



Statistical First Release

Schools, pupils and their characteristics: January 2015

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Internet	Statistics: school and pupil numbers

- 8.4** Pupils enrolled in state-funded and independent schools in England.
million
- 1.3** Percentage growth in pupils numbers since January 2014. This increase is larger than in previous years and is driven largely by a 2.1 per cent increase in the number of pupils in state-funded primary schools. The number of pupils in state-funded secondary schools rose by 0.1 per cent, the first rise since 2010.
- 2.7** Pupils enrolled in academies (including free schools, university technical colleges and studio schools) in England in January 2015. This has increased from 2.4 million since January 2014.
million
- 27.4** Average one-teacher infant class size in state-funded primary schools in England. This is unchanged from the figure from January 2014. There is a statutory limit of 30 pupils in one-teacher infant classes. There were no local authorities with an average infant class size exceeding 30 this year. Harrow continues to have the largest average at 29.8, but this has fallen from 30.2 in January 2014
- 15.2** Percentage of pupils in state-funded schools (and local authority alternative provision) known to be eligible for and claiming free school meals. This has fallen from 16.3 per cent in January 2014.
- 15.0** Per cent of pupils in state-funded secondary schools are exposed at home to a language known or believed to be other than English. This is up from 14.3 per cent in January 2014.

A National Statistics publication

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More than half of state-funded secondary schools are now academies	In January 2015, 61.4 per cent of state-funded secondary schools were academies (including free schools, university technical colleges and studio schools). This has increased from 56.9 per cent in January 2014. See table 2b for reference.
One in seven primary schools are now academies	14.6 per cent of state-funded primary schools were academies and free schools in January 2015. This has increased from 10.7 per cent in January 2014. (see table 2b)
There are an increasing number of large state-funded primary schools, but these are small in proportion.	The number of state-funded primary schools with more than 800 pupils increased to 87 in January 2015 from 77 a year earlier. This represents 0.5 per cent of the total number of state-funded primary schools. (see table 2e)
The number of state-funded selective schools has remained the same	There are 163 selective state-funded secondary schools which is the same as in 2014. Selective schools educate just over 5 per cent of pupils in state-funded secondary schools. This rate has fluctuated between 4 and 5 per cent of pupils for the last 20 years. Of these schools, 139 are now academies. (see table 7c)
The languages that pupils speak	The school census collects information on the first language spoken by pupils. This means the language that pupils are exposed to at home, and is not an indication of a pupil's proficiency in the English language, nor is it an indication of their nationality, on which information is not collected. In state-funded primary schools 19.4 per cent of pupils have a first language known or believed to be other than English. This has increased by 0.7 percentage points since January 2014. (see table 5a)
The proportion of minority ethnic pupils in state-funded schools has increased	In state-funded primary schools 30.4 per cent of pupils are from minority ethnic origins; in state-funded secondary schools the proportion is 26.6 per cent. These proportions have increased from 29.5 and 25.3 per cent respectively since January 2014. (see table 4a)
Implications of the introduction of universal infant free school meals (UIFSM) for future statistics	In 2014, the department introduced universal free school meals for all pupils in reception or years 1 and 2 (infants) in state-funded schools. UIFSM has meant that parents of infants do not have to register to get free school meals. However, since eligibility for FSM is still a criterion for the pupil premium payment, the department has encouraged schools and parents to continue to register. Schools have also been provided with guidance on how to safeguard their pupil premium funding . Since the proportion of pupils eligible for and claiming FSM has dropped across all age groups, it does not appear that infant FSM rates have been adversely affected by the introduction of UIFSM.

1. Background and context

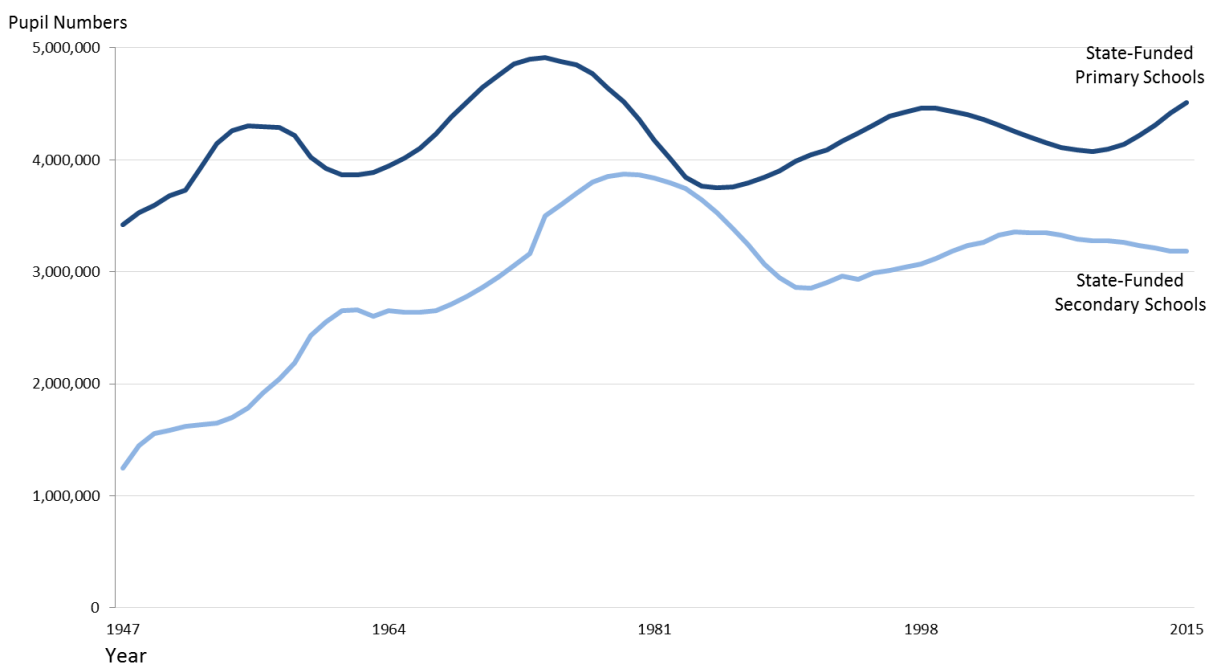
This statistical first release (SFR) contains data on pupils enrolled in schools in England. The data were collected from schools and local authorities in January 2015 as part of the spring school census and the school level annual school census (for independent schools).

The SFR contains data on pupil numbers, eligibility for free school meals, ethnicity, first language, age and gender, plus whether pupils attend schools full-time or part-time. It reports also on school class sizes, including infant class sizes for which there is a statutory limit of 30 pupils in a one-teacher class.

2. Pupil and school numbers (Tables 1-2)

Primary pupil numbers still growing while decline in secondary pupils has stopped

Pupil Numbers in England, 1947-2015



Changes in pupil numbers are largely driven by changes in the size of the population. The latest ONS population estimates are available from [this web page](#)¹.

The numbers of pupils in schools in England is continuing to increase

There has been growth in pupil numbers in schools in England since 2010 following a period of decline. The increase of 1 per cent (107,000 pupils) in overall pupil numbers is larger than that between 2013 and 2014 (82,000 pupil increase). (see table 2a)

The number of pupils in state-funded

There has been a 2.1 per cent increase in the number of pupils in state-funded primary schools since January 2014. Primary pupil

¹ <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pop-estimate/population-estimates-for-uk--england-and-wales--scotland-and-northern-ireland/2013/stb---mid-2013-uk-population-estimates.html>

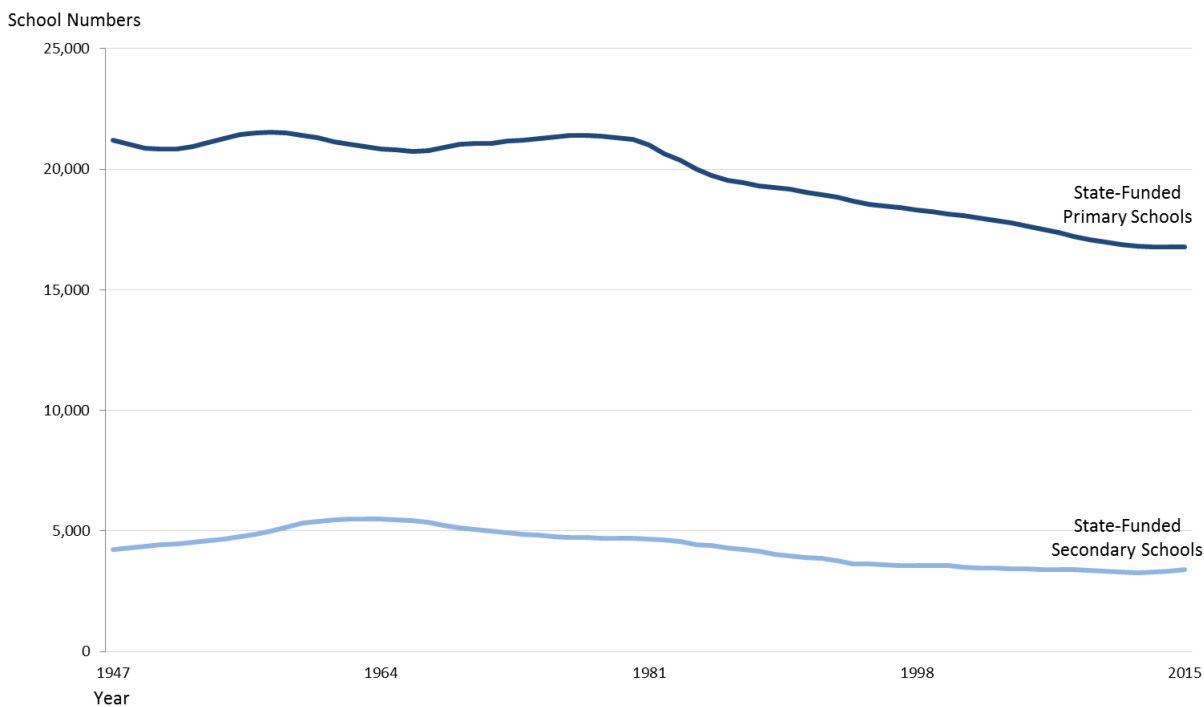
primary schools continues to rise numbers have been increasing each year since 2009, whereas between 2003 and 2009 primary school pupil numbers were in decline. The rise of 93,600 pupils is equivalent to a rise of six pupils for each state funded primary school. (see table 2a)

State-funded secondary pupil numbers increase The number of pupils in state-funded secondary schools has risen by 0.1% since January 2014. This is the first rise since 2010, following a decrease for the previous five years. The rise in pupil numbers in primary schools since 2009 is now beginning to flow through into secondary schools. (see table 2a)

Number of pupils in independent schools rises slightly The number of pupils attending independent schools rose by almost 4,000 (a 0.7 per cent increase) since January 2014. However, the figure has been broadly consistent around 580,000 since 2005. (see table 2a)

Fewer primary schools but slightly more secondary schools in 2015

Number of Schools in England, 1947-2015



Slightly fewer schools In January 2015 there were 24,317 schools, down from 24,347 in January 2014. (see table 2a)

Growth in number of secondary schools The number of state-funded secondary schools increased to 3,381 from 3,329 in January 2014. However, approximately 110 schools classified here as secondary schools also teach primary year groups. The number of state-funded primary schools decreased from 16,788

to 16,766 in January 2015. (see table 2a)

More large primary schools	There has been an increase in the number of large primary schools. The number of state-funded primary schools with more than 800 pupils has increased to 87 from 77 in January 2014. This represents 0.5 per cent of the total number of state-funded primary schools. Being large schools does not necessarily mean that schools are filled beyond their capacity; information of this kind is available from the school capacity collection. (see table 2e)
The number of pupil referral units has declined	The number of pupil referral units (including alternative provision academies and free schools) has been falling since 2010, from a peak of 458 in January 2009 to 362 in January 2015. In a number of areas local authorities have been merging units of this type. (see table 2a)
Increasing number of academies and free schools	In January 2014 there were more than 2.7 million pupils being taught in 4,722 academies and free schools. This is an increase of 324,000 pupils and 895 academies and free schools since January 2014. Almost one in three school pupils (32.5 per cent) in England are enrolled in academies and free schools. This breaks down as 16.3 per cent of pupils in state funded primary schools and 62.5 per cent of pupils in state funded secondary schools. (see table 2b)

3. Free school meal eligibility (Table 3)

Free school meals: who was entitled?

In England in January 2015, children in state-funded schools were entitled to receive free schools meals if a parent or carer were in receipt of any of the following benefits:

- Income Support
- Income-based Jobseekers Allowance
- Income-related Employment and Support Allowance
- Support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999
- the guaranteed element of State Pension Credit
- Child Tax Credit (provided they were not also entitled to Working Tax Credit and had an annual gross income of no more than £16,190, as assessed by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs)
- Working Tax Credit run-on - paid for 4 weeks after you stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit
- During the initial roll out of the benefit, Universal Credit (this category was added from 29 April 2013)

Additionally, all infant pupils were entitled to receive free school meals from September 2014.

The proportion of pupils known to be eligible and claiming free school meals in state-funded nursery and primary schools since 2008 has varied from a low of 15.5 per cent in 2008 to a high of 18.1 per cent in 2012 and 2013. In state-funded secondary schools over the same period the percentage has varied from a low of 12.8 in 2008 to a high of 15.1 in 2013.

Table A: percentage of pupils known to be eligible for and claiming free school meals 2013 to 2015

There was a decline in the percentage of pupils known to be eligible and claiming free school meals.

	Known to be eligible and claiming free school meals		
	% 2013	% 2014	% 2015
Nursery and state-funded primary schools	18.1	17.0	15.6
State-funded secondary schools	15.1	14.6	13.9
State-funded special schools	36.7	37.2	37.4
Pupil referral units	39.6	42.2	41.6
Local authority alternative provision	14.2	14.8	14.9
Total	17.1	16.3	15.2

Decline in the proportion of primary school pupils eligible for and claiming free school meals

Fewer primary school pupils are eligible for and claiming free school meals than in January 2014, both in relative and absolute terms. This decline is occurring in a large number of areas across the country (see table 8a).

Free school meal rates in primary academies above average

Primary academies (table 3c) have 17.6 per cent pupils eligible for free school meals, 1.1 percentage points higher than 16.5 per cent in primary schools nationally. Secondary academies have 13.1 per cent of pupils eligible for free schools meals – lower than the 14.9 per cent in secondary schools nationally.

Free school meal rates are below average in primary free schools and above average in secondary free schools

Eligibility for free school meals in primary free schools has dropped by 0.6 percentage points to 14.5 per cent since January 2014, below the primary school average of 15.6 per cent. In secondary free schools the rate has fallen by 0.5 percentage points to 15.6 per cent but this remains above the secondary school average of 13.9 per cent.

4. Ethnic group (Table 4)

Those pupils of compulsory school age and above who have been classified according to their ethnic group and are other than White British are defined as being of minority ethnic origin.

Increasing percentage of pupils from minority ethnic origins in primary schools...

In state-funded primary schools, 30.4 per cent of pupils were classified as being of minority ethnic origin - an increase from 29.5 per cent in January 2014. Minority ethnic pupils made up 71 per cent of the increase in the number of pupils in state-funded primary

schools (with White British the remainder). The ethnic groups with the largest increases in absolute numbers from January 2014 to January 2015 were: White British (up 22,400), any other White background² (up 22,700), mixed (up 11,900), Asian (up 11,300) and Chinese (up 1,100).

... and in secondary schools. In state-funded secondary schools, 26.6 per cent of pupils were classified as being of minority ethnic origin, an increase from 25.3 per cent in 2014. In 2009, less than 20 per cent of pupils in state-funded secondary schools were from minority ethnic backgrounds, so in six years the proportion of pupils in secondary schools from such backgrounds has increased by more than 30 per cent as the increased numbers in primary schools flow through into secondary schools. The ethnic groups with the largest changes in absolute numbers between 2014 and 2015 were: White British (down 41,900), Asian (up 13,600), any other White background¹ (up 10,900) and mixed (up 7,100).

5. First language (Table 5)

The percentage of pupils exposed to a first language other than English at home is increasing in primary schools... The percentage of pupils of compulsory school age or above in state-funded primary schools that are exposed to a language at home that is known or believed to be other than English is 19.4 per cent. This has increased by 0.7 percentage points since January 2014.

... and in secondary schools. The percentage of pupils of compulsory school age or above in state-funded secondary schools exposed at home to a language that is known or believed to be other than English is 15.0 per cent. This has increased by 0.7 percentage points since January 2014.

The increase in the proportion of pupils exposed at home to a language other than English is correlated with the increase in the number of pupils. This increase in pupil numbers is largely driven by an increase in birth rate (rather than direct current immigration), which is in turn driven by an increase in the number of children born to non-UK born women (compared to those born to UK-born women). The number of children born to non-UK born women more than doubled between 1999 and 2010^{3,4} (the years in which most children currently in schools were born).^{5,6} and the numbers of non-UK born women also increased.

² Other than White British, Irish, Traveller of Irish heritage and Gypsy/Roma

³ [England and Wales birth summary tables 2009, ONS](#)

⁴ [Parents country of birth statistics 2010, ONS](#)

⁵ [England and Wales birth summary tables 2010, ONS](#)

⁶ [Have women born outside the UK driven the rise in UK births since 2001?, ONS](#)

6. Class sizes (Table 6)

The School Admissions (Infant Class Sizes) (England) Regulations 2012 prescribe certain limited circumstances in which pupils may be admitted as lawful exceptions to the infant class size limit of 30 for one-teacher classes. This means that a class of, for example, 32 pupils is lawful if two or more of those pupils have been admitted under lawful exceptions. If fewer than two have been admitted as lawful exceptions then the class is termed 'unlawful'.

The average infant one- teacher class size is the same as last year	The average size of key stage 1 classes taught by one teacher on the census day in January 2015 was 27.4, as it was in January 2014.
More infant pupils are in large classes	The number of infant pupils in classes of more than 30 pupils is now 100,800. This is an increase of 7,400 pupils (8%) from January 2014, but this increase is smaller than the increase of 21,400 (30%) between January 2013 and 2014.
Information on which large infant classes were lawful or unlawful is included as an annex	The figures on lawful and unlawful large classes were previously designated as National Statistics by UK Statistics Authority and are pending reassessment following improvements made to their collection. Until they have been reassessed, they cannot be published under the UKSA kite mark and can instead be found in Annex A.

7. List of tables

The following tables are available in excel format on the [Department's statistics website](#).

Pupil and school numbers

- 1a State-funded primary secondary and special schools: Number of pupils by age and gender, January 2015.
- 1b Pupil referral units and local authority alternative provision: Number of pupils by age and gender, January 2015.
- 1c Independent schools: Number of pupils by age and gender, January 2015.
- 1d State-funded primary, secondary and special schools: Number of pupils by national curriculum year group and gender, January 2015.
- 1e Pupil referral units and local authority alternative provision: Number of pupils by national curriculum year group and gender, January 2015.
- 2a All schools: Number of schools and pupils by phase of school, 2003 to 2015.
- 2b Academies: Number of schools and pupils by type of academy, January 2015.
- 2c State-funded primary and secondary schools: Number of schools by their status and religious character, January 2015.
- 2d State-funded primary and secondary schools: Number (headcount) of pupils by the status and religious character of their school, January 2015.
- 2e State-funded primary and secondary schools: Number of schools by size, January 2015.
- 2f State-funded primary and secondary schools: Number (headcount) of pupils by the size of their school, January 2015.

Free school meal eligibility

- 3a State-funded nursery, state-funded primary, state-funded secondary, state-funded special schools, pupil referral units and local authority alternative provision: Number of pupils known to be eligible for and claiming free school meals by age, January 2015.
- 3b State-funded nursery, state-funded primary, state-funded secondary, state-funded special schools, pupil referral units and local authority alternative provision: Number of

pupils known to be eligible for and claiming free school meals based on performance tables, January 2015.

- 3c Academies: Number of pupils eligible for and claiming free school meals.
- 3d Infant Pupils: Number of free school meals taken on census day, January 2015

Ethnicity

- 4a State-funded primary, secondary and special schools, pupil referral units and alternative provision: Number and percentage of pupils by ethnic group, January 2015.
- 4b Primary academies: Number and percentage of pupils by ethnic group, January 2015.
- 4c Secondary academies: Number and percentage of pupils by ethnic group, January 2015.
- 4d Special and alternative provision academies: Number and percentage of pupils by ethnic group, January 2015.

First language

- 5a State-funded primary, secondary, special schools and pupil referral units: Number and percentage of pupils by first language, January 2015.
- 5b Academies: Number and percentage of pupils by first language, January 2015.

Class sizes

- 6a State-funded schools: Key stage 1 and 2 classes, 2006 to 2015.
- 6b State-funded primary and secondary schools: Classes as taught, 2006 to 2015.

Local authority tables

- 7a All schools: Number of schools by type of school, by local authority area and region in England, January 2015.
- 7b All schools: Number (headcount) of pupils by type of school, by local authority area and region in England, January 2015.
- 7c State-funded secondary schools: Number of schools and number (headcount) of pupils, by admissions policy, by local authority area and region in England, January 2015.

- 7d State-funded primary schools: Number of schools and number (headcount) of pupils, by the status of their school, by local authority area and region in England, January 2015.
- 7e State-funded secondary schools: Number of schools and number (headcount) of pupils, by the status of their school, by local authority area and region in England, January 2015.
- 7f State-funded primary schools: Number of schools and number (headcount) of pupils, by the religious character of school, by local authority area and region in England, January 2015.
- 7g State-funded secondary schools: Number of schools and number (headcount) of pupils, by the religious character of school, by local authority area and region in England, January 2015.
- 8a State-funded nursery and state-funded primary schools: Number of pupils taking free school meals and number of pupils eligible for and claiming free school meals by local authority area and region in England, January 2015.
- 8b State-funded secondary schools: Number of pupils taking free school meals and number of pupils eligible for and claiming free school meals by local authority area and region in England, January 2015.
- 8c Special schools: Number of pupils taking free school meals and number of pupils eligible for and claiming free school meals by local authority area and region in England, January 2015.
- 8d Pupil referral units and alternative provision academies and free schools: Number of pupils eligible for and claiming free school meals by local authority area, by region, January 2015.
- 8e All Schools: Number and percentage of infant pupils taking a free school meal on census day, by local authority area and region in England, January 2015
- 9a State-funded primary schools: Number of pupils by ethnic group, by local authority area and region in England, January 2015.
- 9b State-funded secondary schools: Number of pupils by ethnic group, by local authority area and region in England, January 2015.
- 9c Special schools: Number of pupils by ethnic group, by local authority area and region in England, January 2015.
- 10a State-funded primary schools: Number and percentage of pupils by first language, by local authority area and region in England, January 2015.
- 10b State-funded secondary schools: Number and percentage of pupils by first language, by local authority area and region in England, January 2015.
- 10c Special schools: Number and percentage of pupils by first language, by local authority area and region in England, January 2015.
- 10d Pupil referral units and alternative provision academies and free schools: Number and percentage of pupils by first language, by local authority area and region in England, January 2015.
- 11 State-funded primary schools: Classes as taught by key stage of pupils, by local authority area, by region, January 2015.
- Cross-border movement**
- 12a Local authority cross border movement of state-funded primary school pupils resident in England, January 2015.
- 12b Local authority cross border movement of state-funded secondary school pupils resident in England, January 2015.
- 12c Local authority cross border movement of special school pupils resident in England, January 2015.
- 13 Local authority cross border movement by national curriculum year group of state-funded school pupils resident in England, January 2015.
- 14a Local authority cross border movement matrix of state-funded primary school pupils resident in England, January 2015.
- 14b Local authority cross border movement matrix of state-funded secondary school pupils resident in England, January 2015.
- 14c Local authority cross border movement matrix of special school pupils resident in England, January 2015.

7. List of tables (cont)

When reviewing the tables, please note the following:

What we mean by 'state-funded'	These are schools which may be: maintained by local authorities, city technology colleges and academies (which also includes free schools, university technical colleges and studio schools). This also includes schools specifically for pupils with special educational need - 'special schools'.
Some schools do not complete school census	Some 16-19 only providers do not complete School Census returns and instead complete the Individualised Learner Record . This year this included Haringey Sixth Form Centre, London Academy of Excellence, Exeter Mathematics School and DV8 Academy. These providers are included in school counts, but their pupil data is not available.
We preserve confidentiality	The Code of Practice for Official Statistics requires we take reasonable steps to ensure that our published or disseminated statistics protect confidentiality.
Sometimes we round numbers	We round numbers in time series to the nearest 5 for consistency with previous years. Because of this rounding, totals in the text and in the tables may not always equal the sum of their component parts. Similarly, differences quoted in the text may not always be the same as differences shown in tables. Where any number is shown as zero the original figure was zero.
And adopt symbols to help identify this	Symbols are used in the tables as follows: 0 zero x small number suppressed to preserve confidentiality . not applicable .. not available
We've made small but important additions this year	Tables 3d and 8e have been included to show the uptake of Universal Infant Free School Meals (UIFSM). The policy was introduced in 2014 and entitles all infant pupils (those in Reception, year 1 and year 2) to a free school meal. These tables follow the release of December 18th 2014 which showed uptake based on the October 2014 census.

8. Background: Notes on specific data

Free school meals	<p>The figures reported here are based on those pupils known to be eligible for and claiming free school meals. As the data published here is reported by schools, if a pupil comes from a family that would meet the eligibility criteria, but does not report this to the school, then they are not reported here as eligible for free school meals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From September 2009 to July 2011, three local authorities participated in a pilot to provide free school meals to maintained primary school children. Durham and Newham provided universal free school meals
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to all primary pupils, and Wolverhampton extended the current eligibility criteria to include all families in receipt of Working Tax Credit, for primary and secondary pupils.

For the pilot authorities mentioned above, care should be taken when comparing January 2010 and 2011 free school meal data with previous years' data and subsequent data.

From September 2014 all infant pupils in state-funded schools have been entitled to a free school meal.

Free school meals are available to pupils who attend sixth forms attached to a maintained school, as long as the course of study began before the pupil reached age 18. Free school meal eligibility relates to those who meet the eligibility criteria and make a claim. Reported eligibility decreases markedly for pupils who attend school sixth forms and for this reason the quoted key points are now based on pupil numbers excluding those in school sixth forms.

Ethnic group Pupils who have been classified according to their ethnic group and are other than White British are defined as minority ethnic.

First language The language to which a child was initially exposed during early development and continues to be exposed in the home or in the community. Exposure to a language at home is not an indication of a pupil's proficiency at speaking English.

Class size The School Standards and Framework Act 1998 limits the size of infant classes (i.e. reception and key stage 1 classes) to no more than 30 pupils to a school teacher. The School Admissions (Infant Class Sizes) (England) Regulations 2012 allows for sensible exceptions e.g. when a child moves into an area during the school year and there is no other school within a reasonable distance of their home with a place available.

9. Background: Overview of the data collection and the data validation process

This SFR contains information about pupil characteristics. This information is derived from school census returns, school level annual school census returns and alternative provision census returns made to the department in January each year. The pupil referral unit census has now been discontinued and these institutions complete the school census.

[Guidance on the school census](#) is available on gov.uk. The [technical specification for school census](#) explains what data are collected and what validation is in place and includes the business rationale for the collection.

10. Background: Underlying/transparency data

This SFR is accompanied by school (and local authority alternative provision) underlying data. This includes information for each school open in England on 15 January 2015. The accompanying file includes a document which provides further information on the contents of these files and the meanings of any symbols used. This data is released under the terms of the [Open Government License](#) and is intended to meet at least 3 stars for [Open Data](#).

11. Background: What is school census data used for?

Funding	School census is a crucial evidence base for many funding calculations including the Dedicated Schools Grant funding, funding academies, pupil premium funding, capital funding allocations and others.
Producing cost estimates	It is also used to estimate the costs of new policies; this has recently included summer school allocations.
Policy development	The data are also used to monitor and develop departmental policies and plans, including underpinning projections of future demand for pupil places, monitoring class sizes and others.
School improvement	The data are used extensively; including by schools, local authorities and Ofsted within RAISE online software to examine the performance of pupils from different groups.
School performance tables and participation statistics	Pupil numbers from the school census are used in the calculation of school performance measures for secondary school performance tables. The data also contribute towards school participation statistics.
The national pupil database	School census data are incorporated into the national pupil database (NPD) which can be used for research purposes by both internal and accredited external users. National pupil database: apply for a data extract
Pupil-teacher ratios	Pupil teacher ratios are also produced using full-time equivalent pupil numbers from the school census.

12. National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

13. Want more?

Want school, local authority and regional figures?	These are available in accompanying files on the same webpage as this release.
Want previously published figures?	These are available on the internet: Publications from 2010 onwards Publications from 2010 and earlier
Want these figures, related to Performance Tables?	School level school census data from 2015 will be included in the next set of tables to be published at the end of 2015. School Performance Tables
Want Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland?	The School Census only collects information from schools in England. For information for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, contact the departments below or access their statistics at the following links: Wales: school.stats@wales.gsi.gov.uk or Welsh Government - Statistics and Research Scotland: school.stats@scotland.gsi.gov.uk or Scottish Government - School Education Statistics Northern Ireland: statistics@deni.gov.uk or Department of Education - Education Statistics 'Education and training statistics for the United Kingdom' brings together information from each administration. Chapter 1 covers schools and includes breakdowns of pupil numbers.
For related publications	The statistics below all make use of data collected via the School Census: Pupil absence in schools in England Permanent and fixed period exclusions from schools in England Special educational needs in England Provision for children under 5 years of age in England

14. Got a query? Like to give feedback?

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