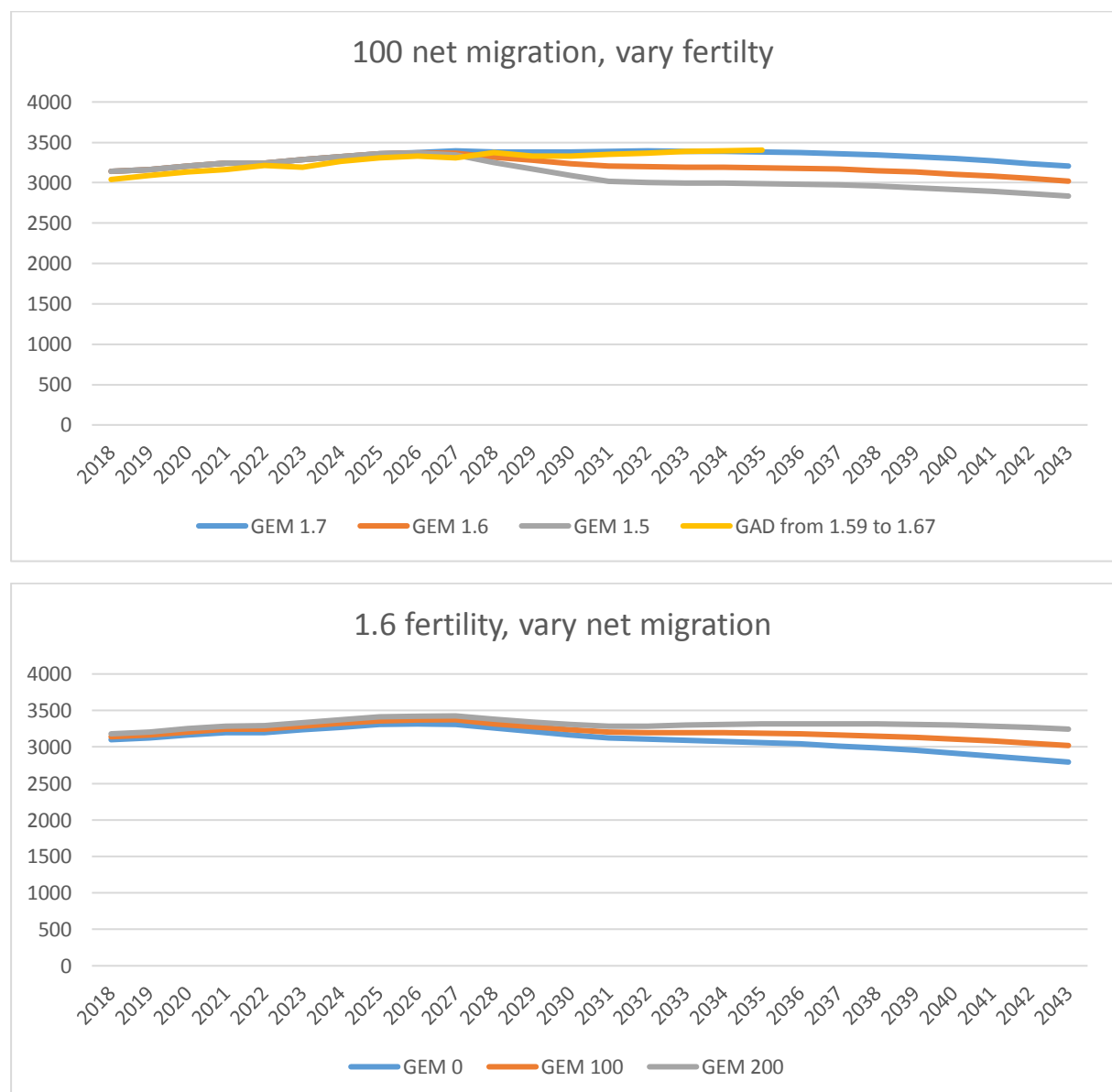


Appendix 4: Secondary school age population (age 11-16; years 7-11)

Total Secondary School Age Population Projections

In all scenarios, the secondary school age population is projected to grow between now and 2026/2027. The central forecast is for it to grow by 211 students. There is high certainty around the projections for this time period since these people have already been born and are attending primary schools etc.

The central assumption (orange line on both charts below) is based on there being a fertility rate of 1.6 and net migration of plus 100 per year. If the fertility rate is up to 0.1 higher or lower AND the migration is up to 100 people higher or lower in practice, this would at most equate to an error of 56 either side of the projected increase of 211 secondary school age people by 2026/2027.¹



¹ GEM = Guernsey Economic Model; GAD = Government Actuary Department

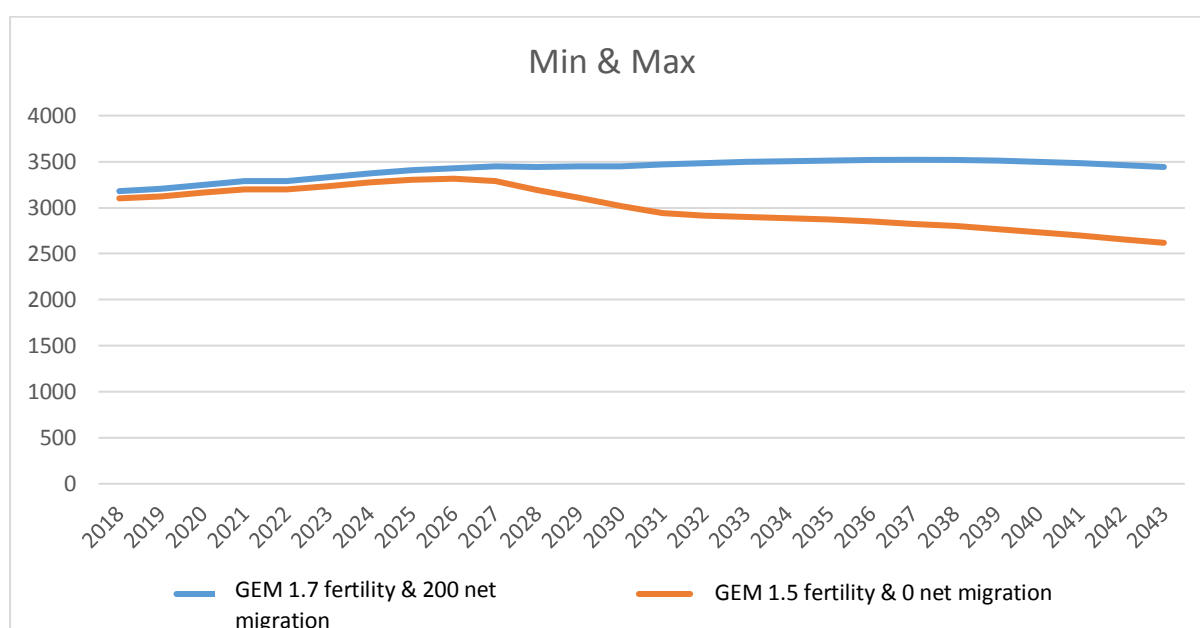
In other words, the secondary school age population is projected to grow at most, by 267 people and at least, by 155 people by 2026/2027 (see chart below).

The first of the large year groups contributing to the 2027 peak will start secondary school in 2022 (in all scenarios).

There is more uncertainty in projections beyond 2027 at this point in time, because those cohorts are not yet born. As a result, the projections begin to diverge from 2027 onwards.

The central forecast indicates that after a peak in 2027, the total number of people will then gradually reduce back down to similar levels to today by around 2037.

If migration and fertility are both higher than anticipated, population levels will remain around their 2027 value for the following 15 years. If migration and fertility are both lower than anticipated, the population could reduce to below current levels by 2030 and then keep reducing. These potential scenarios are shown below.



In summary, it is known that the school population will increase by around 211 students by 2027, but it is not known at this point in time whether it will remain at that level or reduce after a peak. The scenario seen to be most likely it present is that it will reduce back to similar to current levels by ten years after the 2027 peak.

Evidence for school population numbers peaking in 2027, rather than continuing to grow is further supported by the actual population profile which shows an ageing population with lower numbers of young people than older age groups.

What does this mean for schools?

At present there are 18 or 19 forms of entry into secondary school each academic year (but capacity for 20 and the previous four school model was based on 20 or 21). The current policy is for an average maximum class size of up to 24 where possible in order to deliver the Bailiwick of Guernsey curriculum.

Based on this policy and full capacity and no additional forms, the number that each school can accommodate is as follows:

- Beaucamps High - 660
- La Mare High – 480 (Current building)
- St Sampson's High – 720
- Grammar – 480
- Grand-Aided Colleges – Approx 1,000 (Currently 879 actual, number of places could increase to 1,100, if Blanchelande expands)
- Le Murier & Les Voies – Approx 100-120 (assume 100, NB places are allocated at our special school through a process of formal assessment and so numbers will fluctuate depending on need)
- A few are home schooled, at boarding schools etc
- Making a total of 3,440 school places, excluding La Mare High or the Grammar School this would be reduced to 2,960 school places

If Les Beaucamps High was extended and the Grammar School reverted to five form entry (possibly with some building work) this would result in the following capacity:

- Beaucamps High – 720
- La Mare High - 480
- St Sampson's High – 720
- Grammar – 600
- Grand-Aided Colleges – Approx 1,000
- Le Murier & Les Voies – Approx 100-120
- A few are home schooled, at boarding schools etc
- Making a total of up to 3,620 school places, excluding La Mare High this would be reduced to 3,140 school places or excluding the Grammar school this would be 3,020 places.

There is also the possibility of extending St Sampson's to 960 or a new secondary school being built at La Mare de Carteret with a 960 capacity in total.

This could result in the following scenarios. The final column shows the number of forms of entry in the States sector.

	Total Capacity	Capacity Per School Year	
Provision with 3 State Schools + GA-Colleges (excluding either Grammar or La Mare)	2960	592	15.5 form entry
Provision with 4 State Schools + Colleges	3440	688	19.5 form entry
Scenario A - 3 State Schools + Colleges, Grammar 5 form no La Mare	3080	616	16.5 form entry
Scenario B - 3 State Schools + Colleges, Grammar 5 form, Beaucamps extended to 720, St Sampsons 720, no La Mare	3140	628	17 form entry
Scenario C - 3 State Schools + Colleges, Grammar 5 form, Beaucamps extended to 720, St Sampsons extended to 960, no La Mare	3380	676	19 form entry
Scenario D - 3 States Schools and Colleges La Mare 960, No Grammar 11-16	3440	688	19.5 form entry
Scenario E - 3 State Schools and Colleges La Mare 960 and Les Beaucamps extended to 720, no Gramamr 11-16	3500	700	20 form entry

The following table shows the projected demand for school places by school year using the Guernsey Economic Model. It is important to consider demand and capacity by school year group. The colour coding highlights peak years in red and smaller year groups in green.

		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042
	'Immigration = 100; Fertility = 1.6'																													
		637	680	671	674	660	636	630	630	630	630	628	627	625	622	618	613	607	601	595	588	581	575	568	563	558	555	552	549	547
R		648	637	681	672	674	661	636	631	630	630	630	629	627	625	622	618	613	607	601	595	588	582	575	569	563	559	555	552	549
Y1		639	649	638	681	672	674	661	637	631	630	631	631	630	629	628	626	623	618	613	608	602	595	589	582	575	569	564	559	556
Y2		633	640	649	638	682	672	675	661	637	631	631	631	631	631	631	630	628	626	623	619	614	608	602	596	589	582	576	570	564
Y3		643	634	640	649	638	682	673	675	662	638	632	631	631	631	631	630	629	626	623	619	614	609	603	596	589	583	576	570	564
Y4		637	644	634	640	650	639	682	673	675	662	638	632	632	632	632	631	630	629	627	624	619	614	609	603	596	590	583	576	570
Y5		614	638	644	634	641	650	639	683	673	676	662	638	632	632	632	632	632	631	629	627	624	620	615	609	603	597	590	583	577
Y6		598	614	638	645	635	641	650	640	683	674	676	663	639	633	632	632	632	631	630	627	624	620	615	610	604	597	590	584	577
Y7		613	598	614	638	645	635	642	651	640	683	674	676	663	639	633	633	633	632	631	630	628	625	621	615	610	604	598	591	584
Y8		664	614	600	616	640	646	637	643	652	641	685	676	678	665	641	635	634	634	634	634	633	632	629	626	622	617	612	606	599
Y9		691	668	618	604	620	644	651	641	647	656	646	689	680	682	669	645	639	638	638	639	638	637	636	634	630	626	621	616	610
Y10		701	696	672	623	608	625	649	655	646	652	661	650	694	684	687	673	649	643	643	643	643	643	642	640	638	635	631	626	620
Y11		710	705	700	677	628	613	629	653	660	650	656	666	655	698	689	691	678	654	648	648	648	648	647	646	645	643	640	636	630
Y12		712	714	710	705	682	632	618	634	658	664	655	661	670	659	703	694	696	683	659	653	652	652	652	652	651	650	647	644	640
Y13		743	717	719	715	709	686	637	622	638	662	669	659	666	675	664	707	698	701	687	663	657	657	657	657	657	656	654	652	649

In addition, the National Audit Office recommends that at least 5% spare places be allowed for and not all unfilled school places can be considered “surplus”. The 2013 National Audit Office report *Capital Funding for New School Places* confirms that the Department for Education (DfE) considers it “reasonable for authorities to aim for between 5 and 10 per cent surplus” and that 5% is “the bare minimum needed for authorities to meet their statutory duty with operational flexibility, while enabling parents to have some choice of schools”.

- Although parental preference does not operate in Guernsey in the same way as the UK, this 5% is still required to cope with pupil movements into and out of the Island, between schools, and into and out of the Grant-Aided Colleges.
- The opt-out to the High Schools is not consistently and evenly spread across the three High Schools each year.
- Another example is that there are plans by the Committee *for* Employment and Social Security in their Committee Plan to build 800 new homes. This could mean families moving house and wishing to move schools, which will not be possible if there is not spare capacity in the system.
- The Committee’s preferred model for students from each primary school to transfer to one of two High Schools also means that the demand by school will vary from year to year, as highlighted in the main document
- Flexibility is needed in the system for it to remain workable.