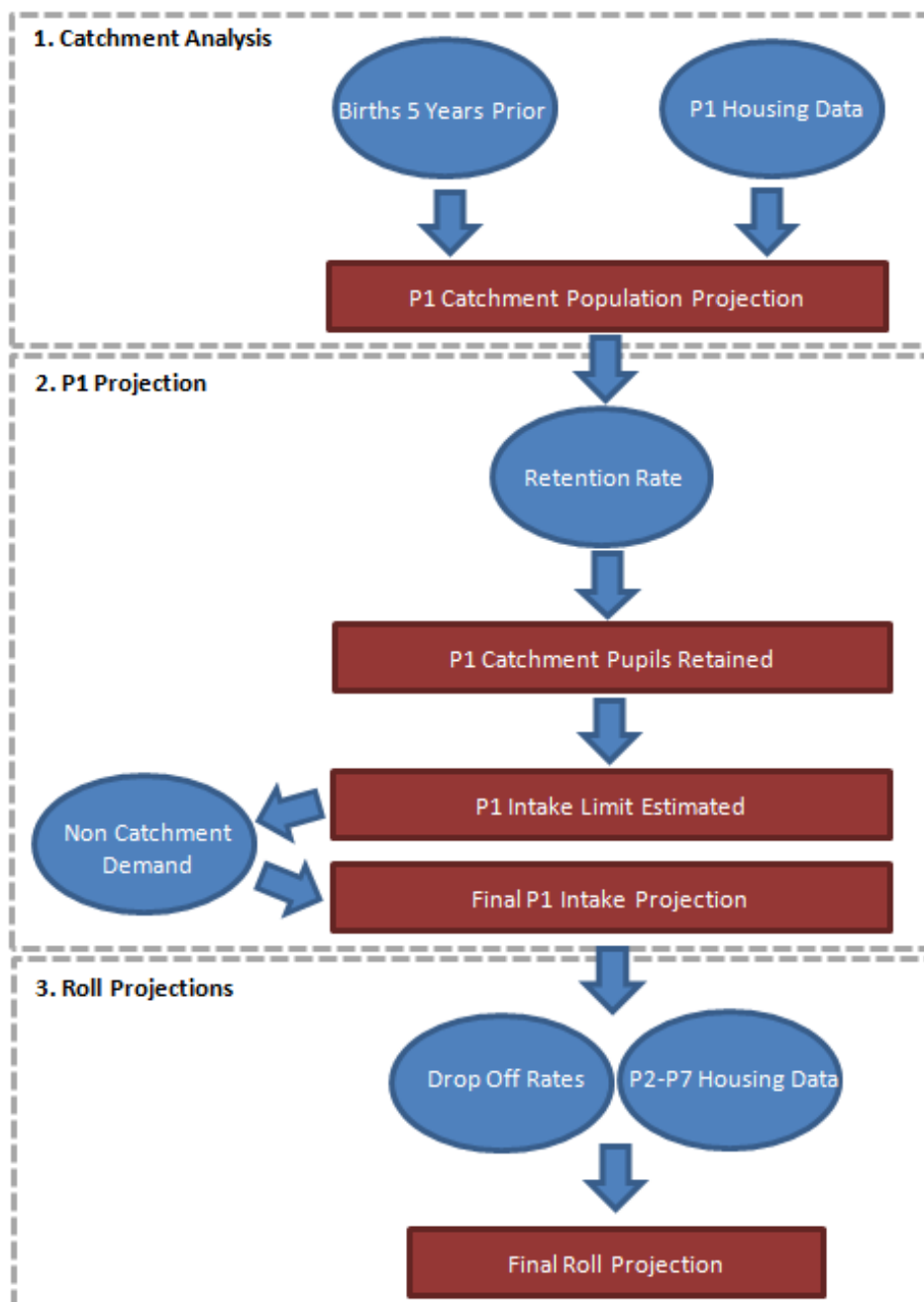## PRIMARY SCHOOL ROLL PROJECTION METHODOLOGY

1. Catchment Analysis

- The total P1 catchment population for each of the past 5 years is compared with the actual number of catchment **births from 5 years prior** to each of these years. The figures are used to calculate a 5 year median percentage between actual catchment births and actual P1 catchment pupils recorded.

- The 5 year median is then applied to known birth data for the past 5 years. This allows the P1 catchment population from births to be projected for the next 5 years.

- The number of P1 pupils forecast to be generated by housing developments in the catchment area is calculated by dividing the annual pupils generation expected from

developments in the area by 7.   This **P1 Housing Data** is added to the birth based projection to form an overall **P1 Catchment Population Projection.**

- Where birth data is not available (i.e. to project years for which births have not yet taken place), annual growth rates from the **National Records of Scotland citywide projections for the number of births** are used to produce the **P1 Catchment Population Projection.**
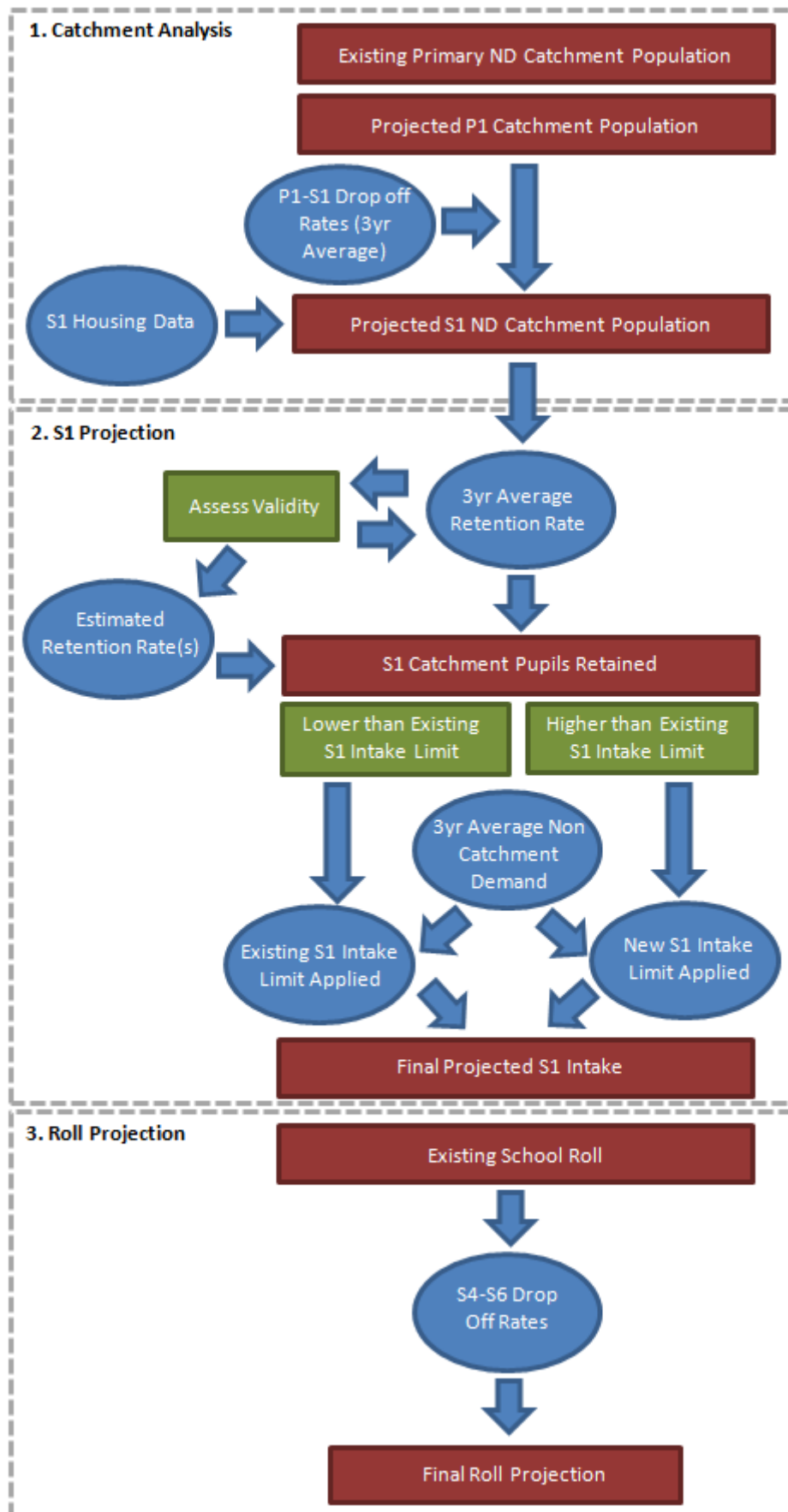
2. P1 Projections

- The average percentage of catchment P1 pupils attending their catchment school is calculated based on the past 3 years data. This 3 year average **Retention Rate** is applied to the P1 Catchment Population Projections to estimate the number of P1 catchment pupils likely to attend their catchment school in each of the next 10 years.

- The P1 intake limit likely to be applied based on the number of **P1 Catchment Pupils Retained** is estimated. If the estimated intake limit is likely to be considerably higher than the number of catchment pupils an adjustment may be made to account for estimated uptake of non-catchment places (based on the previous 3 years demand for non-catchment places). This provides a **Final P1 Intake Projection**.

3. Roll Projections

The Final P1 Intake Projection is applied to next years school roll. Existing stages are rolled forward with a **Drop off Rate** between year stages applied (based on median drop off at individual schools since 2002). Pupils estimated to be generated in that year at stages P2 to P7 from housing developments are added. The total of all stages provides a **Final Roll Projection.**

SECONDARY SCHOOL ROLL PROJECTION METHODOLOGY

1. Catchment Analysis

Existing Primary ND Catchment Population

Projected P1 Catchment Population

P1-S1 Drop off Rates (3yr Average)

S1 Housing Data

Projected S1 ND Catchment Population

2. S1 Projection

Assess Validity

3yr Average Retention Rate

Estimated Retention Rate(s)

S1 Catchment Pupils Retained

Lower than Existing S1 Intake Limit

Higher than Existing S1 Intake Limit

3yr Average Non Catchment Demand

Existing S1 Intake Limit Applied

New S1 Intake Limit Applied

Final Projected S1 Intake

3. Roll Projection

Existing School Roll

S4-S6 Drop Off Rates

Final Roll Projection

1. Catchment Analysis

- The total Non-denominational (ND) S1 catchment population is calculated by rolling forward the **Existing ND Primary Catchment Population**, applying drop off rates between each year. Drop off rates are the average percentage drop off which took place between year stages over each of the past 3 years.

- The 3 year average drop-off rates are also applied to **Projected P1 ND Catchment Population** figures which are derived from the Primary School Roll Projections.

- It is assumed that 20% of the total number of ND secondary pupils forecast to be generated by housing developments in the catchment area will be S1 pupils (due to lower likelihood of pupils joining at S5 and S6. These pupils are added to those rolled forward to form the final **Projected S1 Catchment Population**.

2. S1 Projection

- The average percentage of ND catchment S1 pupils attending their catchment school is calculated based on the past 3 years data. This **3 year Average Retention Rate** is assessed by School Estate Planning Officers and a judgement is made regarding the degree to which this figure may be valid in future years. If it is agreed that the figure may not be representative of a changing trend in future years the **3 year Average Retention Rate** may be replaced in any future year by an **Estimated Retention Rate.** The retention rates are applied to the **Projected S1 ND Catchment Population** to calculate the number of **S1 Catchment Pupils Retained** by the school.

- If the number of **S1 Catchment Pupils Retained** is _lower_ than the schools S1 intake limit then non-catchment demand (based on the average number of non-catchment places in S1 in each of the past three years) is added to the **S1 Catchment Pupils Retained**. The resulting **Final Projected S1 Intake** figure will not exceed the school's S1 intake limit.

- If the number of **S1 Catchment Pupils Retained** is _higher_ than the schools S1 intake limit then this is rounded up to the nearest multiple of 20 to establish a new S1 intake limit. **3yr Average Non-catchment Demand** is then added to the **S1 Catchment Pupils Retained** with the new S1 intake limit forming the maximum possible **Final Projected S1 Intake**.

3. Roll Projection

The **Final Projected S1 Intake** is added to the **Existing School Roll** which is rolled forward with a **Drop off Rate** applied between S4 and S5 and between S5 and S6 stages. Drop off rates are the average percentage drop off which took place between these year stages over each of the past 3 years. The total of all stages provides a **Final Roll Projection.**