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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 July 2011 (OSR 12/2011) using the latest mid-2010 based National Population Projections from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), which were released in October 2011. This release is the first time that the impact of the mid-2010 based projections on future pupil numbers has been presented.

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.

This release presents the Department for Education (DfE)'s main national-level pupil projections. A statistical release on School Capacity was published on 9 January 2012 (OSR01/2012) and included Local Authorities' own forecasts of future pupil numbers, based on local-level information, such as inter-authority migration of pupils.

The National Pupil Projections presented in the current release are produced within DfE, at national-level only. They are based on the latest National Population Projections from ONS and cover a longer time period (up to 2020) than the School Capacity Release (OSR01/2012). Differences in the methodologies used by individual Local Authorities for pupil number forecasts mean that the aggregated totals in the School Capacity Release will differ from the national-level projections presented here, although the trends are broadly similar.

### **KEY POINTS**

#### **Projected number of pupils in schools – an overview**

- Overall pupil numbers (aged up to and including 15) in state-funded schools<sup>1</sup> began to increase in 2011 and are projected to continue rising.
- Numbers in maintained nursery and state-funded primary schools<sup>2</sup> started increasing in 2010 and are expected to continue rising. By 2020, numbers are projected to be 20 per cent higher than in 2011, reaching levels last seen in the early 1970s.
- By 2015, pupil numbers in maintained nursery and state-funded

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes maintained primary schools, primary academies and primary free schools.

primary schools are projected to increase by 10 per cent. The number of pupils aged 5 to 6 will increase by 10 per cent. For pupils aged 7 to 10, a 9 per cent increase is projected over the same period.<sup>3</sup>

- State-funded secondary school<sup>4</sup> rolls of pupils aged under 16 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 under 16 are expected to be 5 per cent **lower** than in 2011.
- State-funded secondary pupil numbers aged 16 and over have risen every year since the mid-1990s. By 2013 (the latest year for which data is available) they are projected to be around 8,000 higher than in 2011.
- These projections are based on the Office for National Statistics' principal assumptions about levels of fertility, mortality and migration and their impact on the school-aged population.

### Early years

- The total *headcount*<sup>5</sup> of pupils aged less than five in maintained nursery and state-funded primary and secondary schools reached 919,000 in 1999, fell to 838,000 in 2006, rose to 924,000 in 2011 and is projected to reach 1.04m in 2015 – an increase of around 12 per cent from 2011. Thereafter it will continue to increase, reaching 1.09m in 2020, 18 per cent higher than in 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, due to the downward trend in birth rates during the late 1990s.
- Birth rates have been rising since 2002 and they are projected to continue rising until 2014. In 2010, the number of primary school pupils began to increase. By 2015, there will be 4.39 million primary pupils, an increase of around 10 per cent compared to 2011. By 2020, this will increase to 4.80 million, 20 per cent higher than in 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

- State-funded secondary pupil numbers aged under 16 reached a peak in 2004 as a result of

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<sup>3</sup> The tables in this release are in broad age bands of at least five years. A more detailed age breakdown can be found in the supporting data which accompanies this release.

<sup>4</sup> Includes maintained secondary schools, secondary academies, secondary free schools and city technology colleges.

<sup>5</sup> The tables in this release are presented as full time equivalents. Data on pupil headcount for under 5s can be found in the supporting data which accompanies this release.

the upward trend in birth rates during the late 1980s, but began decreasing in 2005. In 2011 the number of full time equivalent (FTE) pupils in state-funded secondary schools aged under 16 was 2.84 million. By 2015 this is expected to be 2.70 million – a decrease of around 5 per cent. Secondary school pupil numbers aged under 16 are projected to rise again from 2016 onwards and by 2018, they will recover to 2011 levels.

- State-funded secondary pupil numbers aged 16 and over have been increasing every year since the mid-1990s. Between 2010 and 2011 they rose by around 10,000, to 423,000. Between 2011 and 2013 (the latest year for which projections are available), they are projected to increase further, reaching 431,000 by 2013.

### **Regional variations**

- The long-term projections of pupil numbers presented here are made at a national-level only. However, projections produced by ONS provide information on the school-aged **population** in each region. The latest (mid-2010 based) population projections are only available at national-level. Therefore, the sub-national trends presented in this release are derived from mid-2008 based population projections. They are subject to change when the mid-2010 based Sub-National Population Projections are released by ONS in March 2012, but are used here to indicate differences in behaviour between different regions.
- 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, North 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.

### **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 7 and 13 to 14.
- 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 the principal projection for 2010-11 and 60,000 persons higher or lower for 2011-12 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 13 to 14.

- If net migration were assumed to be zero, around 22,000 fewer FTE pupils aged 5 to 15 would be projected to be in state-funded schools by 2015, compared to the principal projection. This represents a decrease of 0.4 per cent from the principal projection.
- For 2020, the difference between the zero net migration projection and principal projection is 105,000 pupils aged 5 to 15 (1.5 per cent). Amongst 5 to 10 year olds, the zero net migration projection for 2020 is 86,000 pupils (2.1 per cent) lower than the principal. For 11 to 15 year old pupils, the difference is 19,000 pupils (0.6 per cent).
- Using the high migration variant projection results in around 12,000 additional FTE pupils aged 5 to 15 in state-funded schools for 2015, compared to the principal projection. This represents an increase of 0.2 per cent from the principal projection. By 2020, pupil numbers projected using high variant migration are 41,000 (0.6 per cent) higher than the principal projection. Using the low migration variant results in the same magnitude of change but in the opposite direction.
- The underlying ONS population projections have a base year of 2010 and the effect of any migration that occurred before this is included as part of the base population. The analysis presented here only considers the effect of migration occurring after 2010, including its effect on levels of natural change (the number of births and deaths).

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## TECHNICAL NOTES

1. This release presents the Department for Education (DfE)'s main national-level pupil projections. A statistical release on School Capacity was published on 9 January 2012 (OSR01/2012) and included Local Authorities' own forecasts of future pupil numbers, based on local-level information, such as inter-authority migration of pupils. The National Pupil Projections presented in the current release are produced within DfE, at national-level only. They are based on the latest National Population Projections from ONS and cover a longer time period (up to 2020) than the School Capacity Release (OSR01/2012). Differences in the methodologies used by individual Local Authorities for pupil number forecasts mean that the aggregated totals in the School Capacity Release will differ from the national-level projections presented here, although the trends are broadly similar.

### 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, all academy types, pupil referral units, city technology colleges and free schools. "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. "Non-maintained special schools" constitute a separate category of school. More detailed definitions for all of these school types are available at:

<http://www.education.gov.uk/edubase/glossary.xhtml>

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 and 2013 are consistent with those published in the Young People's Learning Agency (YPLA) 16-19 Funding Statement in December 2011, for 16 – 18 year old learners. They are presented here as a January snap-shot of full time equivalent learners, to align with the pre-16 projections and have been combined with additional projections for pupils aged 19 and over. Projections for pupil numbers after 2013 are not available. Post-16 projections for other school types are derived from the Pupil Projection Model (see Technical Notes 8 – 10).

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 variant projections presented in Table 3 relate to the impact of long-term migration only. Pupils who are short-term migrants and are staying in England for less than a year are included in the School Census and therefore in the principal and variant 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 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-2010. 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. The short-term assumptions about fertility have been revised for the mid-2010 based population projections, and an increase in the number of births each year until 2014 is now projected. The previous set of projections based on the population at mid-2008, suggested that births would be stable over the same period. As a result, the long-term projections for pupil numbers in primary and nursery schools are much higher than those presented in the previous release (OSR12/2011). By 2018, around 171,000 more pupils are projected to be

in maintained nursery and state-funded primary schools than in the previous release.

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 in planning for school funding allocations. These assumptions have been revised since the previous release (OSR12/2011) and this, as well as changes to the underlying population projection, has led to a difference between the previous and the current releases. In 2012, around 6,000 more 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 produced a population projection based on zero net migration (natural change only). This is not intended to be a realistic scenario, but rather to illustrate the impact of a special-case “what-if” assumption. 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 rates and mortality rates remain fixed and are applied to the population size and age structure that results from changing the assumed level of migration. Therefore, any changes to population projections are as a result of changing the assumptions about migration, as well as the impact of this on levels of natural change (numbers of births and deaths). Further information on the methodology and assumptions underlying the National Population Projections is available at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/npp/national-population-projections/2010-based-projections/index.html>

14. 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 population projections. 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 the migration assumptions was on pupil numbers in state-funded schools only. The difference from the results presented in Table 3 was minimal – by 2020 the difference was around 5,000 pupils.

#### Accuracy

15. 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.
16. Experience shows that totals in state-funded primary and state-funded secondary schools are usually within  $\pm 0.20$  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.

17. 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 0.40 per cent lower (16,600 pupils). For state-funded secondary schools, the actual was 0.21 per cent higher (5,900 pupils), for pupils aged up to and including 15. 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;
  - 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;
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 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.
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.

### Quality

20. This is an Official Statistics publication. Official Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure they meet customer needs and are produced free from political interference.

### Revision

21. This publication is produced using the final January 2012 PPM and we do not plan to make any revisions to this publication. If we later discover that a revision is necessary, this will be made in accordance with our revisions policy, which is published at:

<http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/nat-stats.shtml>

22. The PPM is updated at least annually. Updated projections are expected to be released in

a separate publication in July 2012 and these will make use of updated data on pupil numbers, from the Spring 2012 DfE School Census.

### User engagement

23. We expect this publication to be used to help inform planning and study trends in pupil numbers and have designed it for this purpose. Please contact Fay Tuddenham at [PupilPopulation.PROJECTIONS@education.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:PupilPopulation.PROJECTIONS@education.gsi.gov.uk) if you have comments on the content or presentation of this release so that we can take account of your needs in future editions.

### Transparency

24. As part of a Government drive for data transparency in official publications, supporting data for this release has also been published in an open standardised format.

### Enquiries

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

Teachers Analysis Unit 2  
Educational Standards and Research Division  
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E-mail: [PupilPopulation.PROJECTIONS@education.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:PupilPopulation.PROJECTIONS@education.gsi.gov.uk)

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

Press Office News Desk  
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Sanctuary Buildings  
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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 2011 (Actual) – January 2012 to 2020 (Projection)**

**Coverage: England**

												Projection									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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	4,104	4,210	4,318	4,414	4,508	4,607	4,702	4,776	4,824
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	2,761	2,710	2,696	2,708	2,748	2,812	2,896	2,983
State-funded special schools	86	85	84	83	80	78	78	77	77	77	77	78	79	80	80	81	82	84	86	88	90
Pupil referral units	13	14	15	17	20	22	23	24	25	24	23	22	22	22	21	21	21	21	21	22	22
<b>Total state-funded schools</b>	<b>7,286</b>	<b>7,305</b>	<b>7,295</b>	<b>7,284</b>	<b>7,248</b>	<b>7,188</b>	<b>7,130</b>	<b>7,060</b>	<b>6,998</b>	<b>6,954</b>	<b>6,951</b>	<b>6,964</b>	<b>7,006</b>	<b>7,073</b>	<b>7,129</b>	<b>7,212</b>	<b>7,319</b>	<b>7,460</b>	<b>7,620</b>	<b>7,782</b>	<b>7,919</b>

Source: School Census (Actuals); DfE Pupil Projection Model - PT282 (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. For 2003 to 2011, state-funded schools could 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-2010 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 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 and special schools, pupil referral units, city technology colleges, free schools and all academy types.
10. A more detailed breakdown of pupil numbers by age and school type can be found in the supporting data which accompanies this release.

**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
<b>ALL SCHOOLS</b>											
Under 5	753	749	753	776	797	811	828	865	897	903	924
Primary ages	3,670	3,622	3,578	3,536	3,502	3,501	3,521	3,567	3,647	3,756	3,839
Secondary ages: 11-15	3,255	3,248	3,216	3,174	3,142	3,119	3,092	3,052	3,007	2,949	2,929
16 and over	445	454	464	476	493	512	525	530	532	..	..
Total	3,700	3,702	3,679	3,650	3,635	3,632	3,617	3,582	3,539	..	..
All ages	8,123	8,073	8,009	7,962	7,934	7,944	7,966	8,014	8,083	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	7,678	7,619	7,546	7,486	7,440	7,431	7,441	7,484	7,551	7,608	7,692
of which:											
<b>ALL STATE-FUNDED SCHOOLS</b>											
Under 5	701	697	702	724	744	761	776	814	845	851	872
Primary ages	3,466	3,421	3,378	3,336	3,304	3,308	3,331	3,376	3,455	3,564	3,646
Secondary ages: 11-15	3,020	3,012	2,981	2,937	2,906	2,883	2,857	2,817	2,772	2,714	2,695
16 and over	364	370	380	391	405	424	435	440	443	..	..
Total	3,384	3,382	3,360	3,328	3,311	3,307	3,291	3,257	3,215	..	..
All ages	7,551	7,500	7,440	7,389	7,359	7,376	7,399	7,447	7,515	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	7,188	7,130	7,060	6,998	6,954	6,951	6,964	7,006	7,073	7,129	7,212
<b>Maintained nursery schools</b>											
All ages	23	23	23	23	23	22	23	23	23	24	24
<b>State-funded primary schools</b>											
Under 5	674	670	674	696	716	732	746	783	813	818	836
Primary ages	3,383	3,339	3,297	3,256	3,225	3,227	3,252	3,296	3,371	3,474	3,551
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	4,082	4,187	4,295	4,390
<b>State-funded secondary schools</b>											
Under 5	*	*	*	1	1	3	3	4	5	6	7
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	2,746	2,702	2,646	2,627
16 and over	355	361	370	380	394	413	423	429	431	..	..
Total	3,295	3,294	3,273	3,242	3,226	3,222	3,209	3,175	3,133	..	..
All ages	3,349	3,347	3,325	3,294	3,278	3,278	3,262	3,230	3,192	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	2,994	2,986	2,955	2,914	2,883	2,865	2,839	2,801	2,761	2,710	2,696
<b>Pupil referral units</b>											
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	19	19	19
16 and over	*	1	1	1	1	1	*	1	1	..	..
Total	20	21	22	23	22	21	21	20	20	..	..
All ages	22	24	24	25	25	24	23	23	22	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	22	23	24	25	24	23	22	22	22	21	21
<b>State-funded special schools</b>											
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	47	47	47
16 and over	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	..	..
Total	55	56	56	56	57	58	58	59	59	..	..
All ages	86	86	86	86	87	88	89	90	91	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	78	78	77	77	77	77	78	79	80	80	81
<b>Independent schools</b>											
Under 5	52	52	51	52	53	50	51	52	52	52	52
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	233	232	232
16 and over	80	82	83	84	87	87	89	89	88	..	..
Total	312	316	315	318	320	321	322	321	320	..	..
All ages	567	568	565	569	570	564	563	563	563	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	487	486	482	484	483	477	474	475	475	476	477
<b>Non-maintained special schools</b>											
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	1	..	..
Total	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	..	..
All ages	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	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 - PT282 (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. For 2003 - 2011, state-funded schools could 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-2010 based national population projections produced by the Office for National Statistics.
- 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 and 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 in December 2011, but are presented on a different basis, to align with the pre-16 projections (see Technical Note 5).
- Middle deemed secondary schools and all-through schools deemed as secondary result in some under 5 and primary age pupils in secondary schools.
- A more detailed breakdown of pupil numbers by age and school type can be found in the supporting data which accompanies this release.

.. Projections for post 16 pupils are not available beyond 2013. (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 migration assumptions in the underlying population projections (000s)**  
**Years: January 2011 (Actual) - January 2012 to 2020 (Projection); Coverage: England**

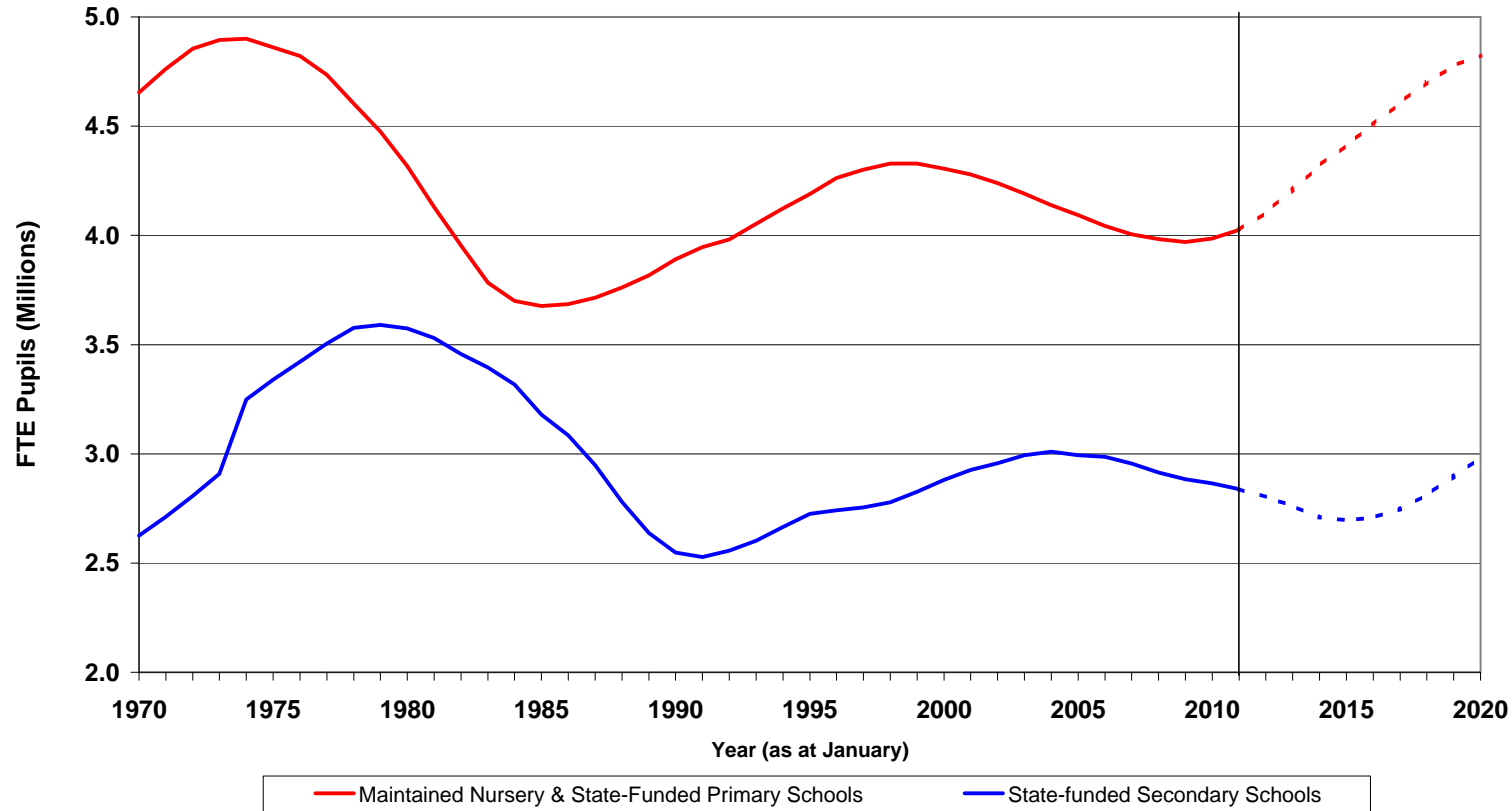
	Actual	Projection									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b><u>Pupil numbers based on principal population projection</u></b>											
<b>Pupils aged 5 to 15</b>	6,188	6,193	6,227	6,278	6,340	6,432	6,552	6,701	6,859	6,998	
<b>Pupils aged 5 to 10 - Primary age</b>	3,331	3,376	3,455	3,564	3,646	3,727	3,809	3,895	3,966	4,018	
<b>Pupils aged 11 to 15 - Secondary age</b>	2,857	2,817	2,772	2,714	2,695	2,705	2,744	2,807	2,892	2,980	
<b><u>ZERO NET MIGRATION</u></b>											
<b>Pupils aged 5 to 15</b>											
Number of pupils	6,188	6,183	6,213	6,260	6,318	6,405	6,517	6,650	6,784	6,893	
Difference from principal projection		Number	-9	-14	-18	-22	-27	-36	-51	-74	-105
		Percentage	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.8%	-1.1%	-1.5%
<i>of which</i>											
<b>Pupils aged 5 to 10 - Primary age</b>											
Number of pupils	3,331	3,373	3,450	3,556	3,636	3,714	3,789	3,860	3,910	3,932	
Difference from principal projection		Number	-3	-5	-7	-10	-13	-20	-34	-56	-86
		Percentage	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.9%	-1.4%	-2.1%
<b>Pupils aged 11 to 15 - Secondary</b>											
Number of pupils	2,857	2,810	2,763	2,703	2,682	2,690	2,728	2,790	2,875	2,961	
Difference from principal projection		Number	-7	-9	-11	-13	-15	-16	-17	-17	-19
		Percentage	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%
<b><u>LOW VARIANT MIGRATION</u></b>											
<b>Pupils aged 5 to 15</b>											
Number of pupils	6,188	6,190	6,222	6,269	6,328	6,416	6,533	6,676	6,826	6,957	
Difference from principal projection		Number	-3	-6	-9	-12	-15	-20	-25	-32	-41
		Percentage	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.6%
<i>of which</i>											
<b>Pupils aged 5 to 10 - Primary age</b>											
Number of pupils	3,331	3,374	3,452	3,558	3,638	3,717	3,796	3,878	3,944	3,988	
Difference from principal projection		Number	-2	-3	-5	-7	-9	-12	-16	-22	-30
		Percentage	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.6%	-0.7%
<b>Pupils aged 11 to 15 - Secondary</b>											
Number of pupils	2,857	2,815	2,770	2,711	2,690	2,699	2,736	2,798	2,882	2,969	
Difference from principal projection		Number	-1	-2	-4	-5	-6	-7	-9	-10	-12
		Percentage	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.4%
<b><u>HIGH VARIANT MIGRATION</u></b>											
<b>Pupils aged 5 to 15</b>											
Number of pupils	6,188	6,196	6,233	6,287	6,352	6,447	6,572	6,726	6,891	7,039	
Difference from principal projection		Number	3	6	9	12	15	20	25	32	41
		Percentage	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
<i>of which</i>											
<b>Pupils aged 5 to 10 - Primary age</b>											
Number of pupils	3,331	3,378	3,459	3,569	3,653	3,736	3,821	3,911	3,989	4,047	
Difference from principal projection		Number	2	3	5	7	9	12	16	22	30
		Percentage	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
<b>Pupils aged 11 to 15 - Secondary</b>											
Number of pupils	2,857	2,818	2,774	2,718	2,699	2,711	2,751	2,815	2,902	2,992	
Difference from principal projection		Number	1	2	4	5	6	7	9	10	12
		Percentage	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%

Source: School Census (Actuals); DfE Pupil Projection Model - PT282 (Projections)

Notes

1. Full time equivalent numbers count each pupil as 0.5. Includes dually registered pupils.
2. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand, which may cause discrepancies in totals.
3. Age is taken at the start of the academic year.
4. Percentages relate to the difference between principal pupil projections and projections based on varying migration assumptions (see Technical Notes 7, 13, 14).
5. "State-funded schools" are defined in Technical Note 3.

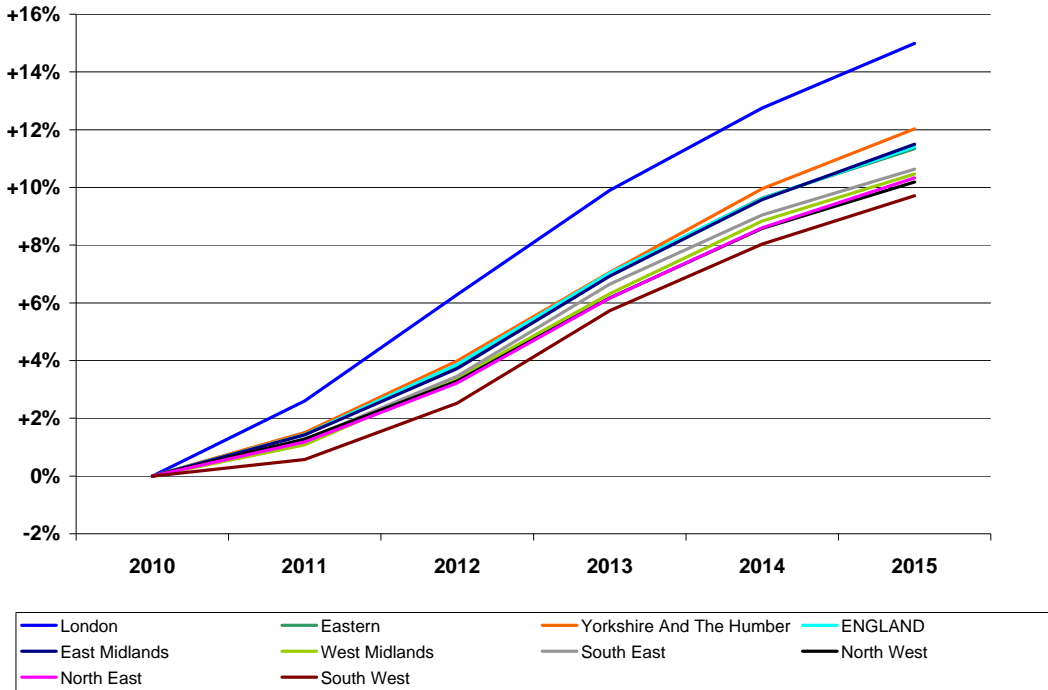
**Figure 1: State-funded schools: Full time equivalent number of pupils (aged up to and including 15) by type of school in England**  
**Years: January 1970 to 2011 (Actual) – January 2012 to 2020 (Projection)**  
**Coverage: England**



**Notes**

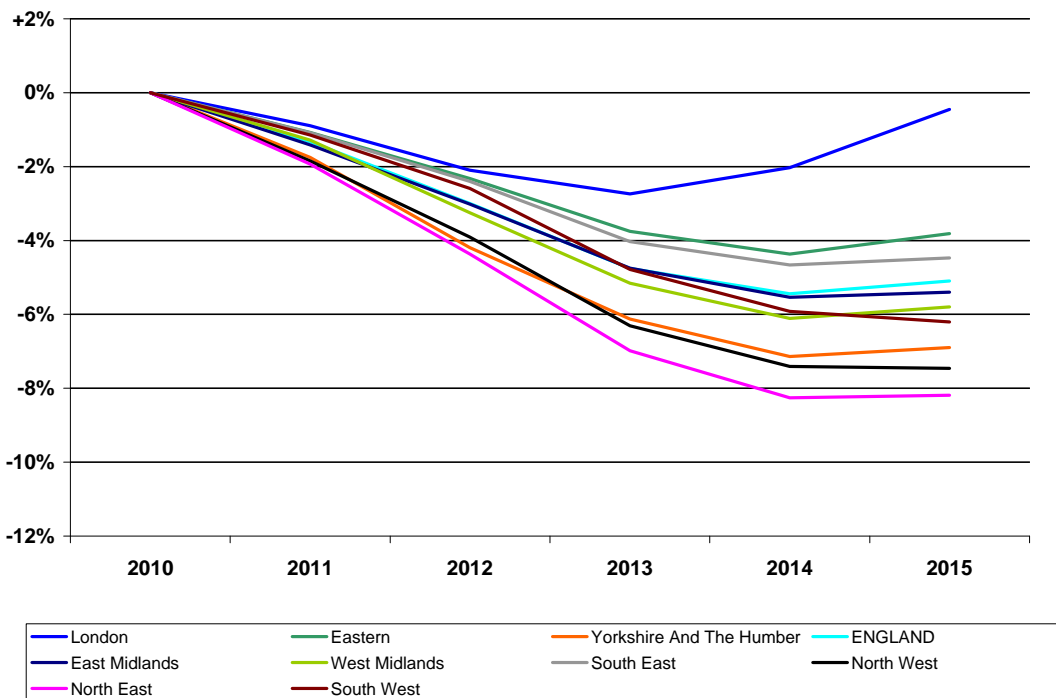
1. Projections use the mid-2010 based national population projections produced by the Office for National Statistics.
2. State-funded primary schools include maintained primary schools, primary academies and primary free schools.
3. State-funded secondary schools include maintained secondary schools, 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



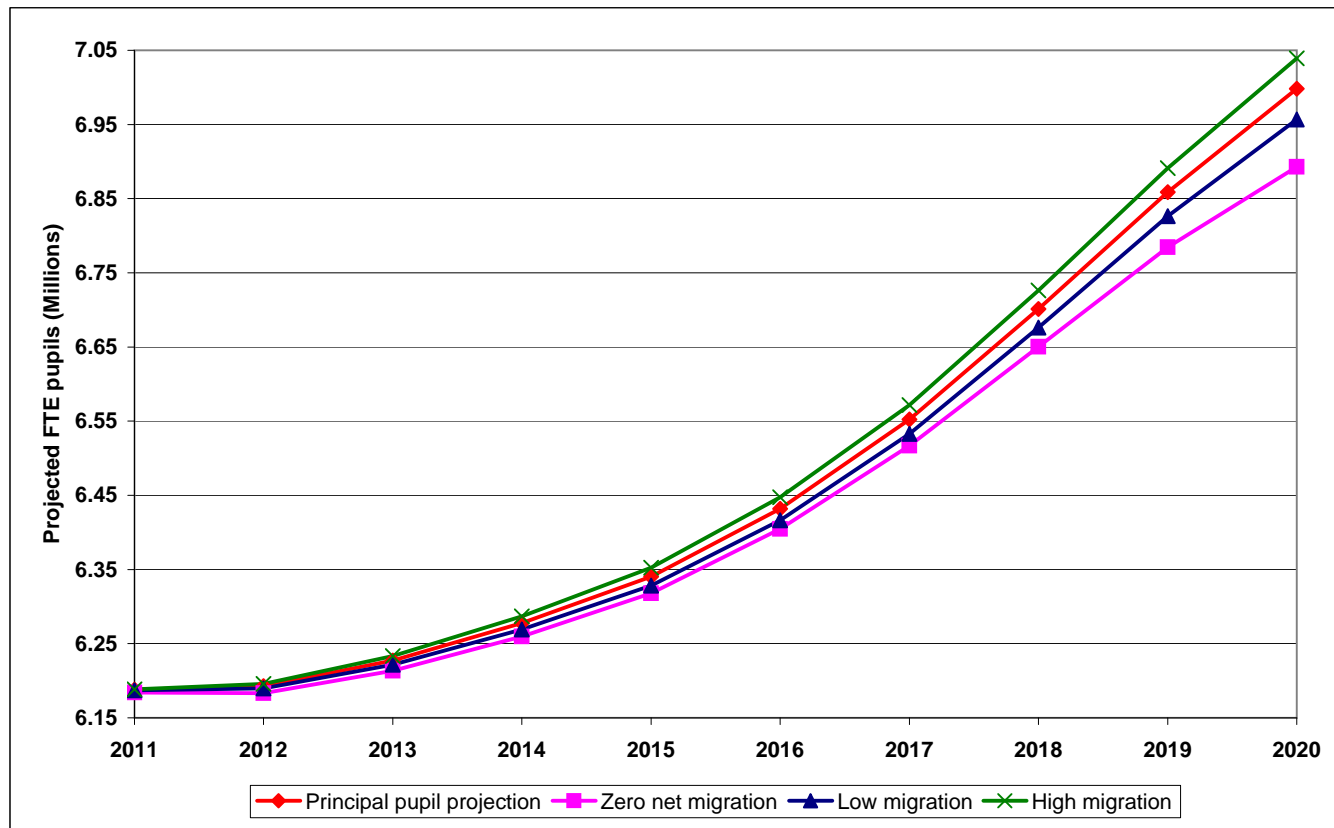
Notes  
 1. Figures relate to ONS mid-2008 based sub-national population projections.

**Figure 3: 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 2020 (Projection)  
 Coverage: England



Notes

1. Pupil projections are based on varying the migration assumptions in the underlying population projection (see Technical Notes 7, 13, 14).
2. All state-funded schools include maintained nursery, primary, secondary and special schools, pupil referral units, city technology colleges, free schools and all academy types.