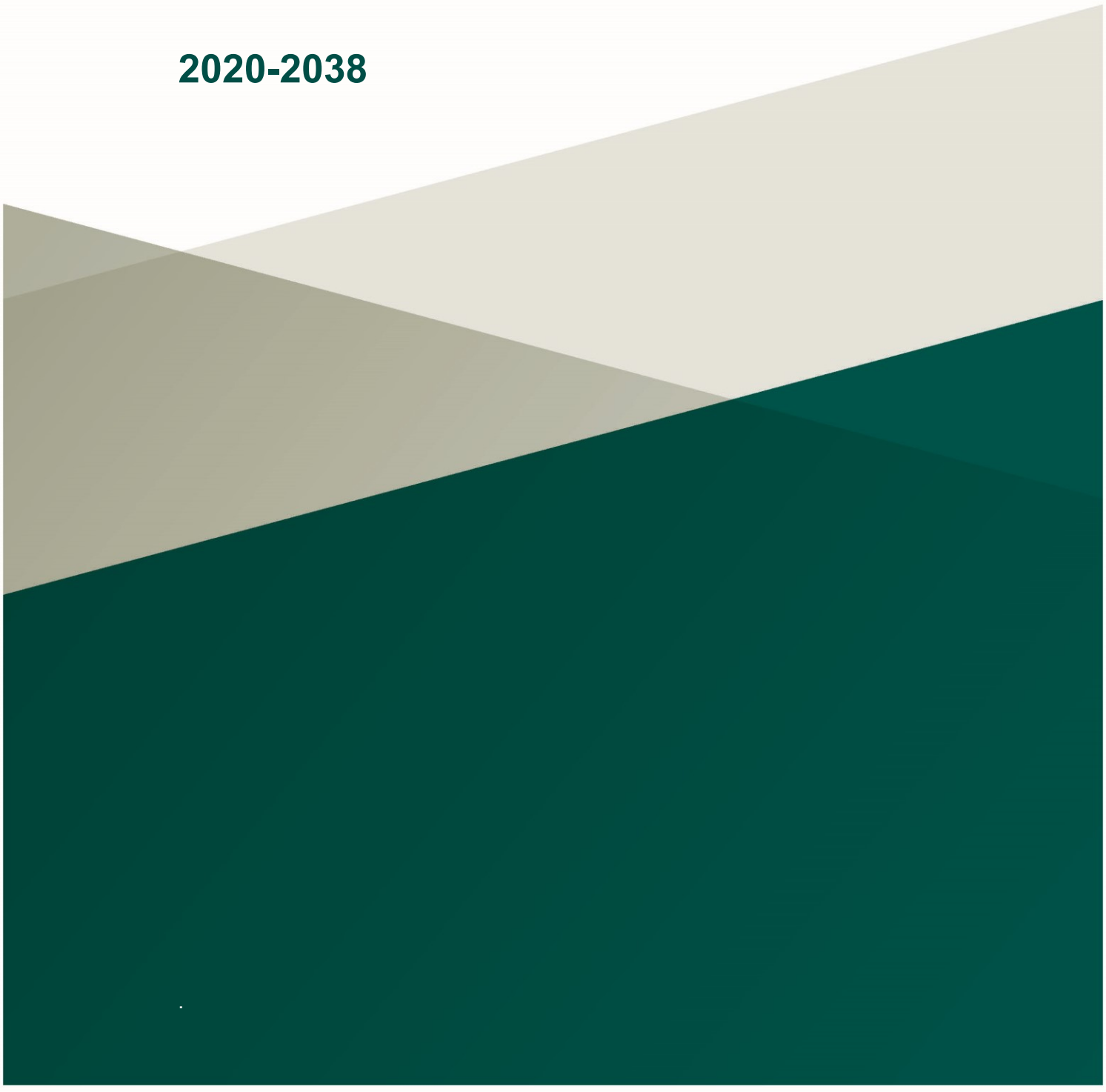
An Roinn Oideachais
Department of Education

Projections of full-time enrolment

Primary and Second level

2020-2038



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For further information please contact:

Violeta Moloney at 01 – 889 2289 or by e-mail at Statistics@education.gov.ie

For media queries, please contact press@education.gov.ie

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1. Introduction

This report provides the latest set of projections of full-time enrolment in primary and post-primary schools aided[1] by the Department of Education. This report updates the previous set of projections published in July 2018 [1].

Note that this set of projections has been developed in the shadow of the COVID-19 pandemic. Given the enormous uncertainty around the impact of the pandemic of future migration and fertility patterns this report should be viewed as interim and will be updated again in 2021.

2. Background

Projections of pupil enrolments are an important input into the planning of the education system in Ireland and provide vital information on the likely evolution of school attendance over the coming nineteen years.

This report is one of a series of reports published regularly by the Department covering projections of enrolments at primary and post-primary level, projections of enrolments at third level, and regional projections of enrolments at primary and post-primary level.

This report updates the previous report published in 2018, and the regional projections report published in 2019. The results in this report will be used in the areas of teacher demand and supply modelling, and forward planning of school buildings.

3. Assumptions

The report contains projected enrolments under a range of scenarios covering migration and fertility. In line with previous reports three scenarios for migration and two for fertility are used for the primary projections. The high migration scenario remains at 1,800 pupils a year while the moderate scenario has been lowered in the first two years to 300 and 600 pupils before holding steady at 900 pupils a year. The low migration scenario has now been set to zero. This last assumption is presented

[1] Aided means state-funded. For the primary sector this includes religious schools, non-denominational schools, multi-denominational schools and Gaelscoileanna (Irish-medium schools). A small number of private primary schools (42 in 2019) are not state-funded and they are excluded from this analysis. In the post-primary sector fee charging schools are included but not private 'grind' colleges.

to examine the scenario whereby inward migration comes to a halt as a result of COVID-19, both in terms of international restrictions, and changed human behaviour.

Table 1 Migration assumptions into Primary

M1	M2	M3
HIGH	MODERATE	LOW
1,800	300 rising to 900	zero

For post-primary pupils data on inflows is extracted from the post-primary pupil database; these inflows comprise inward migration, movers from Northern Ireland, and transfers from home tutored and private schools. The average inflow at each standard from the previous three years is taken (2017 – 2019) and held steady for the lifetime of the model under the M1 migration scenario (see Appendix 1), M2 is set at 50 per cent of this rate, while M3 is set at 25 per cent of this rate. Flows out of the system are estimated based on the results of the annual retention report.

Table 2 Migration and other inflow assumptions into Post-Primary

M1	M2	M3
HIGH	MODERATE	LOW
6,752	3,376	1,688

The fertility assumptions reflect those used in the official Population and Labour Force Projections published by the CSO in June 2018, whereby F1 assumes fertility will remain at 1.8 for the lifetime of the projections, while F2 assumes fertility will fall to 1.6 by 2031 and hold steady thereafter.

Table 3 Fertility assumptions

F1	F2
HIGH	LOW
1.8	1.8 falling to 1.6

Further detail on both migration and fertility assumptions can be found in Appendix 1.

Migration in context

Ireland has experienced positive net inward migration for the past 25 years with the exception of the period of the economic downturn 2010-2014. In the year to April 2020 85,400 persons immigrated into Ireland while 56,500 emigrated, giving a net migration figure of 28,900. This continues a recent pattern of strong net inward migration with 34,000 persons in 2019 and 34,000 in 2018 [2].

Projected births are determined not just by fertility rates but also by the number of women of child-bearing age, meaning the projected number of females is an important input into the projections model. Given the strong inward migration in recent years, combined with falling fertility, the projected females used in this report are taken from the M1F2 CSO scenario of population projections. M1 indicates net inward migration of 30,000 persons per year, while F2 indicates falling fertility (from 1.8 to 1.6) [3]. This is an important change from the previous report when projected females M2F1 (medium migration / high fertility) was used. This change to a higher number of females individually having fewer children has resulted in a higher number of births, and enrolments, than the 2018 set of projections. Note also that the M1F2 females as an input to the model is used regardless of the pupil migration scenarios described above.

Results

4.1. Primary level

While the results are presented for all six scenarios the Department believes that the M1F2 scenario is the most likely outcome should migration remain strong, or M2F2 should migration soften over the coming years. The following tables present results for just three of the six scenarios while the full set of tables is presented in Appendix 2.

Enrolments in primary schools in Ireland in 2019 stood at 567,716, down slightly on 2018 (567,772). Enrolments are now projected to fall over the coming years under all scenarios, and under the M1F2 scenario will reach a low point of 451,971 by 2034. This is 115,745 lower than today's figure. Enrolments will rise again thereafter and are projected to stand at 464,984 by 2038, a rise of some 13,000 over the four years 2034 to 2038.

Should migration soften in the immediate future (M2F2) enrolments would be some 2,500 lower than under M1F2 for the school year 2021 and be 3,700 lower by 2024.

Should fertility remain at 2019 levels (F1) the low point in enrolments would be reached in 2031 and pupil enrolments would begin to climb again from 2032 onwards.

Table 4 Projected enrolments in primary schools (M1F2, M2F2, M1F1), 2020-2038

	M1F2	M2F2	M1F1
2019	567,716	567,716	567,716
2020	562,589	561,047	562,589
2021	554,070	551,511	554,070
2022	544,280	541,189	544,280
2023	532,841	529,348	532,841
2024	522,401	518,640	522,895
2025	511,832	507,936	513,768
2026	500,689	496,790	504,687
2027	489,695	485,924	496,222
2028	480,004	476,280	489,528
2029	471,750	468,027	484,741
2030	464,868	461,145	481,805
2031	459,341	455,618	480,719
2032	455,187	451,464	480,886
2033	452,695	448,972	481,912
2034	451,971	448,248	484,150
2035	452,983	449,260	487,728
2036	455,614	451,891	492,543
2037	459,681	455,958	498,406
2038	464,984	461,260	505,106

Note: [ ] indicates the low point in the series

4.1.1. Annual rises and falls

Table 5 presents projected annual changes in enrolments out to 2038. As can be seen the sharpest falls will be in the early period and will average 11,000 pupils per year between 2022 and 2027.

Following the low point in 2034 enrolments will rise more slowly in 2035-2036 before accelerating in 2038 (+5,302).

Table 5 Absolute annual change in primary enrolments (M1F2, M2F2, M1F1), 2020-2038

	M1F2	M2F2	M1F1
2020	-5,127	-6,669	-5,127
2021	-8,520	-9,536	-8,520
2022	-9,789	-10,322	-9,789
2023	-11,439	-11,841	-11,439
2024	-10,440	-10,708	-9,946
2025	-10,569	-10,704	-9,127
2026	-11,143	-11,146	-9,081
2027	-10,994	-10,866	-8,465
2028	-9,690	-9,644	-6,694
2029	-8,254	-8,253	-4,788
2030	-6,883	-6,883	-2,935
2031	-5,527	-5,527	-1,086
2032	-4,154	-4,154	167
2033	-2,492	-2,492	1,027
2034	-724	-724	2,238
2035	1,012	1,012	3,578
2036	2,631	2,631	4,814
2037	4,067	4,067	5,863
2038	5,302	5,302	6,700

4.1.2. Projections by standard

Table 6 shows the projected intake into junior infants and their progression through all standards of primary school out to 2038 under the M1F2 scenario. Intake into junior infants is projected to fall from the 2019 level of 66,110 down to 53,816 by 2031 before starting to rise again. In 2026 it is projected there will be some 8,000 fewer children entering junior infants than in September 2020.

Table 6 Projected enrolments in primary schools (M1F2), by standard, 2020-2038, (Excel file)

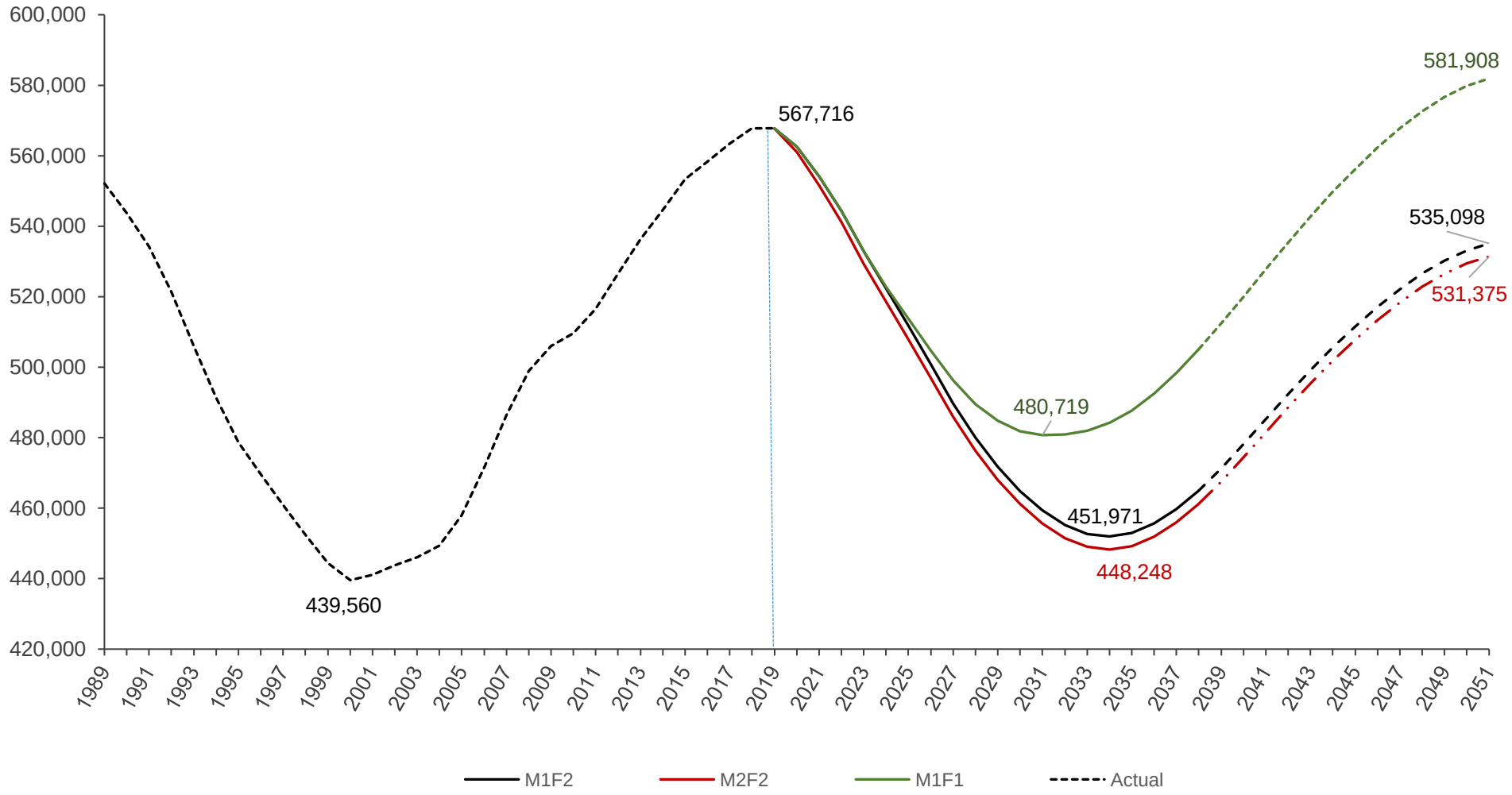
	Junior Inf	Senior Inf	1st Std	2nd Std	3rd Std	4th Std	5th Std	6th Std & higher
2019	66,110	66,953	67,334	68,309	70,959	70,995	71,578	70,305
2020	64,145	65,989	66,988	67,411	68,481	71,175	71,185	71,731
2021	62,256	64,041	66,029	67,064	67,579	68,705	71,363	71,343
2022	60,627	62,161	64,089	66,108	67,231	67,797	68,902	71,520
2023	59,200	60,539	62,214	64,174	66,277	67,446	67,989	69,066
2024	58,091	59,118	60,595	62,300	64,345	66,493	67,636	68,150
2025	57,087	58,013	59,176	60,683	62,471	64,564	66,685	67,796
2026	56,168	57,014	58,072	59,266	60,852	62,689	64,760	66,848
2027	55,358	56,098	57,074	58,163	59,435	61,067	62,883	64,927
2028	54,696	55,292	56,160	57,166	58,331	59,648	61,260	63,052
2029	54,213	54,632	55,355	56,253	57,334	58,542	59,840	61,429
2030	53,919	54,150	54,696	55,449	56,421	57,543	58,733	60,010
2031	53,816	53,856	54,215	54,789	55,616	56,630	57,735	58,903
2032	54,043	53,753	53,921	54,308	54,956	55,824	56,821	57,905
2033	54,663	53,976	53,817	54,014	54,475	55,163	56,015	56,991
2034	55,474	54,590	54,038	53,910	54,180	54,681	55,354	56,186
2035	56,363	55,395	54,649	54,129	54,075	54,386	54,871	55,525
2036	57,286	56,280	55,452	54,739	54,293	54,280	54,575	55,042
2037	58,213	57,197	56,333	55,538	54,901	54,496	54,467	54,745
2038	59,126	58,120	57,248	56,418	55,701	55,103	54,682	54,637

Note: [ ] indicates the low point in the series

Figure 1 presents projected enrolments under the three scenarios outlined on the previous pages, and also includes extended projections out to 2051.

These longer-term projections, while somewhat less reliable that those that cover the initial period, sharply illustrate how the projected falls in enrolments will be temporary in nature. The graph also shows the cyclical nature of the rises and falls in projected pupil numbers in Ireland for the coming thirty years.

Figure 1 Actual and projected enrolments in primary schools, 1989-2051



4.2. Post-primary level

Enrolments in post-primary have risen by 27,558 (8%) over the past five years and are projected to continue rising over the short term. Under M1F2 they are projected to peak in 2024 with 410,415 pupils, some 39,000 higher than in 2019.

Under the M2F2 scenario (whereby inflows are set at 50 per cent of the higher rate) enrolments will peak with in 2024 with 397,580 pupils, 12,835 fewer pupils than under the high migration scenario. This difference between the high and medium migration scenarios in post-primary illustrates the importance of migration in the model.

Table 7 Projected enrolments in post-primary schools (M1F2, M2F2, M1F1), 2020-2038

	M1F2	M2F2	M1F1
2019	371,450	371,450	371,450
2020	381,485	378,109	381,485
2021	391,379	384,546	391,379
2022	398,531	388,947	398,531
2023	406,528	395,202	406,528
2024	410,415	397,580	410,415
2025	410,019	396,072	410,019
2026	407,038	392,297	407,038
2027	402,422	386,952	402,422
2028	396,173	380,209	396,173
2029	388,697	372,410	388,697
2030	381,512	365,029	381,512
2031	373,707	357,145	373,707
2032	365,358	348,833	365,898
2033	357,362	340,930	359,285
2034	350,335	333,931	354,243
2035	344,257	327,854	350,580
2036	339,041	322,637	348,177
2037	334,636	318,232	346,857
2038	330,991	314,587	346,162

Note: ☐ indicates the high point in the series

4.2.1. Annual rises and falls

Table 8 presents projected annual rises and falls in enrolments out to 2038.

Enrolments are projected to rise sharply over the coming years as illustrated in the table; there will be 10,035 more pupils in 2020 than in 2019, a further additional 9,894 in 2021 and by the peak year of 2024 it is projected there will be 39,000 more pupils in post-primary schools than today.

The fall in pupil numbers after 2024 will be more gradual with numbers falling by 3,000 in 2026 and by 7,500 in 2029.

Table 8 Absolute annual change in post-primary enrolments (M1F2, M2F2, M1F1), 2020-2038

	M1F2	M2F2	M1F1
2020	10,035	6,659	10,035
2021	9,894	6,437	9,894
2022	7,152	4,401	7,152
2023	7,996	6,255	7,996
2024	3,887	2,378	3,887
2025	-396	-1,508	-396
2026	-2,981	-3,775	-2,981
2027	-4,616	-5,345	-4,616
2028	-6,249	-6,743	-6,249
2029	-7,475	-7,799	-7,475
2030	-7,185	-7,381	-7,185
2031	-7,805	-7,883	-7,805
2032	-8,349	-8,313	-7,809
2033	-7,996	-7,903	-6,613
2034	-7,027	-6,999	-5,042
2035	-6,078	-6,077	-3,663
2036	-5,217	-5,217	-2,403
2037	-4,405	-4,405	-1,320
2038	-3,645	-3,645	-696

4.2.2. Projections by class

Table 9 presents projections for each class year. The number of pupils entering first year is projected to rise by 3,000 in 2020, by a further 1,500 in 2021 and then to remain fairly steady in 2022 and 2023. In 2024 numbers entering post-primary school will begin to fall and by the end of the projection period there will be 16,000 fewer pupils entering first year than in 2020.

Looking at LC2, Leaving Certificate, there will be 60,955 pupils enrolled in the 2020/21 academic, some 1,350 more than in 2019 while the projected peak year for Leaving Certificate sits is 2026 with 69,935 pupils.

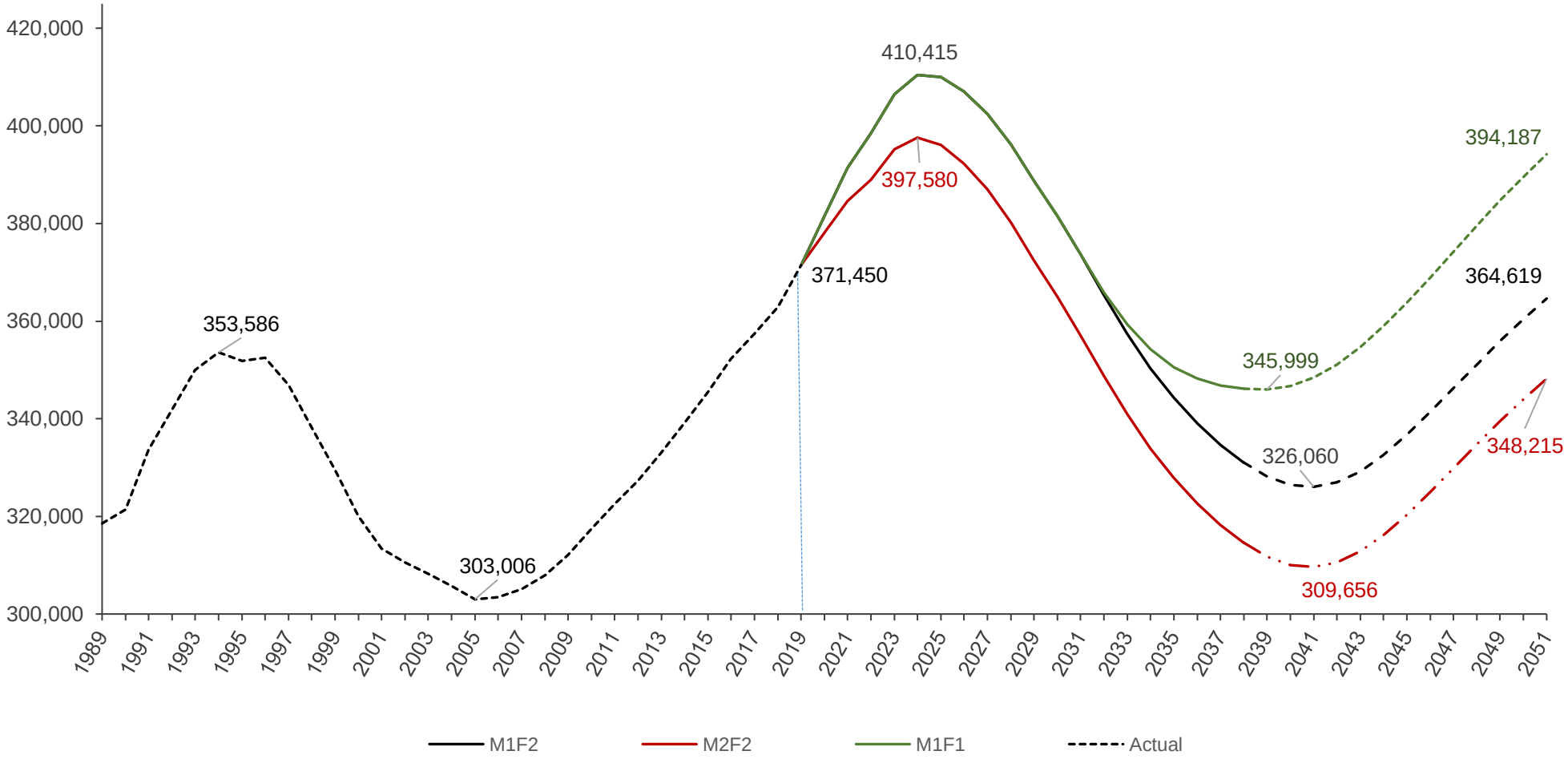
Table 9 Projected enrolments in post-primary schools (M1F2), by standard, 2020-2038, (Excel file)

	JC1	JC2	JC3	TYO	LC1	LC2 (including repeats)
2019	68,999	65,580	65,204	48,264	63,799	59,604
2020	71,890	69,485	65,789	47,218	66,147	60,955
2021	73,325	72,355	69,669	47,623	65,216	63,192
2022	72,946	73,780	72,521	50,304	66,671	62,310
2023	73,128	73,407	73,938	52,275	70,086	63,693
2024	70,684	73,587	73,569	53,254	72,375	66,947
2025	69,760	71,167	73,747	52,999	73,215	69,131
2026	69,397	70,248	71,343	53,122	72,993	69,935
2027	68,441	69,887	70,430	51,461	72,479	69,724
2028	66,514	68,940	70,070	50,830	70,584	69,235
2029	64,636	67,031	69,129	50,581	69,890	67,430
2030	63,012	65,168	67,232	49,931	69,403	66,767
2031	61,593	63,556	65,381	48,620	68,256	66,302
2032	60,463	62,129	63,764	47,333	66,464	65,204
2033	59,463	61,028	62,361	46,224	64,785	63,501
2034	58,548	60,036	61,266	45,254	63,331	61,901
2035	57,744	59,128	60,279	44,497	62,095	60,514
2036	57,085	58,330	59,378	43,815	61,097	59,335
2037	56,607	57,677	58,585	43,192	60,193	58,383
2038	56,315	57,202	57,935	42,644	59,374	57,520

Note: The ☐ indicates the high point in the series

The extended (2051) projections for high and moderate migration assumptions are shown in Figure 2. As with the primary long term projections results, the second level enrolment projection results also show a likely increase in future enrolments.

Figure 2 Actual and projected enrolments in post-primary schools, 1989-2051



5. Review of 2018 Projections

This section presents a short review of the last published projections and outlines the updates to the projected figures that have been made for the 2018 iteration.

The percent error of a prediction can be defined as follows:

$$\frac{|Predicted\ Value - Actual\ Value|}{Actual\ Value} * 100$$

Table 10 shows the actual enrolment for 2018 and 2019 at primary and second level compared to the projected enrolments under the most likely scenario (M2F2), and gives the percentage error for each level. As can be seen, the error is less than 0.5% per year for each level.

Table 10 Comparisons with 2018 projections

Year	*Education level*	*Most likely scenario (M2F2)*	*Actual enrolment*	*Difference*	*Percent error*
2018	*Primary Level*	567,819	567,772	47	0.01%
	Second Level	363,495	362,899	596	0.16%
2019	*Primary Level*	566,220	567,716	-1,496	0.26%
	Second Level	369,673	371,450	-1,777	0.48%

There was very little difference between the projected and the actual figure in 2018, i.e., an over-projection of 47 pupils at primary level and of 596 pupils at second level. At primary level this difference is due to the combination of two factors: the outward migration of 0-4 year olds was slightly lower than projected, while the number of children participating in the ECCE scheme increased leading to a fall in the enrolment rate of 4 year olds in school (down from 0.48 in 2017 to 0.46 in 2018) [4]. As a result, the actual enrolment figures were lower compared to the projected ones. The model has been updated accordingly.

For 2019 the projection results for both levels under-projected the number of pupils, by 1,496 at primary level and by 1,777 at second level. At post-primary level there is an increasing number of pupils choosing to do Transition Year; in 2018/19, almost 69% of Junior Cycle Year 3 pupils went on to do Transition Year, compared to 67% and 68% in 2016/17 and 2017/18, respectively. In 2019/20 this figure reached almost 70%. This higher proportion has been carried through the model, increasing the numbers expected to remain in the system over time.

Appendix 1

Methodology and assumptions

Migration

The most recent estimates of migration published by the CSO[2] show net inward migration of 28,900 in the year to April 2020, down from 33,700 in April 2019 [2]. This is the sixth consecutive year to show strong net inward migration and follows a period of outward migration between 2010 and 2014.

Looking at pupil enrolments the most recent data available from the POD databases show strong net inward migration in recent years, with an average of 1,400 pupils a year between 2014 and 2018. When accounting for inward migration an allowance is made for 280 migrants aged 0 to 4 to be fed into junior infants (on the assumption they are recent immigrants) and the balance of total migration (1,800 less 280) is fed into the pupils enrolments evenly across the ages 5 to 11. Note that in the zero migration assumption, this cohort of 280 children must still be allowed for. Accordingly the migration scenarios used for the model are as follows:

Table A.1.1 Projected net migration at primary level under each migration assumption

M1	1,800	Representing strong inward migration for the lifetime of the model
M2	300 in 2020	Representing a slow return to moderate inward migration following the COVID-19 pandemic
	600 in 2021	
	900 from 2022 onwards	
M3	zero	Representing the scenario of no inward or outward migration for the foreseeable future as a result of COVID-19

At post-primary level, it is difficult to determine the true number of immigrants and emigrants from the education system based on the data available, given the higher numbers of departures from the second-level system compared to those from first level, particularly after the ending of compulsory school age.

At post-primary level therefore data on inflows is extracted from the post-primary pupil database; these inflows comprise inward migration, movers from Northern Ireland, and transfers from home tutored and private schools. Under M1 the average inflow from the previous three years is taken (2017 – 2019) and held steady for the lifetime of the model, and fed into each standard as appropriate (See Table A.1.2). Under M2 the rate is halved, and under M3 25 per cent of the M1 rate is used. Inward

[2] https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/population/populationandmigrationestimates/

migration is by far the most important component of these inflows and the report presents three scenarios for post-primary inflows. Note that this is a change on the previous methodology when the most recent inflows were converted to an inflow-rate and this rate was applied into the future under all scenarios. (The effect of this was to increase and decrease inflows depending on demographics rather than hold it as a fixed amount regardless of rising and falling pupils' numbers).

For outflows the retention rate, as published by the Department annually, is used; it is not possible to separate emigrants out from other leavers and so a single retention rate is applied, by standard [5].

Table A.1.2 Actual and average inflows, by standard, 2017-2019

Standard	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*Avg. inflow* **M1**	*Avg. inflow* **M2**	*Avg. inflow* **M3**
JC1	1,099	1,135	1,294	1,176	588	294
JC2	1,093	1,009	1,067	1,056	528	264
JC3	640	599	594	611	306	153
TY	2,003	2,138	2,334	2,158	1,079	540
LC1	1,587	1,619	1,686	1,631	815	408
LC2 (including repeats)	121	115	124	120	60	30
Total	6,543	6,615	7,099	6,752	3,376	1,688

Fertility

The most recent evidence shows the TPFR in Ireland fell sharply from the 2010 level of 2.09 to 1.8 in 2017. Estimated TPFR for 2019 sits at just below 1.8 at 1.77 [6].

The following fertility scenarios are used:

F1: TPFR to remain at the 2019 level of 1.77 for the lifetime of the projections.

F2: TPFR will decline to 1.6 by 2031 in line with CSO projections and remain steady thereafter.

Note: The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on births is unknown and has not been factored into this iteration of the model.

Table A.1.3 shows the projected births under each fertility assumption for the period 2020 to 2038 where the lowest values per each assumption are outlined accordingly.

Table A.1.3 Projected births under each fertility assumption, 2020-2038

	F1	F2
2020	60,297	58,793
2021	59,801	57,821
2022	59,413	56,967
2023	59,164	56,252
2024	59,104	55,725
2025	59,250	55,392
2026	59,601	55,254
2027	60,166	55,313
2028	60,909	55,996
2029	61,804	56,819
2030	62,793	57,728
2031	63,825	58,677
2032	64,859	59,627
2033	65,884	60,570
2034	66,874	61,479
2035	67,805	62,335
2036	68,662	63,124
2037	69,466	63,862
2038	70,209	64,545

Note: ☐ indicates the low point in the series

Deaths

Assumptions on deaths are taken directly from the CSO projections for each single year of age [7]. The effect of deaths on the overall projections is negligible given the small number of deaths (about 110 every year) involved.

Primary Level Other Factors

A number of other factors which have a smaller impact on overall figures at primary level are included in the model, including transfers to and from the private sector and special education, as well as repeat rates in junior infants and 6th class in primary school.

Special pupils in both mainstream and special schools

Special pupils, being a sub-set of the total demographics, are estimated as a percentage of projected total enrolments. In previous reports this percentage was held steady at the most recent level. In effect the real percentage of special pupils has been steadily increasing in recent years (see Table A.1.4) meaning there has been a tendency to under-estimate this cohort in previous reports. To correct for this, the percentage of special pupils is slowly increased from the current rate of 2.67% in 2019 to 3.00% in 2024 and then held steady for the remainder of the model. The impact on numbers of special pupils for all scenarios is shown in Table A.1.5.

Table A.1.4 Enrolments in primary schools and Special Education as % of total, 2015-2019

Year	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*
Special classes & schools	12,425	12,950	13,780	14,453	15,173
Ordinary classes	540,955	545,364	549,679	553,319	552,543
Total	553,380	558,314	563,459	567,772	567,716
Special Education as % of total enrolment	2.25%	2.32%	2.45%	2.55%	2.67%

Table A.1.5 Projected enrolments in Special Education, 2020-2028

	% of total enrolment	M1F1	M1F2	M2F1	M2F2	M3F1	M3F2
2019	2.67%	15,173	15,173	15,173	15,173	15,173	15,173
2020	2.75%	15,484	15,484	15,441	15,441	15,441	15,441
2021	2.83%	15,690	15,690	15,617	15,617	15,608	15,608
2022	2.91%	15,846	15,846	15,756	15,756	15,728	15,728
2023	2.99%	15,937	15,937	15,832	15,832	15,789	15,789
2024	3.00%	15,687	15,672	15,574	15,559	15,519	15,504
2025	3.00%	15,413	15,355	15,296	15,238	15,231	15,173
2026	3.00%	15,141	15,021	15,024	14,904	14,952	14,832
2027	3.00%	14,887	14,691	14,774	14,578	14,698	14,502
2028	3.00%	14,686	14,400	14,574	14,288	14,497	14,211

PLC

The projected enrolments refer to the school-based enrolments up to Leaving Certificate only and do not include PLC (Post Leaving Certificate) students.

Appendix 2

Detailed results at Primary level

The projected enrolments for all scenarios are shown in Table A.2.1, where the lowest values for each scenario are outlined accordingly. The annual changes for all scenarios are shown in Table A.2.2.

Table A.2.1 Projected enrolments in primary schools, 2020-2038, (Excel file)

	M1F1	M1F2	M2F1	M2F2	M3F1	M3F2
2019	567,716	567,716	567,716	567,716	567,716	567,716
2020	562,589	562,589	561,047	561,047	561,026	561,026
2021	554,070	554,070	551,511	551,511	551,164	551,164
2022	544,280	544,280	541,189	541,189	540,253	540,253
2023	532,841	532,841	529,348	529,348	527,913	527,913
2024	522,895	522,401	519,134	518,640	517,292	516,798
2025	513,768	511,832	509,872	507,936	507,714	505,778
2026	504,687	500,689	500,788	496,790	498,405	494,407
2027	496,222	489,695	492,452	485,924	489,934	483,407
2028	489,528	480,004	485,804	476,280	483,240	473,716
2029	484,741	471,750	481,017	468,027	478,452	465,462
2030	481,805	464,868	478,082	461,145	475,517	458,580
2031	480,719	459,341	476,996	455,618	474,431	453,053
2032	480,886	455,187	477,163	451,464	474,598	448,899
2033	481,912	452,695	478,189	448,972	475,624	446,407
2034	484,150	451,971	480,427	448,248	477,862	445,683
2035	487,728	452,983	484,005	449,260	481,440	446,695
2036	492,543	455,614	488,819	451,891	486,255	449,326
2037	498,406	459,681	494,682	455,958	492,117	453,393
2038	505,106	464,984	501,382	461,260	498,817	458,695

Note: [ ] indicates the low point in the series

Table A.2.2 Absolute annual change in primary enrolments, 2020-2038

	M1F1	M1F2	M2F1	M2F2	M3F1	M3F2
2020	-5,127	-5,127	-6,669	-6,669	-6,690	-6,690
2021	-8,520	-8,520	-9,536	-9,536	-9,862	-9,862
2022	-9,789	-9,789	-10,322	-10,322	-10,911	-10,911
2023	-11,439	-11,439	-11,841	-11,841	-12,340	-12,340
2024	-9,946	-10,440	-10,213	-10,708	-10,621	-11,115
2025	-9,127	-10,569	-9,262	-10,704	-9,578	-11,020
2026	-9,081	-11,143	-9,084	-11,146	-9,309	-11,371
2027	-8,465	-10,994	-8,336	-10,866	-8,470	-11,000
2028	-6,694	-9,690	-6,648	-9,644	-6,694	-9,690
2029	-4,788	-8,254	-4,786	-8,253	-4,788	-8,254
2030	-2,935	-6,883	-2,935	-6,883	-2,935	-6,883
2031	-1,086	-5,527	-1,086	-5,527	-1,086	-5,527
2032	167	-4,154	167	-4,154	167	-4,154
2033	1,027	-2,492	1,027	-2,492	1,027	-2,492
2034	2,238	-724	2,238	-724	2,238	-724
2035	3,578	1,012	3,578	1,012	3,578	1,012
2036	4,814	2,631	4,814	2,631	4,814	2,631
2037	5,863	4,067	5,863	4,067	5,863	4,067
2038	6,700	5,302	6,700	5,302	6,700	5,302

Detailed results at Post-primary level

The projected enrolments for all scenarios are shown in Table A.2.3, where the highest enrolments are outlined accordingly. The annual changes for all scenarios are shown in Table A.2.4.

Table A.2.3 Projected enrolments in post-primary schools, 2020-2038, (Excel file)

	M1F1	M1F2	M2F1	M2F2	M3F1	M3F2
2019	371,450	371,450	371,450	371,450	371,450	371,450
2020	381,485	381,485	378,109	378,109	376,421	376,421
2021	391,379	391,379	384,546	384,546	381,235	381,235
2022	398,531	398,531	388,947	388,947	384,403	384,403
2023	406,528	406,528	395,202	395,202	389,906	389,906
2024	410,415	410,415	397,580	397,580	391,620	391,620
2025	410,019	410,019	396,072	396,072	389,617	389,617
2026	407,038	407,038	392,297	392,297	385,452	385,452
2027	402,422	402,422	386,952	386,952	379,647	379,647
2028	396,173	396,173	380,209	380,209	372,422	372,422
2029	388,697	388,697	372,410	372,410	364,186	364,186
2030	381,512	381,512	365,029	365,029	356,455	356,455
2031	373,707	373,707	357,145	357,145	348,309	348,309
2032	365,898	365,358	349,373	348,833	340,360	339,820
2033	359,285	357,362	342,853	340,930	333,745	331,822
2034	354,243	350,335	337,839	333,931	328,703	324,795
2035	350,580	344,257	334,177	327,854	325,040	318,717
2036	348,177	339,041	331,774	322,637	322,637	313,501
2037	346,857	334,636	330,454	318,232	321,317	309,096
2038	346,162	330,991	329,758	314,587	320,622	305,451

Note: [ ] indicates the high point in the series

Table A.2.4 Absolute annual change in post-primary enrolments, 2020-2038

	M1F1	M1F2	M2F1	M2F2	M3F1	M3F2
2020	10,035	10,035	6,659	6,659	4,971	4,971
2021	9,894	9,894	6,437	6,437	4,814	4,814
2022	7,152	7,152	4,401	4,401	3,169	3,169
2023	7,996	7,996	6,255	6,255	5,503	5,503
2024	3,887	3,887	2,378	2,378	1,713	1,713
2025	-396	-396	-1,508	-1,508	-2,003	-2,003
2026	-2,981	-2,981	-3,775	-3,775	-4,165	-4,165
2027	-4,616	-4,616	-5,345	-5,345	-5,804	-5,804
2028	-6,249	-6,249	-6,743	-6,743	-7,225	-7,225
2029	-7,475	-7,475	-7,799	-7,799	-8,236	-8,236
2030	-7,185	-7,185	-7,381	-7,381	-7,731	-7,731
2031	-7,805	-7,805	-7,883	-7,883	-8,146	-8,146
2032	-7,809	-8,349	-7,773	-8,313	-7,950	-8,490
2033	-6,613	-7,996	-6,520	-7,903	-6,615	-7,998
2034	-5,042	-7,027	-5,014	-6,999	-5,042	-7,027
2035	-3,663	-6,078	-3,662	-6,077	-3,663	-6,078
2036	-2,403	-5,217	-2,403	-5,217	-2,403	-5,217
2037	-1,320	-4,405	-1,320	-4,405	-1,320	-4,405
2038	-696	-3,645	-696	-3,645	-696	-3,645

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