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NATIONAL PUPIL PROJECTIONS: FUTURE TRENDS IN PUPIL NUMBERS

This statistical release provides national projections for the number of pupils in schools by type of school and age group. Findings presented here update those published in January 2012 (OSR 02/2012) using the latest actual pupil numbers from the 2012 School Census and the mid-2010 based national population projections from the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

This is an Official Statistics publication. The statistics are presented as the latest available findings and have been released to help planning, to study trends and to inform a variety of programmes and initiatives.

This release presents the Department for Education's main national-level pupil projections. The statistical release *School Capacity 2010/11* was published on 10 January 2012 (OSR01/2012) and included local authorities' own forecasts of future pupil numbers, based on local-level information, such as inter-authority migration of pupils.

The national pupil projections presented in the current release are produced within the Department for Education (DfE), at a national level only. They are based on the latest national population projections from ONS and cover a longer time period (up to 2020) than the school capacity release (OSR01/2012). Differences in the methodologies used by individual local authorities for pupil number forecasts mean that the aggregated totals in *School Capacity 2010/11* will differ from the national-level projections presented here, although the trends are broadly similar.

KEY POINTS

Projected number of pupils in schools – an overview

- Overall pupil numbers¹ (aged up to and including 15²) in state-funded schools³ began to increase in 2011 and are projected to continue rising.
- Numbers in maintained nursery and state-funded primary schools⁴

¹ Numbers are full-time equivalent unless otherwise stated (see Technical Note 5).

² All pupil numbers are as at January, by age at previous 31 August.

³ Includes local authority maintained nursery, primary and secondary schools, pupil referral units, City Technology Colleges, Free Schools, all types of academy, University Technical Colleges and Studio Schools.

⁴ State-funded primary school pupils include those in maintained primary schools, primary Free Schools, primary converter academies and pupils aged under 11 years in sponsored academies.

started increasing in 2010 and are projected to continue rising. By 2020, numbers are projected to be 18% higher than in 2012, reaching levels last seen in the 1970s.

- Between 2012 and 2015, pupil numbers in maintained nursery and state-funded primary schools are projected to increase by 8%.
- State-funded secondary⁵ pupil numbers aged up to and including 15 have been declining since 2004 and are projected to continue to decline until 2015, after which the increases in primary pupil numbers will start to flow through.
- By 2015, the number of state-funded secondary pupils aged up to and including 15 is projected to be 4% lower than in 2012.

Early years

- The total *headcount*⁶ of pupils aged less than 5 in maintained nursery and state-funded primary and secondary schools reached 919,000 in 1999, fell to 838,000 in 2006, rose to 954,000 in 2012 and is projected to reach 1.027 million in 2015 – an increase of 8% from 2012. Thereafter it is projected to reach a peak of 1.080 million in 2019, a 13% change since 2012.

State-funded primary schools

- The full-time equivalent number of pupils of all ages in state-funded primary schools peaked in 1999 at 4.301 million and began to fall in 2000, reaching a low of 3.952 million in 2009, due to the downward trend in birth rates during the late 1990s.
- Births in England have been broadly rising since 2002 and are projected to continue to rise until 2014. In 2010, the number of pupils in primary schools began to increase. By 2015, there are projected to be 4.417 million pupils in state-funded primary schools, an increase of 8% from 2012. By 2020, the number is projected to increase to 4.826 million, 18% higher than in 2012.
- The number of pupils aged 5 to 6 years in state-funded primary schools fell almost every year between 1998 and 2008, and started to rise in 2009. Numbers for ages 7 to 10 peaked in 2000 before falling each subsequent year until 2011 and starting to rise in 2012.

State-funded secondary schools

- State-funded secondary pupil numbers aged up to and including 15 reached a peak in 2004, as a result of the upward trend in birth rates during the late 1980s. A change in this trend caused pupil numbers to decrease from 2005.
- In 2012 the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) pupils in state-funded secondary schools aged up to and including 15 was 2.799 million. By 2015 this is expected to be 2.692 million – a decrease of 4%.

⁵ Includes maintained secondary schools, secondary converter academies, secondary Free Schools, City Technology Colleges and pupils aged 11 to 15 in sponsored academies.

⁶ The tables in this release are presented as full-time equivalents. Pupil headcounts can be found in the supporting data which accompany this release.

- Secondary school pupil numbers aged up to and including 15 are projected to rise again from 2016 onwards. By 2018, they are projected to recover to 2012 levels.

Regional variations

- The long-term projections of pupil numbers presented here are made at a national level only. However, projections produced by ONS provide information on the school-aged **population** in each region.
- By 2015, all regions in England are projected to have an increase in their primary aged population (aged 5 to 10) compared with 2010. This ranges from around 9% in the North East and South West to 18% in London. The population aged 11 to 15 is projected to decline in all regions each year up to and including 2013. In 2014, the 11 to 15 population in London will start to recover, but all other regions will continue to decline until 2015, when all regions except the South West will start to recover or stabilize. The North East is projected to experience the greatest decrease – 8% between 2010 and 2014.

Evaluating the impact of migration on future trends in pupil numbers

- Principal national population projections produced by ONS have been used to derive future trends in pupil numbers. Principal population projections are based on assumptions considered to best reflect demographic patterns at the time they were adopted. ONS also produce a number of variant population projections, based on alternative assumptions of future fertility, mortality and migration. These include projections based on zero net migration (natural change only), low variant migration and high variant migration. For further details of the ONS principal and variant national population projections, see Notes 8 and 12 to 13.
- An understanding of the overall effect of migration on population growth can be obtained by comparing the results of the principal population projections with projections based on varying the underlying migration assumptions. The zero net migration variant assumes that net migration will be zero at all ages in the future but makes the same assumptions about fertility and mortality as the principal projection. The high and low migration variants assume that net annual migration to England is 30,000 persons higher or lower per year than the principal projection for 2010-11 and 60,000 persons higher or lower per year for 2011-12 onwards. **These scenarios are for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to represent the upper or lower limits of what might actually happen.** This section explores the impact of population projections based on varying the migration assumptions on the projected number of pupils in schools. Important caveats should be noted with these findings, and are detailed in Notes 8 and 12 to 13.
- If net migration were assumed to be zero, around 23,000 fewer FTE pupils aged 5 to 15 would be projected to be in state-funded schools by 2015, compared with the principal projection. This represents a decrease of 0.4% from the principal projection.
- The zero net migration projection for 2020 forecasts 106,000 fewer pupils aged 5 to 15 (1.5%) than the principal projection. Amongst 5 to 10 year olds, the zero net migration projection for 2020 is 86,000 pupils (2.1%) lower than the principal. For 11 to 15 year old pupils, the difference is 19,000 pupils (0.6%).

- Use of the high migration variant projection results in around 12,000 additional FTE pupils aged 5 to 15 in state-funded schools for 2015, compared with the principal projection. This represents an increase of 0.2% from the principal projection. By 2020, pupil numbers projected using high variant migration are 42,000 (0.6%) higher than the principal projection. Using the low migration variant results in the same magnitude of change but in the opposite direction.
- The underlying ONS population projections have a base year of 2010 and the effect of any migration that occurred before this is included as part of the base population. The analysis presented here only considers the effect of migration occurring after 2010, including its effect on levels of natural change (the number of births and deaths).

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TECHNICAL NOTES

1. This release presents the Department for Education (DfE)'s main national-level pupil projections. A statistical release on school capacity was published on 10 January 2012 (OSR01/2012) and included local authorities' own forecasts of future pupil numbers, based on local-level information, such as inter-authority migration of pupils. The national pupil projections presented in the current release are produced within DfE, at national level only. They are based on the latest pupil population projections from ONS and cover a longer time period (up to 2020) than the school capacity release (OSR01/2012). Differences in the methodologies used by individual local authorities for pupil number forecasts mean that the aggregated totals in the school capacity release will differ from the national-level projections presented here, although the trends are broadly similar.

Definitions

2. *Date of count:* All figures relate to January of the year shown. For years up to and including 2012 they are firm actuals from the School Census. Figures for 2013 and later years are projected.
3. *Types of school:* "Maintained" refers to public sector schools maintained by local authorities. "state-funded schools" include maintained schools, all academy types, pupil referral units, City Technology Colleges, Free Schools, University Technical Colleges and Studio Schools. Pupils in "state-funded primary schools" include those in maintained primary schools, primary converter academies, primary Free Schools and pupils aged under 11 years in sponsored academies. Pupils in "state-funded secondary schools" include those in maintained secondary schools, secondary converter academies, secondary Free Schools, City Technology Colleges, University Technical Colleges, Studio Schools and pupils aged 11 and over in sponsored academies. "State-funded special schools" include maintained special schools, special academies and general hospital schools. "Non-maintained special schools" constitute a separate category of school. "Pupil referral units and alternative provision" include pupil referral units, alternative provision academies and alternative provision Free Schools. "Independent schools" include all schools that are not state funded, except non-maintained special schools. More detailed definitions for all of these school types are available at:
<http://www.education.gov.uk/edubase/glossary.xhtml>
4. *Pupils' age:* The breakdown by age (measured at the previous 31 August except where stated) is as follows:
 - Under 5 = ages up to and including rising 5s;
 - Primary ages = 5 to 10;
 - Secondary ages = 11 to 15;
 - Post-16 = 16 and over.
 - Key Stage 1 = 5 and 6;
 - Key Stage 2 = 7 to 10.Rising 5s are those pupils aged 4 at previous 31 August who became 5 by 31 December.
5. *Part-time and full-time equivalent:* Part-time pupils are included as representing 0.5 of a full-time pupil to give totals as full-time equivalents. Until 2002, only pupils aged under 5 could be recorded as part-time. From 2003 to 2011 inclusive, state-funded schools could record

part-time pupils of any age. From 2012, all pupils aged 5 to 15 as at the previous 31 August are recorded by state-funded schools as full-time, but all pupils aged under 5 or over 15, and pupils of any age in independent schools, may be recorded as part-time.

6. *Post-16 projections:* Projections for 16-19-year-olds in state-funded secondary schools in 2013 are consistent with those published in the Young People's Learning Agency (YPLA) 16-19 Funding Statement in December 2011. They are presented here as a January snapshot of full-time equivalent learners, to align with the pre-16 projections. The full-time equivalent for these learners is assumed to be equivalent to the full-time headcount (there were fewer than 90 part-time learners in state-funded secondary schools in January 2012). Projections for pupil numbers after 2013 are not available. Post-16 projections for other school types are derived from the Pupil Projection Model (see Technical Notes 9 – 11).
7. *Dual registrations:* Pupil projections include dually registered pupils – pupils registered at more than one school. Where available, a pupil with dual registration is counted only once, as full time at the school at which they spend most of their time. Since 2010, information collected from pupil referral units has enabled separate identification of pupils with main or subsidiary dual registration. For consistency with the time series, pupils with both main and subsidiary dual registration are included in the count of pupils in pupil referral units. Of 22,600 registrations at pupil referral units in January 2012, 9,100 were dual subsidiary registrations. Despite the double counting, this is the most suitable count of pupils for funding and planning purposes.
8. *Migration:* Population projections are based on estimates of the resident population. The population includes all usually resident persons, whatever their nationality. Long-term migrants are defined as individuals who change their country of usual residence for a period of at least a year, so that the country of destination becomes the country of usual residence. The variant projections presented in Table 3 relate to the impact of long-term migration only. Pupils who are short-term migrants and are staying in England for less than a year are included in the School Census and therefore in the principal and variant pupil projections and are not separately identifiable.

Projection method

9. The Pupil Projection Model (PPM) makes national projections for the number of pupils by age and school type. The primary purpose of these projections is to provide an estimate of future pupil numbers to help planning, to study trends and to inform a variety of programmes and initiatives.
10. The PPM uses ONS population estimates and projections, information on birth registrations in England and data derived from the School Census. Population estimates and projections are modified from their original mid-year basis to simulate the definitions used in the School Census (a January count with pupils' ages as at the previous 31 August). A comparison of a series of past years of pupil numbers and population estimates provides a starting point for the PPM. School Census data inform assumptions about future proportions of the school population by type of school.
11. The PPM currently uses the most recent ONS population projections, based on the population at mid-2010 (these 2010-based population projections were also used in the

January 2012 national pupil projections statistical release OSR 02/2012). The PPM uses the principal population projections – based on central assumptions of fertility, mortality and migration (considered to best reflect demographic patterns at the time they were adopted).

12. In addition to the principal population projections, ONS has prepared projections based on high and low variant assumptions for each of the three components of demographic change – fertility, life expectancy and migration. These variant assumptions are intended as plausible alternatives to the principal assumptions and **not** to represent upper and lower limits for future demographic behaviour. ONS has also produced a population projection based on zero net migration (natural change only). This is not intended to be a realistic scenario, but rather to illustrate the impact of a special-case “what-if” assumption. To assess the impact of migration on pupil projections, outputs from the PPM have been produced by varying the assumptions underlying the population projections, as follows: zero net migration, low variant migration and high variant migration. The principal assumptions about fertility rates and mortality rates remain fixed and are applied to the population size and age structure that results from changing the assumed level of migration. Therefore, any changes to population projections are as a result of changing the assumptions about migration, as well as the impact of this on levels of natural change (numbers of births and deaths). Further information on the methodology and assumptions underlying the pupil population projections is available at:
<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/npp/national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/index.html>
13. For the impact assessment of varying migration assumptions on projected pupil numbers (Table 3), it is assumed that the same proportion of pupils will attend each type of school, regardless of changes in the population projections. Alternative assumptions relating to the distribution of pupils by type of school have been explored. For example, the number of pupils in independent schools was fixed at the level in the principal projections, so that the impact of changing the migration assumptions was on pupil numbers in state-funded schools only. The difference from the results presented in Table 3 was minimal – by 2020 the difference was around 5,000 pupils.

Accuracy

14. Actual pupil counts for years up to 2012 have been derived from data collected via the School Census. The figures for 2013 and later years are projections and are subject to increasing margins of error.
15. For example, in summer 2011 it was projected that there would be 3,580,000 pupils aged rising 5 to 10 in state-funded schools. This was 0.14% lower than the actual number (a difference of 5,000 pupils) There is less certainty about the smaller categories, such as particular age bands or smaller categories of school.
16. There is also less certainty over longer projections. For example, 2006-based pupil projections projected 3,595,000 pupils aged rising 5 to 10 in state-funded schools in January 2012. This was 0.27% higher than the actual number (a difference of 10,000 pupils). Factors which may contribute to differences between projections and actual data are:
 - The underlying population trend, which depends on assumptions about births, mortality

and migration;

- Participation among pupils aged under 5 and over 15, which may differ from the rates assumed;
- School reorganisation by local authorities, which may affect the balance between primary and secondary schools;
- Variations in the proportions attending different school types, such as independent schools;
- The introduction of new Government policy, such as the introduction of new school types.

17. Specifically with regard to pupil referral units (PRUs) and alternative provision, a new approach to exclusions is currently being trialled in eleven local authorities where schools will retain responsibility for provision for pupils whom they have excluded. The outcome of this trial may lead to some reduction in the future number of pupils in pupil referral units and alternative provision academies and Free Schools, and corresponding increases in the number of pupils in other types of school. As there is only limited evidence on how schools will choose to react to this policy, no forecast of the effect of this new approach has been made at present.

18. Pupil projections rely heavily on the national population projections produced by ONS which are widely used across government for planning purposes. National population projections are National Statistics, which means they undergo regular quality assurance reviews and are produced free from political interference. The projections are produced using demographic assumptions about future levels of fertility, mortality and migration, based on analysis of trends and expert advice. The assumptions are agreed in liaison with the devolved administrations, following consultation with key users of projections in each country and advice from an expert academic advisory panel.

Quality

19. This is an Official Statistics publication. Official Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure they meet customer needs and are produced free from political interference.

Revision

20. This publication is produced using the final July 2012 PPM and there are no plans to make any revisions to this publication. If a revision is necessary, this will be made in accordance with the DfE revisions policy, which is published at:
<http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/nat-stats.shtml>

21. The PPM is updated at least annually. Updated projections are expected to be released in a separate publication in winter 2012/13 and these will make use of updated mid-2011 based population estimates from ONS.

User engagement

22. This publication has been designed to be used to help inform planning and for the studying

of trends in pupil numbers. Please contact John Wilkins at PupilPopulation.PROJECTIONS@education.gsi.gov.uk if you have comments on the content or presentation of this release so that we can take account of your needs in future editions.

Transparency

23. As part of a Government drive for data transparency in official publications, supporting data for this release have also been published in an open standardised format.

Enquiries

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Table 1: State-funded schools: Full time equivalent number of pupils (aged up to and including 15) by type of school (000s)

Years: January 2000 to 2012 (actual) – January 2013 to 2020 (projection)

Coverage: England

														Projection							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Maintained nursery and state-funded primary schools	4,306	4,279	4,240	4,191	4,138	4,094	4,044	4,005	3,985	3,975	3,996	4,035	4,114	4,230	4,341	4,440	4,537	4,635	4,728	4,802	4,850
State-funded secondary schools	2,881	2,926	2,956	2,994	3,010	2,993	2,985	2,954	2,911	2,879	2,855	2,828	2,799	2,764	2,710	2,692	2,704	2,745	2,809	2,895	2,984
State-funded special schools	86	85	84	83	80	78	78	77	77	77	77	78	80	81	82	83	84	86	88	91	93
Pupil referral units and alternative provision	13	14	15	17	20	22	23	24	25	24	23	22	22	22	21	21	20	20	21	21	22
Total state-funded schools	7,286	7,305	7,295	7,284	7,248	7,188	7,130	7,060	6,998	6,954	6,951	6,964	7,015	7,096	7,154	7,236	7,345	7,486	7,646	7,810	7,950

Source: School Census (actuals); DfE Pupil Projection Model - PT283 (projections)

Notes

1. Full-time equivalent numbers count each part-time pupil as 0.5. Until 2002, only pupils aged under 5 could be recorded as part-time. From 2003 to 2011 inclusive, state-funded schools could record part-time pupils of any age. From 2012, all pupils aged 5 to 15 as at the previous 31 August are recorded by state-funded schools as full-time, but all pupils aged under 5 or over 15, and pupils of any age in independent schools, may be recorded as part-time.
2. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. Rounding of components may cause discrepancies in totals.
3. Projections use the mid-2010 based national population projections produced by the Office for National Statistics.
4. From 2003 onwards, the data include dually registered pupils (see Technical Note 7).
5. Age is taken at the start of the academic year.
6. State-funded primary schools include maintained primary schools, primary converter academies, primary Free Schools and pupils aged under 11 in sponsored academies.
7. State-funded secondary schools include maintained secondary schools, secondary converter academies, secondary Free Schools, City Technology Colleges, University Technical Colleges, Studio Schools and pupils aged 11 and over in sponsored academies.
8. State-funded special schools include maintained special schools, special academies and general hospital schools.
9. Pupil referral units and alternative provision include pupil referral units, alternative provision academies and alternative provision Free Schools
10. All state-funded schools include maintained nursery, primary, secondary and special schools, all academy types, pupil referral units, City Technology Colleges, Free Schools, University Technical Colleges and Studio Schools.
11. A more detailed breakdown of pupil numbers by age and school type can be found in the supporting data which accompany this release.

Table 2: All schools: Full time equivalent number of pupils by age group and by type of school (000s)
Years: January 2005 to 2012 (actual) – January 2013 to 2015 (projection)
Coverage: England

	Actual								Projection		
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
ALL SCHOOLS											
Under 5	753	749	753	776	797	811	828	855	893	898	917
Primary ages	3,670	3,622	3,578	3,536	3,502	3,501	3,521	3,572	3,653	3,763	3,847
Secondary ages: 11-15	3,255	3,248	3,216	3,174	3,142	3,119	3,092	3,064	3,025	2,967	2,946
16 and over	445	454	464	476	493	512	525	526	533	..	..
Total	3,700	3,702	3,679	3,650	3,635	3,632	3,617	3,591	3,558	..	..
All ages	8,123	8,073	8,009	7,962	7,934	7,944	7,966	8,018	8,105	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	7,678	7,619	7,546	7,486	7,440	7,431	7,441	7,492	7,572	7,629	7,709
of which:											
ALL STATE-FUNDED SCHOOLS											
Under 5	701	697	702	724	744	761	776	803	842	847	866
Primary ages	3,466	3,421	3,378	3,336	3,304	3,308	3,331	3,381	3,462	3,572	3,656
Secondary ages: 11-15	3,020	3,012	2,981	2,937	2,906	2,883	2,857	2,830	2,793	2,735	2,715
16 and over	364	370	380	391	405	424	435	435	443	..	..
Total	3,384	3,382	3,360	3,328	3,311	3,307	3,291	3,265	3,235	..	..
All ages	7,551	7,500	7,440	7,389	7,359	7,376	7,399	7,449	7,539	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	7,188	7,130	7,060	6,998	6,954	6,951	6,964	7,015	7,096	7,154	7,236
Maintained nursery schools											
All ages	23	23	23	23	23	22	23	23	23	23	23
State-funded primary schools											
Under 5	674	670	674	697	717	734	749	775	813	817	835
Primary ages	3,383	3,340	3,298	3,258	3,229	3,234	3,260	3,313	3,391	3,498	3,579
Secondary ages	13	11	10	7	6	6	4	4	3	3	3
All ages	4,071	4,021	3,982	3,962	3,952	3,974	4,013	4,091	4,207	4,318	4,417
State-funded secondary schools											
Under 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	1	2	2	2
Primary ages	53	52	51	50	47	46	42	39	40	43	44
Secondary ages: 11-15	2,940	2,933	2,903	2,861	2,831	2,809	2,785	2,759	2,722	2,666	2,646
16 and over	355	361	370	380	394	413	423	423	431	..	..
Total	3,295	3,294	3,273	3,242	3,226	3,222	3,209	3,182	3,153	..	..
All ages	3,348	3,346	3,325	3,292	3,273	3,268	3,251	3,222	3,195	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	2,993	2,985	2,954	2,911	2,879	2,855	2,828	2,799	2,764	2,710	2,692
Pupil referral units and alternative provision											
Under 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Primary ages	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Secondary ages: 11-15	20	21	21	22	22	21	20	20	19	19	18
16 and over	*	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	..	..
Total	20	21	22	23	22	21	21	20	20	..	..
All ages	22	24	24	25	25	24	23	23	22	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	22	23	24	25	24	23	22	22	22	21	21
State-funded special schools											
Under 5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
Primary ages	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	27	28	29	30
Secondary ages: 11-15	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	48	48	48	47
16 and over	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	..	..
Total	55	56	56	56	57	58	58	59	59	..	..
All ages	86	86	86	86	87	88	89	91	92	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	78	78	77	77	77	77	78	80	81	82	83
Independent schools											
Under 5	52	52	51	52	53	50	51	52	52	52	52
Primary ages	203	200	199	198	197	192	190	190	191	190	190
Secondary ages: 11-15	232	234	233	234	234	234	233	232	231	230	229
16 and over	80	82	83	84	87	87	89	90	89	..	..
Total	312	316	315	318	320	321	322	322	320	..	..
All ages	567	568	565	569	570	564	563	564	562	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	487	486	482	484	483	477	474	474	473	472	471
Non-maintained special schools											
Under 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Primary ages	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Secondary ages: 11-15	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
16 and over	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
Total	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	..	..
All ages	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Source: School Census (actuals); DfE Pupil Projection Model - PT283 (projections)

Notes

- Full-time equivalent numbers count each part-time pupil as 0.5. Until 2002, only pupils aged under 5 could be recorded as part-time. From 2003 to 2011 inclusive, state-funded schools could record part-time pupils of any age. From 2012, all pupils aged 5 to 15 as at the previous 31 August are recorded by state-funded schools as full-time, but all pupils aged under 5 or over 15, and pupils of any age in independent schools, may be recorded as part-time.
- Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. Rounding of components may cause discrepancies in totals.
- Projections use the mid-2010 based national population projections produced by the Office for National Statistics.
- Pupils in pupil referral units and alternative provision include dually registered pupils (see Technical Note 7).
- Age is taken at the start of the academic year.
- State-funded primary schools include maintained primary schools, primary converter academies, primary Free Schools and pupils aged under 11 in sponsored academies.
- State-funded secondary schools include maintained secondary schools, secondary converter academies, secondary Free Schools, City Technology Colleges, University Technical Colleges, Studio Schools and pupils aged 11 and over in sponsored academies.
- Pupil referral units and alternative provision include pupil referral units, alternative provision academies and alternative provision Free Schools
- State-funded special schools include maintained special schools and special academies.
- All state-funded schools include maintained nursery, primary, secondary and special schools, all academy types, pupil referral units, City Technology Colleges, Free Schools, University Technical Colleges and Studio Schools.
- Projections for pupils aged 16 and over in state funded secondary schools are consistent with those published in the YPLA 16-19 Funding Statement in December 2011, but are presented on a different basis, to align with the pre-16 projections (see Technical Note 6).
- Middle deemed secondary schools and all-through schools deemed as secondary result in some under-5 and primary aged pupils in secondary schools.
- A more detailed breakdown of pupil numbers by age and school type can be found in the supporting data which accompany this release.

.. Projections for post-16 pupils are not available beyond 2013. (See Technical Note 6).

* Less than 500.

Table 3: State-funded schools: Comparison of the full-time equivalent number of pupils aged 5 to 15 based on varying migration assumptions in the underlying population projections (000s)
Years: January 2012 (actual) - January 2013 to 2020 (projection); Coverage: England

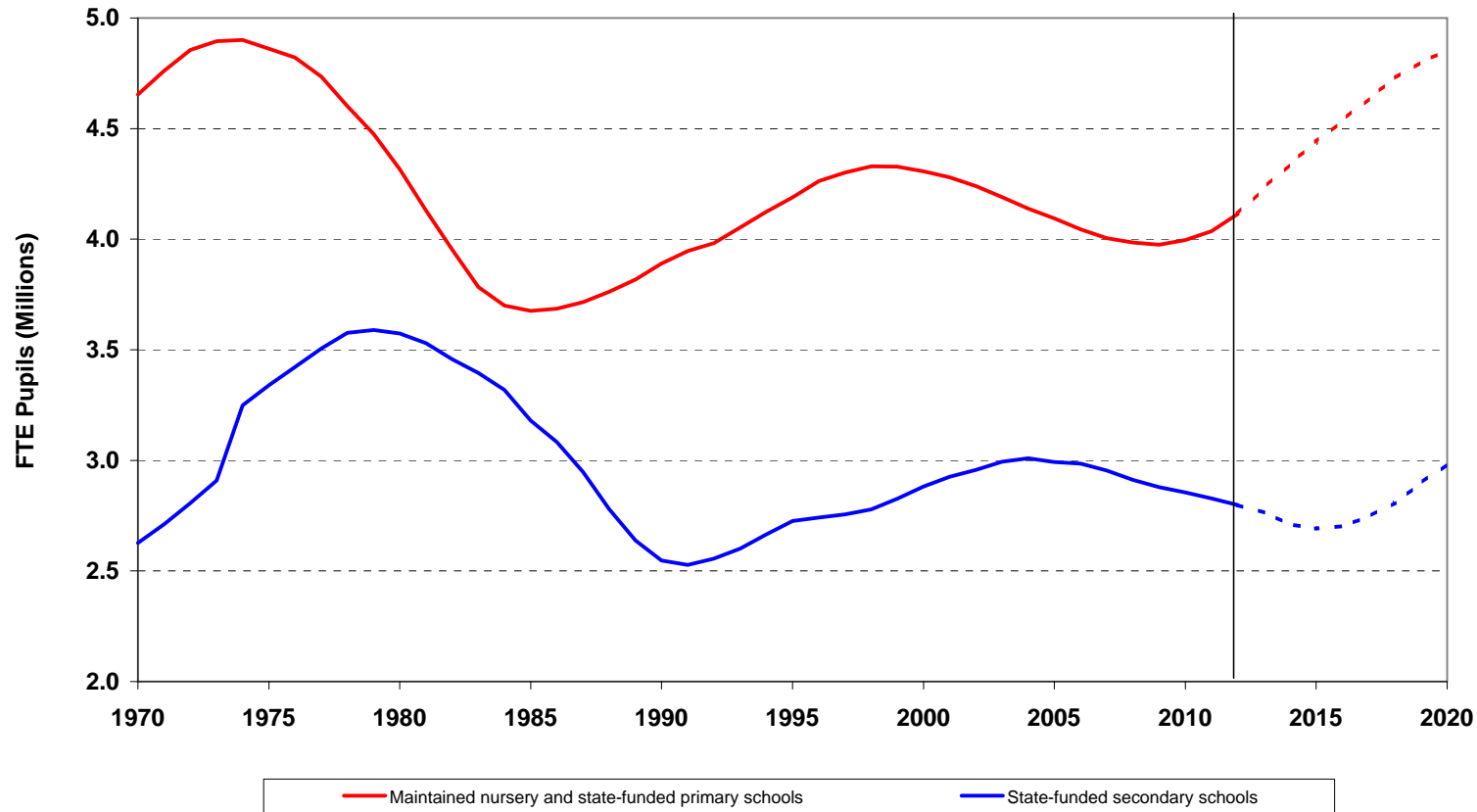
	Actual	Projection							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<u>Pupil numbers based on principal population projection</u>									
Pupils aged 5 to 15	6,212	6,254	6,307	6,370	6,463	6,585	6,736	6,897	7,039
Pupils aged 5 to 10 - Primary age	3,381	3,462	3,572	3,656	3,738	3,821	3,909	3,982	4,034
Pupils aged 11 to 15 - Secondary age	2,830	2,793	2,735	2,715	2,725	2,764	2,827	2,915	3,005
<u>ZERO NET MIGRATION</u>									
Pupils aged 5 to 15									
Number of pupils	6,212	6,240	6,289	6,348	6,436	6,550	6,684	6,822	6,933
Difference from principal projection	Number	-14	-18	-23	-27	-36	-51	-75	-106
	Percentage	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.8%	-1.1%	-1.5%
<i>of which</i>									
Pupils aged 5 to 10 - Primary age									
Number of pupils	3,381	3,457	3,565	3,646	3,726	3,802	3,874	3,925	3,948
Difference from principal projection	Number	-5	-7	-10	-13	-20	-34	-57	-86
	Percentage	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.9%	-1.4%	-2.1%
Pupils aged 11 to 15 - Secondary age									
Number of pupils	2,830	2,784	2,724	2,701	2,710	2,748	2,810	2,897	2,986
Difference from principal projection	Number	-9	-11	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19
	Percentage	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%
<u>LOW VARIANT MIGRATION</u>									
Pupils aged 5 to 15									
Number of pupils	6,212	6,249	6,298	6,358	6,447	6,566	6,711	6,864	6,997
Difference from principal projection	Number	-6	-9	-12	-16	-20	-25	-33	-42
	Percentage	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.6%
<i>of which</i>									
Pupils aged 5 to 10 - Primary age									
Number of pupils	3,381	3,458	3,567	3,649	3,729	3,809	3,892	3,959	4,004
Difference from principal projection	Number	-3	-5	-7	-9	-12	-16	-22	-30
	Percentage	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.6%	-0.7%
Pupils aged 11 to 15 - Secondary age									
Number of pupils	2,830	2,790	2,732	2,710	2,718	2,757	2,819	2,905	2,993
Difference from principal projection	Number	-2	-4	-5	-6	-7	-9	-10	-12
	Percentage	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.4%
<u>HIGH VARIANT MIGRATION</u>									
Pupils aged 5 to 15									
Number of pupils	6,212	6,260	6,316	6,382	6,478	6,605	6,761	6,929	7,080
Difference from principal projection	Number	6	9	12	16	20	25	33	42
	Percentage	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
<i>of which</i>									
Pupils aged 5 to 10 - Primary age									
Number of pupils	3,381	3,465	3,577	3,663	3,748	3,834	3,925	4,004	4,064
Difference from principal projection	Number	3	5	7	9	12	16	22	30
	Percentage	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Pupils aged 11 to 15 - Secondary age									
Number of pupils	2,830	2,795	2,739	2,719	2,731	2,771	2,836	2,925	3,017
Difference from principal projection	Number	2	4	5	6	7	9	10	12
	Percentage	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%

Source: School Census (actuals); DfE Pupil Projection Model - PT283 (projections)

Notes

1. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand, which may cause discrepancies in totals.
2. Age is taken at the start of the academic year.
3. Percentages relate to the difference between principal pupil projections and projections based on varying migration assumptions (Technical Notes 8, 12 and 13).

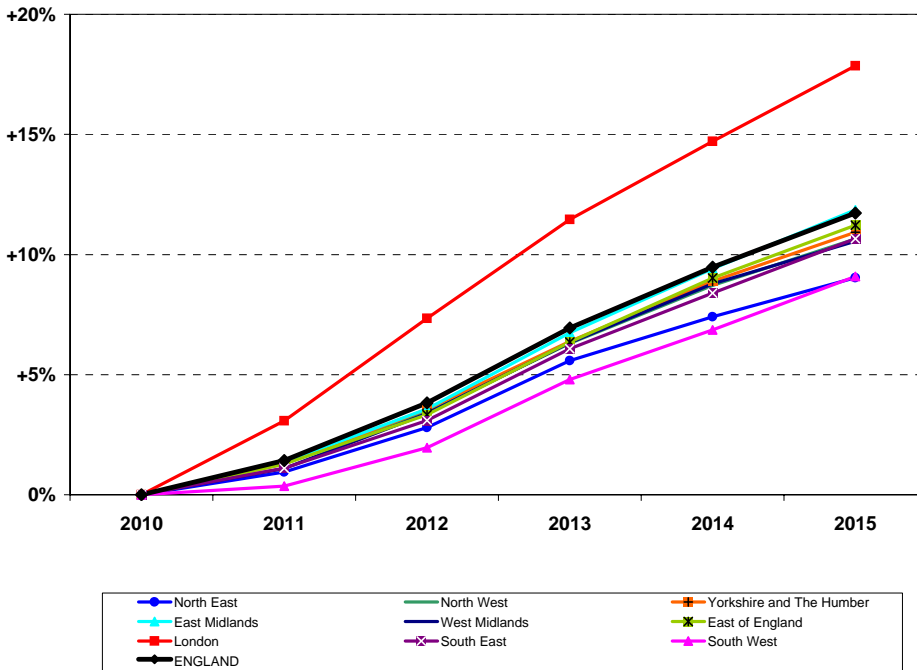
Figure 1: State-funded schools: Full-time equivalent number of pupils (aged up to and including 15) by type of school in England
Years: January 1970 to 2012 (actual) – January 2013 to 2020 (projection)
Coverage: England



Notes

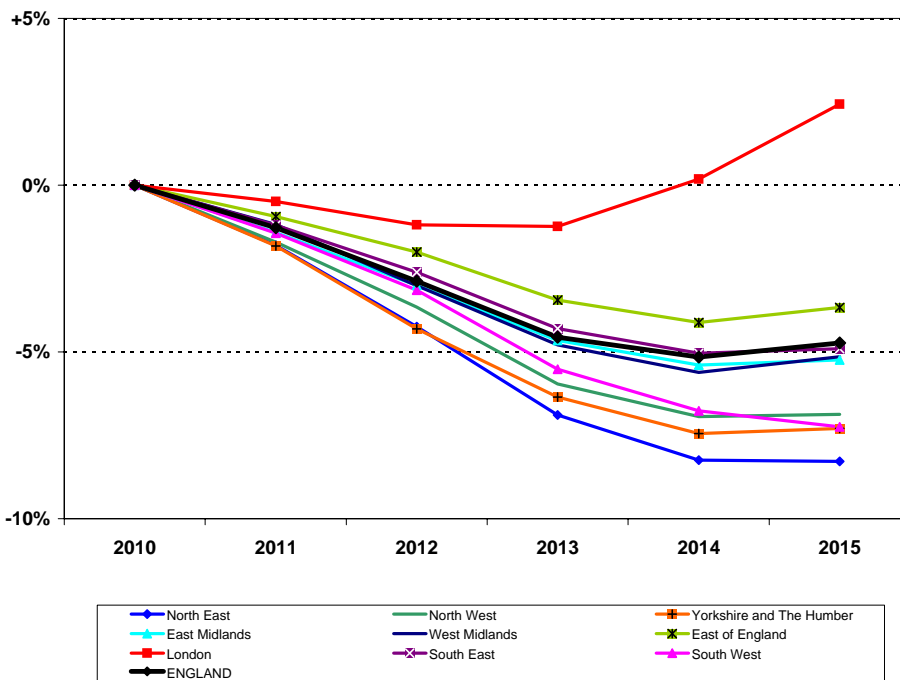
1. Projections use the mid-2010 based national population projections produced by the Office for National Statistics.
2. State-funded primary schools include maintained primary schools, primary converter academies, primary Free Schools and pupils aged under 11 in sponsored academies.
3. State-funded secondary schools include maintained secondary schools, secondary converter academies, secondary Free Schools, City Technology Colleges, University Technical Colleges, Studio Schools and pupils aged 11 and over in sponsored academies.

Figure 2: Population aged 5 to 10 (age at mid-year): Projected change in population size by Government Office Region
 Years: Mid-2010 to mid-2015
 Coverage: Government Office Region in England



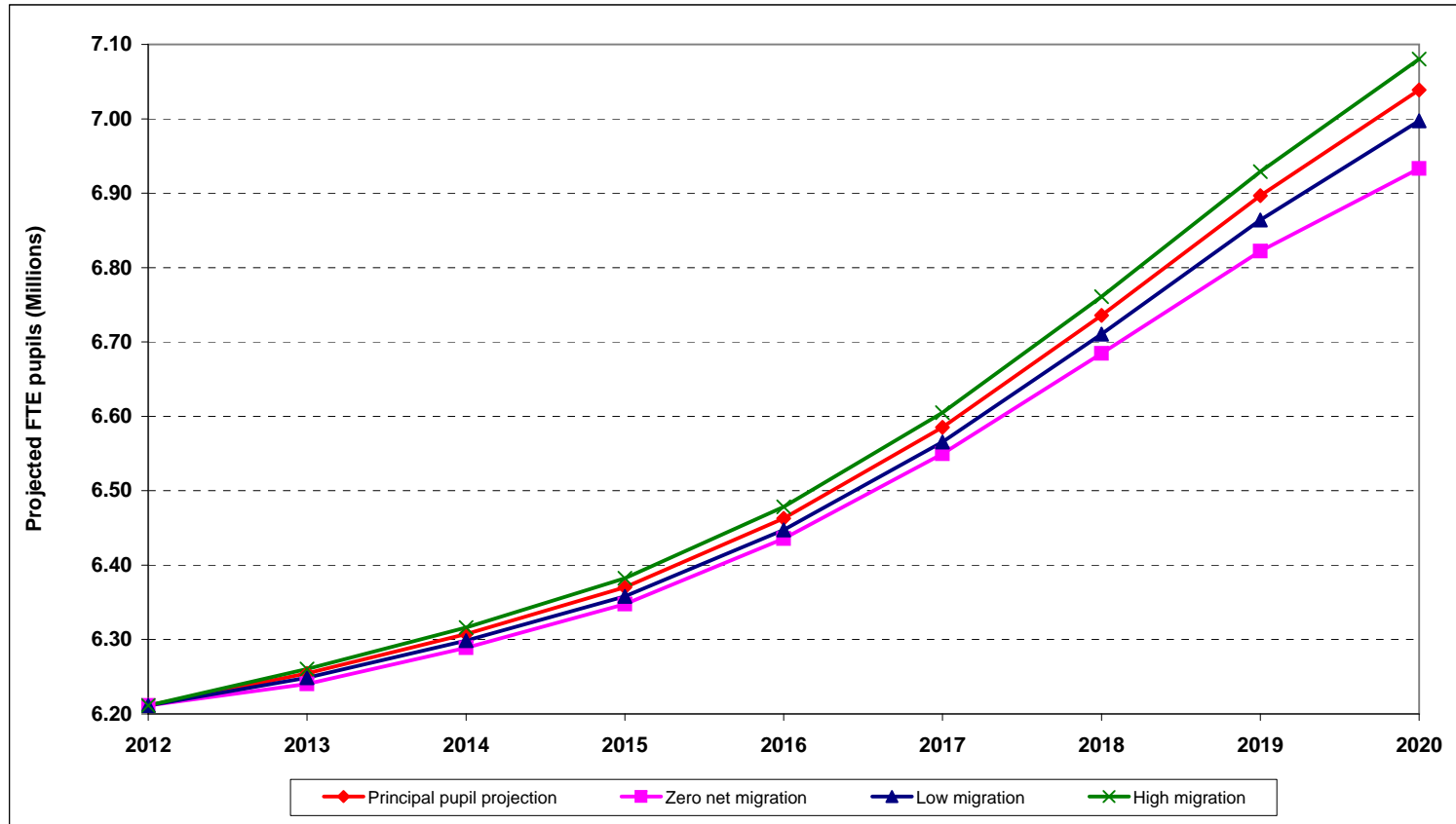
Notes
 1. Figures relate to ONS mid-2010 based sub-national population projections.

Figure 3: Population aged 11 to 15 (age at mid-year): Projected change in population size by Government Office Region
 Years: Mid-2010 to mid-2015
 Coverage: Government Office Region in England



Notes
 1. Figures relate to ONS mid-2010 based sub-national population projections.

Figure 4: State-funded schools: Comparison of the full-time equivalent number of pupils aged 5 to 15 based on varying the migration assumptions that underlie the population projections
 Years: January 2012 (actual), January 2013 to 2020 (projection)
 Coverage: England



Source: School Census (actuals); DfE Pupil Projection Model - PT283 (projections)

Notes

1. All state-funded schools include maintained nursery, primary, secondary and special schools, pupil referral units, City Technology Colleges, Free Schools and all academy types.