohort Survival Rate (CSR)' using a three year weighted average, rather than a standardised approach across the whole education phase.

Comparison of projected number of pupils requiring specialist placement and capacity

The below table compares the published ('designated') capacities of special schools and Specialist Resource Bases in Cardiff, with recent take up in these facilities and in EOTAS placements (i.e. independent provision, placed out of county or in the PRU).

Academic Year	Designated Specialist Capacity	Recent / projected need	In-County Placements	EOTAS Placements
2017-18	936	1405	967	438
2018-19	1042	1458	1055	403
2019-20	1042	1507	1101	406
2020-21	1050	1519	1146	373
2021-22	1050	1660	1254	406
2022-23	1308	1747**	1303	444
2023-24	1459	1776**	1450	326
2024-25	1459	1830**	1459	371
2025-26	1489	1887**	1489	398
2026-27	1665	1941**	1631	310
2027-28	1665	1961**	1650	311

Grey shaded area represents historical data.
 Non shaded numbers represent projected values
 *includes temporary measures
 **Projected need based on continuation of recent trends

Increases to designated capacity, which aggregate all capacity across all special schools and SRBs, do not align with the projected take up of in county places as it may be necessary to phase implementation of capacity changes and admission of learners.

The above table, and the chart overleaf, illustrate a potential shortfall in Cardiff specialist provision based on a continuation of the existing trends of demand for these places; however, such growth trends cannot be modelled to continue indefinitely and it is not anticipated that such a high proportion of specialist provision would be required.

It should also be noted that the recent and current EOTAS data includes Cardiff children who are Looked After and residing elsewhere, as well as those where a specific need cannot be met in Cardiff provision. The Council must continue to offer EOTAS provision where this would be the most appropriate provision for the individual's needs and circumstances.

Where sufficient capacity is not available in Cardiff's specialist provision, and learners resident in Cardiff are placed in EOTAS provision because of a shortfall in the relevant type of provision, it may not be appropriate for a learner to transfer to Council-

maintained provision when capacity is added. The above reducing EOTAS trend takes account of the overall deficit but does not account for this.

