

OSR 31/2010

9 December 2010

Coverage: England

**Theme: Children,
Education and Skills**

Issued by
Department for Education
Sanctuary Buildings
Great Smith Street
London SW1P 3BT

Telephone:
Press Office
020 7925 6789
Public Enquiries
0870 000 2288

Statistician
Jo Luke

Email
info@education.gsi.gov.uk

Internet
<http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/STR/index.shtml>

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 June 2010 (OSR 15/2010) and are based on the latest available mid-2009 population estimates and mid-2008 population projections from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) together with the spring 2010 School Census data. Although the findings presented in this release take account of the latest available data, the pupil projections are very similar to those published in June.

ONS population projections are based on assumptions about future levels of migration. Included in this report is an impact assessment of varying these migration assumptions on projected pupil numbers.

This is **not** a National Statistics publication. The statistics are presented as latest available findings and have been released to help planning, to study trends and to inform a variety of programmes and initiatives.

KEY POINTS

Projected number of pupils in schools – an overview

- Overall pupil numbers (aged up to and including 15) in state funded schools¹ have been in decline but they are projected to increase from 2011 onwards.
- Numbers in maintained nursery and primary schools began to rise in 2010 and are expected to continue to rise. By 2017 numbers are projected to reach levels last seen in the late 1970s.
- Pupil numbers in maintained nursery and primary schools are projected to be more than 8 per cent **higher** in 2014 than 2010. The number of pupils aged 5 and 6 is projected to increase by almost 12 per cent; and the number of pupils aged 7 to 10 is expected to increase by just over 5 per cent.
- State funded secondary school² rolls of pupils aged up to and including 15 started to decline after 2004 and they are expected to **decline further** until around 2015 (when the increases in primary pupil numbers start to flow through).
- Pupil numbers aged up to and including 15 are expected to be almost 5 per cent **lower** in state funded secondary schools² in 2014 compared with 2010.
- If net migration is assumed to be low when projecting the population for England, around 12,200 fewer pupils aged 5 to 15 (some 0.2 per cent) are projected to be in state funded schools¹ in 2014.

¹ Includes local authority maintained nursery, primary, secondary, special schools, pupil referral units, city technology colleges and academies.

² Includes local authority maintained secondary schools, city technology colleges and academies.

Early years

- The total *headcount* of pupils in maintained nursery and primary schools aged less than 5 peaked at 919,000 in 1999; fell to 837,000 in 2006; rose to 902,000 in 2010; and is projected to rise to nearly 1,003,000 in 2014 – an expected increase of around 11 per cent from 2010.
- The projections are based on assumptions of increases in take-up of early years education towards universal provision. These assumptions have been revised for this update of the pupil projections. Assumptions about future rates of early years participation now incorporate trajectories used to calculate school funding allocations. As a result, there is a notable difference between this and the previous release (OSR15/2010) for the projected number of pupils aged under 5 in maintained nursery and primary schools. In comparison with the previous release, around 3,000 fewer pupils aged less than 5 (FTE) are expected to be in maintained nursery and primary schools in 2011. By 2014, an additional 12,000 pupils aged less than 5 are now expected to be in maintained nursery and primary schools.

Primary schools

- The full time equivalent (FTE) primary school population peaked in 1999 at 4.30 million and began to fall in 2000. The number of pupils in primary schools is projected to increase from 2010 onwards (from 3.96 million) until 2018 (when it is expected to reach around 4.50 million pupils) – an increase of around 14 per cent.
- Key Stage 1 pupil numbers fell each year from 1997 before starting to rise from 2009. Key Stage 2 pupil numbers peaked in 2000 before falling each subsequent year. This is projected to continue until 2011, before a projected rise from 2012 onwards.

State funded secondary schools (pupils aged up to and including 15)

- The state funded secondary school population reached its peak in 2004 as a result of the upward trend in birth rates during the late 1980s. However, the trend was reversed in 2005 and is expected to continue to decline until 2015. In 2010 the full time equivalent (FTE) number of pupils in state funded secondary schools aged up to and including 15 was 2.86 million. By 2014 this is expected to fall to 2.73 million – a decrease of nearly 5 per cent.

Regional variations

- Long-term projections of pupil numbers are made at a national level only³. However, projections produced by the ONS provide information on the **population** of primary and secondary age ranges in each region. There is a very marked difference in trends between the primary and secondary age ranges.
- By 2014, all regions in England are projected to have an increase in their primary aged population (aged 5 to 10) compared to the 2009 estimate. This ranges from 8.1 per cent in the South West to 14 per cent in London. The population aged 11 to 15 is projected to decline in all regions each year up to and including 2014. These figures use ONS mid-2008 based sub-national population projections.

³ Pupil projections at local authority level are made for the short-term only and are used for funding purposes (specifically, Dedicated Schools Grant allocations).

Evaluating the impact of migration on future trends in pupil numbers

- Principal national population projections produced by the 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 Technical Note 11.
- 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 assumption. The zero net migration variant assumes that net migration will be zero at all ages in future but makes the same assumptions about fertility and mortality as the principal projection. 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 Technical Notes 7 and 11 to 13.
- If zero net migration is assumed from 2010 onwards, around 10,400 fewer FTE pupils aged 5 to 15 are projected to be in state funded schools¹ by 2014. This represents a decrease of 0.2 per cent from the principal projection. Of these pupils, it is expected that 7,400 will be aged 5 to 10 (0.2 per cent of the expected pupils aged 5 to 10 in state funded schools¹); and 3,000 will be aged 11 to 15 (0.1 per cent of the expected number of pupils aged 11 to 15 in state funded schools¹).
- If high variant migration is assumed from 2010 onwards, around 12,200 more FTE pupils are projected to be in state funded schools¹ by 2014. This represents an increase of 0.2 per cent from the principal projection. It is expected that 57 per cent of these pupils will be aged 5 to 10 and 43 per cent will be aged 11 to 15. The low variant migration assumptions result in the same magnitude of change but in the opposite direction. See Technical Note 12.

¹ Includes local authority maintained nursery, primary, secondary, special schools, pupil referral units, city technology colleges and academies.

INDEX OF TABLES AND CHARTS

- Table 1:** State funded schools: Full time equivalent number of pupils (aged up to and including 15) by type of school in England: January 1997 to 2010 (Actual) – January 2011 to 2018 (Projection)
- Table 2:** All schools: Full time equivalent number of pupils by age group and by type of school in England: January 2004 to 2010 (Actual) – January 2011 to 2014 (Projection)
- Table 3:** 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 in England: January 2010 (Actual) – January 2011 to January 2014 (Projection)
- Figure 1:** State funded schools: Full time equivalent number of pupils (aged up to and including 15) by type of school in England: January 1970 to January 2010 (Actual) – January 2011 to 2018 (Projection)
- Figure 2:** Population aged 5 to 10: Projected change in population size by government office region in England, 2009 (Estimates), 2010 to 2014 (Projection)
- Figure 3:** Population aged 11 to 15: Projected change in population size by government office region in England, 2009 (Estimates), 2010 to 2014 (Projection)
- 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 in England: January 2010 (Actual) – January 2011 to January 2014 (Projection)

TECHNICAL NOTES

1. This release contains projections of pupil numbers in schools. They are based on the latest available mid-2009 population estimates and mid-2008 population projections from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) together with the spring 2010 School Census data. This release presents the Department's main national pupil projections. A new Statistical Release on School Capacity (OSR33/2010) was published on November 30 2010, and included data on pupil forecasts. The pupil forecasts within this release were as reported by Local Authorities for the purpose of assessing the local level need for future primary and secondary places. Any aggregated totals from the locally-focused forecasts are likely to differ from the main national projections due to differences between locally adopted data and projection methods

Definitions

2. *Date of count:* All figures relate to January of the year shown. For years up to 2010 they are firm actuals from the School Census. Figures for 2011 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, city technology colleges and academies.
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 = rising 5s, 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. Part time pupils are included as 0.5 each to give totals as full time equivalents.
5. *Post 16 projections:* This release does not include any projections for post 16 pupils beyond 2011 and are shown as 'not available' in Table 2. Projections of post 16 learners to 2015 in state funded schools and other providers were published for the first time in the YPLA Annual Statement of Priorities in December, but too late to appear in this release.
6. *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 by their main registration (the school at which they spend most of their time). For the first time in 2010, information was collected from Pupil Referral Units which enables 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. Across all schools there were 26,000 dually registered pupils aged up to 15 on a full time equivalent basis in 2010; 19,800 in 2009; 18,400 in 2008; 17,600 in 2007; 12,600 in 2005; 12,400 in 2004; and 8,400 in 2003. Some of these pupils will have been double counted in this pupil projection, but we believe that this is the most suitable count of pupils for funding and planning purposes.
7. *Migrants:* 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 projections presented in Table 3 relate to the impact of long-term migration only and reflect those children who have changed, or intend to change, their country of usual residence for a year or more and are attending a school in England. Pupils who are short-term migrants and are staying in England for less than a year are included in the principal pupil projections and are not separately identifiable.

Projection Method

8. 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 the future school population to help planning, to study trends and to inform a variety of programmes and initiatives.
9. The PPM uses ONS population estimates and projections; birth rates; and data derived from the School Census. Population estimates and projections are modified from their original mid-year basis so as to simulate the definitions used in the School Census (a January count with pupils' ages as at the previous 31 August). A comparison for a series of past years of pupil numbers and population estimates provides a starting point for the PPM. School Census data informs assumptions about future proportions of the school population by type of school.
10. Population projections produced by ONS are based on underlying assumptions of future fertility, mortality and migration. The PPM is based on principal population projections – using central assumptions of fertility, mortality and migration (considered to best reflect demographic patterns at the time they were adopted). Due to the inherent uncertainty of demographic behaviour, ONS have produced a number of variant population projections based on alternative assumptions of future fertility, mortality and migration to give users of the projections an indication of this uncertainty.
11. In addition to the principal assumptions, ONS has prepared 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. The ONS has also prepared special case scenarios or 'what if' projections to illustrate the consequences of a particular, but not necessarily realistic, set of assumptions. This includes assumed zero net migration (natural change only). 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 and mortality remain fixed, so any changes to population projections are as a result of changing assumptions for migration. Further information on the methodology and assumptions underlying the national population projections is available at:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/NPP2008/NatPopProj2008.pdf
12. The low migration variant projection assumes a small net outflow of children aged 5 to10, resulting in the difference between the low migration variant projection and the principal projection being greater for this age group than the difference between the zero net migration variant projection and the principal projection. This is because the same age and gender distribution is applied to the assumed migration flows for both the principal and low migration variant projections, whilst for the zero net migration variant, net migration is assumed to be zero at all ages.
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 changing assumptions upon which the population projections are based. 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 principal based projections so the impact of changing migration assumptions was on pupil numbers in state funded schools only. The difference from results presented in Table 3 was minimal – by 2014 the difference was around 1,000 pupils.

Accuracy

14. Birth data published by the ONS in the Health Statistics Quarterly (HSQ) are regularly monitored as part of the development of pupil projections. Revised birth registrations for quarter 4 of 2009 were around 5,200 higher than estimated from the principal mid-2008 ONS projection. Provisional birth figures for the first and second quarters of 2010 show an increase of around 7,500 and 3,200 respectively from these quarters estimated from ONS projections. The PPM currently uses ONS principal population projections. We are keeping this under review through close monitoring of the HSQ data and population estimates.
15. Actual pupil counts for years up to 2010 have been derived from data collected via the School Census and are accurate to the degree of precision shown. Projections for 2011 and later years are subject to increasing margins of error.
16. Experience has shown that totals in maintained primary and state funded secondary schools are usually within ± 0.2 per cent for the first projected year, but there is less certainty about the smaller categories, such as particular age bands or smaller categories of school. For example, projections for 2010 produced in 2009 for maintained primary schools were 0.1 per cent higher (3,200 pupils) than the actual number.
17. There is less certainty longer term. For example, 2006-based pupil projections projected 3,971,800 pupils in maintained primary schools in 2010. The outturn was 0.2 per cent lower (7,800 pupils). For state funded secondary schools, the outturn was 1.6% higher (4,700 pupils). Factors which may contribute to differences between projections and outturn data are:
 - The underlying population trend, which depends on assumptions about births, mortality and migration (see Technical Note 18);
 - Participation among pupils aged under five and post 16, 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 various types of schools, such as independent schools and academies.
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 based on analysis of trends and expert advice. They are not forecasts and they do not attempt to predict the impact that future government policies, changing economic circumstances or other factors (whether in the UK or overseas) might have on demographic behaviour. They simply provide the population levels and age structure that would result if the assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration levels were to be realised in practice. 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.
19. Population projections are uncertain and become increasingly so the further they are carried forward in time. For this reason, ONS produces variant projections. These allow users to see the population levels and age structures that would result under plausible alternative assumptions of future fertility, life expectancy or net migration.

Revision

20. Revised projections are produced at least annually. Updated projections are expected to be produced in summer 2011.

Enquiries

21. Enquiries about the figures in this release should be addressed to:

Schools Workforce Modelling Team
Schools Analysis and Research Division
Department for Education

Mowden Hall

Darlington, Co. Durham

DL3 9BG

E-mail: PupilPopulation.PROJECTIONS@education.gsi.gov.uk

22. Press enquiries should be made to the Department's Press Office at:

Press Office News Desk
Department for Education

Sanctuary Buildings

Great Smith Street

London

SW1P 3BT

Telephone number: 020 7925 6789

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 2010 (Actual) – January 2011 to 2018 (Projection)

Coverage: England

												Projection							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Maintained nursery and primary schools	4,306	4,279	4,240	4,191	4,138	4,093	4,043	4,004	3,983	3,970	3,986	4,033	4,109	4,210	4,315	4,391	4,449	4,495	4,529
State funded secondary schools	2,881	2,926	2,956	2,994	3,010	2,994	2,986	2,955	2,914	2,883	2,865	2,837	2,808	2,777	2,729	2,715	2,722	2,757	2,813
Maintained special schools	86	85	84	83	80	78	78	77	77	77	77	78	78	79	79	79	80	81	82
Pupil referral units	13	14	15	17	20	22	23	24	25	24	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	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	6,970	7,018	7,088	7,145	7,207	7,273	7,354	7,446

Source: School Census (Actuals); DfE Pupil Projection Model - PT280 (Projections)

Notes

1. Full time equivalent numbers count each part time pupil as 0.5. Until 2002 part time pupils could only be recorded for those pupils aged under 5. From 2003 state funded schools may record part time pupils of any age.
2. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. Rounding of components may cause discrepancies in totals.
3. Projections use the mid-2008 based national population projections produced by the Office for National Statistics.
4. From 2003 onwards, the data include dually registered pupils (see Technical Note 6).
5. Excludes pupils aged 16 and over (see Technical Note 5). Age is taken at the start of the academic year.
6. State funded secondary schools include maintained secondary schools, city technology colleges and academies.
7. All state funded schools include maintained nursery, primary, secondary, special schools, pupil referral units, city technology colleges and academies.

Table 2: All schools: Full time equivalent number of pupils by age group and by type of school (000s)
Years: January 2004 to 2010 (Actual) – January 2011 to 2014 (Projection)
Coverage: England

	Actual							Projection			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ALL SCHOOLS											
Under 5	768	753	749	753	776	797	811	842	877	903	900
Primary ages	3,705	3,670	3,622	3,578	3,536	3,502	3,501	3,517	3,565	3,646	3,757
Secondary ages: 11-15	3,271	3,255	3,248	3,216	3,174	3,142	3,119	3,087	3,051	3,012	2,957
16 and over	432	445	454	464	476	493	512	526	..	..	..
Total	3,704	3,700	3,702	3,679	3,650	3,635	3,632	3,613	..	..	..
All ages	8,177	8,123	8,073	8,009	7,962	7,934	7,944	7,972	..	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	7,745	7,678	7,619	7,546	7,486	7,440	7,431	7,446	7,493	7,561	7,614
of which:											
ALL STATE FUNDED SCHOOLS											
Under 5	713	701	697	702	724	744	761	791	825	851	849
Primary ages	3,499	3,466	3,421	3,378	3,336	3,304	3,308	3,326	3,375	3,456	3,567
Secondary ages: 11-15	3,036	3,020	3,012	2,981	2,937	2,906	2,883	2,852	2,818	2,781	2,730
16 and over	351	364	370	380	391	405	424	437	..	..	..
Total	3,387	3,384	3,382	3,360	3,328	3,311	3,307	3,289	..	..	..
All ages	7,599	7,551	7,500	7,440	7,389	7,359	7,376	7,407	..	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	7,248	7,188	7,130	7,060	6,998	6,954	6,951	6,970	7,018	7,088	7,145
Maintained nursery schools											
All ages	24	23	23	23	23	23	22	24	25	25	25
Maintained primary schools											
Under 5	685	674	670	674	696	716	732	760	792	816	814
Primary ages	3,413	3,383	3,339	3,297	3,256	3,225	3,227	3,244	3,288	3,365	3,471
Secondary ages	16	13	11	10	7	6	6	*	*	*	*
All ages	4,114	4,070	4,020	3,981	3,960	3,947	3,964	4,009	4,084	4,185	4,290
State funded secondary schools											
Under 5	*	*	*	*	1	1	3	3	4	5	5
Primary ages	56	54	52	52	52	51	53	54	58	62	65
Secondary ages: 11-15	2,954	2,940	2,933	2,903	2,861	2,831	2,809	2,780	2,747	2,710	2,660
16 and over	343	355	361	370	380	394	413	426	..	..	..
Total	3,297	3,295	3,294	3,273	3,242	3,226	3,222	3,205	..	..	..
All ages	3,353	3,349	3,347	3,325	3,294	3,278	3,278	3,262	..	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	3,010	2,994	2,986	2,955	2,914	2,883	2,865	2,837	2,808	2,777	2,729
Pupil referral units											
Under 5	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Primary ages	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Secondary ages: 11-15	18	20	21	21	22	22	21	20	20	20	19
16 and over	*	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Total	18	20	21	22	23	22	21	20	..	..	..
All ages	20	22	24	24	25	25	24	23	..	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	20	22	23	24	25	24	23	22	22	22	22
Maintained special schools											
Under 5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Primary ages	28	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	27	27	28
Secondary ages: 11-15	48	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	46
16 and over	8	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	..	..	..
Total	55	55	56	56	56	57	58	58	..	..	..
All ages	88	86	86	86	86	87	88	89	..	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	80	78	78	77	77	77	77	78	78	79	79
Independent schools											
Under 5	55	52	52	51	52	53	50	51	51	52	52
Primary ages	205	203	200	199	198	197	192	190	190	190	190
Secondary ages: 11-15	233	232	234	233	234	234	234	233	231	229	225
16 and over	80	80	82	83	84	87	87	87	..	..	..
Total	313	312	316	315	318	320	321	320	..	..	..
All ages	573	567	568	565	569	570	564	561	..	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	493	487	486	482	484	483	477	474	472	470	466
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	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
16 and over	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Total	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	..	..	..
All ages	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	..	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Source: School Census (Actuals); DfE Pupil Projection Model - PT280 (Projections)

Notes

1. Full time equivalent numbers count each part time pupil as 0.5. Until 2002 part time pupils could only be recorded for those pupils aged under 5. From 2003 state funded schools may record part time pupils of any age.
2. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. Rounding of components may cause discrepancies in totals.
3. Projections use the mid-2008 based national population projections produced by the Office for National Statistics.
4. Includes dually registered pupils (see Technical Note 6).
5. Age is taken at the start of the academic year. Projections for pupils aged 16 and over are not available beyond 2011 (see Technical Note 5).
6. State funded secondary schools include maintained secondary schools, city technology colleges and academies.
7. All state funded schools include maintained nursery, primary, secondary, special schools, pupil referral units, city technology colleges and academies.

.. Not available
 * Less than 500

Table 3: 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 (000s)
Years: January 2010 (Actual) – January 2011 to 2014 (Projection)
Coverage: England

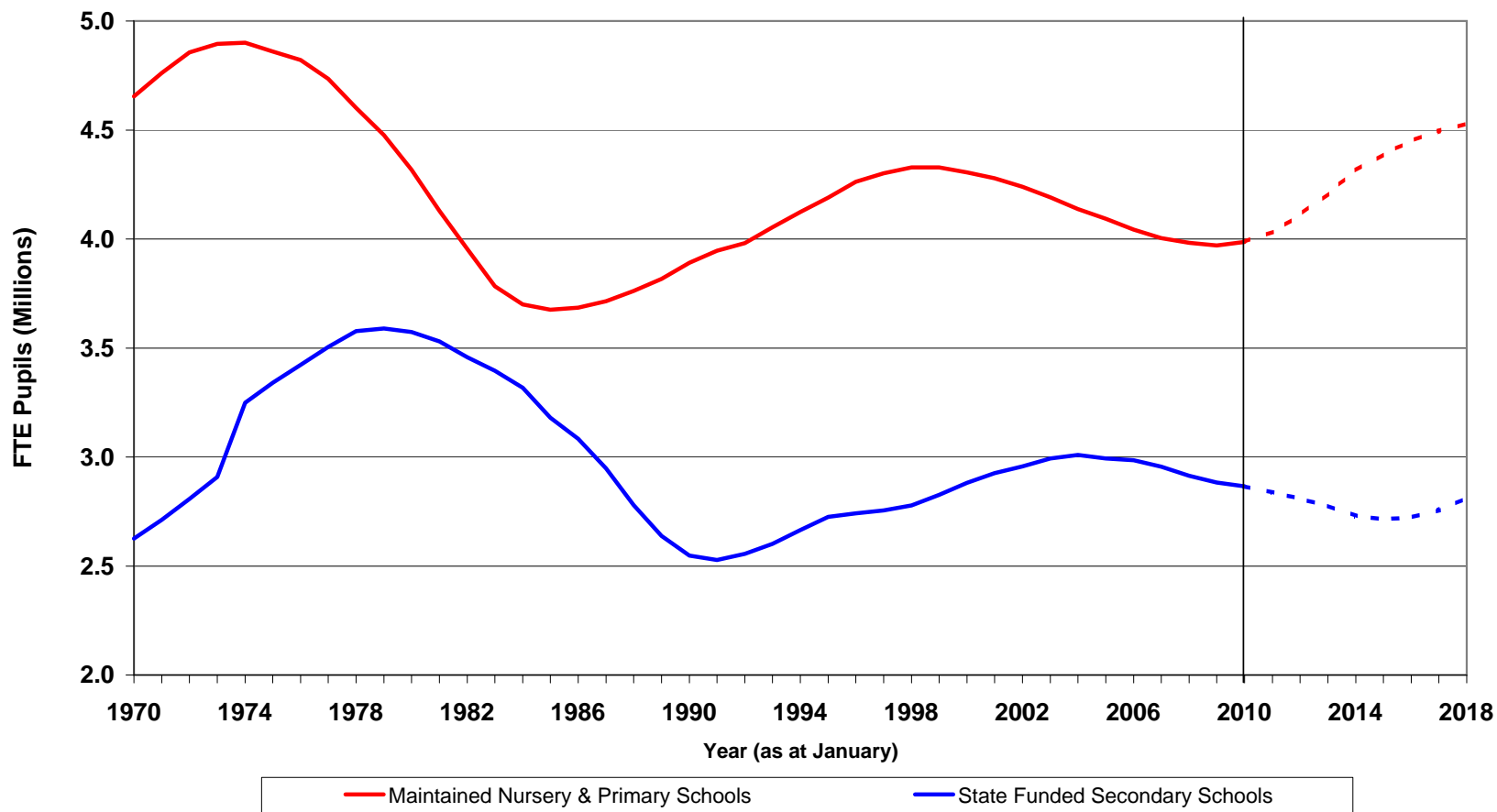
	Actual	Projection			
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<u>Pupil numbers based on principal population projection</u>					
Pupils aged 5 to 15	6,191	6,178	6,192	6,237	6,296
Pupils aged 5 to 10 - Primary age	3,308	3,326	3,375	3,456	3,567
Pupils aged 11 to 15 - Secondary age	2,883	2,852	2,818	2,781	2,730
<u>ZERO NET MIGRATION</u>					
<u>Pupils aged 5 to 15</u>					
Number of pupils	6,191	6,175	6,187	6,230	6,286
Difference from principal projection					
Number		-2.8	-5.0	-7.4	-10.4
Percentage		0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%
<i>of which:</i>					
<u>Pupils aged 5 to 10 - Primary age</u>					
Number of pupils	3,308	3,325	3,371	3,451	3,559
Difference from principal projection					
Number		-1.7	-3.3	-5.0	-7.4
Percentage		-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%
<u>Pupils aged 11 to 15 - Secondary age</u>					
Number of pupils	2,883	2,851	2,816	2,779	2,727
Difference from principal projection					
Number		-1.1	-1.7	-2.5	-3.0
Percentage		0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%
<u>LOW VARIANT MIGRATION</u>					
<u>Pupils aged 5 to 15</u>					
Number of pupils	6,191	6,175	6,186	6,228	6,284
Difference from principal projection					
Number		-3.3	-6.0	-8.9	-12.2
Percentage		-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%
<i>of which:</i>					
<u>Pupils aged 5 to 10 - Primary age</u>					
Number of pupils	3,308	3,324	3,371	3,451	3,559
Difference from principal projection					
Number		-2.1	-3.8	-5.5	-7.7
Percentage		-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%
<u>Pupils aged 11 to 15 - Secondary age</u>					
Number of pupils	2,883	2,850	2,816	2,778	2,725
Difference from principal projection					
Number		-1.2	-2.2	-3.4	-4.6
Percentage		0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%
<u>HIGH VARIANT MIGRATION</u>					
<u>Pupils aged 5 to 15</u>					
Number of pupils	6,191	6,181	6,198	6,246	6,309
Difference from principal projection					
Number		3.3	6.0	8.9	12.2
Percentage		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
<i>of which:</i>					
<u>Pupils aged 5 to 10 - Primary age</u>					
Number of pupils	3,308	3,328	3,378	3,462	3,574
Difference from principal projection					
Number		2.1	3.8	5.5	7.7
Percentage		0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
<u>Pupils aged 11 to 15 - Secondary age</u>					
Number of pupils	2,883	2,853	2,820	2,785	2,734
Difference from principal projection					
Number		1.2	2.2	3.4	4.5
Percentage		0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%

Source: School Census (Actuals); DfE Pupil Projection Model - PT280 (Projections)

Notes

1. Full time equivalent numbers count each part time pupil as 0.5.
 2. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. Rounding of components may cause discrepancies in totals.
 3. Projections use the mid-2008 based national population projections produced by the Office for National Statistics (see Technical Notes 7 and 11-13).
 4. Includes dually registered pupils (see Technical Note 6).
 5. Age is taken at the start of the academic year.
 6. Percentages relate to the difference between principal pupil projections and projections based on varying migration assumptions.
 7. State funded schools include maintained nursery, primary, secondary, special schools, pupil referral units, city technology colleges and academies.
- . Not applicable

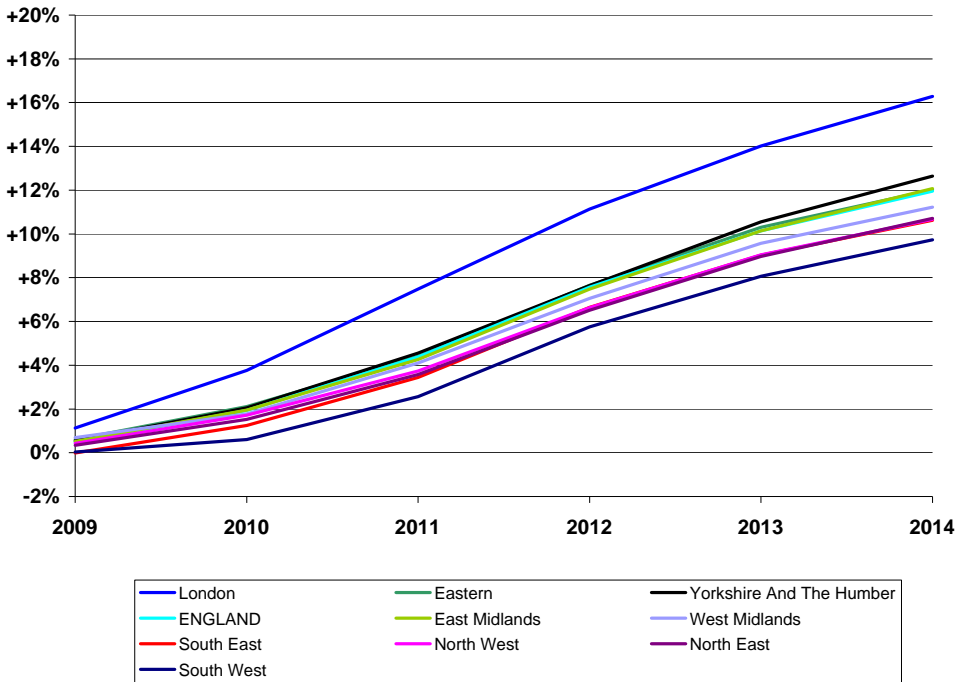
Figure 1: State funded schools: Full time equivalent number of pupils (aged up to and including 15) by type of school in England
Years: January 1970 to 2010 (Actual) – January 2011 to 2018 (Projection)
Coverage: England



Notes

1. Pupil projections use ONS mid-2008 based population projections.

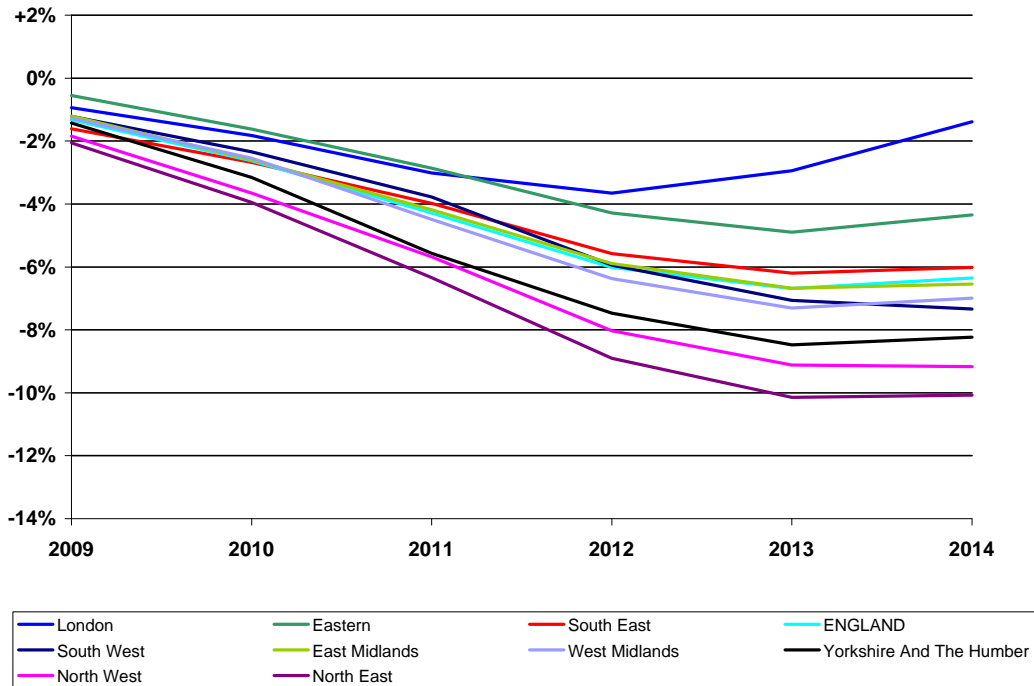
Figure 2: Population aged 5 to 10: Projected change in population size by government office region
Years: 2009 (Estimates), 2010 to 2014 (Projection)
Coverage: Government office region in England



Notes

1. Figures for 2009 relate to mid 2009 population estimates.
2. Figures for 2010 and later are ONS mid 2008 based sub national population projections.

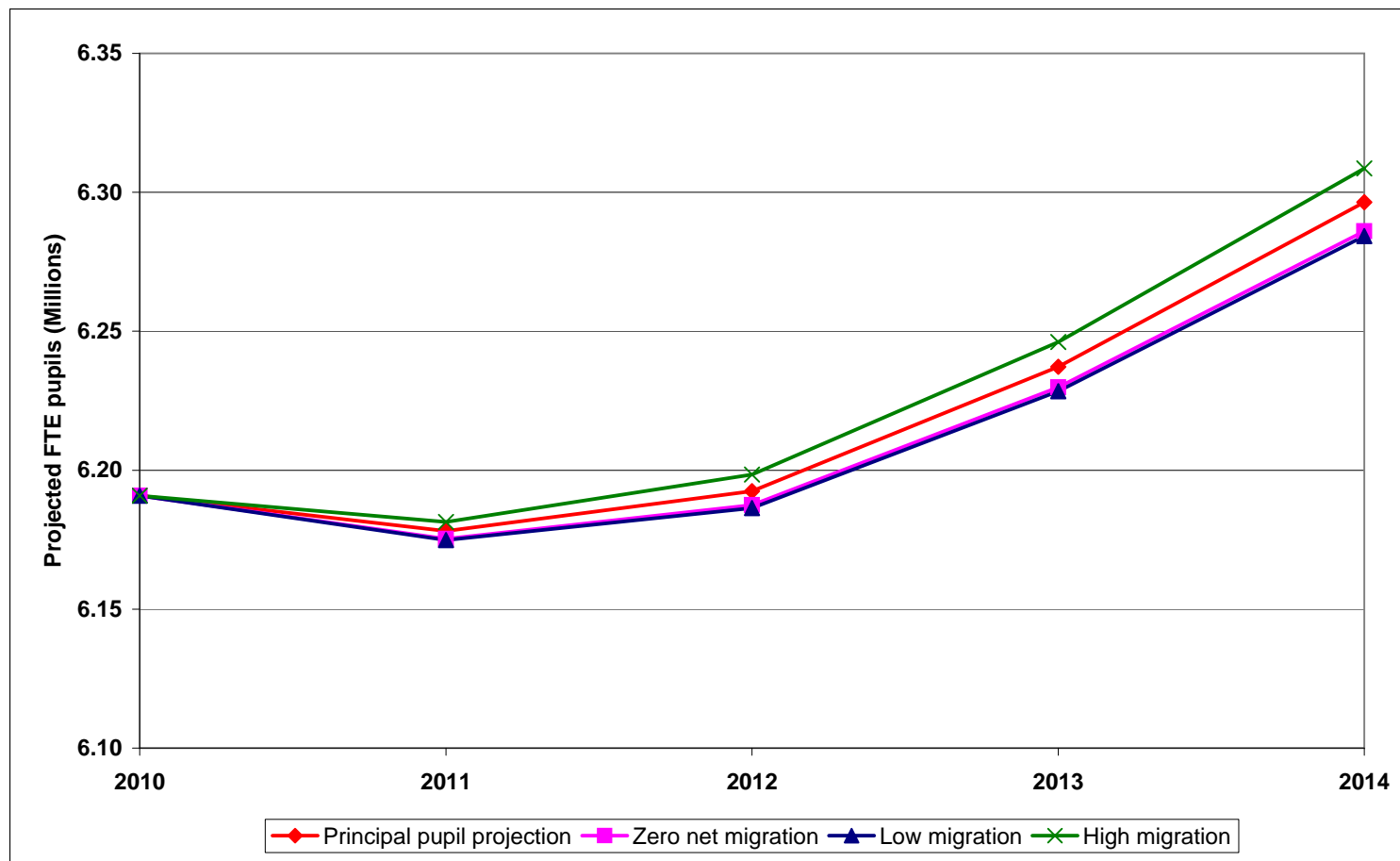
Figure 3: Population aged 11 to 15: Projected change in population size by government office region
Years: 2009 (Estimates), 2010 to 2014 (Projection)
Coverage: Government office region in England



Notes

1. Figures for 2009 relate to mid 2009 population estimates.
2. Figures for 2010 and later are ONS mid 2008 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 2010 (Actual), January 2011 to 2014 (Projection)
 Coverage: England



Notes

1. State funded schools include maintained nursery, primary, secondary, special schools, pupil referral units, city technology colleges and academies.
2. See Technical Notes 7 and 11-13.