Public Document Pack

Meeting Supplement

Cabinet
Councillors Simon Werner (Chair), Lynne Jones (Vice-Chair), Richard Coe, Geoff Hill, Joshua Reynolds, Catherine Del Campo, Adam Bermange, Karen Davies and Amy Tisi

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Grey Room - York House - Windsor & on RBWM YouTube

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Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead

Supplement

Item	Description	Page
8	**Annual update on demand for school places – Appendix B** The tables in Appendix B in the original agenda were not displaying correctly. This supplement contains the data which was missing in the tables.	3 - 20

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Please contact Oran Norris-Browne, Oran.Norris-Browne@rbwm.gov.uk, with any special requests that you may have when attending this meeting.

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APPENDIX B: 2023 SUMMARY OF BIRTHS DATA, LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION.

1. Introduction

1.1 This appendix takes a brief look at some of the wider demographic information that is impacting demand for school places in the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead.

2. Births Data

Births nationally

2.1 The Office of the National Statistics (ONS) released their latest analysis of national births data in August[1]. In the release, the ONS note:

- the number of live births in 2022 for England and Wales fell to 605,479, a 3.1% decrease on 2021, and the lowest since 2002. This continues the recent trend of decreasing births observed before the Covid-19 pandemic (and is well below the 2012 peak of 729,674.
- the total fertility rate (TFR) for England and Wales for 2022 is not yet available.
- the number of stillbirths nationally decreased to 4.0 stillbirths per 1,000 total births, slightly above the record low in 2020 of 3.9.

2.2 The TFR is the average number of live children that a group of women would bear by the end of their child-bearing years if the current trends on births (adjusted according to the age to the women in that group) applied throughout that period.

2.3 Table B1 sets out the live birth numbers and TFR for England and Wales for the period 2010 to 2021. Please note that this information relates to the calendar year. There will be differences, therefore, with data published elsewhere by the borough in relation to school place planning, which is based on academic year figures.

2.4 It is worth noting that there is little evidence from these figures of any significant national impact from the pandemic on birth rates. Children born in the 2021 calendar year would have been conceived between April 2020 and March 2021, coinciding with the first, second and third national lockdown periods[2] (yellow row in the table). There is a small rise in births in this period, but this hasn't affected the downward trend.

[1] Births in England and Wales: 2022. Office of National Statistics, 17 August 2023
[2] March to June 2020; November 2020 and January to March 2021. There were varying levels of restrictions in place in between these periods.

Table B1: Live Births and TFR rates for England and Wales

Calendar Year	Number of Live Births	Total Fertility Rate	Conception period from:	Conception period to:
2010	723,165	1.94	Apr-09	Mar-10
2011	723,913	1.93	Apr-10	Mar-11
2012	729,674	1.94	Apr-11	Mar-12
2013	698,512	1.85	Apr-12	Mar-13
2014	695,233	1.83	Apr-13	Mar-14
2015	697,852	1.82	Apr-14	Mar-15
2016	696,271	1.81	Apr-15	Mar-16
2017	679,106	1.76	Apr-16	Mar-17
2018	657,076	1.70	Apr-17	Mar-18
2019	640,370	1.65	Apr-18	Mar-19
2020	613,936	1.58	Apr-19	Mar-20
2021	624,828	1.61	Apr-20	Mar-21
2022	605,479	n/a	Apr-21	Mar-22

Live births data for the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead

2.5 Live births data for the 2022 calendar for the Royal Borough is not yet available from the Office of National Statistics. Table B2 shows the available information, to 2021.

Table B2: Live Births and TFR rates for the Royal Borough

Calendar Year	Number of Live Births	Total Fertility Rate	Conception period from:	Conception period to:
2010	n/a	2.00	Apr-09	Mar-10
2011	1,784	1.88	Apr-10	Mar-11
2012	1,860	1.99	Apr-11	Mar-12
2013	1,696	1.83	Apr-12	Mar-13
2014	1,671	1.80	Apr-13	Mar-14
2015	1,617	1.75	Apr-14	Mar-15
2016	1,757	1.91	Apr-15	Mar-16
2017	1,657	1.81	Apr-16	Mar-17
2018	1,574	1.75	Apr-17	Mar-18
2019	1,515	1.72	Apr-18	Mar-19
2020	1,405	1.60	Apr-19	Mar-20
2021	1,525	1.73	Apr-20	Mar-21
2022	n/a	n/a	Apr-21	Mar-22

2.6 We do have the live births data by academic year up to 2021/22, as given in Table B3. TFR data is not available.

Table B3: Live Births for the Royal Borough by academic year[3]

Academic Year	Number of Live Births	Conception period from:	Conception period to:
2009/10	1,868	Dec-08	Nov-09
2010/11	1,817	Dec-09	Nov-10
2011/12	1,863	Dec-10	Nov-11
2012/13	1,735	Dec-11	Nov-12
2013/14	1,649	Dec-12	Nov-13
2014/15	1,652	Dec-13	Nov-14
2015/16	1,721	Dec-14	Nov-15
2016/17	1,670	Dec-15	Nov-16
2017/18	1,597	Dec-16	Nov-17
2018/19	1,489	Dec-17	Nov-18
2019/20	1,494	Dec-18	Nov-19
2020/21	1,491	Dec-19	Nov-20
2021/22	1,372	Dec-20	Nov-21

2.7 The number of live births in the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead in 2021/22 was 1,372. This is the lowest recorded figure in at least two decades (not shown) and represents a 27% decrease since 2009/10. There is no indication in these figures of a bulge caused by the pandemic, although there does appear to be one in the calendar year data in Table B2.

Live births data for areas within the Royal Borough

2.8 Data on the number of live births for different parts of the borough is available by aggregating data to the borough's school place planning areas:

- Ascot.
- Datchet and Wraysbury.
- Maidenhead.
- Windsor.

2.9 Table B4 shows the live births data for the different areas, by academic year, for the period 2013 to 2021.

[3] ONS - Source: Office for National Statistics under the Open Government Licence.

Table B4: Live Births for areas within the Royal Borough

Calendar Year	Ascot Live Births	Datchet & Wraysbury Live Births	Conception period from:	Conception period to:
2009/10	150	148	Dec-08	Nov-09
2010/11	164	138	Dec-09	Nov-10
2011/12	160	135	Dec-10	Nov-11
2012/13	133	136	Dec-11	Nov-12
2013/14	144	122	Dec-12	Nov-13
2014/15	120	125	Dec-13	Nov-14
2015/16	117	134	Dec-14	Nov-15
2016/17	121	124	Dec-15	Nov-16
2017/18	111	100	Dec-16	Nov-17
2018/19	100	83	Dec-17	Nov-18
2019/20	114	107	Dec-18	Nov-19
2020/21	115	134	Dec-19	Nov-20
2021/22	105	108	Dec-20	Nov-21

Calendar Year	Maidenhead Live Births	Windsor Live Births	Conception period from:	Conception period to:
2009/10	961	609	Dec-08	Nov-09
2010/11	947	568	Dec-09	Nov-10
2011/12	1,000	568	Dec-10	Nov-11
2012/13	906	560	Dec-11	Nov-12
2013/14	883	500	Dec-12	Nov-13
2014/15	912	495	Dec-13	Nov-14
2015/16	944	526	Dec-14	Nov-15
2016/17	936	489	Dec-15	Nov-16
2017/18	906	480	Dec-16	Nov-17
2018/19	831	475	Dec-17	Nov-18
2019/20	802	471	Dec-18	Nov-19
2020/21	829	413	Dec-19	Nov-20
2021/22	754	405	Dec-20	Nov-21

2.10 The areas within the Royal Borough show similar trends to the overall pattern. The number of births in 2021/22 is the lowest since at least 2009/10 for both Maidenhead and Windsor. Ascot had a lower number of births in 2018/19, whilst in Datchet and Wraysbury the 2021/22 figures are still well above the 2018/19 number.

2.11 Table B5 gives the live births data for smaller geographical areas within the borough.

Table B5: Live Births for school place planning subareas within the Royal Borough

Area	Subarea		11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	21/22
		Conception period from:	Dec-10	Dec-11	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16	Dec-17	Dec-18	Dec-20
		Conception period to:	Nov-11	Nov-12	Nov-13	Nov-14	Nov-15	Nov-16	Nov-17	Nov-18	Nov-19	Nov-21
Ascot	Ascot		133	144	120	117	121	111	100	114	115	105
Datchet & Wraysbury	Datchet & Wraysbury		136	122	125	134	124	100	83	107	134	108
Windsor	East Windsor		188	174	170	196	183	158	147	177	133	146
	Eton		52	43	30	38	36	48	40	48	47	38
	Windsor North		96	81	98	86	78	85	100	74	79	72
	Windsor South		157	150	140	150	133	140	143	126	119	106
	Windsor Villages		67	52	57	56	59	49	45	49	35	43

Table B5: Live Births for school place planning subareas within the Royal Borough (continued)

Area	Subarea		11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	21/22
		Conception period from:	Dec-10	Dec-11	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16	Dec-17	Dec-18	Dec-20
		Conception period to:	Nov-11	Nov-12	Nov-13	Nov-14	Nov-15	Nov-16	Nov-17	Nov-18	Nov-19	Nov-21
Maidenhead	Bisham and Cookham		84	64	65	83	66	76	62	61	61	43
	Central Maidenhead		183	212	198	193	193	204	159	167	185	147
	Maidenhead Villages		36	33	33	43	41	39	25	38	25	32
	North East Maidenhead		162	164	178	175	189	195	178	166	175	164
	North West Maidenhead		213	204	203	212	203	180	203	163	177	156
	South East Maidenhead		128	110	131	118	130	108	120	114	134	136
	South West Maidenhead		100	96	104	120	114	104	84	93	72	76

3. International Migration into the UK

Overall migration

3.1 The birth rate isn't the only factor that impacts on demand for school places. Migration in and out of the Royal Borough is also important, whether driven by national trends or more local aspects such as new housing.

3.2 The latest available release from the Office of National Statistics relating to international migration is from May 2023[4]. This is a new dataset from the ONS and is not directly comparable to previous figures. The impact of the pandemic has created some significant challenges for the ONS in updating their international migration statistics.

3.3 The key points in that release are:

- in the year ending December 2022, around 606,000 more people moved to the UK, intending to stay for 12 months or more, than left. This figure is the net migration, which is the balance between immigration and emigration.
- this is a significant increase on the numbers last report here (for the year ending June 2021), where the net migration was around 232,000.
- the positive net migration figures are being driven almost entirely by non-EU migration for work, study and humanitarian purposes, including those arriving from Hong Kong and Ukraine. The composition of this changed in 2022, as 39% of those arriving did so for study related reasons, compared to 47% in 2021. Those arriving on humanitarian routes increased from 9% to 19% over the same period.
- EU net inward migration continues to fall, with more EU citizens leaving.
- The ONS believe that recent increases in net inward migration may have levelled off in the last quarters of 2022.

3.4 Due to the changed methodology, there is no historical dataset prior to the year ending December 2018. The figures are also higher than those reported here last year, as the ONS now include asylum seekers in the estimates. The figures are provided in Tables B6 and B7.

Table B6: Net migration into the UK

Year to December	Immigration ('000s)	Emigration ('000s)	Net Migration ('000s)		Movement period from:	Movement period to:
2018	825	493	332		Jan-18	Dec-18
2019	772	553	219		Jan-19	Dec-19
2020	575	486	89		Jan-20	Dec-20
2021	942	454	488		Jan-21	Dec-21
2022	1,163	557	606		Jan-22	Dec-22

[4] Long-term international migration, provisional, Office of National Statistics, May 2023.

Table B7: EU and Non-EU net migration into the UK

Year to December	British net migration ('000s)	EU net migration ('000s)	Non-EU net migration ('000s)	Movement period from:	Movement period to:
2018	-22	180	174	Jan-18	Dec-18
2019	-16	50	184	Jan-19	Dec-19
2020	5	-7	91	Jan-20	Dec-20
2021	32	-42	498	Jan-21	Dec-21
2022	-4	-51	662	Jan-22	Dec-22

3.5 The figures are clearly affected by the pandemic, with the national lockdown periods affecting the year to December 2020. The year to December 2021 includes the third lockdown period.

Migration into the United Kingdom via specific schemes

Hong Kong

3.6 In July 2020 the British Government announced a new visa route for Hong Kong residents who hold a British National Overseas - BN(O) - passport. This allowed BNO passport holders to live and work in the UK for five years, with a path to citizenship.

3.7 These changes came into effect on 31st January 2021. The Home Office estimated that there are 2.9 million BN(O) status holders eligible to move to the UK, with a further 2.3 million estimated eligible dependents. The Home Office impact assessment's central range analysis estimated between 123,000 and 153,700 BN(O) holders/dependents arriving in the UK in 2021, and between 258,000 and 322,240 over the five-year period from 31st January 2021[5].

3.8 Latest figures from the government show there were 182,600 applications for the BN(O) route up to the end of June 2023[6]. 147,649 had been considered and approved, and 123,800 people have arrived in the UK on the scheme as at June 2023. The number of applications has fallen from over 30,000 per quarter when the scheme was launched, to 9,800 in the latest quarter, April to June 2023[7].

Afghanistan

3.9 The UK has two schemes specifically for Afghan nationals to relocate to the country:

- Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy (ARAP), which launched in April 2021.
- Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme (ACRS), which launched in January 2022.

3.10 ARAP offers Afghan citizens who worked alongside the UK government (and meets the ARAP criteria) relocation to the UK. ACRS is aimed at vulnerable groups, including women and girls at risk, and members of minority groups at risk.

3.11 The numbers resettled under these schemes is likely to be much lower than the Hong Kong numbers. The ACRS scheme plans to resettle 5,000 people in the first year, and up to 20,000 over the coming years[8].

[5] Media factsheet: Hong Kong BN(O) Visa Route, Home Office, 24 February 2022.
[6] Immigration statistics, year ending June 2023), Home Office, August 2023.
[7] How many people come to the UK each year (including visitors)?, Home Office, August 2023.
[8] Afghan citizens resettlement scheme, Home Office, October 2023.

3.12 The Home Office estimates that, as at June 2023, 24,000 people had arrived from Afghanistan as part of the resettlement programmes. 12,788 have so far been granted 'Indefinite Leave to Remain'. 6,575 (half of whom are children) are in temporary accommodation in 55 hotels, and 11,392 have moved into a home, or been matched to home. The remainder have made their own accommodation arrangements[9].

3.13 The impact on individual local authorities and schools is likely to be relatively small in numerical terms, although clearly there may be challenges arising from language barriers and mental health.

Ukraine

3.14 Since the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the UK has offered two routes for refugees into the UK:

- Ukraine Family Scheme, for Ukrainians who have family already settled in the UK.
- Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme (Homes for Ukraine), where a sponsor can provide accommodation for a minimum of 6 months.

3.15 Both routes only currently provide leave to remain in the UK for up to three years. It seems likely that at least some will then apply for British citizenship. Applications to extend existing visas can also be made under the Ukraine Extension Scheme.

3.16 As at October 2023, 104,200 applications had been made under the Ukraine Family Scheme, and 211,900 under the Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme (totalling 316,100). 242,300 of these applications had been granted by the same date, and 189,600 had arrived in the UK[10]. The number of weekly arrivals peaked at around 10,000 in May 2022, and is now averaging around 1,000 per week.

3.17 41,000 applications have been made to extend stays in the UK beyond three years, of which 28,900 have currently been granted.

3.18 Data for the period to June 2023 suggests that nearly a third of the arrivals are under the age of 18[11].

[9] Afghan Resettlement Programme: operational data, Home Office, September 2023.
[10] Ukraine Family Scheme...visa data, Home Office, October 2023.
[11] Homes for Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme.visa data by age and sex of applicant, Home Office, August 2023.

4. Net inward migration in the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead

Overall migration

4.1 Information about international migration into local authority areas is not available in the way it is for the UK as a whole. It does, however, provide a context within which locally produced migration figures (which don't distinguish between national and international migration) can be considered.

4.2 The locally produced migration figures used for the pupil projections are derived from data provided by the NHS. Each Autumn the NHS provides the local authority with a breakdown of the number of children aged 0 to 18 who are resident in the borough as at 31st August.

4.3 This information is provided by postcode, which means that the data can be aggregated to various levels, including by town, e.g. Maidenhead. As the data is provided annually, we can compare figures from the different datasets to calculate net inward migration over time.

4.4 Note that the 2023 pupil projections use the NHS datasets provided annually from 2015 to 2022, as the 2023 data only becomes available in October 2023, three months after the deadline for submitting the projections to the DfE.

4.5 Table B8 is based on the NHS data and shows the change in size for each age group, or cohort, as they get older. The table shows the number of children resident in the borough of a particular age in one year, and the number a year later, when the children are also a year older. The table is limited to the 0 to 4 year olds, as this is the data used in the projection of future demand for Reception places, and is shown for the years 2015 to 2023.

4.6 By way of an example, the section in red in Table B8 says that:

- in August 2018 there were 1,793 children resident in the Royal Borough aged 2.
- a year later, in August 2019, that same cohort of children was aged 3.
- there were 1,885 children in that cohort.
- this is an increase of 92, although there will have been many more movements of children in and out of the borough in the cohort over this period.
- the net movement was, therefore, +92.
- proportionally, the 2019 cohort was 1.05 times the size it was in 2018.

4.7 Table B8 colour codes the proportions calculated, so that yellow cells show strong year on year growth in cohort size, whilst blue cells show decreasing cohort sizes.

Table B8: Change in size of Royal Borough resident cohorts, as they get older each year

Movement	Age 3 to Age 4		Age 2 to Age 3		Age 1 to Age 2		Age 0 to Age 1	
	Age	Count	Age	Count	Age	Count	Age	Count
Resident Aug-2015	3	1,987	2	1,803	1	1,707	0	1,662
Resident Aug-2016	4	2,014	3	1,909	2	1,819	1	1,718
Change:		+27		+106		+112		+56
Proportional change:		**1.01**		**1.06**		**1.07**		**1.03**
Resident Aug-2016	3	1,909	2	1,819	1	1,718	0	1,668
Resident Aug-2017	4	1,835	3	1,825	2	1,687	1	1,788
Change:		-74		+6		-31		+120
Proportional change:		**0.96**		**1.00**		**0.98**		**1.07**
Resident Aug-2017	3	1,825	2	1,687	1	1,788	0	1,648
Resident Aug-2018	4	1,827	3	1,751	2	1,793	1	1,657
Change:		+2		+64		+5		+9
Proportional change:		**1.00**		**1.04**		**1.00**		**1.01**
Resident Aug-2018	3	1,753	2	1,793	1	1,657	0	1,539
Resident Aug-2019	4	1,889	3	1,885	2	1,737	1	1,685
Change:		+136		+92		+80		+146
Proportional change:		**1.08**		**1.05**		**1.05**		**1.09**
Resident Aug-2019	3	1,885	2	1,737	1	1,685	0	1,554
Resident Aug-2020	4	1,850	3	1,736	2	1,662	1	1,578
Change:		-35		-1		-23		+24
Proportional change:		**0.98**		**1.00**		**0.99**		**1.02**
Resident Aug-2020	3	1,736	2	1,662	1	1,578	0	1,499
Resident Aug-2021	4	1,745	3	1,711	2	1,588	1	1,527
Change:		+9		+49		+10		+28
Proportional change:		**1.01**		**1.03**		**1.01**		**1.02**
Resident Aug-2021	3	1,711	2	1,588	1	1,527	0	1,496
Resident Aug-2022	4	1,778	3	1,650	2	1,620	1	1,571
Change:		+67		+62		+93		+75
Proportional change:		**1.04**		**1.04**		**1.06**		**1.05**
Resident Aug-2022	3	1,650	2	1,620	1	1,571	0	1,390
Resident Aug-2023	4	1,696	3	1,664	2	1,615	1	1,432
Change:		+46		+44		+44		+42
Proportional change:		**1.03**		**1.03**		**1.03**		**1.03**

4.8 Table B9 condenses the proportional change given in Table B8 and also provides:

- the five-year average for the proportional change in size for each cohort as it ages by a year. Four averages can be calculated on the available data, and these are given in the last four rows at the bottom of the table. The cells with a red border show that, for the cohorts of two-year-olds turning into three year olds, the 5 year average annual change was 1.031 between 2017 and 2022. This is based on the average of the figures for the movements from 2017 to 2018, 2018 to 2019, 2019 to 2020, 2020 to 2021 and 2021 to 2022 (also bordered in red).
- the average annual proportional change for age groups 0 to 4.

Table B9: Change in size of Royal Borough resident cohorts, with averages

Movement	Age 3 to Age 4	Age 2 to Age 3	Age 1 to Age 2	Age 0 to Age 1	Average annual proportional change for each movement in age groups 0 to 4
2015 to 2016	1.014	1.059	1.066	1.034	1.043
2016 to 2017	0.961	1.003	0.982	1.072	1.005
2017 to 2018	1.001	1.038	1.003	1.005	1.012
2018 to 2019	1.078	1.051	1.048	1.095	1.068
2019 to 2020	0.981	0.999	0.986	1.015	0.996
2020 to 2021	1.005	1.029	1.006	1.019	1.015
2021 to 2022	1.039	1.039	1.061	1.050	1.047
2022 to 2023	1.028	1.027	1.028	1.030	1.028
5 year average (2014 to 2019)	1.013	1.035	1.027	1.066	1.035
5 year average (2015 to 2020)	1.007	1.030	1.017	1.044	1.025
5 year average (2016 to 2021)	1.005	1.024	1.005	1.041	1.019
5 year average (2017 to 2022)	1.021	1.031	1.021	1.037	1.028
5 year average (2018 to 2023)	1.026	1.029	1.026	1.042	1.031

4.9 Table B9 shows that, in the period 2015 to 2019, most cohorts aged 0 to 4 grew in size from year to year in the Royal Borough. Only two of the 16 data points in that period are below 1, which indicates a shrinking cohort.

4.10 In early 2020, however, the covid pandemic resulted in national lockdown for most of the second half of the 2019/20 academic year. The impact on net migration into the Royal Borough is shown here. Between 2019 and 2020 three of the four 0 to 4 cohorts shrank, and one (the youngest) only grew slightly. The average proportional growth across all 0 to 4 cohorts fell to just 0.996 (shown in the penultimate column). The impact across all cohorts aged 0 to 18 was even worse, with a drop to just 0.97.

4.11 That impact continued into the 2020/21 academic year, with relatively low growth (compared to pre-pandemic levels) of 1.015 in cohort sizes for 0- to 4-year-olds between 2020 and 2021.

4.12 The data for the most recent years, however, suggest a recovery (for 0- to 4-year-olds) since August 2021, with average growth of with average growth of 1.047 in the year to

August 2022, and 1.028 in the year to August 2023. This is similar levels seen in the pre-pandemic period.

4.13 Due to the volatility in the proportional change in cohort sizes, the pupil projections model uses five-year averages, as given in the last four rows of Table B9. These rows give the five-year averages for four periods:

- 2015 to 2020 (as used for the 2021 pupil projections).
- 2016 to 2021 (as used for the 2022 pupil projections).
- 2017 to 2022 (as used for the 2023 pupil projections).
- 2018 to 2023 (as will be used for the 2024 pupil projections).

4.14 The pre-pandemic five-year average growth for cohorts aged 0 to 4 was 1.035. The impact of the pandemic shows in subsequent five-year averages, which fell to 1.019 in 2021. As net migration has recovered again, the five-year average has risen, reaching 1.031 this year.

4.15 Table B10 summarises the changing average proportion growth in cohorts aged 0 to 4, by area in the borough.

Table B10: Average change in size of cohorts aged 0 to 4, by area

Movement	Ascot	Datchet & Wraysbury	Maidenhead	Windsor	Royal Borough
2015 to 2016	1.042	1.031	1.039	1.031	1.043
2016 to 2017	0.991	0.994	1.022	1.020	1.005
2017 to 2018	1.095	0.975	1.017	0.994	1.012
2018 to 2019	1.111	1.033	1.073	1.058	1.068
2019 to 2020	1.042	1.003	1.005	0.963	0.996
2020 to 2021	1.082	0.998	1.019	0.993	1.015
2021 to 2022	1.094	1.049	1.066	0.999	1.047
2022 to 2023	1.063	1.006	1.041	1.001	1.028
5 year average (2014 to 2019)	1.078	0.998	1.042	1.028	1.035
5 year average (2015 to 2020)	1.056	1.007	1.031	1.013	1.025
5 year average (2016 to 2021)	1.064	1.001	1.027	1.006	1.019
5 year average (2017 to 2022)	1.085	1.012	1.036	1.001	1.028
5 year average (2018 to 2023)	1.078	1.018	1.041	1.003	1.031

4.16 Based on the year to August 2023, net inward migration in:

- Ascot has recovered to pre-pandemic levels.
- Datchet & Wraysbury is higher than in the pre-pandemic period.
- Maidenhead has recovered to pre-pandemic levels.
- Windsor is still significantly below pre-pandemic levels.

4.17 This new data will need to be properly integrated into the pupil projections model for 2024, but some initial rough work suggests that this new information does not yet change the conclusions around the need for new school places given in the main report.

4.18 Of course, the values given in the tables above only seem to change by relatively small amounts. The smallest five-year average figure given in Table B9 is 1.005, whilst the largest is 1.066. However, applying this to 1,000 pupils means a year-on-year growth in a

single cohort of either 5 pupils (1,000 x 1.005 = 1,005) or of 66 pupils (1,000 x 1.066 = 1,066). This is illustrated in full in Table B11.

4.19 Table B11 shows two scenarios, both calculating the likely future sizes of resident cohorts in the Royal Borough aged 0 to 4 for the Reception intakes in September 2024 to 2027. Scenario 1 uses the five-year average proportional change in cohort size used for the 2022 projections, as based on the 2016 to 2022 data from Table B9. Scenario 2 uses the latest five-year average proportional change in cohort size, as based on the 2018 to 2023 data from Table B9.

4.20 The black cells show the resulting projected cohort sizes. In Scenario 1, the cohort applying for September 2027 Reception places is expected to have 1,427 children. In Scenario 2, the post-pandemic recovery in net inward migration suggests that cohort will have 1,495 children. This is a difference of 68 pupils, more than two classes, at 2.3 Forms of Entry.

4.21 The pupil projection model is slightly more sophisticated than outlined above, as it also takes account of net migration into new housing, which is then discounted from the migration factors (as the impact of new housing is added via the pupil yields). Nevertheless, net migration remains a very significant factor, and relatively small changes in the rates can have major impacts on future projections.

Table B11: difference scenarios showing the impact of lower and higher proportional change on future cohort sizes

Scenario 1: calculated using the average proportional change from 2016 to 2021:

Starts Reception in September:	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**
Age as at 31st August 2023	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
Current no. resident in the Royal Borough	**1,664**	**1,615**	**1,432**	**1,324**
Proportional change (Age 0 to Age 1):				1.041
Calculation & resulting cohort size:				1,324 x 1.041 = 1,379
Proportional change (Age 1 to Age 2):			1.005	1.005
Calculation & resulting cohort size:			0,000 x 1.005 = 1,439	1,379 x 1.005 = 1,386
Proportional change (Age 2 to Age 3):		1.024	1.024	1.024
Calculation & resulting cohort size:		0,000 x 1.024 = 1,654	1,439 x 1.024 = 1,474	1,386 x 1.024 = 1,419
Proportional change (Age 3 to Age 4):	1.005	1.005	1.005	1.005
Calculation & resulting cohort size:	0,000 x 1.005 = 1,673	1,654 x 1.005 = 1,663	1,474 x 1.005 = 1,482	1,419 x 1.005 = 1,427
Resulting cohort size:	**1,673**	**1,663**	**1,482**	**1,427**

Scenario 2: calculated using the average proportional change from 2018 to 2023:

Starts Reception in September:	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**
Age as at 31st August 2023	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
Current no. resident in the Royal Borough	**1,664**	**1,615**	**1,432**	**1,324**
Proportional change (Age 0 to Age 1):				1.042
Calculation & resulting cohort size:				1,324 x 1.042 = 1,379
Proportional change (Age 1 to Age 2):			1.026	1.026
Calculation & resulting cohort size:			0,000 x 1.026 = 1,469	1,379 x 1.026 = 1,415
Proportional change (Age 2 to Age 3):		1.029	1.029	1.029
Calculation & resulting cohort size:		0,000 x 1.029 = 1,662	1,469 x 1.029 = 1,512	1,415 x 1.029 = 1,457
Proportional change (Age 3 to Age 4):	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026
Calculation & resulting cohort size:	0,000 x 1.026 = 1,708	1,662 x 1.026 = 1,706	1,512 x 1.026 = 1,552	1,457 x 1.026 = 1,495
Resulting cohort size:	**1,708**	**1,706**	**1,552**	**1,495**

International migration into the Royal Borough via specific schemes

4.22 Some limited information is available on international migration into the Royal Borough via the specific schemes, as set out in Table B12.

Table B12: Arrivals in the Royal Borough on specific schemes (as at June 2023)[12]

Scheme	Number
Afghanisation	7
Hong Kong	n/a
Ukraine	418
Supported Asylum	396
Total	**821**

4.23 There is no information available on the numbers arriving in the Royal Borough from Hong Kong. In general, arrivals from Hong Kong are moving into privately rented or purchased properties. It seems likely that the majority will now stay in the UK.

4.24 The Supported Asylum numbers represent those temporarily housed in the borough's two contingency accommodation hotels (the Holiday Inn in Maidenhead and the Manor Hotel in Datchet) and those in dispersed accommodation. As at June 2023 there were 384 people housed in the hotels, with the remaining 12 in other accommodation.

International migration into Royal Borough schools

Hong Kong

4.25 Table B13 shows the breakdown of arrivals from Hong Kong on roll in schools in the borough, by school area and type. The figures in these tables only provide the numbers on roll as at May 2023.

Table B13: Arrivals from Hong Kong (since Sept. 2021) in schools as at May 2023

	Primary	Secondary	First	Middle	Upper	Total
Ascot	7	3				**10**
Datchet & Wraysbury	0	0				**0**
Maidenhead	22	22				**44**
Windsor			0	4	0	**4**
Total	**29**	**25**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**58**

4.26 Most arrivals from Hong Kong over the past few years have started school at the beginning of the academic year.

Ukraine

4.27 Table B14 shows the breakdown of arrivals from Ukraine on roll in schools in the borough, by school area and type. These children will primarily have been admitted to the UK under the Ukraine Family Scheme or Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme. Generally, therefore, these children (and their families) will have been moving into space in homes generously offered by residents of the Royal Borough.

[12] *Regional and local authority data on immigration groups, year ending June 2023*, Home Office, August 2023.

Table B14: Arrivals from Ukraine (since January 2022) in schools as at May 2023

	Primary	Secondary	First	Middle	Upper	Total
Ascot	5	6				**11**
Datchet & Wraysbury	2	0				**2**
Maidenhead	21	11				**32**
Windsor			9	9	6	**24**
Total	**28**	**17**	**9**	**9**	**6**	**69**

4.28 These children have been taken by schools across the borough. The majority started school in the borough in 2022. Only a small number (less than 10) started in 2023.

4.29 There is much less certainty about whether these children will remain in the UK long-term, as at present leave to remain is limited to three years. If and when the situation in Ukraine improves, it is possible that many families may return.

Other refugees (Holiday Inn)

4.30 The Holiday Inn in Maidenhead was closed to the public from 1st April 2022 and since then has been used to accommodate refugees seeking asylum. Families accommodated here may be moved on to other accommodation at short notice. The is currently no information about how long the hotel will remain in use as refugee accommodation.

4.31 Table B15 shows the breakdown of these children by school, as at May 2023.

Table B15: Arrivals in Holiday Inn (since April 2022) in schools as at May 2023

	Primary	Secondary	First	Middle	Upper	Total
Ascot	0	0				**0**
Datchet & Wraysbury	0	0				**0**
Maidenhead	43	13				**56**
Windsor			0	0	0	**0**
Total	**43**	**13**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**56**

4.32 Most have been of primary school age, with around a third of secondary school age. Most of these children arrived at the Holiday Inn before October 2022.

4.33 There is no breakdown of these children by country of origin, but these numbers do include Afghan children admitted under the ARAP and/or ACRS schemes (see paragraph 3.9)

4.34 A second hotel in Datchet for refugees seeking asylum does not yet appear to have generated any children in the borough. There is a concern that some of the 'adults' may still be of statutory school age.

Totals admitted through special immigration routes or as refugees seeking asylum

4.35 Table B16 gives the total numbers admitted to borough schools from Hong Kong, Ukraine or as refugees seeking asylum, by area and type of school.

Table B16: Arrivals from specific schemes (since Sept. 2021) in schools as at May 2023

	Primary	Secondary	First	Middle	Upper	Total
Ascot	12	9				**21**
Datchet & Wraysbury	2	0				**2**
Maidenhead	86	46				**132**
Windsor			9	13	6	**28**
Total	**100**	**55**	**9**	**13**	**6**	**183**

4.36 Maidenhead schools have taken nearly three-quarters of these applicants, and almost half have gone to primary schools in the town.

Other international immigration

4.37 Since September 2021 there has also been significant movement into borough schools from other countries via the standard immigration routes. The breakdown of the country of origin has not yet been collated. Table B17 provides the total numbers admitted to borough schools by receiving school area and school type.

Table B17: Other international arrivals (since Sept. 2021) in schools as at May 2023

	Primary	Secondary	First	Middle	Upper	Total
Ascot	18	5				**23**
Datchet & Wraysbury	4	5				**9**
Maidenhead	123	91				**214**
Windsor			18	16	10	**44**
Total	**145**	**101**	**18**	**16**	**10**	**290**

4.38 Again, the bulk of the movement has been into Maidenhead primary schools.

4.39 It is possible that the availability of new housing (which is mainly in Maidenhead) is attracting more families. This is accounted for in the pupil projections, to avoid double-counting through migration factors and pupil yields.

5. Conclusion

5.1 There continues to a complex demographic situation with a low birth rate, new housing and rapidly changing patterns of net inward migration following on from the pandemic and exacerbated by international events. This makes projecting demand for school places more complicated than usual, leading to higher risks around the accuracy of those projections. This makes it more important to have a strategy allowing new school places to be created at relatively short notice, across all year groups.