

APPENDIX B: 2022 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 late October¹. In the release, the ONS note:
- the number of live births in 2021 for England and Wales increased to 624,828, a 1.8% increase on 2020. This figure is, however, still below the 2019 figure of 640,370, and significantly below the 2012 peak of 729,674. The 2021 figure is still, therefore, in line with the ongoing long-term downward trend.
 - the total fertility rate (TFR) for England and Wales rose to 1.61 children per woman, which is the first increase in that figure since 2012. Whilst fertility rates increased overall, younger age groups saw declining fertility rates, while older age groups saw fertility rates increase. The 2020 figure of 1.58 was, however, the lowest since records began in 1938.
 - the number of stillbirths nationally increased to 4.1 stillbirths per 1,000 total births, after the record low in 2020 of 3.9.
- 2.2 The ONS indicate that the number of late registrations in 2020 was higher than average, due partly to capacity issues at registrars arising from the covid pandemic. This means that the 2020 figures for births may be a slight underestimate, and the 2021 figures a slight overestimate (as late registrations are included in the following year's data).
- 2.3 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.
- 2.4 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.
- 2.5 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 periods² (yellow row in the table).

¹ [Births in England and Wales: 2021](#). Office of National Statistics, 9 August 2022

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

Live births data for the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead

- 2.6 Similar trends for live birth numbers and the TFR are apparent in the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, as shown in Table B2.

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

- 2.7 The number of live births in the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead in 2021 was 1,525. This is significantly up (+8.5%) on the low point of 1,405 in 2020. This increase is, therefore, well above the national trend. This could mean the pandemic had a positive local impact on birth rates, but is more likely a result of particularly low birth numbers in 2020. The 2021 figure is still well below numbers from the early 2010s, representing a 22% decrease since the 2012 peak of 1,860.
- 2.8 The TFR has also risen in 2021, to 1.73, up from 1.60 in 2020.

Live births data for areas within the Royal Borough

2.9 Data on the number of live births for different parts of the borough is available by aggregating data for mid-Super Output Areas (mSOAs) to:

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

2.10 These aggregated mSOAs roughly match the planning areas use for school place planning. Table B3 shows the live births data for the different areas, for the period 2013 to 2021. TFR data is not currently available for mSOAs. Table B4 shows the same data, at mSOA level.

Table B3: Live Births for areas within the Royal Borough

Calendar Year	Ascot Live Births	Datchet & Wraysbury Live Births	Conception period from:	Conception period to:
2013	145	96	Apr-12	Mar-13
2014	136	94	Apr-13	Mar-14
2015	116	88	Apr-14	Mar-15
2016	106	107	Apr-15	Mar-16
2017	142	92	Apr-16	Mar-17
2018	98	71	Apr-17	Mar-18
2019	106	86	Apr-18	Mar-19
2020	112	82	Apr-19	Mar-20
2021	121	99	Apr-20	Mar-21

Calendar Year	Maidenhead Live Births	Windsor Live Births	Conception period from:	Conception period to:
2013	900	555	Apr-12	Mar-13
2014	889	552	Apr-13	Mar-14
2015	905	508	Apr-14	Mar-15
2016	980	564	Apr-15	Mar-16
2017	931	492	Apr-16	Mar-17
2018	903	502	Apr-17	Mar-18
2019	836	487	Apr-18	Mar-19
2020	762	451	Apr-19	Mar-20
2021	852	453	Apr-20	Mar-21

2.11 The areas within the Royal Borough show similar trends to the overall pattern. All parts of the borough had higher numbers of births in 2021 than in 2020, though in Windsor the recovery was negligible. Numbers of births continue to be below the longer-term average in all parts of the borough except Datchet and Wraysbury.

Table B4: Live Births for mid-layer Super Output Areas within the Royal Borough

Area	mSOa	Description of area covered by mSOA		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
				Apr-12	Apr-13	Apr-14	Apr-15	Apr-16	Apr-17	Apr-18	Apr-19	Apr-20
				Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Mar-16	Mar-17	Mar-18	Mar-19	Mar-20	Mar-21
Ascot	E02003437	Cheapside & North Ascot		68	71	55	41	62	51	41	54	53
	E02003438	Sunninghill & Sunningdale		77	65	61	65	80	47	65	58	68
Datchet & Wraysbury	E02003431	Datchet & Wraysbury		96	94	88	107	92	71	86	82	99
Windsor	E02003430	Castle and Eton		84	61	53	61	60	51	71	57	68
	E02003432	Clewer Village to Combermere Barracks		120	105	109	122	100	86	105	74	79
	E02003433	West Dedworth		87	101	96	88	83	97	74	83	71
	E02003434	East Dedworth to Clewer New Town		100	106	96	113	95	125	95	100	92
	E02003435	SE & SW Windsor		81	88	84	90	88	70	76	77	78
	E02003436	Great Park & Old Windsor		83	91	70	90	66	73	66	60	65

Table B4: Live Births for mid-layer Super Output Areas within the Royal Borough (continued)

Area	mSOa	Description of area covered by mSOA		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
				Conception period from:	Apr-12	Apr-13	Apr-14	Apr-15	Apr-16	Apr-17	Apr-18	Apr-19	Apr-20
				Conception period to:	Mar-13	Mar-14	Mar-15	Mar-16	Mar-17	Mar-18	Mar-19	Mar-20	Mar-21
Maidenhead	E02003421	North Furze Platt & Pinkneys Green		57	63	51	53	55	49	44	57	49	
	E02003422	Bisham, Cookhams & Walthams		128	110	100	124	119	120	97	83	109	
	E02003423	South Furze Platt		85	74	81	84	87	76	86	52	61	
	E02003424	Maidenhead Riverside to Braywick Park		80	73	81	82	96	91	82	95	116	
	E02003425	Central Maidenhead		172	191	204	223	180	201	200	162	183	
	E02003426	Highway & Tittle Row		101	89	101	90	91	88	91	76	93	
	E02003427	Boyn Hill to A404(M)		114	124	119	120	125	119	107	108	96	
	E02003428	Cox Green		91	96	102	117	103	106	73	78	83	
	E02003429	Holyport to Oakley Green		72	69	66	87	75	53	56	51	63	

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 2022³. This is a new dataset from the ONS, and is not directly comparable to previous figures (including those provided in this appendix last year). 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 June 2021, around 239,000 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 small decrease from the year ending June 2020, where the net migration was around 260,000.
 - the positive net migration figures are being driven almost entirely by non-EU migration, with 81,000 non-EU nationals emigrating in the year to June 2021, compared to 332,000 immigrating. Historically, a large part of this has been foreign students, and the ONS believe this continues to be the case.
- 3.4 Due to the changed methodology, there is no historical dataset prior to the year ending June 2020. The figures are provided in Tables B5 and B6.

Table B5: Net migration into the UK

Year to June	Immigration ('000s)	Emigration ('000s)	Net Migration ('000s)		Movement period from:	Movement period to:
2020	741	482	259		Jul-19	Jun-20
2021	573	334	239		Jul-20	Jun-21

Table B6: EU and Non-EU net migration into the UK

Year to June	British net migration ('000s)	EU net migration ('000s)	Non-EU net migration ('000s)	Movement period from:	Movement period to:
2020	11	24	224	Jul-19	Jun-20
2021	0	-12	251	Jul-20	Jun-21

- 3.5 The figures are clearly affected by the pandemic, with the first national lockdown period accounting for the last quarter of the year to June 2020. The year to June 2021 includes the second and third lockdown periods.

³ [Long-term international migration, provisional](#), Office of National Statistics, May 2022.

- 3.6 To give a bit more historical context, Tables B7 and B8 provide the figures from the ONS's older methodology, going back to 2010/11⁴.

Table B7: Net migration into the UK (older methodology)

Financial year	Immigration ('000s)	Emigration ('000s)	Net Migration ('000s)		Movement period from:	Movement period to:
2010/11	612	336	276		Apr-10	Mar-11
2011/12	567	352	215		Apr-11	Mar-12
2012/13	521	357	164		Apr-12	Mar-13
2013/14	583	350	233		Apr-13	Mar-14
2014/15	680	349	331		Apr-14	Mar-15
2015/16	667	342	325		Apr-15	Mar-16
2016/17	617	374	243		Apr-16	Mar-17
2017/18	623	392	231		Apr-17	Mar-18
2018/19	614	393	221		Apr-18	Mar-19
2019/20	715	403	312		Apr-19	Mar-20

Table B8: EU and Non-EU net migration into the UK (older methodology)

Financial year	British net migration ('000s)	EU net migration ('000s)	Non-EU net migration ('000s)	Movement period from:	Movement period to:
2010/11	-50	112	215	Apr-10	Mar-11
2011/12	-77	107	185	Apr-11	Mar-12
2012/13	-65	123	106	Apr-12	Mar-13
2013/14	-50	161	123	Apr-13	Mar-14
2014/15	-48	219	159	Apr-14	Mar-15
2015/16	-43	207	162	Apr-15	Mar-16
2016/17	-59	123	179	Apr-16	Mar-17
2017/18	-55	85	200	Apr-17	Mar-18
2018/19	-54	62	213	Apr-18	Mar-19
2019/20	-61	58	316	Apr-19	Mar-20

Period to June 2022

- 3.7 The year to June 2022 is not covered in the currently available ONS datasets but, clearly, the international situation has changed significantly in this period. This has added new patterns of movement (e.g. refugees from Ukraine) to existing movements (e.g. from Hong Kong and Afghanistan).

Migration via specific schemes

Hong Kong

- 3.8 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.

⁴ [Migration Statistics Quarterly Report: August 2020](#), Office of National Statistics, August 2020.

- 3.9 These changes came into effect on 31st January 2021. The Home Office estimate 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 estimates 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 2021⁵.
- 3.10 Latest figures from the government show there were 140,500 applications for the BN(O) route up to the end of June 2022⁶. As at June 2022, 110,504 had been considered and approved, with only 2% being rejected⁷.

Afghanistan

- 3.11 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.
- 3.12 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.
- 3.13 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 years⁸.
- 3.14 The Home Office estimates that, as at August 2022, 21,450 people had arrived from Afghanistan as part of the resettlement programmes. 11,303 have so far been granted 'Indefinite Leave to Remain'. 9,667 (half of whom are children) are in temporary accommodation in 66 hotels, and 7,385 have moved into a home, or been matched to home. This figure excludes families who have made their own accommodation arrangements⁹.
- 3.15 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

- 3.16 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.
- 3.17 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](#).

⁵ [Media factsheet: Hong Kong BN\(O\) Visa Route](#), Home Office, 24 February 2022.

⁶ [Immigration statistics, year ending June 2022](#), Home Office, September 2022.

⁷ [Entry clearance visas summary tables](#), Home Office, August 2022.

⁸ [Afghan citizens resettlement scheme](#), Home Office, August 2022.

⁹ [Afghan Resettlement Programme: operational data](#), Home Office, August 2022.

- 3.18 As at 1st November 2022, 73,300 applications had been made under the Ukraine Family Scheme, and 168,100 under the Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme (totalling 146,379). 196,200 of these applications had been granted by the same date¹⁰.
- 3.19 Data for the period to June 2022 suggests that nearly a third of the arrivals are under the age of 18¹¹.

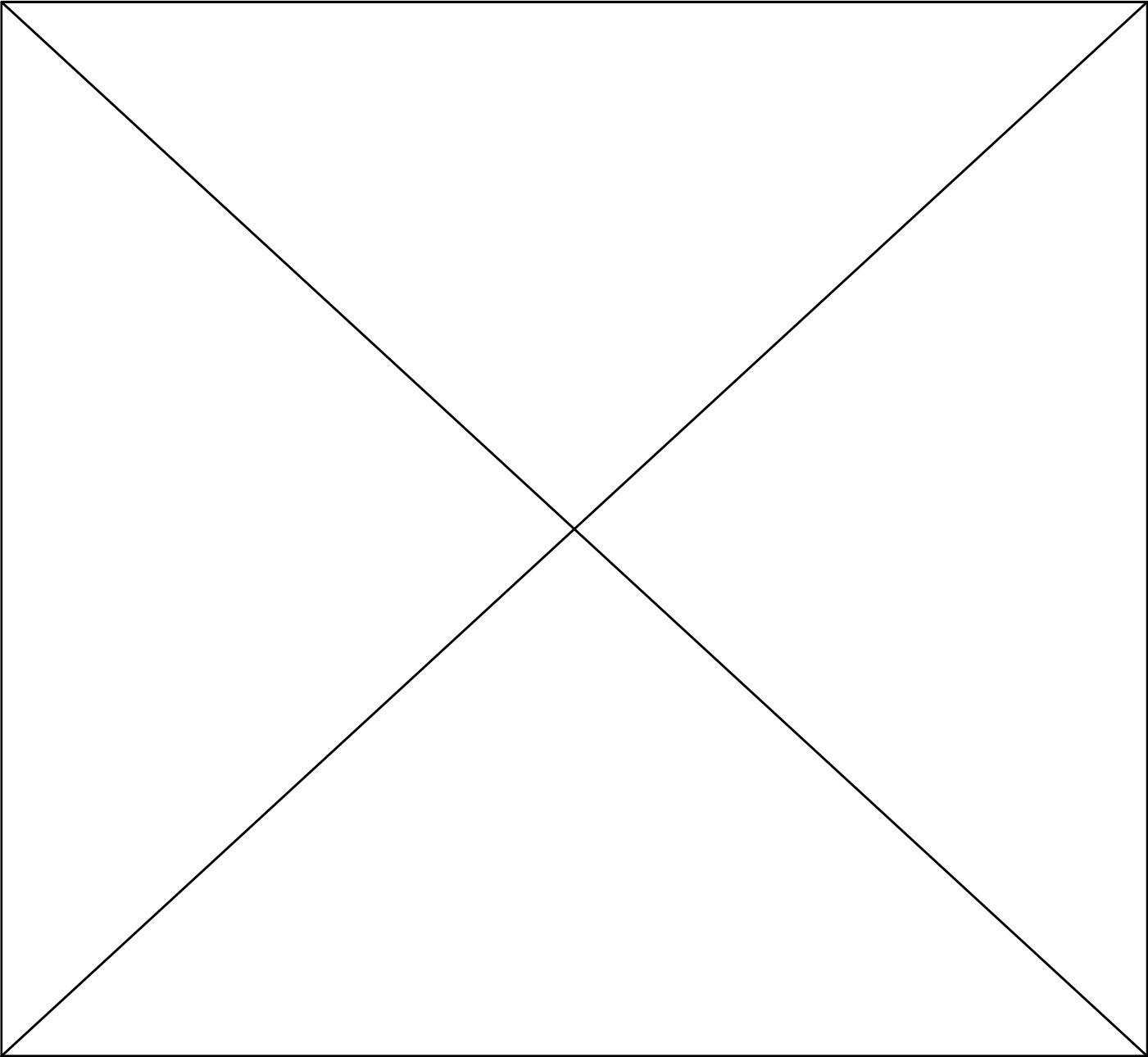
Net inward migration in the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead

- 3.20 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.
- 3.21 The main dataset used for the pupil projections comes from the NHS, who, each Autumn, provide the local authority with a breakdown of the number of children aged 0 to 18 who are resident in the borough.
- 3.22 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 also provided annually, we can compare figures to provide net inward migration over time.
- 3.23 Note that the 2022 pupil projections use the 2013 to 2021 data, as the 2022 data only becomes available in October, three months after the deadline for submitting those projections to the DfE.
- 3.24 Table B9 shows the changes in sizes of the cohorts of children resident in the Royal Borough, aged 0, 1, 2 and 3, as they move up into the cohorts of 1, 2, 3 and 4 year olds each year. The data is shown for each age group as at 31st August each year, between 2014 and 2022.
- 3.25 By way of an example, the section in red in Table B9 says that:
- in August 2017 there were 1,687 children resident in the Royal Borough aged 2.
 - a year later, in August 2018, that same cohort of children was aged 3.
 - there were 1,753 children in that cohort.
 - this is an increase of 66, 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, +66.
 - proportionally, the 2018 cohort was 1.04 times the size it was in 2017.
- 3.26 Table B9 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.

¹⁰ [Ukraine Family Scheme...visa data](#), Home Office, November 2022.

¹¹ [Homes for Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme...visa data by age and sex of applicant](#), Home Office, July 2022

Table B9: Change in size of Royal Borough resident cohorts, as they get older each year



3.27 Table B10 condenses the proportional change given in Table 9, 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 1.025 between 2016 and 2021. This is based on the average of the figures for the movements from 2016 to 2017, 2017 to 2018, 2018 to 2019, 2019 to 2020 and 2020 to 2021.
- the average annual proportional change for all the age groups 0 to 4, and also for 0 to 18.

Table B10: Change in size of Royal Borough resident cohorts, with averages

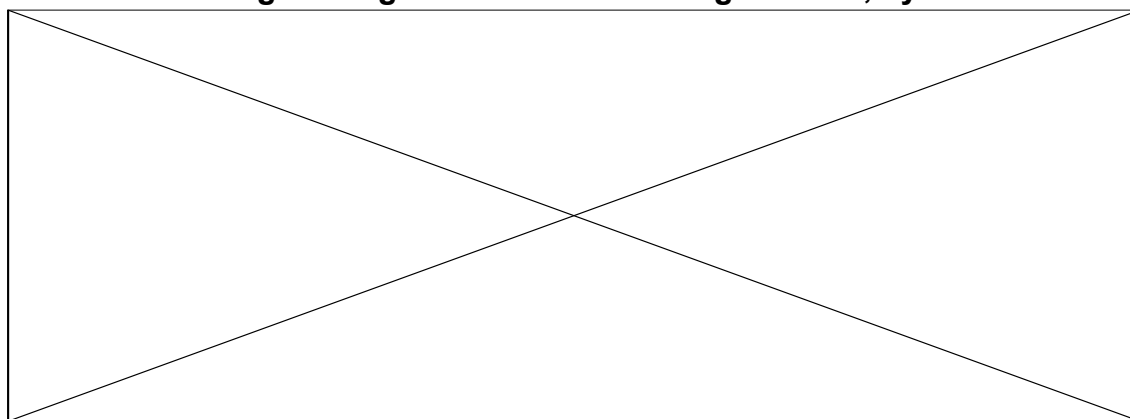
3.28 Table B9 shows that, in the period 2014 to 2019, most cohorts grew in size from year to year in the Royal Borough. Only two of the 20 data points in that period are below 1, which indicates a shrinking cohort.

3.29 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 0.98.

3.30 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.

- 3.31 The latest data does, however, suggest a recovery between August 2021 and August 2022, with average growth of 1.047 for 0 to 4 year olds. This is similar levels seen in the pre-pandemic period.
- 3.32 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 B10. These rows give the five year averages for four periods:
- 2014 to 2019 (as used for the 2020 pupil projections).
 - 2015 to 2020 (as used for the 2021 pupil projections).
 - 2016 to 2021 (as used for the 2022 pupil projections).
 - 2017 to 2022 (as will be used for the 2023 pupil projections).
- 3.33 The five year averages are high when based on the 2014 to 2019 period. The five year average starts to drop for the 2015 to 2020 and particularly the 2016 to 2021 period, as the impact of the pandemic starts to show in the data. The 2017 to 2022 average has recovered, although will still be depressed as it includes the pandemic years.
- 3.34 Table B11 summarises the changing average proportion growth in cohorts aged 0 to 4, by area in the borough.

Table B11: Average change in size of cohorts aged 0 to 4, by area

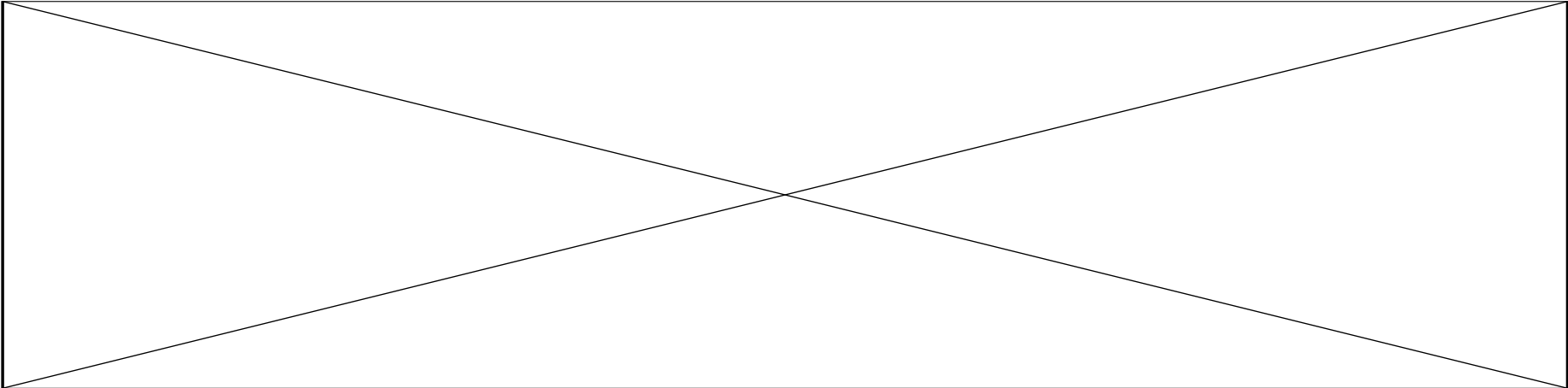


- 3.35 Based on the year to August 2022, net inward migration in:
- Ascot has recovered to pre-pandemic levels.
 - Datchet & Wraysbury is higher than in the pre-pandemic period.
 - Maidenhead has recovered to pre-pandemic levels.
 - Windsor is still significantly below pre-pandemic levels.
- 3.36 This new data will need to be properly integrated into the pupil projections model, 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.
- 3.37 It is also worth noting that the latest data from the NHS does include refugee children housed in the Holiday Inn, which may be artificially inflating net inward migration. Similarly, influxes from Hong Kong and Ukraine may be a one-off, rather than a longer-term trend. This will need to be examined further for the 2023 projections.
- 3.38 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 B10 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 ($1,000 \times 1.005 = 1,005$) or of 66 pupils ($1,000 \times 1.066 = 1,066$). This is illustrated in full in Table B12.

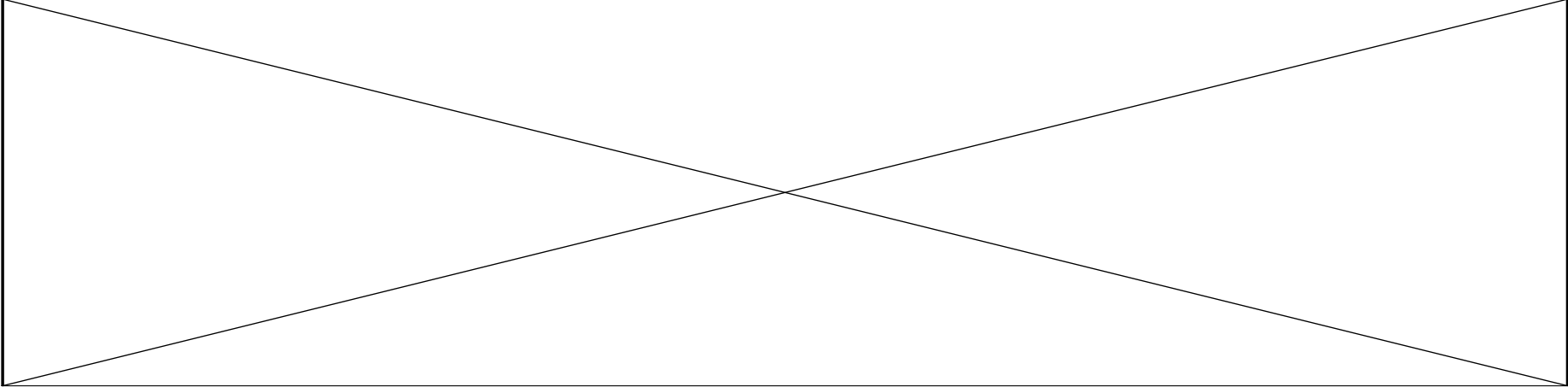
- 3.39 Table B12 shows two scenarios, both calculating the likely future sizes of resident cohorts in the Royal Borough aged 0 to 4 for the Reception intakes in September 2023 to 2026. Scenario 1 uses the 5 year average proportional change in cohort size used for the 2022 projections, as based on the 2016 to 2021 data from Table B10. Scenario 2 uses the latest 5 year average proportional change in cohort size, as based on the 2017 to 2022 data from Table B10.
- 3.40 The black cells show the resulting projected cohort sizes. In Scenario 1, the cohort applying for September 2026 Reception places is expected to have 1,694 children. In Scenario 2, the post-pandemic recovery in net inward migration suggests that cohort will have 1,752 children. This is a difference of 58 pupils, almost two classes, at 1.9 Forms of Entry.
- 3.41 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 B12: difference scenarios showing the impact of higher and lower proportional change on future cohort sizes.

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



Scenario 2: calculated using the average proportional change from 2017 to 2022:

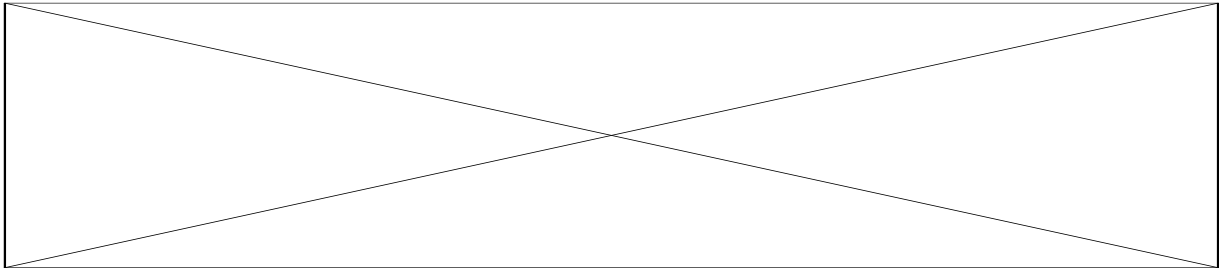


International migration into Royal Borough schools

Hong Kong

- 3.42 58 children from Hong Kong have applied for and been offered a school place in the Royal Borough between September 2021 and November 2022. In general, families from Hong Kong are moving into privately rented or purchased properties. It seems likely that the majority of these families will now stay in the UK.
- 3.43 Table B13 shows the breakdown of applicants from Hong Kong by receiving school area and type. Schools in Maidenhead have taken the bulk of the children.

Table B13: Hong Kong applicants since September 2021 by receiving school area

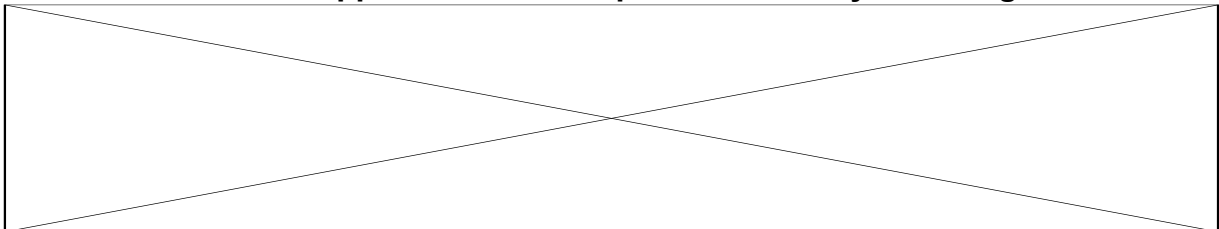


- 3.44 According to data from successive school censuses, schools in the Royal Borough had very few children (2 or fewer) whose families identified then as Hong Kong Chinese before Spring 2021. The figure jumped to 15 that year, and to 70 in 2022.

Ukraine

- 3.45 As at November 2022, 90 children from Ukraine have applied for and been offered a school place in the Royal Borough since the start of 2022. 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.
- 3.46 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.
- 3.47 Table B14 shows the breakdown of applicants from Ukraine by receiving school area and type. These children have been taken by schools across the borough.

Table B14: Ukrainian applicants since September 2021 by receiving school area



- 3.48 School census data does not (currently) have a specific categorisation for Ukrainian children, so it is not possible to compare these numbers to the previous position.

Other refugees (Holiday Inn)

- 3.49 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. There is currently no information about how long the hotel will remain in use as refugee accommodation.

3.50 As at November 2022, 64 children living in at the Holiday Inn have been offered school places, all in Maidenhead.

Table B15: Holiday Inn applicants since April 2022 by receiving school area

3.51 Most have been of primary school age, with around a third of secondary school age.

3.52 The NHS data for 2022 shows, as at October 2022, 87 children resident aged 0 to 17 (as at 31st August 2022), including 28 of pre-school age, 37 of primary school age and 22 of secondary school age.

3.53 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 3.11)

3.54 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

3.55 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: Hong Kong, Ukrainian and Holiday Inn applicants since September 2021

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

Other international immigration

3.57 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 B16: Other international applicants since September 2021

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

- 3.59 It is not possible to compare this to previous years, as the admissions data has not been collected in this way previously. The Spring 2023 school census may indicate whether this movement is unusual or a return to previous trends. The admissions data does not, of course, include families who may be leaving the Royal Borough (and the UK), so the net inward movement from international applicants is likely to be lower than given in Table B16.
- 3.60 It is possible that the availability of new housing (which is mainly in Maidenhead) is attracting more families. This will need to be accounted for in the pupil projections, to avoid double-counting through migration factors and pupil yields.

4. Conclusion

- 4.1 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.