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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 December 2010 (OSR 31/2010), using the latest actual pupil numbers from the 2011 School Census and mid-2010 population estimates from the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The pupil projections continue to make use of the mid-2008 based population projections from ONS, but also use the latest information on the number of live birth registrations in England in 2009 and 2010.

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.

KEY POINTS

Projected number of pupils in schools – an overview

- Overall pupil numbers (aged up to and including 15) in state-funded schools¹ began to increase in 2011 and are projected to continue.
- Numbers in maintained nursery and state-funded primary schools² started increasing in 2010 and are expected to continue rising. By 2017, numbers are projected to reach levels last seen in the late 1970s.
- By 2015, pupil numbers in maintained nursery and state-funded primary schools are projected to increase by 9 per cent. The number of pupils aged 5 to 6 will increase by 10 per cent. For pupils aged 7 to 10, an 8 per cent increase is projected over the same period.
- State-funded secondary school³ rolls of pupils aged up to and including 15 have been in decline since 2004 and are expected to **decline further** until around 2016, when the increases in primary pupil numbers will start to flow through.
- By 2015, state-funded secondary pupil numbers aged up to and including 15 are expected to be 5 per cent **lower** than in 2011.
- If net migration is assumed to be zero when projecting the population of England, around 17,500 fewer pupils aged 5 to 15 (0.3 per cent) are projected to be in state-funded schools in 2015.

¹ Includes local authority maintained nursery, primary, secondary, special schools, pupil referral units, city technology colleges, free schools and all academy types.

² Includes maintained primary schools, primary academies and primary free schools.

³ Includes maintained secondary schools, secondary academies, secondary free schools and city technology colleges.

Early years

- The total *headcount* of pupils aged less than five in maintained nursery and state-funded primary and secondary schools reached 919,000 in 1999, before starting to fall, reaching a low of 838,000 in 2006. Since then it has been increasing again, giving 924,000 in 2011 and is projected to reach 1.01m in 2015 – an increase of around 9 per cent from 2011.

Primary schools

- The number of full time equivalent (FTE) pupils in state-funded primary schools peaked in 1999 at 4.30 million and began to fall in 2000, reaching a low of 3.95 million in 2009. In 2010, the number of primary school pupils began to increase (to 3.96 million) and is projected to continue increasing, due to rising birth rates since 2002, reaching 4.51 million in 2018, an increase of around 11 per cent compared to 2011.
- Primary school pupil numbers at Key Stage 1 ages fell each year from 1999 before starting to rise from 2009. Key Stage 2 pupil numbers peaked in 2000 before falling each subsequent year. This continued for 2011, but a rise is projected from 2012 onwards.

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

- State-funded secondary pupil numbers reached a peak in 2004 as a result of the upward trend in birth rates during the late 1980s. Due to the downward trend in birth rates during the 1990s, secondary school pupil numbers have been decreasing since 2005. In 2011 the number of full time equivalent (FTE) pupils in state-funded secondary schools aged up to and including 15 was 2.84 million. This is expected to continue declining until 2015, when it is projected to reach 2.70 million – a decrease of nearly 5 per cent. Secondary school pupil numbers are projected to start rising again from 2016 onwards.

Regional variations

- Long-term projections of pupil numbers are made at a national level only⁴. However, projections produced by ONS provide information on the school-aged **population** in each region. There is a very marked difference in trends between the primary and secondary age ranges and the magnitude of population change 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 to 2010. This ranges from around 10 per cent in the South West and North East to 15 per cent 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, before starting to recover or stabilize in 2015. The North East is projected to experience the greatest decrease – 8 per cent between 2010 and 2014. These figures are derived from ONS mid-2008 based sub-national population projections.

⁴ 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 Notes 13 and 19 to 20.
- 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 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 than in the principal projections for 2008-09 and 60,000 persons higher for 2009-10 and onwards. 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 14 to 15.
- If zero net migration is assumed, around 17,500 fewer FTE pupils aged 5 to 15 are projected to be in state-funded schools by 2015, compared to the principal projection. This represents a decrease of 0.3 per cent from the principal projection. Of these, there are expected to be 10,100 fewer pupils aged 5 to 10 (0.3 per cent of the expected pupils aged 5 to 10 in state-funded schools); and 7,400 fewer pupils aged 11 to 15 (0.3 per cent of the expected number of pupils aged 11 to 15 in state-funded schools).
- Using the high variant population projection results in around 15,200 additional FTE pupils in state-funded schools by 2015, compared to the principal projection. This represents an increase of 0.2 per cent from the principal projection. It is expected that 8,700 of these pupils would be aged 5 to 10 and 6,500 would be aged 11 to 15. Using the low migration variant results in the same magnitude of change but in the opposite direction. See Technical Note 14.
- ONS population projections have a base year of 2008 and the effect of any migration that occurred before this is included as part of the base population. Therefore, the analysis presented here considers only the effect of migration occurring since 2008.

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 2011 (Actual) – January 2012 to 2018 (Projection)
- Table 2:** All schools: Full time equivalent number of pupils by age group and by type of school in England: January 2005 to 2011 (Actual) – January 2012 to 2015 (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 2011 (Actual) – January 2012 to January 2015 (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 2011 (Actual) – January 2012 to 2018 (Projection)
- Figure 2:** Population aged 5 to 10: Projected change in population size by government office region in England: Mid-2010 to mid-2015 (Projection)
- Figure 3:** Population aged 11 to 15: Projected change in population size by government office region in England: Mid-2010 to mid-2015 (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 2011 (Actual) – January 2012 to January 2015 (Projection)

TECHNICAL NOTES

1. This release contains projections of pupil numbers in schools. They are based on the latest available mid-2010 population estimates and mid-2008 population projections from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), together with the latest information on births in England and the spring 2011 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 number forecasts. The pupil forecasts within OSR33/2010 were as reported by Local Authorities for the purpose of assessing the local 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 2011 they are firm actuals from the School Census. Figures for 2012 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, pupil referral units, city technology colleges, free schools and all academy types. "State-funded primary schools" include maintained primary schools, primary academies and primary free schools. "State-funded secondary schools" include maintained secondary schools, secondary academies, secondary free schools and city technology colleges. "State-funded special schools" include maintained special schools and special 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 = 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:* Projections for state-funded special and secondary schools in 2012 are consistent with those published in the Young People's Learning Agency (YPLA) 16-19 Funding Statement in December 2010. They are presented here as a January count, to align with the pre 16 projections. They have not been updated to reflect the latest 2011 School Census counts. The Funding Statement did not include projections for post 16 learners beyond 2012. Updated projections for post 16 learners will be published by YPLA in winter 2011 and are expected to be included in the December update of the National Pupil Projections release. Projections for other school types (pupil referral units, non-maintained special and independent schools) have been updated using the results of the 2011 School Census.
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). 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. The number of dually registered pupils across all schools aged up to and including 15, on a full time equivalent basis, has increased from 8,400 pupils in 2003 (0.1 per cent of all FTE pupils) to 29,900 pupils in 2011 (0.4 per cent of all FTE pupils). Some of the increase is likely to be a result of changes in data collection and recording methods. 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. *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 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 School Census count and the pupil projections, but they 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 future pupil numbers to help planning, to study trends and to inform a variety of programmes and initiatives.
9. 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 informs assumptions about future proportions of the school population by type of school.
10. The PPM currently uses the most recent ONS population projections, based on the population at mid-2008. 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).
11. Birth data published by ONS are monitored as part of the development of the PPM. Live births during 2009 were around 9,000 (1 per cent) higher than estimated from ONS principal mid-2008 based projections. For 2010, births were 26,000 (4 per cent) higher than projected. The effect of these additional births is incorporated into the pupil projections by applying a small increase factor to the pupil numbers for the cohorts born during 2009 and 2010.

12. The projections for pupils aged under 5 are based on assumptions of increases in take-up of early years education towards universal provision and incorporate trajectories used to calculate school funding allocations. The assumptions used to relate these trajectories to pupil numbers have been revised since the previous release (OSR31/2010) and there is a difference between this and the current release. In 2012, around 18,000 fewer FTE pupils aged under 5 are projected to be in state-funded schools, compared to the previous release.
13. 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. 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 the assumptions about 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
14. The low migration variant projection assumes a small net outflow of children aged 5 to 10, resulting in the difference between the low migration variant projection and the principal projection being greater for this age group in some years 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.
15. 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 the 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 the level in the principal projections, so that 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 2015 the difference was around 1,500 pupils.

Accuracy

16. Actual pupil counts for years up to 2011 have been derived from data collected via the School Census. The figures for 2012 and later years are projections and are subject to increasing margins of error.
17. Experience shows that totals in state-funded primary and state-funded secondary schools

are usually within ± 0.2 per cent for the first projected year. For example, projections for 2011 produced in June 2010 for state-funded secondary pupils aged 5 to 15 were 0.10 per cent (3,000 pupils) lower than the actual number. For state-funded primary schools, the June 2010 projection for pupils aged 5 to 15 was 0.15 per cent (5,000 pupils) lower than the 2011 actual. There is less certainty about the smaller categories, such as particular age bands or smaller categories of school.

18. There is less certainty longer term. For example, 2006-based pupil projections projected 4,018,900 pupils in state primary schools in 2011. The actual number was 0.4 per cent lower (16,600 pupils). For state-funded secondary schools, the actual was 0.2 per cent higher (5,900 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 (see Technical Notes 19 to 20);
 - Participation among pupils aged under five 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 school types, such as academies and free schools;
19. 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.
20. 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

21. Revised projections are produced at least annually. Updated projections are expected to be produced in December 2011 and these will make use of updated population projections from ONS, based on the population at mid-2010.

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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 2011 (Actual) – January 2012 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 state-funded primary schools	4,306	4,279	4,240	4,191	4,138	4,093	4,043	4,004	3,983	3,970	3,986	4,025	4,097	4,196	4,304	4,389	4,452	4,498	4,531
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	2,839	2,801	2,765	2,714	2,701	2,706	2,738	2,794
State-funded special schools	86	85	84	83	80	78	78	77	77	77	77	78	79	80	80	81	82	83	85
Pupil referral units	13	14	15	17	20	22	23	24	25	24	23	22	22	22	22	22	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	7,000	7,063	7,120	7,193	7,262	7,340	7,432

Source: School Census (Actuals); DfE Pupil Projection Model - PT281 (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, together with the latest information on birth registrations (see Technical Note 11).
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 primary schools include maintained primary schools, primary academies and primary free schools.
7. State-funded secondary schools include maintained secondary schools, secondary academies, secondary free schools and city technology colleges.
8. State-funded special schools include maintained special schools and special academies.
9. All state-funded schools include maintained nursery, primary, secondary, special schools, pupil referral units, city technology colleges, free schools and all academy types.

Table 2: All schools: Full time equivalent number of pupils by age group and by type of school (000s)
Years: January 2005 to 2011 (Actual) – January 2012 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	859	884	891	901
Primary ages	3,670	3,622	3,578	3,536	3,502	3,501	3,521	3,565	3,644	3,752	3,834
Secondary ages: 11-15	3,255	3,248	3,216	3,174	3,142	3,119	3,092	3,053	3,012	2,955	2,936
16 and over	445	454	464	476	493	512	525	541	..	..	..
Total	3,700	3,702	3,679	3,650	3,635	3,632	3,617	3,594	..	..	..
All ages	8,123	8,073	8,009	7,962	7,934	7,944	7,966	8,018	..	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	7,678	7,619	7,546	7,486	7,440	7,431	7,441	7,477	7,541	7,599	7,671
of which:											
ALL STATE-FUNDED SCHOOLS											
Under 5	701	697	702	724	744	761	776	808	833	840	850
Primary ages	3,466	3,421	3,378	3,336	3,304	3,308	3,331	3,374	3,453	3,560	3,641
Secondary ages: 11-15	3,020	3,012	2,981	2,937	2,906	2,883	2,857	2,818	2,777	2,721	2,702
16 and over	364	370	380	391	405	424	435	451	..	..	..
Total	3,384	3,382	3,360	3,328	3,311	3,307	3,291	3,269	..	..	..
All ages	7,551	7,500	7,440	7,389	7,359	7,376	7,399	7,451	..	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	7,188	7,130	7,060	6,998	6,954	6,951	6,964	7,000	7,063	7,120	7,193
Maintained nursery schools											
All ages	23	23	23	23	23	22	23	23	24	24	23
State-funded primary schools											
Under 5	674	670	674	696	716	732	746	777	801	807	817
Primary ages	3,383	3,339	3,297	3,256	3,225	3,227	3,252	3,294	3,368	3,470	3,546
Secondary ages	13	11	10	7	6	6	4	3	3	3	3
All ages	4,070	4,020	3,981	3,960	3,947	3,964	4,002	4,074	4,172	4,280	4,366
State-funded secondary schools											
Under 5	*	*	*	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	5
Primary ages	54	52	52	52	51	53	50	51	54	58	63
Secondary ages: 11-15	2,940	2,933	2,903	2,861	2,831	2,809	2,785	2,747	2,707	2,652	2,633
16 and over	355	361	370	380	394	413	423	439	..	..	..
Total	3,295	3,294	3,273	3,242	3,226	3,222	3,209	3,186	..	..	..
All ages	3,349	3,347	3,325	3,294	3,278	3,278	3,262	3,240	..	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	2,994	2,986	2,955	2,914	2,883	2,865	2,839	2,801	2,765	2,714	2,701
Pupil referral units											
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	20	19	19
16 and over	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	..	..	..
Total	20	21	22	23	22	21	21	21	..	..	..
All ages	22	24	24	25	25	24	23	23	..	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	22	23	24	25	24	23	22	22	..	..	..
State-funded special schools											
Under 5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Primary ages	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	27	28	29	30
Secondary ages: 11-15	47	47	47	47	47	47	48	48	48	47	47
16 and over	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	11	..	..	..
Total	55	56	56	56	57	58	58	59	..	..	..
All ages	86	86	86	86	87	88	89	91	..	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	78	78	77	77	77	77	78	79	80	80	81
Independent schools											
Under 5	52	52	51	52	53	50	51	52	52	51	51
Primary ages	203	200	199	198	197	192	190	190	191	192	193
Secondary ages: 11-15	232	234	233	234	234	234	233	233	232	232	232
16 and over	80	82	83	84	87	87	89	89	..	..	..
Total	312	316	315	318	320	321	322	321	..	..	..
All ages	567	568	565	569	570	564	563	563	..	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	487	486	482	484	483	477	474	474	475	475	476
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	..	..	..
Total	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	..	..	..
All ages	5	5	5	5	5	5	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 - PT281 (Projections)

Notes

- 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.
- Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. Rounding of components may cause discrepancies in totals.
- Projections use the mid-2008 based national population projections produced by the Office for National Statistics, together with the latest information on birth registrations (see Technical Note 11)
- Include dually registered pupils (see Technical Note 6).
- Age is taken at the start of the academic year.
- State-funded primary schools include maintained primary schools, primary academies and primary free schools.
- State-funded secondary schools include maintained secondary schools, secondary academies, secondary free schools and city technology colleges.
- State-funded special schools include maintained special schools and special academies.
- All state-funded schools include maintained nursery, primary, secondary, special schools, pupil referral units, city technology colleges, free schools and all academy types.
- Projections for pupils aged 16 and over in state funded special and secondary schools are consistent with those published in the YPLA 16-19 Funding Statement (see Technical Note 5).
- Middle deemed secondary schools and all through schools deemed as secondary result in some under 5 and primary aged pupils in secondary schools.

.. Projections for post 16 pupils are not available beyond 2012. (See Technical Note 5).

* 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 2011 (Actual) – January 2012 to 2015 (Projection)
Coverage: England

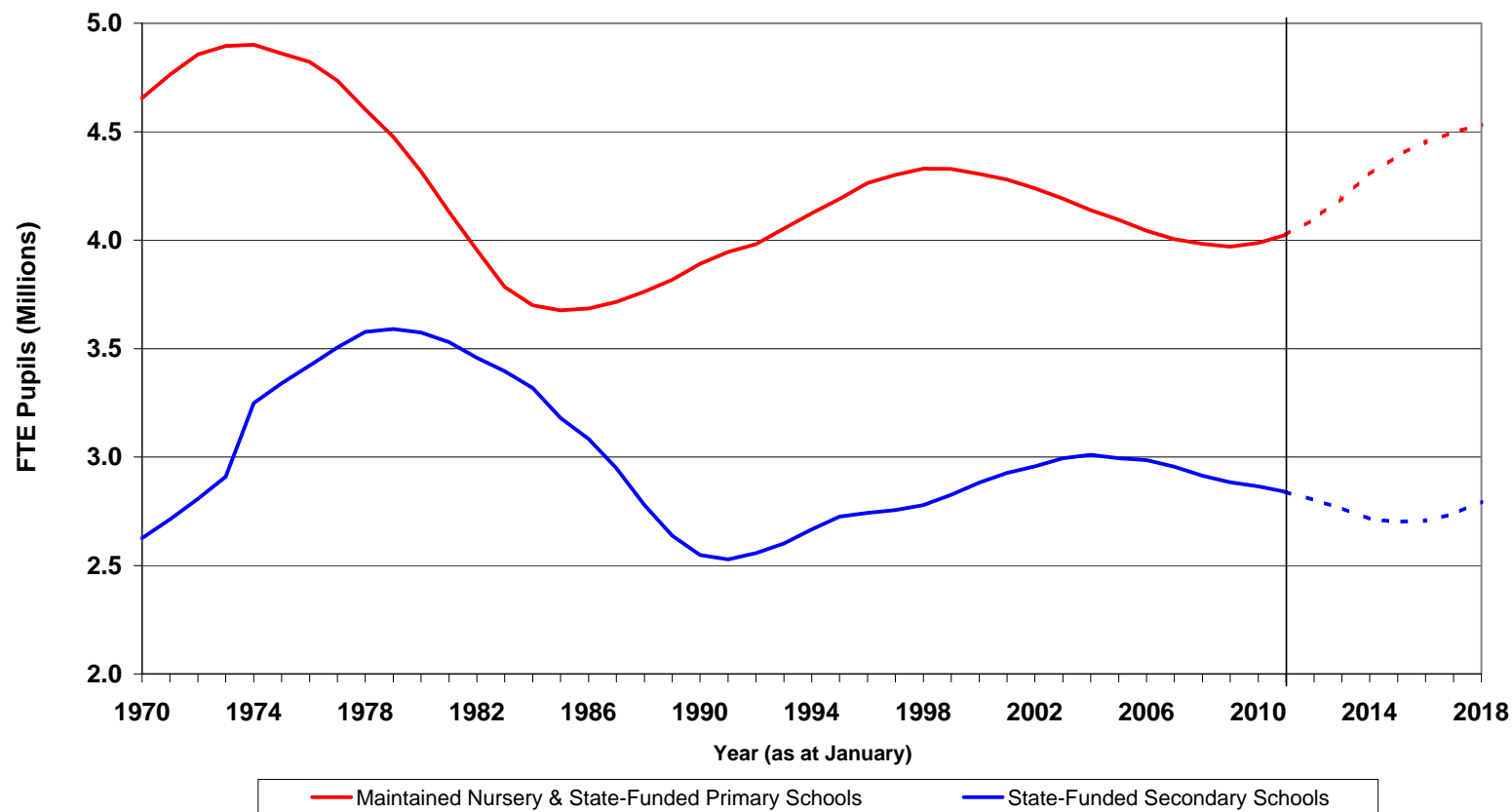
	Actual	Projection			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<u>Pupil numbers based on principal population projection</u>					
Pupils aged 5 to 15	6,188	6,192	6,230	6,281	6,343
Pupils aged 5 to 10 - Primary age	3,331	3,374	3,453	3,560	3,641
Pupils aged 11 to 15 - Secondary age	2,857	2,818	2,777	2,721	2,702
<u>ZERO NET MIGRATION</u>					
<u>Pupils aged 5 to 15</u>					
Number of pupils	6,188	6,186	6,222	6,270	6,325
Difference from principal projection					
Number		-6.0	-8.3	-11.0	-17.5
Percentage		-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.3%
<i>of which:</i>					
<u>Pupils aged 5 to 10 - Primary age</u>					
Number of pupils	3,331	3,373	3,450	3,555	3,631
Difference from principal projection					
Number		-1.3	-2.7	-4.5	-10.1
Percentage		0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.3%
<u>Pupils aged 11 to 15 - Secondary age</u>					
Number of pupils	2,857	2,813	2,772	2,715	2,694
Difference from principal projection					
Number		-4.7	-5.6	-6.5	-7.4
Percentage		-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%
<u>LOW VARIANT MIGRATION</u>					
<u>Pupils aged 5 to 15</u>					
Number of pupils	6,188	6,188	6,222	6,270	6,328
Difference from principal projection					
Number		-4.3	-7.6	-11.1	-15.2
Percentage		-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%
<i>of which:</i>					
<u>Pupils aged 5 to 10 - Primary age</u>					
Number of pupils	3,331	3,373	3,449	3,554	3,632
Difference from principal projection					
Number		-1.8	-3.7	-5.9	-8.7
Percentage		-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%
<u>Pupils aged 11 to 15 - Secondary age</u>					
Number of pupils	2,857	2,815	2,773	2,716	2,695
Difference from principal projection					
Number		-2.5	-3.9	-5.2	-6.6
Percentage		-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%
<u>HIGH VARIANT MIGRATION</u>					
<u>Pupils aged 5 to 15</u>					
Number of pupils	6,188	6,197	6,238	6,292	6,358
Difference from principal projection					
Number		4.3	7.6	11.1	15.2
Percentage		0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
<i>of which:</i>					
<u>Pupils aged 5 to 10 - Primary age</u>					
Number of pupils	3,331	3,376	3,456	3,565	3,650
Difference from principal projection					
Number		1.8	3.7	5.8	8.7
Percentage		0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
<u>Pupils aged 11 to 15 - Secondary age</u>					
Number of pupils	2,857	2,821	2,781	2,726	2,708
Difference from principal projection					
Number		2.5	3.9	5.2	6.5
Percentage		0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%

Source: School Census (Actuals); DfE Pupil Projection Model - PT281 (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, together with the latest information on birth registrations (see Technical Note 11).
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, free schools and all academy types.

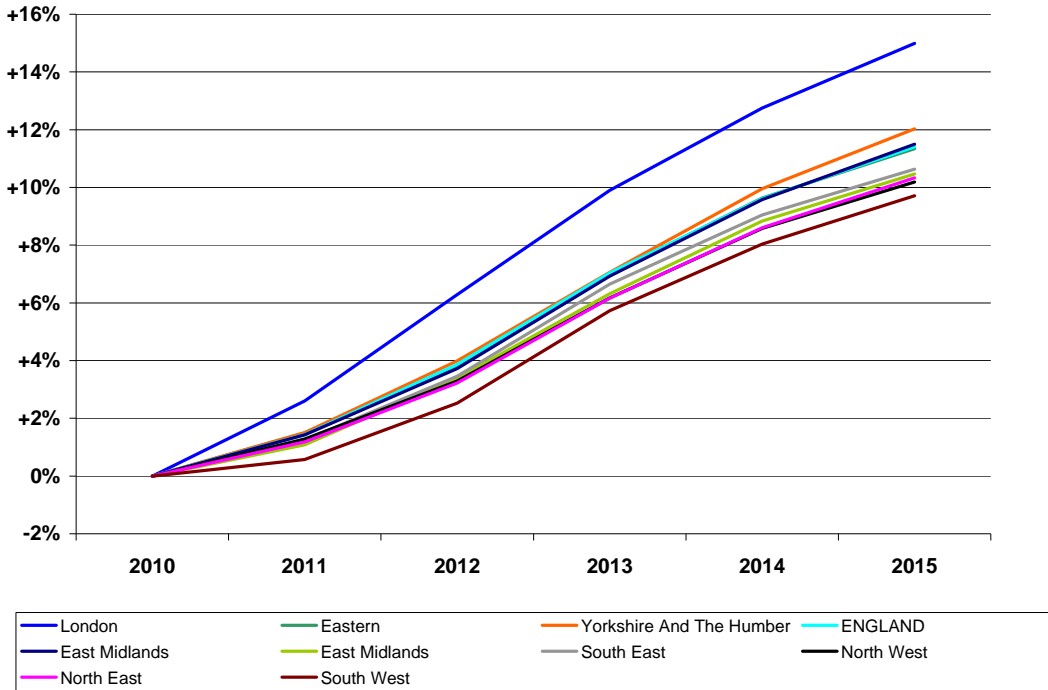
Figure 1: State-funded schools: Full time equivalent number of pupils (aged up to and including 15) by type of school in England
Years: January 1970 to 2011 (Actual) – January 2012 to 2018 (Projection)
Coverage: England



Notes

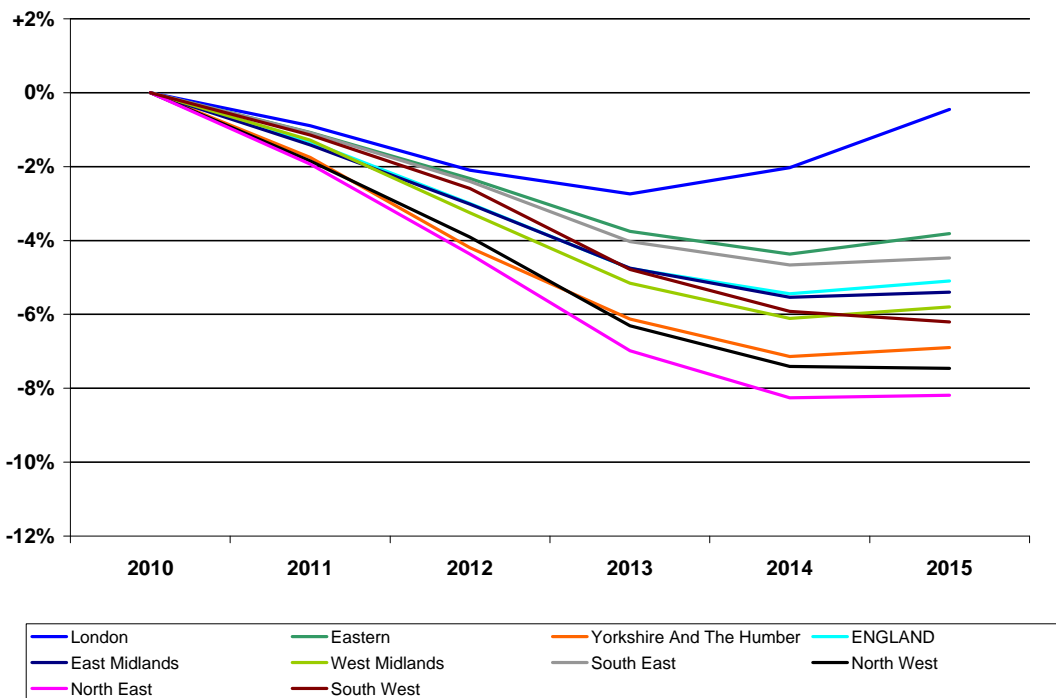
1. Projections use the mid-2008 based national population projections produced by the Office for National Statistics, together with the latest information on birth registrations (see Technical Note 11).
2. State-funded primary schools include maintained primary schools, primary academies and primary free schools.
3. State-funded secondary schools include maintained secondary schools, secondary academies, secondary free schools and city technology colleges.

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



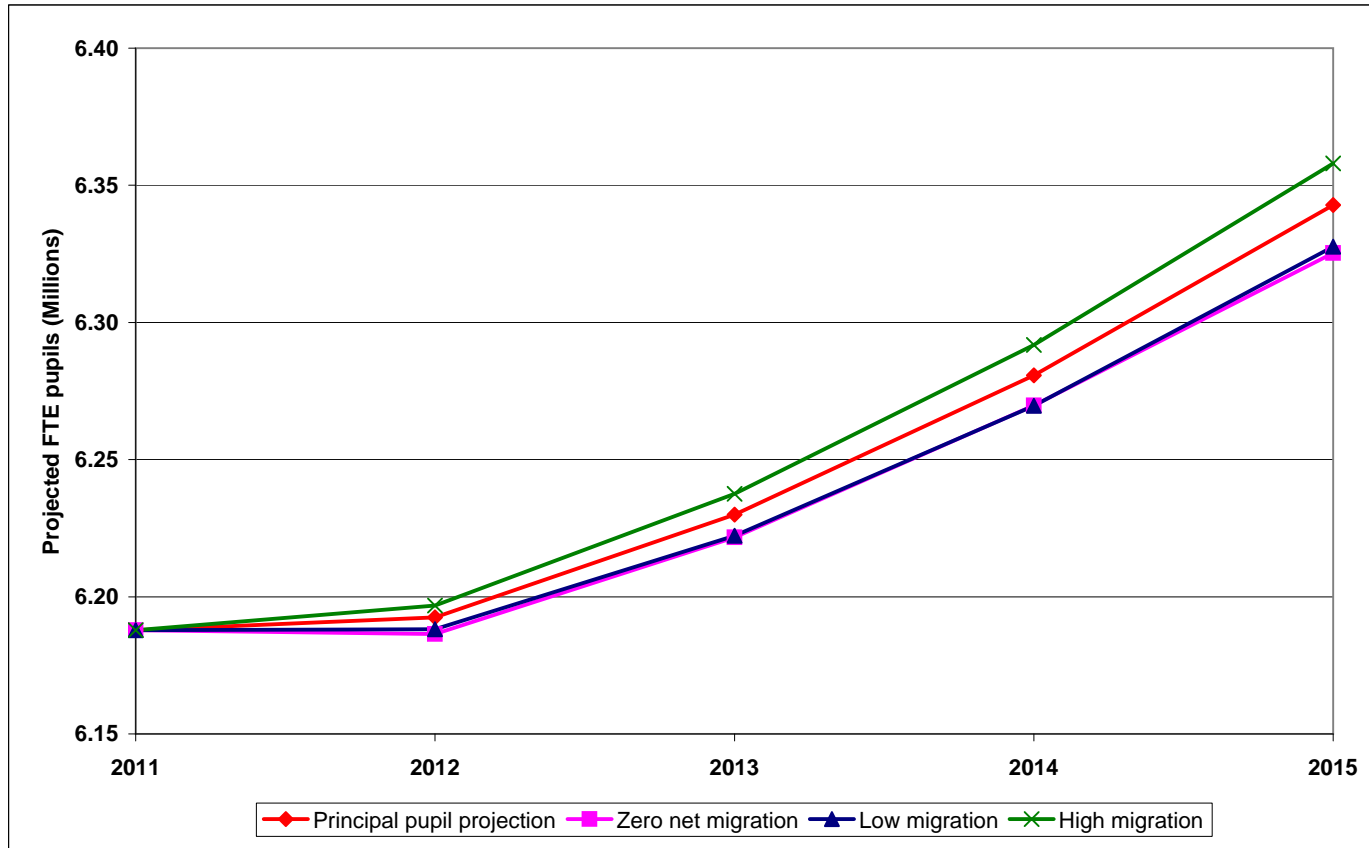
Notes
 1. Figures relate to ONS mid-2008 based sub-national population projections.

Figure 2: 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-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 2011 (Actual), January 2012 to 2015 (Projection)
 Coverage: England



Notes

1. All state-funded schools include maintained nursery, primary, secondary, special schools, pupil referral units, city technology colleges, free schools and all academy types.