

High Level Summary of Statistics

School Education

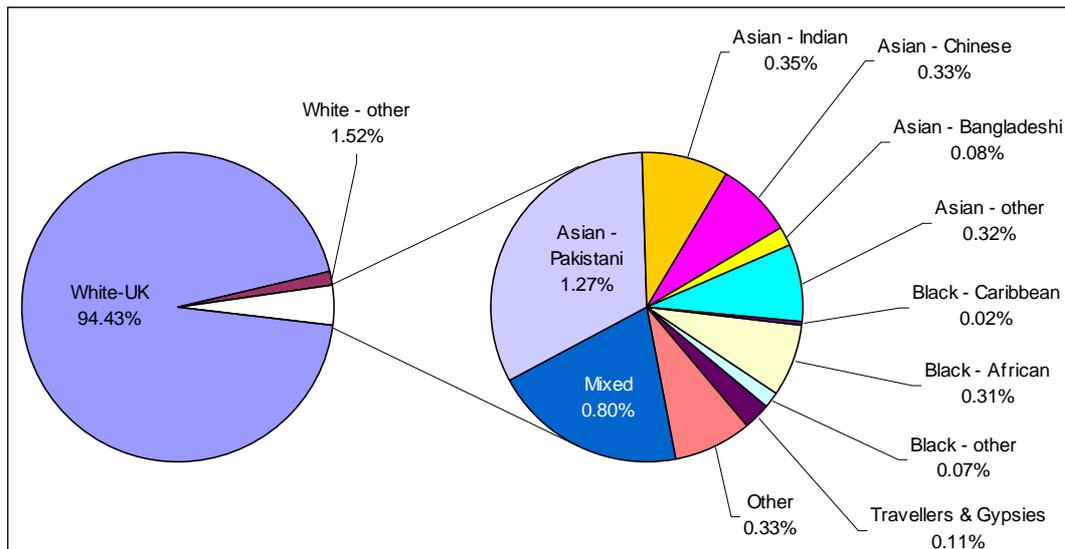
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Pupils

Pupil Numbers

Last updated: February 2007

In 2006 there were 702,737 pupils in publicly funded schools. The number has fallen from 763,539 in 1997. The latest projections suggest a further 12% fall in pupil numbers by 2016. There were a further 30,321 pupils in independent schools in 2005, which equated to 4% of school pupils.



Source: School Pupil Census 2006

Publications

[Pupils in Scotland, 2006](#) (Published February 2007)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/00569>

[Independent School Census, April 2006](#) (Published April 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/04/25091645>

[Pupil Projections 2006](#) (Published November 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/11/10144033>

Education out with Schools

Last updated: November 2006

There were 706 children known to be educated at home due to parental choice. It is recognised however that more such children may be home educated, but are not currently in contact with their local authority.

Publication

[Children Educated Outwith Schools, 2006](#) (Published November 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/11/10144033/0>

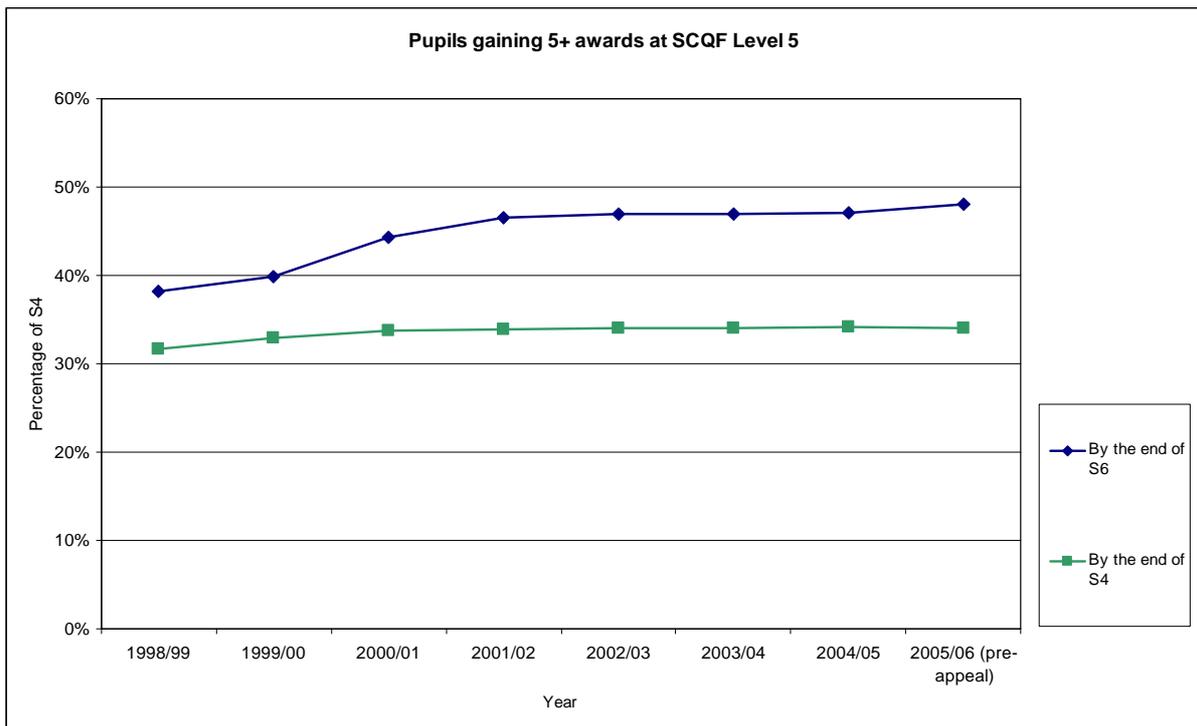
Pupil Attainment

Pupil Attainment S4-S6

Last updated: September 2006

The percentage of pupils gaining 5 or more Standard Grades at credit level (or equivalent) by the end of S6 increased from 38% in 1998/99 to 48% in 2005/06. However, there have only been modest improvements in S4 over the last 5 years.

More than nine out of ten pupils gained a Standard Grade (or equivalent) in both English and Maths in 2005/06; this has been consistent over a number of years.



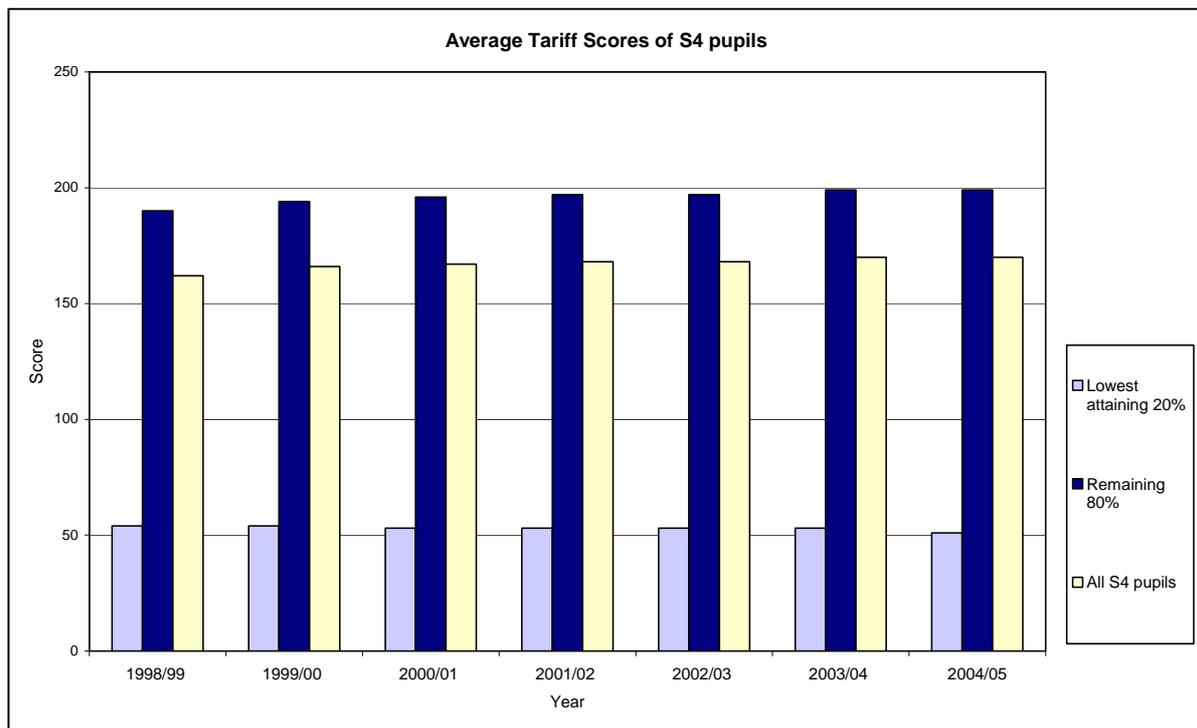
Source: Scottish Executive Education Statistics

Average Tariff Scores of S4 pupils

Last updated: June 2006

Attainment of the lowest performing 20% of pupils in S4 had remained constant in recent years but dropped slightly in 2004/05. Meanwhile, attainment of all S4 pupils gradually increased, until 2004/05 when it then flattened. The current tariff score scale does not recognise pupils' achievements in individual National Qualifications units and non-SQA accredited courses and it does not include achievements of pupils in special schools.

Increasing the average tariff score of the lowest attaining 20% of S4 pupils by 5% by 2008 is one of the Closing the Opportunity Gap targets.



Source: Scottish Executive Education Statistics

Link

[Closing the Opportunity Gap](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Social-Inclusion/17415/opportunity)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Social-Inclusion/17415/opportunity>

Publication

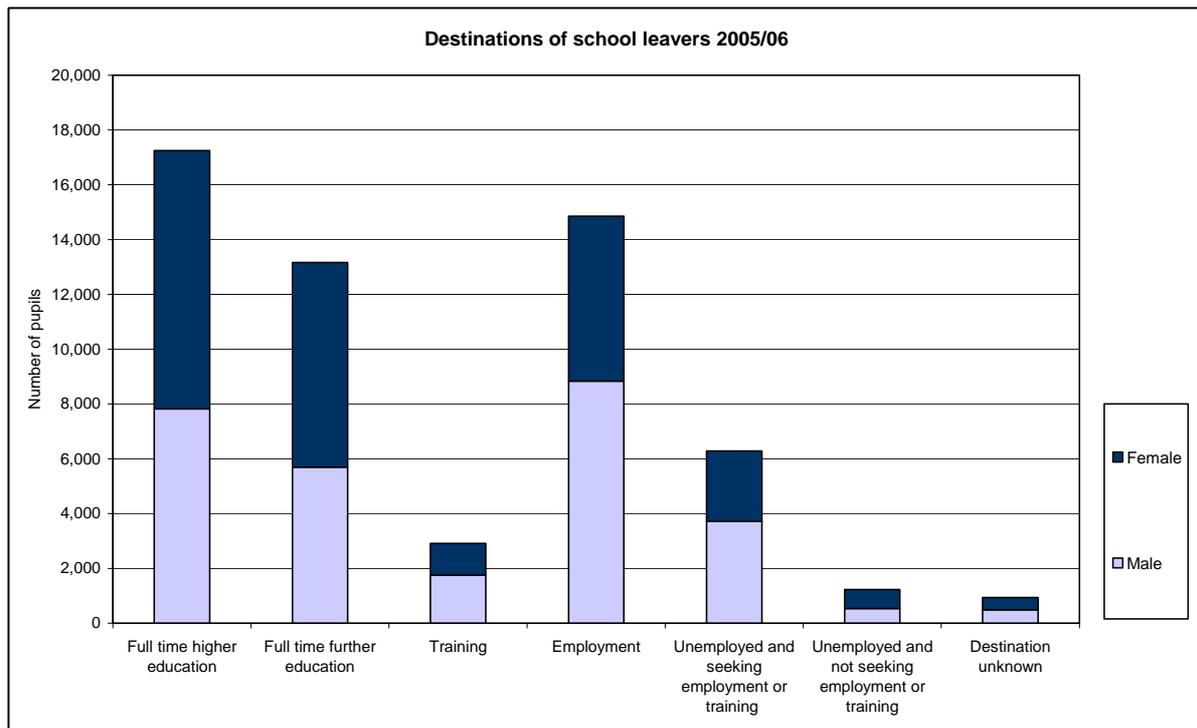
[SQA attainment and school leaver qualifications in Scotland: 2004/05](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/09080409) (Published March 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/09080409>

Destinations of School Leavers

Last updated: December 2006

Over half of school leavers in 2005/06 went on to Further or Higher education. There was a 1 percentage point fall in the proportion of leavers going into Higher Education in 2005/06, whilst the proportion going into Further Education increased by 2 percentage points. Eleven percent of school leavers are seeking employment or training in the autumn after leaving school.



Source: Destination of Leavers from Scottish Schools

Publication

[Destinations of Leavers from Scottish Schools: 2005/06](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/12/05115936) (Published December 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/12/05115936>

Schools

The School Estate

Last updated: February 2007

In 2006 there were 2,184 primary schools, 381 secondary schools and 192 special schools. Data from the first school estates survey in 2003 was incomplete, but 60% of respondents reported the condition of their school was satisfactory or good. The results of the 2004 survey suggested 57% of schools were in good or satisfactory condition, though there is some concern about the consistency of data collection between local authorities. The next collection is due in Spring 2007.

Publications

[Pupils in Scotland, 2006](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/00569) (Published February 2007)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/00569>

[School Estate Statistics, 2004](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/27144323/43338) (Published June 2005)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/27144323/43338>

Class Sizes

Last updated: February 2007

Average primary class sizes by type of class and stage, 1999- 2006

Class Type	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
All	24.6	24.4	24.3	24.0	23.7	23.9	23.6	23.6
Single stage	26.1	25.7	25.7	25.5	25.1	25.3	25.1	25.1
Composite	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.2	20.1	20.2	19.9	20.0
Single stage classes by stage								
P1	24.0	23.7	23.7	23.5	23.2	23.2	23.1	22.9
P2	25.4	25.0	24.8	24.6	24.3	24.6	24.2	24.2
P3	26.4	26.0	25.3	25.3	24.6	25.1	25.1	25.0
P4	27.0	26.6	26.5	26.3	25.9	26.1	26.0	25.9
P5	27.1	26.7	26.7	26.5	26.2	26.5	26.3	26.4
P6	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.6	26.3	26.2	26.2	26.3
P7	26.0	25.8	26.2	26.0	25.7	25.9	25.4	25.6

In 2003 average class sizes were for S1/S2 Maths, 25.4 pupils; for S1/S2 English, 25.9 pupils.

School Expenditure

Last updated: January 2007

Total gross revenue expenditure on education was £4,407m in 2005-06, an increase of 5.4 per cent on the previous year (3.5 per cent in real terms).

Gross Revenue Expenditure on Education on Education (£ms)

	Pre-school	Primary	Secondary	Special	Total ⁽¹⁾
2002-03	213	1,300	1,473	354	3,533
2003-04	237	1,436	1,610	391	3,873
2004-05	259	1,533	1,723	435	4,181
2005-06	284	1,613	1,819	455	4,407

(1) Includes expenditure by Local Authorities which cannot be apportioned to the stages of education.

Publication

[Expenditure on school Education in Scotland, 2007](#) (Published January 2007)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/01/16141836/0>

Teachers

Teacher Numbers

Last updated: October 2006

2005 figures show that the full-time equivalent number of school education staff were:

- school-based teachers 50,517
- pre-school teachers 1,648
- visiting teachers 1,452
- classroom assistants 5,414
- other classroom staff 8,529
- non-classroom staff 8,412
- other LA based support staff 2,396

Pupil teacher ratios have been improving since 1997.

Pupil teacher ratios

	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Primary	19.9	19.0	18.9	18.0	18.2	17.6	17.1
Secondary	13.2	13	12.9	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.3
Special	4.7	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5

Publication

[Teachers in Scotland, 2005](#) (Published March 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/03/28083648>

Teacher Workforce Planning

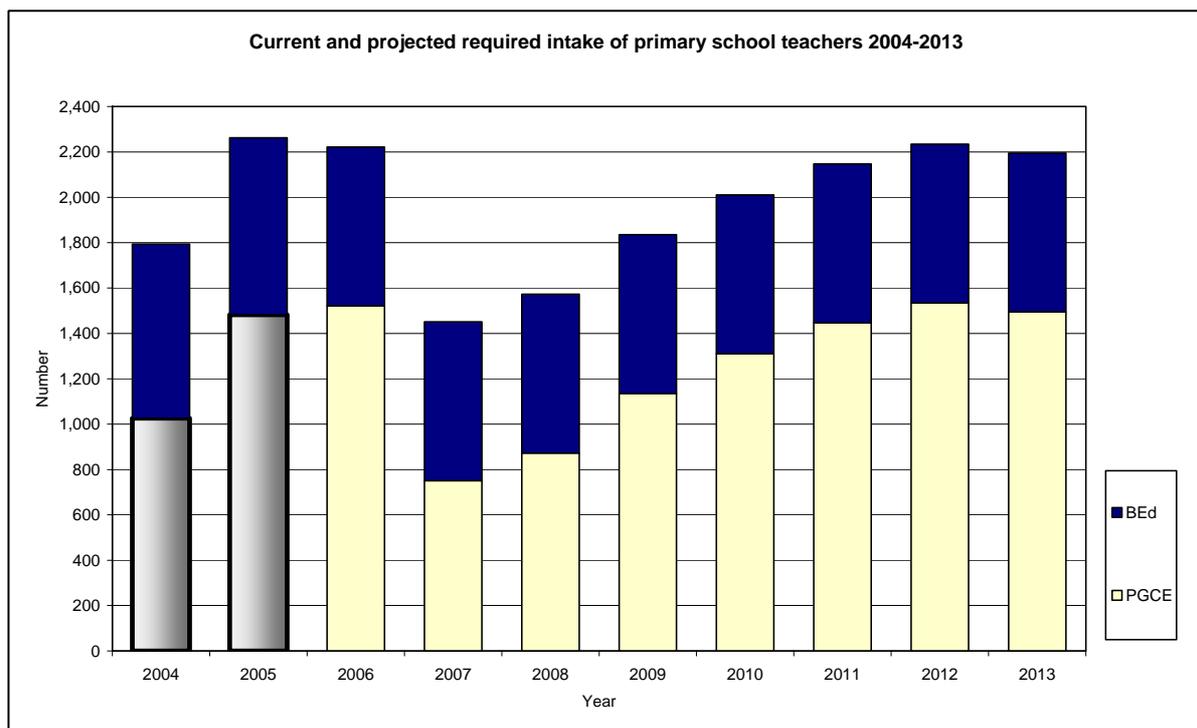
Last updated: June 2006

Teacher workforce planning is carried out annually to ensure adequate supply of teachers, up to 53,000 by 2007. The model takes into account falling pupil projections, rates of teachers leaving and joining the profession, drop out rates from university courses, etc.

A challenging increase in requirement for teacher training in 2004 was met, with the even greater increase in 2005 almost met. A similar level is required in 2006.

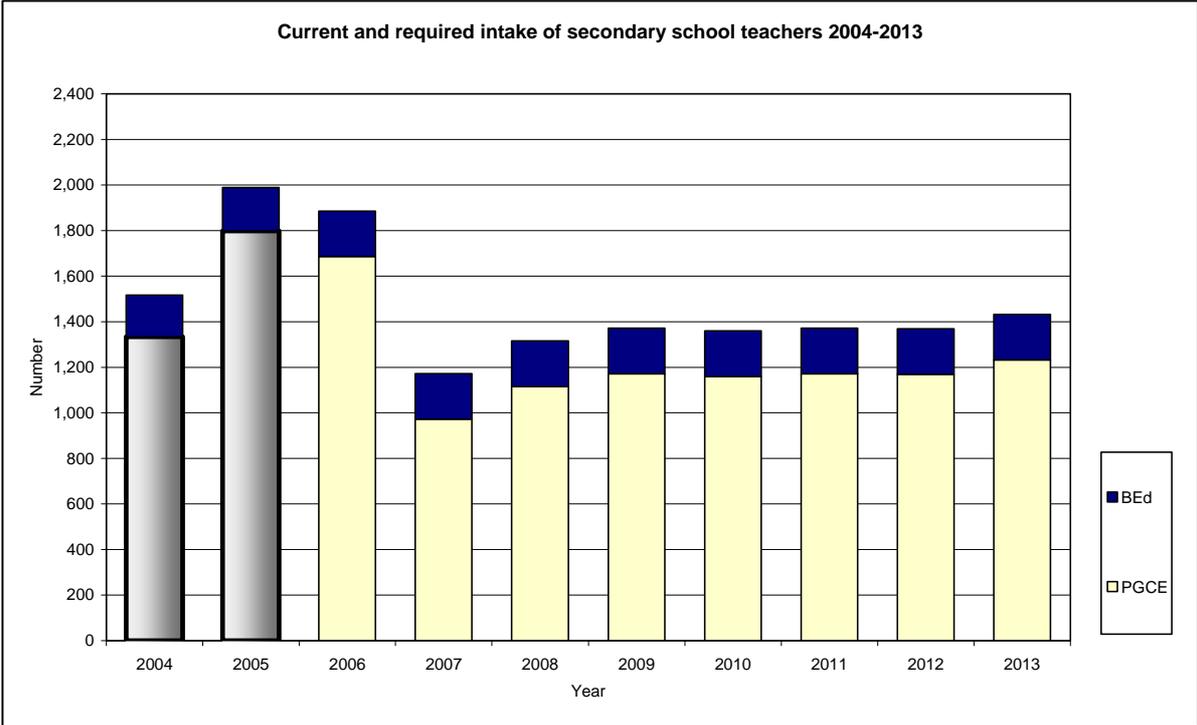
Numbers include requirements necessary for “McCrone” changes in class contact time.

Current and projected requirements for number of teachers in primary and secondary staff are shown in the charts below. The figures for years following 2007 pupil teacher ratios are maintained at 2007 levels, and are for planning purposes only. In practice decisions on teacher numbers and numbers in Initial Teacher Education will be dependant on future Ministerial decisions.



Source: Scottish Executive Education Statistics

SCHOOL EDUCATION
Teachers



Source: Scottish Executive Education Statistics

Teacher Vacancies

Last updated: June 2006

Vacancy statistics show that generally there is not a shortage of teachers. However there are some difficulties in particular subject areas. Higher rates of vacancies are to be found in Music, Home Economics and additional support needs. In February 2006 there were just under 250 vacancies that had lasted over 3 months.

Advertised vacancies at February

	Vacancies	Percentage of complement	Vacancies advertised for more than 3 months	Percentage of complement: for more than 3 months
2002	663	1.4	275	0.6
2003	654	1.4	250	0.5
2004	790	1.6	335	0.7
2005	1,164	2.4	439	0.9
2006	774	1.6	245	0.5

Publication

[Teacher Vacancies and Probationer Allocations, 2006](#) (Published June 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/06/26092219>

Best Start for Children

School Nutrition

Last updated: June 2006

In the 2004-05 financial year, local authorities spent £101 million preparing over 57 million meals, compared to £97 million spent on 60 million meals in 2003-04. A further £3.1 million was spent on school milk programmes.

Of those entitled to free meals, 69% were present and took a free school meal in 2006, up from 67% in 2005. This percentage had been declining slightly in recent years.

Amongst all pupils present on the survey day, 46% took a meal supplied by the school, a decrease from 49% in 2004 and 47% in 2004.

In primary schools, where healthier menus were introduced in 2004, the percentage of pupils taking meals has actually increased slightly (from 46.6% to 47.3%). In secondary schools, where healthier menus have been introduced more recently, the percentage taking meals has fallen from 45.9% to 43.4%. Anecdotal evidence suggests that new menus have a negative effect on numbers taking meals while pupils get used to the new menu.

Forty-four per cent of mainstream schools had an anonymised system for free school meals receipt, all publicly funded primary schools gave free fresh fruit to P1 and P2 pupils and 91% of all schools had free fresh chilled water available to pupils and staff at all times.

Data collected for the first time this year shows that 36% of schools provided a breakfast club to pupils. Breakfast club provision was more common in schools with higher rates of deprivation.

Publication

[School Meals in Scotland, January 2006](#) (Published June 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/06/05141444>

Schools Safety

Discipline

Last updated: October 2006

The 2006 teachers' perceptions data indicated that most indiscipline in school is low level but that this is regularly experienced by teachers. Data below represent reports by teachers of behaviour that occurred at least once in their classrooms during the one week period of the survey:

	Primary	Secondary
Talking out of turn	98%	99%
Hindering or distracting others	85%	95%
Making unnecessary (non-verbal) noise	85%	88%
Pupils leaving their seat without permission	81%	80%
Pupil on pupil verbal abuse	60%	74%
Pupil on pupil physical aggression	58%	50%
Pupil on pupil physical violence	37%	23%
Pupil on teacher verbal abuse	15%	41%
Pupil on pupil sexist abuse	6%	26%
Pupil on pupil racist abuse	5%	11%
Pupil on teacher physical aggression	5%	8%
Pupil on teacher physical violence	2%	2%

Publication

[Discipline Survey 2006](#) (Published 2006)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/09/28125634>

School Attendance

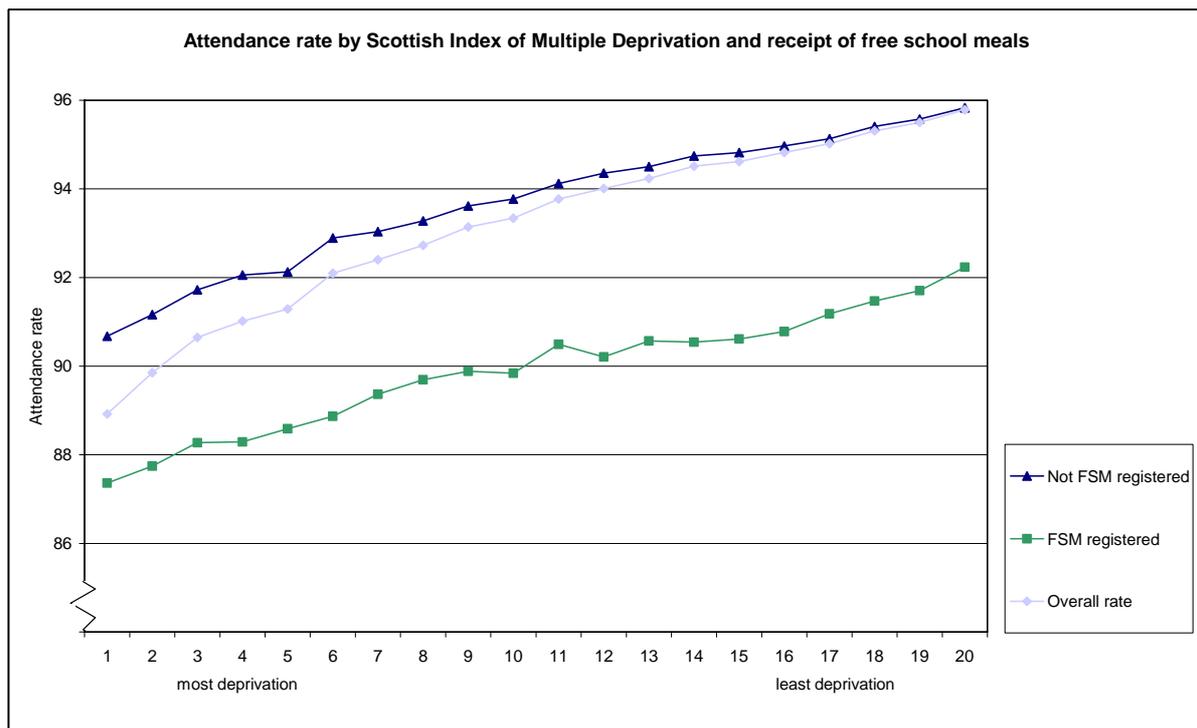
Last updated: December 2006

During 2005/06 the total rate of absence for primary schools was 5.0%, authorised absence was 4.1%, unauthorised absence was 0.9%, temporary exclusions were 0.02%. The percentage attendance in primary schools by local authority ranged from 93.3% (Glasgow) to 96.3% (East Dunbartonshire).

The total rate of absence for secondary schools was 9.6%, authorised absence was 7.5%, unauthorised absence was 1.8% and temporary exclusions were 0.23%. The percentage attendance in secondary schools by local authority ranged from 87.1% (Glasgow) to 94.1% (East Renfrewshire).

In general, schools with higher levels of deprivation had higher levels of absence, although there were many schools which did not follow this trend. Five per cent of pupils had a perfect attendance record. Less than ten per cent of pupils are responsible for 90 per cent of truancy.

Attendance rate by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation and free school meal registration.



Source: Scottish Executive Education Statistics

Publication

[Attendance and Absence in Scottish Schools, 2005/06](#) (Published December 2006)

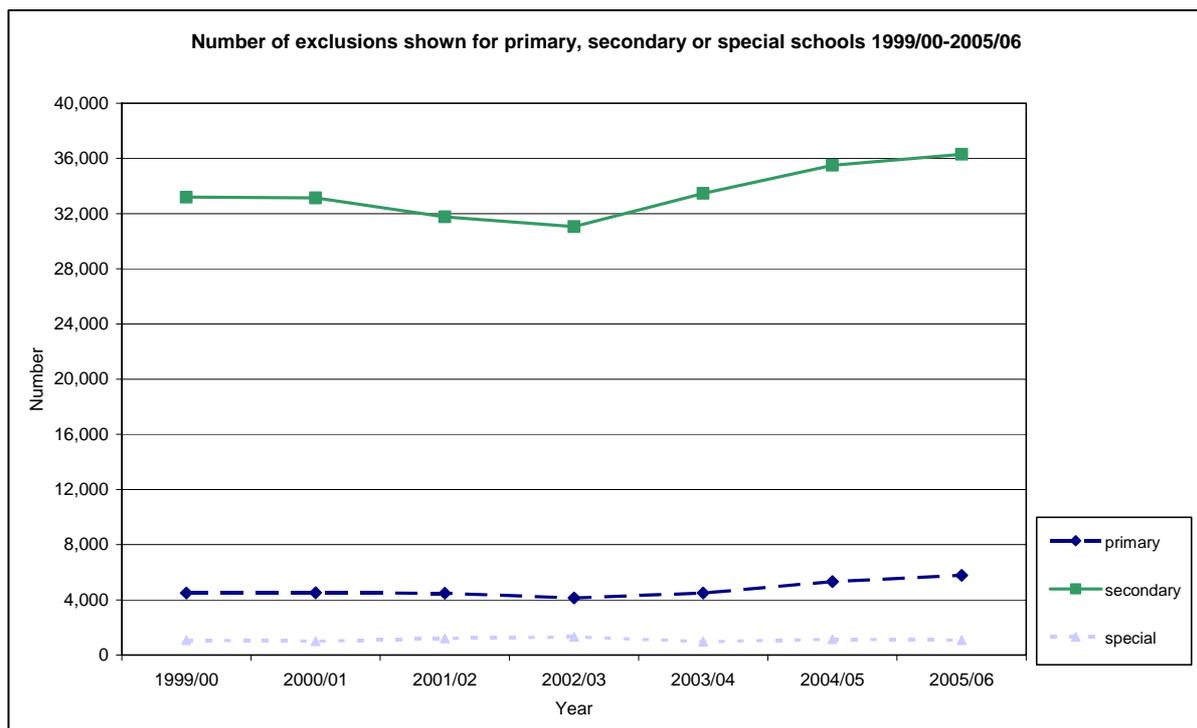
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/12/07132341>

School Exclusions

Last updated: January 2007

During 2005/06 there were 42,990 exclusions from local authority schools in Scotland, an increase of 2% from 2004/05. In 264 cases, pupils were removed from the register of the school, though local authorities may also reach agreements with parents to move a pupil to another school without the use of a formal 'removal from register'

Rates were highest in S3. Deprivation, additional support needs, and being "looked after by the local authority" were all issues linked to high rates.



Source: Scottish Executive Education Statistics

Publication

[Exclusions from Schools, 2005/06](#) (Published January 2007)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/01/30100624>

School Inclusion

Additional Support Needs

Last updated: February 2007

In 2006 36,148 pupils (5.1%) had a Co-ordinated Support Plan, Individualised Educational Programme, or had provision levels set at a Record of Needs (7.1% of boys and 3.2% of girls). About 1.5% of pupils had a moderate to profound learning disability and 1% had a specific learning difficulty in language or maths, such as dyslexia. 29,173 (81% of them) are in mainstream schools. They make up 4.2% of mainstream school pupils.

Pupils with Additional Support Needs

	All time in mainstream classes	Some time in mainstream classes	Mainstream school, but non-mainstream classes	<i>Special school</i>
2003	18,838 61%	3,747 12%	681 2%	7,573 25%
2004	20,999 64%	3,612 11%	752 2%	7,242 22%
2005	22,788 66%	3,879 11%	873 3%	7,037 20%
2006	24,195 67%	4,394 12%	584 2%	6,975 19%

Since 2006, all reasons for additional support have been collected, rather than just a pupil's main difficulty in learning. This has led to an increase in the reported incidence of each difficulty. While this change has only been partly implemented so far, the figures now represent a more accurate picture of incidence.

Publication

[Pupils in Scotland, 2006](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/00569) (Published February 2007)
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/00569>

Modern Curriculum

Drug Education

Last updated: June 2006

The last annual survey on drug education found that in 2002/03, nearly every local authority primary and secondary school and 96% of local authority special schools were providing drug education.

Publication

[Drug Education in Schools 2002/2003](#) (Published September 2003)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/00284-00.asp>

Gaelic

Last updated: February 2007

The number of primary school pupils in Gaelic medium education in 2006 was 2,066, with a further 496 being taught Gaelic through the medium of Gaelic. In secondary there were 469 pupils receiving Gaelic medium education, with a further 1,100 being taught Gaelic through the medium of Gaelic.

The number of school entries in 2004/05 for Higher grade Gaelic (learners) was 103; the same as last year. The number of school entries in 2004/05 for Higher grade Gaidhlig was 102, slightly higher than in the preceding two years

Publication

[Pupils in Scotland, 2006](#) (Published February 2007)

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/00569>

Music Tuition

Last updated: June 2006

There were 574 peripatetic music instructors recorded in the 2005 staff census as centrally employed, together with those attached to schools.