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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 March 2010 (OSR 08/2010) and are based on mid-2008 based population projections from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) with trends in pupil numbers derived from data collected via the School Census (January 2010).

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 are in decline but they are projected to increase from 2011 onwards.
- Numbers in maintained nursery and primary schools have started to rise and are expected to continue to rise. By 2018 numbers are projected to reach levels last seen in the late 1970s.
- Pupil numbers in maintained nursery and primary schools are projected to be around 8 per cent **higher** in 2014 than 2010. The number of pupils aged 5 and 6 is projected to increase by some 12 per cent; and the number of pupils aged 7 to 10 is expected to increase by almost 6 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 zero when projecting the population for England, almost 13,000 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 986,000 in 2014 – an expected increase of around 9 per cent from 2010.
- The projections are based on assumptions of increases in take-up of early years education towards universal provision. The children participating in private and voluntary settings are excluded from these projections, except for those who attend maintained 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 almost 14 per cent.
- Key Stage 1 pupil numbers have been falling since 1997 and started to increase from 2009 onwards. Key Stage 2 pupil numbers peaked in 2000 and are projected to continue to fall until 2011, and rise again 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 almost 5 per cent.
- The number of pupils in academies is projected to rise substantially. Separate projections for the number of pupils in academies and maintained secondary schools will be available when further detail of the expansion of the academies programme is confirmed.

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), ranging from 7 per cent in the South West to 16 per cent in London. The population aged 11 to 15 is projected to decline in all regions. The populations are projected to recover from 2014 for London, and from 2015 onwards for most of the other regions. These figures use ONS mid-2008 based sub-national population projections.

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

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).

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 12,700 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 8,000 will be aged 5 to 10 (0.2 per cent of the expected pupils aged 5 to 10 in state funded schools¹); and 4,700 will be aged 11 to 15 (0.2 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 14,700 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 61 per cent of these pupils will be aged 5 to 10 and 39 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.

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TECHNICAL NOTES

1. This release contains projections of pupil numbers in schools. They are based on the latest available mid-2008 population projections from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) together with the spring 2010 School Census data.

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 pupils are available up to 2011 and reflect available funding for 2010-11.
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 to 10, 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. 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.
15. 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. Pupil projections presented here do not account for the impact that changes in government

policies might have on the number of pupils by type of school following emergency budget announcements on 22 June.

16. There is less certainty longer term. For example, 2004-based pupil projections projected 3,882,100 pupils in maintained primary schools in 2010. The outturn was 2.1 per cent higher (81,900 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 15);
 - 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.
17. 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.
18. 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

19. Revised projections are produced at least annually. Updated projections are expected to be produced in autumn 2010.

Enquiries

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

Years: January 2000 to 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 | 4,038 | 4,112 | 4,207 | 4,309 | 4,387 | 4,445 | 4,491 | 4,526 |
| 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 | 2,836 | 2,807 | 2,777 | 2,731 | 2,717 | 2,727 | 2,762 | 2,818 |
| Maintained special schools | 86 | 85 | 84 | 83 | 80 | 78 | 78 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 78 | 77 | 78 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| Pupil referral units | 13 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 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 | 6,974 | 7,019 | 7,085 | 7,140 | 7,204 | 7,272 | 7,355 | 7,447 |

Source: School Census (Actuals); DFE Pupil Projection Model - PT279 (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 | 848 | 878 | 897 | 891 |
| Primary ages | 3,705 | 3,670 | 3,622 | 3,578 | 3,536 | 3,502 | 3,501 | 3,522 | 3,571 | 3,653 | 3,765 |
| Secondary ages: 11-15 | 3,271 | 3,255 | 3,248 | 3,216 | 3,174 | 3,142 | 3,119 | 3,084 | 3,049 | 3,011 | 2,956 |
| 16 and over | 432 | 445 | 454 | 464 | 476 | 493 | 512 | 525 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 3,704 | 3,700 | 3,702 | 3,679 | 3,650 | 3,635 | 3,632 | 3,609 | .. | .. | .. |
| All ages | 8,177 | 8,123 | 8,073 | 8,009 | 7,962 | 7,934 | 7,944 | 7,979 | .. | .. | .. |
| of which, aged up to 15 | 7,745 | 7,678 | 7,619 | 7,546 | 7,486 | 7,440 | 7,431 | 7,454 | 7,497 | 7,561 | 7,612 |
| of which: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALL STATE FUNDED SCHOOLS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 713 | 701 | 697 | 702 | 724 | 744 | 761 | 795 | 823 | 842 | 836 |
| Primary ages | 3,499 | 3,466 | 3,421 | 3,378 | 3,336 | 3,304 | 3,308 | 3,330 | 3,379 | 3,462 | 3,573 |
| Secondary ages: 11-15 | 3,036 | 3,020 | 3,012 | 2,981 | 2,937 | 2,906 | 2,883 | 2,850 | 2,817 | 2,781 | 2,731 |
| 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 | 3,287 | .. | .. | .. |
| All ages | 7,599 | 7,551 | 7,500 | 7,440 | 7,389 | 7,359 | 7,376 | 7,411 | .. | .. | .. |
| of which, aged up to 15 | 7,248 | 7,188 | 7,130 | 7,060 | 6,998 | 6,954 | 6,951 | 6,974 | 7,019 | 7,085 | 7,140 |
| Maintained nursery schools | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All ages | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Maintained primary schools | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 685 | 674 | 670 | 674 | 696 | 716 | 732 | 763 | 790 | 807 | 802 |
| Primary ages | 3,413 | 3,383 | 3,339 | 3,297 | 3,256 | 3,225 | 3,227 | 3,246 | 3,292 | 3,370 | 3,478 |
| Secondary ages | 16 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| All ages | 4,114 | 4,070 | 4,020 | 3,981 | 3,960 | 3,947 | 3,964 | 4,013 | 4,087 | 4,181 | 4,284 |
| State funded secondary schools | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Primary ages | 56 | 54 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 51 | 53 | 55 | 58 | 63 | 65 |
| Secondary ages: 11-15 | 2,954 | 2,940 | 2,933 | 2,903 | 2,861 | 2,831 | 2,809 | 2,777 | 2,744 | 2,709 | 2,661 |
| 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 | 3,203 | .. | .. | .. |
| All ages | 3,353 | 3,349 | 3,347 | 3,325 | 3,294 | 3,278 | 3,278 | 3,261 | .. | .. | .. |
| of which, aged up to 15 | 3,010 | 2,994 | 2,986 | 2,955 | 2,914 | 2,883 | 2,865 | 2,836 | 2,807 | 2,777 | 2,731 |
| Pupil referral units | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Primary ages | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Secondary ages: 11-15 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 |
| 16 and over | * | * | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 18 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 22 | .. | .. | .. |
| All ages | 20 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 24 | .. | .. | .. |
| of which, aged up to 15 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Maintained special schools | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Primary ages | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 |
| Secondary ages: 11-15 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 46 | 45 |
| 16 and over | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 55 | 55 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 57 | .. | .. | .. |
| All ages | 88 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 87 | .. | .. | .. |
| of which, aged up to 15 | 80 | 78 | 78 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 78 | 77 |
| Independent schools | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 55 | 52 | 52 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 50 | 54 | 54 | 55 | 55 |
| Primary ages | 205 | 203 | 200 | 199 | 198 | 197 | 192 | 192 | 191 | 191 | 191 |
| Secondary ages: 11-15 | 233 | 232 | 234 | 233 | 234 | 234 | 234 | 232 | 230 | 227 | 223 |
| 16 and over | 80 | 80 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 87 | 87 | 87 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 313 | 312 | 316 | 315 | 318 | 320 | 321 | 319 | .. | .. | .. |
| All ages | 573 | 567 | 568 | 565 | 569 | 570 | 564 | 564 | .. | .. | .. |
| of which, aged up to 15 | 493 | 487 | 486 | 482 | 484 | 483 | 477 | 477 | 475 | 473 | 468 |
| 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 - PT279 (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

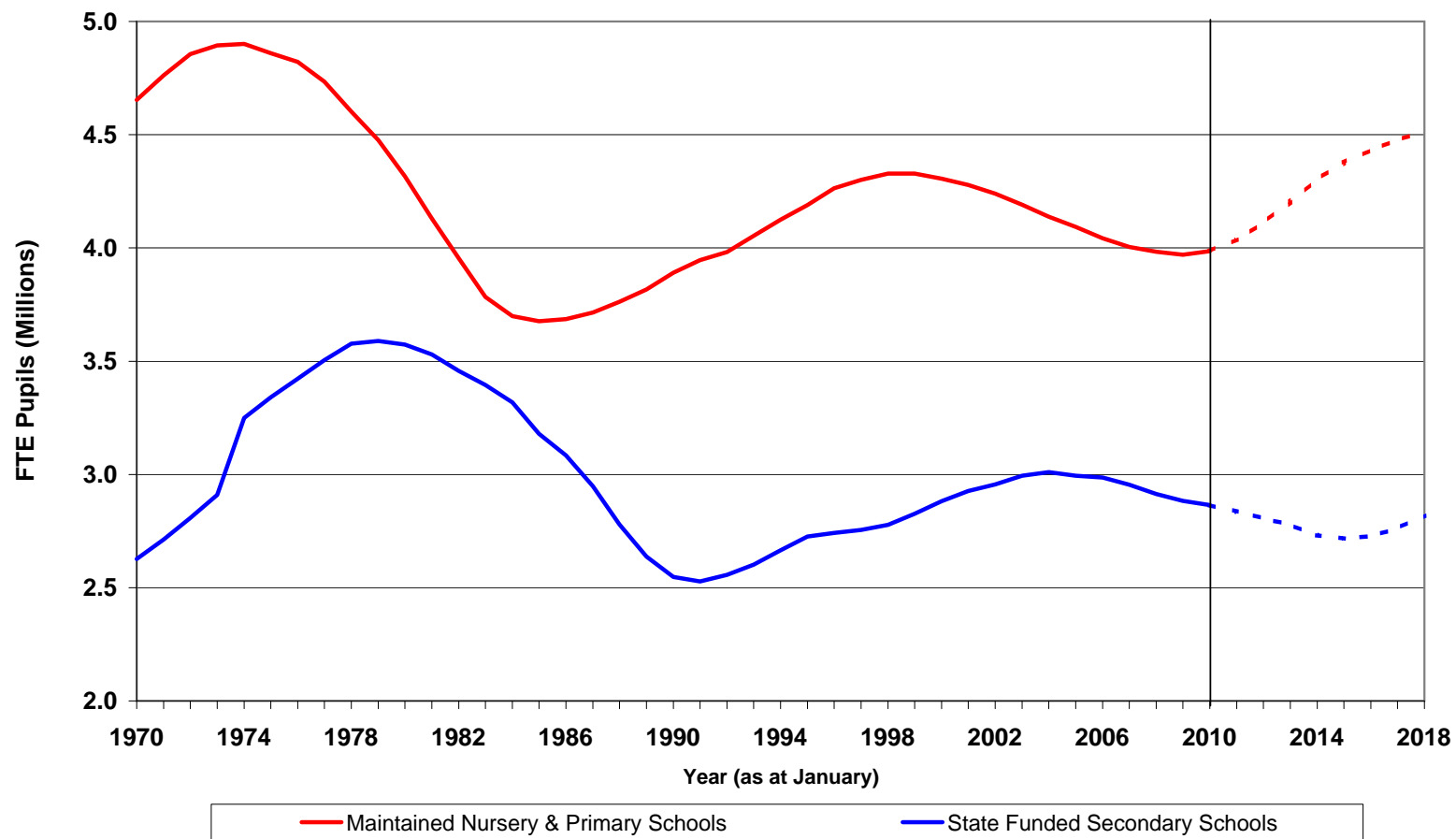
| | Actual | Projection | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| <u>Pupil numbers based on principal population projection</u> | | | | | |
| Pupils aged 5 to 15 | 6,191 | 6,180 | 6,196 | 6,243 | 6,304 |
| Pupils aged 5 to 10 - Primary age | 3,308 | 3,330 | 3,379 | 3,462 | 3,573 |
| Pupils aged 11 to 15 - Secondary age | 2,883 | 2,850 | 2,817 | 2,781 | 2,731 |
| <u>ZERO NET MIGRATION</u> | | | | | |
| <u>Pupils aged 5 to 15</u> | | | | | |
| Number of pupils | 6,191 | 6,175 | 6,189 | 6,233 | 6,291 |
| Difference from principal projection | | | | | |
| Number | | -4.6 | -7.1 | -9.6 | -12.7 |
| 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 | 3,308 | 3,327 | 3,375 | 3,456 | 3,565 |
| Difference from principal projection | | | | | |
| Number | | -2.2 | -3.9 | -5.5 | -8.0 |
| Percentage | | -0.1% | -0.1% | -0.2% | -0.2% |
| <u>Pupils aged 11 to 15 - Secondary age</u> | | | | | |
| Number of pupils | 2,883 | 2,848 | 2,813 | 2,777 | 2,727 |
| Difference from principal projection | | | | | |
| Number | | -2.3 | -3.2 | -4.1 | -4.7 |
| Percentage | | -0.1% | -0.1% | -0.1% | -0.2% |
| <u>LOW VARIANT MIGRATION</u> | | | | | |
| <u>Pupils aged 5 to 15</u> | | | | | |
| Number of pupils | 6,191 | 6,175 | 6,188 | 6,232 | 6,289 |
| Difference from principal projection | | | | | |
| Number | | -5.1 | -8.2 | -11.2 | -14.8 |
| 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 | 3,308 | 3,327 | 3,374 | 3,455 | 3,564 |
| Difference from principal projection | | | | | |
| Number | | -3.0 | -4.8 | -6.6 | -8.9 |
| Percentage | | -0.1% | -0.1% | -0.2% | -0.2% |
| <u>Pupils aged 11 to 15 - Secondary age</u> | | | | | |
| Number of pupils | 2,883 | 2,848 | 2,813 | 2,777 | 2,725 |
| Difference from principal projection | | | | | |
| Number | | -2.1 | -3.3 | -4.6 | -5.9 |
| Percentage | | -0.1% | -0.1% | -0.2% | -0.2% |
| <u>HIGH VARIANT MIGRATION</u> | | | | | |
| <u>Pupils aged 5 to 15</u> | | | | | |
| Number of pupils | 6,191 | 6,185 | 6,204 | 6,254 | 6,319 |
| Difference from principal projection | | | | | |
| Number | | 5.1 | 8.2 | 11.2 | 14.7 |
| 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 | 3,308 | 3,333 | 3,384 | 3,468 | 3,582 |
| Difference from principal projection | | | | | |
| Number | | 3.0 | 4.8 | 6.6 | 8.9 |
| Percentage | | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| <u>Pupils aged 11 to 15 - Secondary age</u> | | | | | |
| Number of pupils | 2,883 | 2,852 | 2,820 | 2,786 | 2,737 |
| Difference from principal projection | | | | | |
| Number | | 2.1 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 5.9 |
| Percentage | | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.2% |

Source: School Census (Actuals); DFE Pupil Projection Model - PT279 (Projections)

Notes

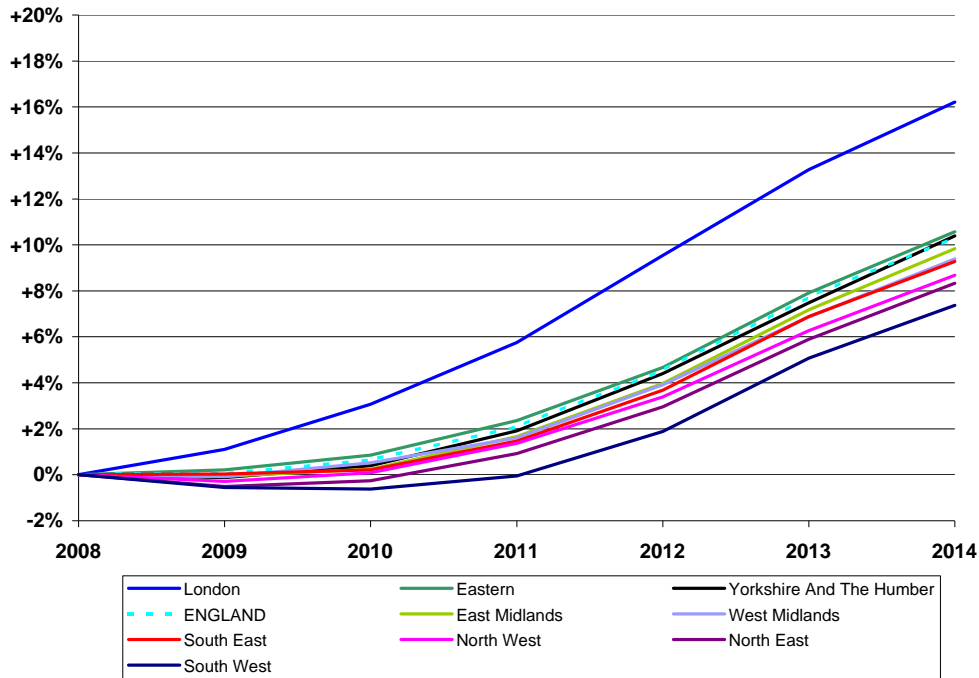
1. Full time equivalent numbers count each part time pupil as 0.5.
 2. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. Rounding of components may cause discrepancies in totals.
 3. Projections use the mid-2008 based national population projections produced by the Office for National Statistics (see Technical 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.

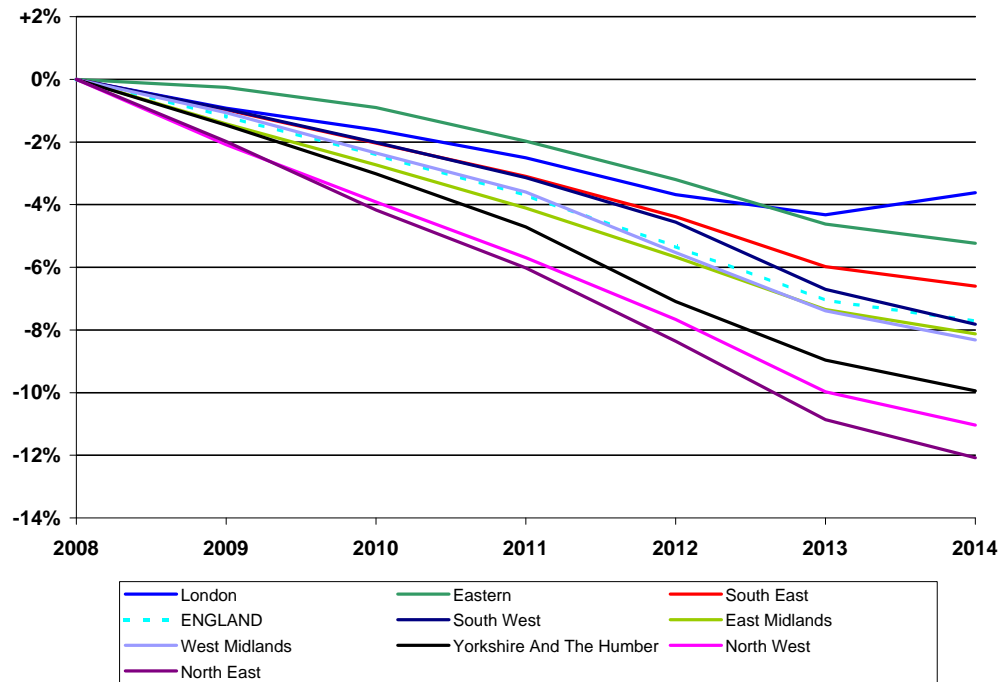
Figure 2: Population aged 5 to 10: Projected change in population size by government office region
 Years: 2008 (Estimates), 2009 to 2014 (Projection)
 Coverage: Government office region in England



Notes

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

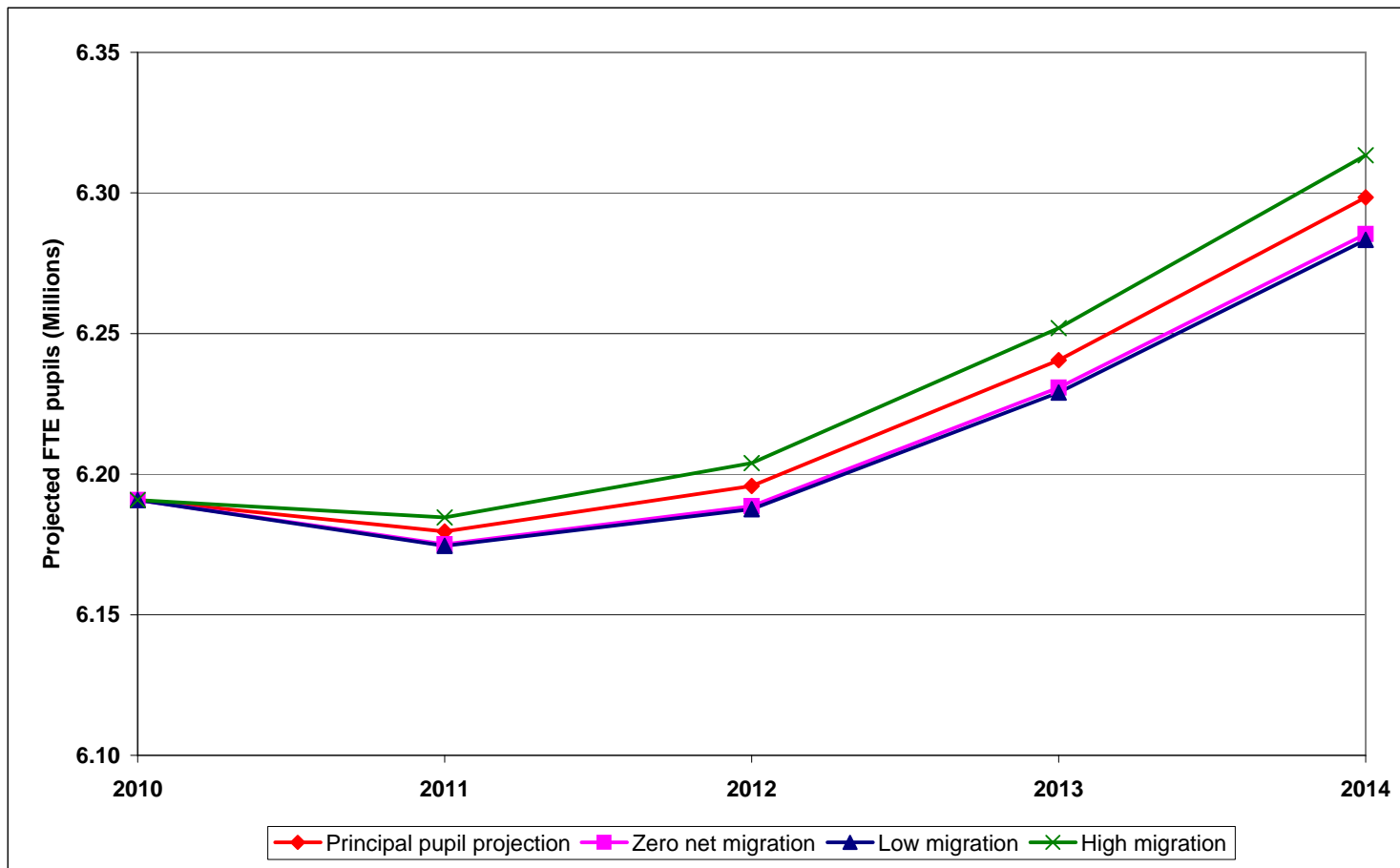
Figure 3: Population aged 11 to 15: Projected change in population size by government office region
 Years: 2008 (Estimates), 2009 to 2014 (Projection)
 Coverage: Government office region in England



Notes

1. Figures for 2008 relate to mid 2008 population estimates.
2. Figures for 2009 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.