

# The Growing Need for School Places: National PPP Data Collection

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# Overview

- National Perspective: Primary and Secondary Forecasts and Place Pressures
- Understanding Secondary Basic Need
- Published data: LA Scorecards
- SCAP 2014 – Continuous Improvement



# Headlines from SCAP 2013

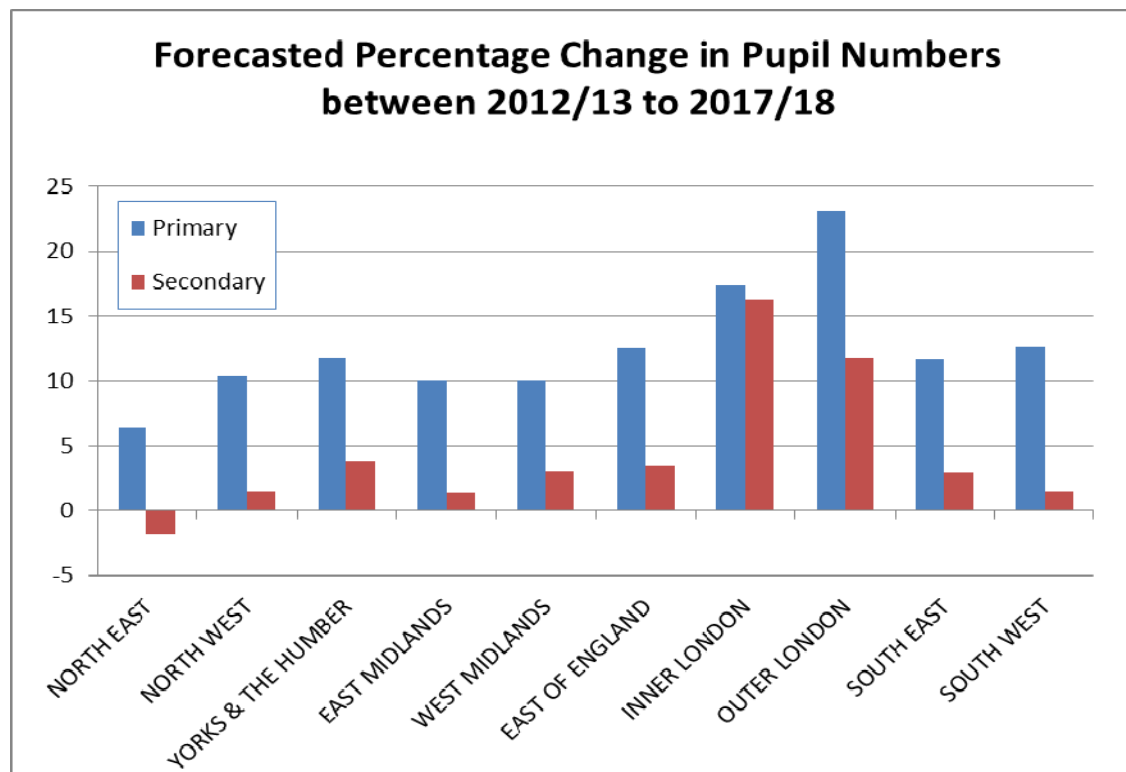
- 79% of primary schools had unfilled places in 2013; 0% of the 434,423 primary places were unfilled compared to 11% in 2009
- 82% of secondary schools had unfilled places; 13% of 469,441 secondary places were unfilled in 2013 compared to 9% in 2009
- In SCAP 2013 schools were grouped into 2,424 primary planning areas (PAs) and 959 secondary planning areas
- Primary school population is forecast to increase nationally by around 500,000 between 2012/13 and 2017/18
- 73 LA primary forecasts and 58 LA secondary forecasts for 2014/15 have increased.



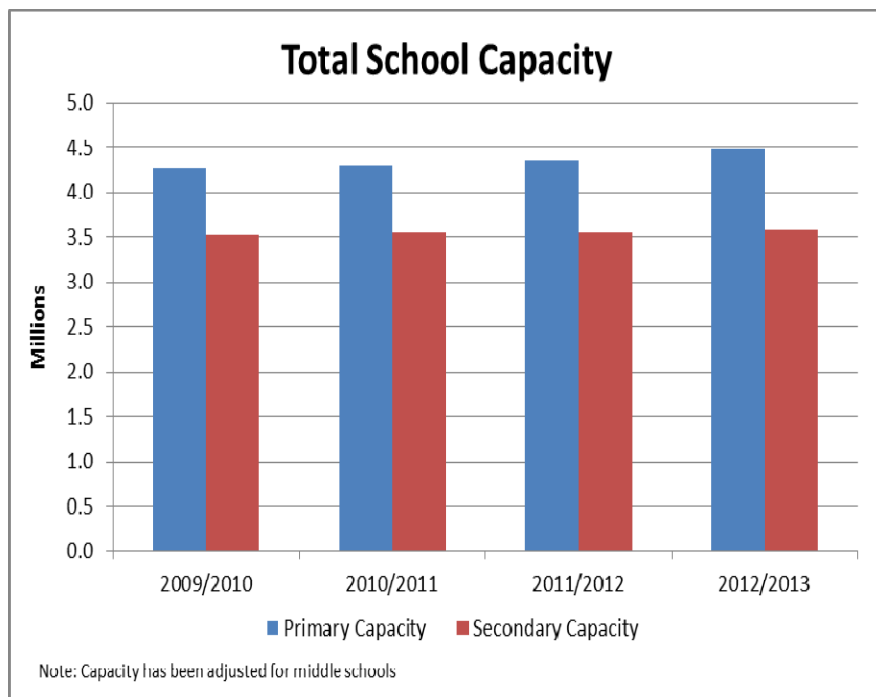
# SCAP 2013: Primary and Secondary Forecasts 2012/13 to 2017/18

All regions are forecasting an increase in primary pupils over the period with Outer London forecasting the biggest change at 23% followed by Inner London at 17%.

All regions except the North East are forecasting an increase in secondary pupils, with the biggest change forecast in Inner London at 16% followed by Outer London at 12%.

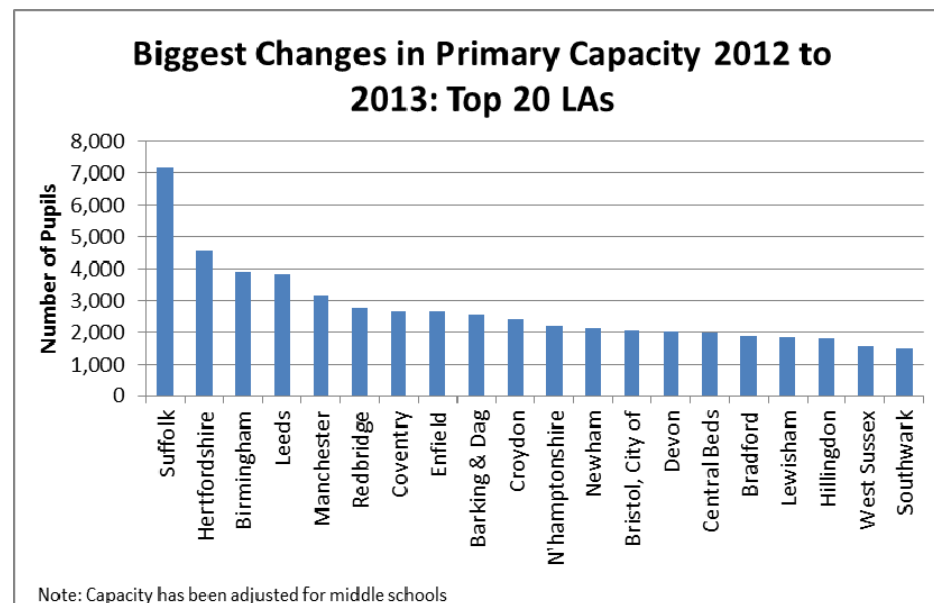


# Increases in capacity



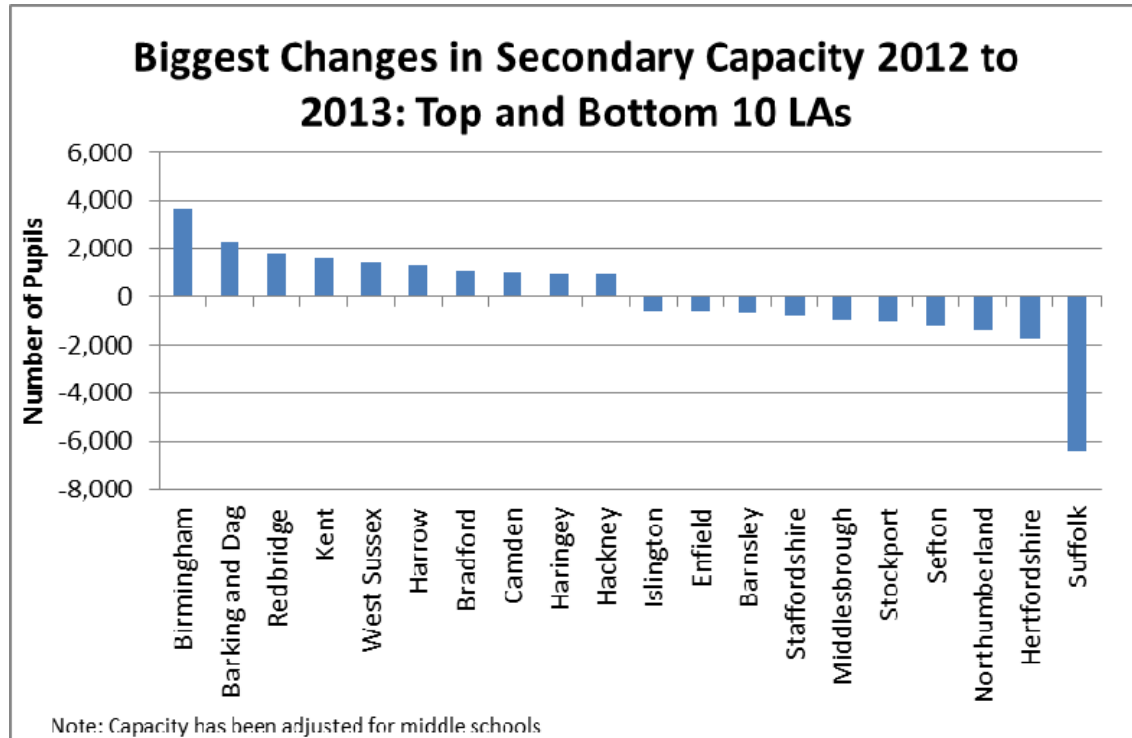
The number of primary and secondary school places in 2012/13 was 4.48 million and 3.57 million respectively.

The 20 LAs where primary capacity increased the most between 2012 and 2013 show a mix of rural or urban/rural counties and urban LAs. (Suffolk is largely due to a move from a three tier to a two tier system.)



# Changes in secondary capacity

The 10 LAs that added the most secondary places between 2012 and 2013 are mainly located in the south, whereas the 10 that have reduced places are more geographically spread. (Suffolk have removed the most secondary places due to its change from a three tier to a two tier system.)



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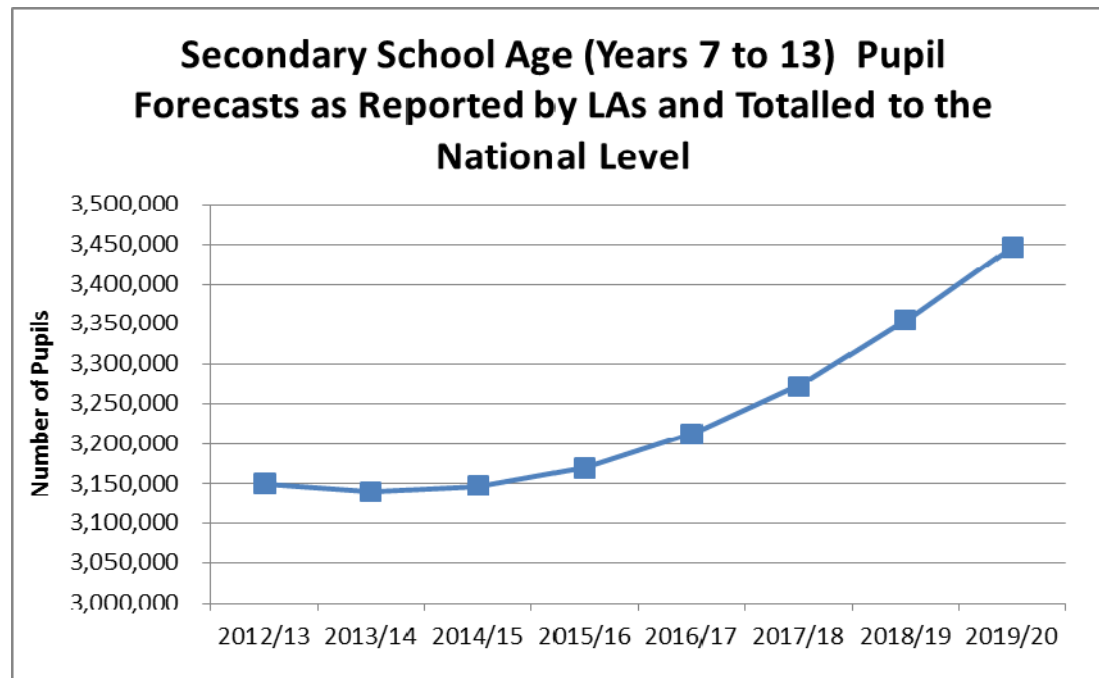
## National Perspective: Estimate of Places Needed

- Our latest estimates suggest that between 2009/10 and 2015/16 around 360,000 primary places are needed
- 212,000 new primary places created between May 2010 and May 2013
- LAs told us they had plans to deliver at least a further 300,000 places by 2015/16 and we know that LAs have continued to plan further places since
- Secondary need in 2015/16 is low in comparison, but will increase into the future



# Secondary forecasts

The secondary population is forecast to increase by around 300,000 pupils from 2013/14 to 2019/20.





# Secondary Places – over to you

- **Is your LA anticipating secondary pressures and when?**
- **What kind of solutions are you considering? Temporary expansions/bulge classes, permanent expansions or new schools?**
- **What factors influence local choices of solution?**
- **How are you planning to fund secondary places?**
- **Does secondary planning and funding need a different approach to primary?**



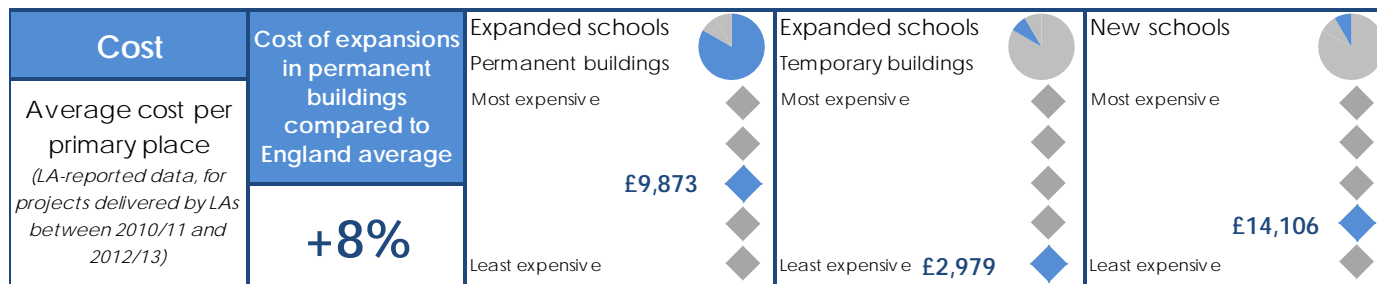
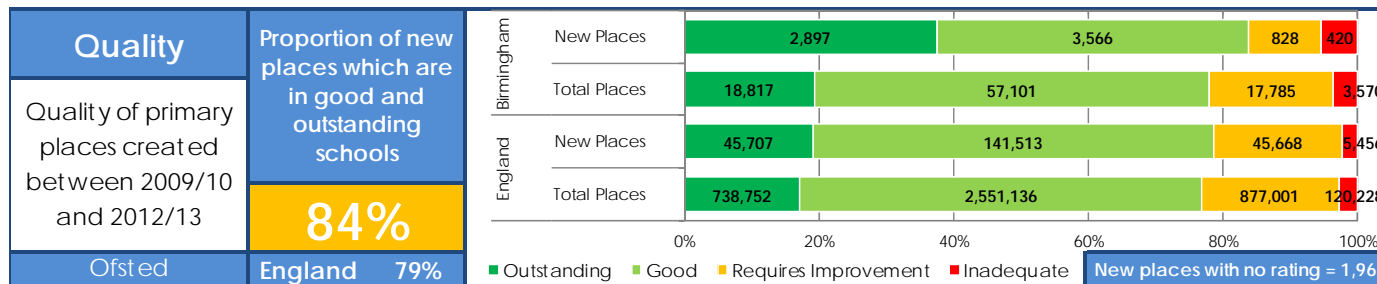
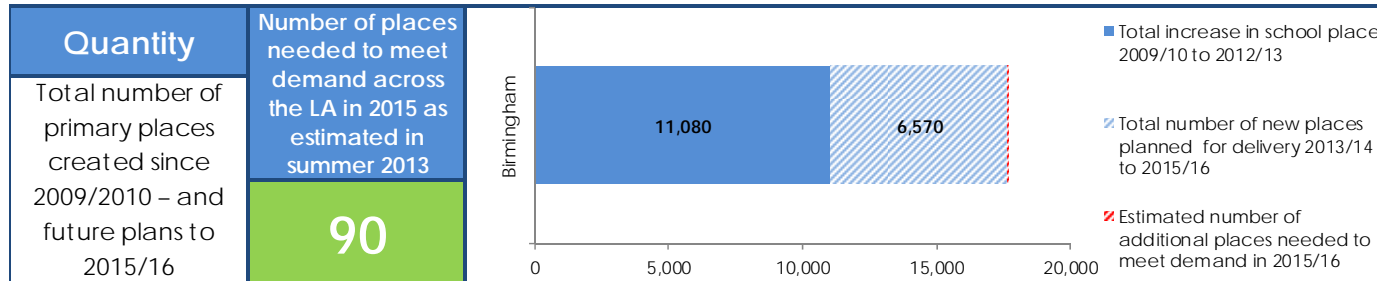
# SCAP 2013: Publication of New Data

- New data on how LAs have been using basic need funding to provide additional school places
  - Published in LA scorecards that show DfE modelling of places needed, average costs of different types of places and quality of new places
  - Scorecards reflect the position as at May 2013
  - They show that LAs are doing a good job at forward planning and most new places are in good/outstanding schools
  - Modelling of places needed is based on year group shortfalls in planning areas - this may differ to solutions on the ground
  - Reported costs-per-place cover a wider range – we are cautious about extremes



# LA Basic Need Scorecards (published 14 April)

Primary places	Local authority	Birmingham	Increase in pupil numbers 2009/10 to 2015/16 (see notes)	17%	Total basic need allocation 2011-12 to 2016-17	£162m
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The data was collected in summer 2013 and reflects the position at the time. This is the first time that LAs have provided data on the cost of new places and their future plans to create places. As with any new data collection, there may be inconsistencies in the data. See the technical annex for methodology and assumptions used for each measure.



# SCAP 2014 - Continuous Improvement

- Improving the data we collect and how for SCAP 2014
- Forecasting Return
- Capacity Return
- Capital Spend Data
  
- Quality Assurance Checklist
- DCS sign-off
  
- Understanding key local issues and risks to sufficiency that LAs face and how DfE might provide support
  
- LA views on how data is used for example in funding formula to ensure targeting and that we don't double fund

