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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 2012 (OSR15/2012) using the latest mid-2011 based interim sub-national population projections from the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The mid-2011 population projections are the first to incorporate findings from the 2011 UK Census.

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's main national-level pupil projections. The statistical release *School capacity: academic year 2011 to 2012* was published on 1 March 2013 (SFR01/2013) 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 the Department for Education (the Department), at a national level only. They are based on the latest national population projections from ONS and cover a longer time period (up to 2021) than the school capacity release (SFR01/2013). Differences in the methodologies used by individual local authorities for pupil number forecasts mean that the aggregated totals in *School Capacity academic year 2011 to 2012* will differ from the national-level projections presented here.

This statistical release does not include tables or figures presented in previous releases concerning the effect of varying migration assumptions on pupil numbers. This is because the latest ONS interim population projections did not include the variant migration scenarios which are required to derive such tables and figures. ONS have indicated plans to reinstate the publication of migration variants with their 2012-based population projections in October/November 2013, following which it is expected that alternative migration scenarios will again be included in future pupil projections statistical releases.

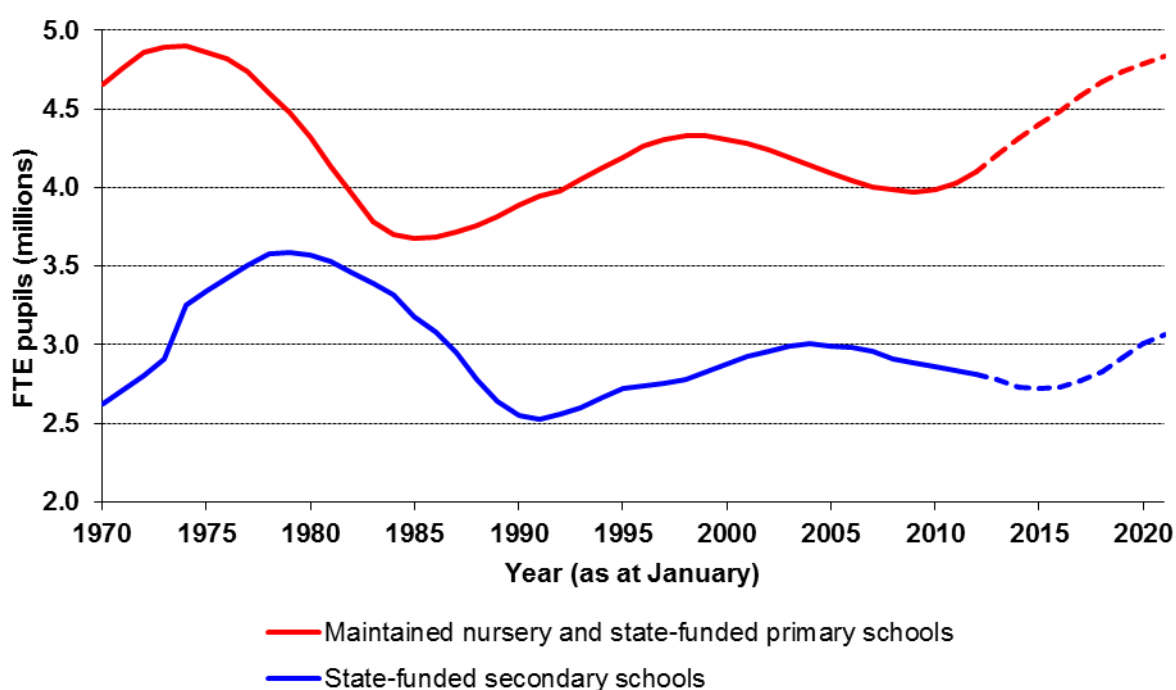
## KEY POINTS

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

Overall pupil numbers<sup>1</sup> (aged up to and including 15<sup>2</sup>) in state-funded schools<sup>3</sup> began to increase in 2011 and are projected to continue rising.

As shown in Figure 1, numbers in maintained nursery and state-funded primary schools<sup>4</sup> started increasing in 2010 and are projected to continue rising. By 2021, numbers are projected to be 18% higher than in 2012, reaching levels last seen in the 1970s.

**Figure 1:** Maintained nursery and state-funded primary and secondary schools: Full-time equivalent (FTE) number of pupils (aged up to and including 15) by type of school in England  
Years: January 1970 to 2012 (actual) – January 2013 to 2021 (projection)



Source: School Census, School Level Annual School Census and Pupil Referral Unit Census (actuals); DfE Pupil Projection Model - PT284 (projections)

#### Notes:

1. Projections use the mid-2011 based interim sub-national population projections produced by the Office for National Statistics.

Between 2012 and 2016, pupil numbers in maintained nursery and state-funded primary schools are projected to increase by 9%.

<sup>1</sup> Numbers are full-time equivalent unless otherwise stated (see Technical Note 5).

<sup>2</sup> All pupil numbers are as at January, by age at previous 31 August.

<sup>3</sup> State-funded schools include local authority maintained schools, all types of academy, pupil referral units, City Technology Colleges, Free Schools, University Technical Colleges and Studio Schools.

<sup>4</sup> State-funded primary schools include maintained primary schools, primary academies and primary Free Schools.

State-funded secondary<sup>5</sup> pupil numbers aged up to and including 15 started declining in 2005 and are projected to continue to decline until 2015, after which the increases in primary pupil numbers will start to flow through.

By 2016, the number of state-funded secondary pupils aged up to and including 15 is projected to be 3% lower than in 2012.

### **Early years**

The total *headcount*<sup>6</sup> of pupils aged less than 5 in maintained nursery and state-funded primary and secondary schools reached 919,000 in 1999, fell to 838,000 in 2006, rose to 954,000 in 2012 and is projected to reach 1.045 million in 2016 – an increase of 10% from 2012.

Thereafter it is projected to reach a peak of 1.086 million in 2019, a 14% change since 2012.

### **State-funded primary schools**

The full-time equivalent number of pupils of all ages in state-funded primary schools peaked in 1999 at 4.301 million and began to fall in 2000, reaching a low of 3.947 million in 2009, due to the downward trend in birth rates during the late 1990s.

Births in England have been broadly rising since 2002 and are projected to continue to rise until 2014. In 2010, the number of pupils in primary schools began to increase. By 2016, there are projected to be 4.462 million pupils in state-funded primary schools, an increase of 9% from 2012. By 2021, the number is projected to increase to 4.808 million, 18% higher than in 2012.

The number of pupils aged 5 to 6 years in state-funded primary schools fell almost every year between 1998 and 2008, and started to rise in 2009. Numbers for ages 7 to 10 peaked in 2000 before falling each subsequent year until 2011 and starting to rise in 2012.

### **State-funded secondary schools**

State-funded secondary pupil numbers aged up to and including 15 reached a peak in 2004, as a result of the upward trend in birth rates during the late 1980s. A change in this trend caused pupil numbers to decrease from 2005.

In 2012 the number of full-time equivalent pupils in state-funded secondary schools aged up to and including 15 was 2.811 million. By 2015 this is expected to be 2.721 million – a decrease of 3%.

Secondary school pupil numbers aged up to and including 15 are projected to rise again from 2016 onwards. By 2018, they are projected to recover to 2012 levels.

### **Regional variations in population**

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. These data are presented in Figures 2 and 3.

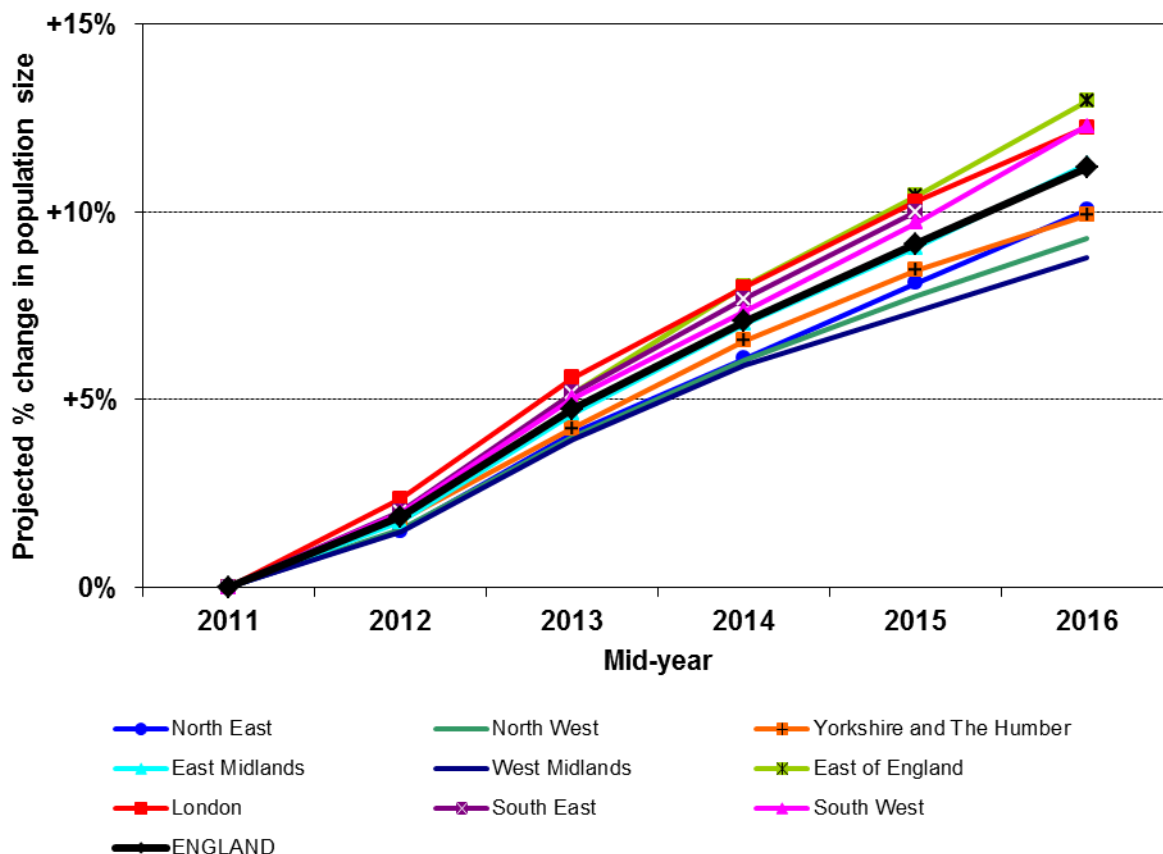
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<sup>5</sup> State-funded secondary schools include maintained secondary and all-through schools, secondary and all-through academies, secondary and all-through Free Schools, City Technology Colleges, University Technical Colleges and Studio Schools. All-through special schools and special academies are not included.

<sup>6</sup> The tables in this release are presented as full-time equivalents. Pupil headcounts can be found in the supporting data which accompany this release.

By 2016<sup>7</sup>, all regions in England are projected to have an increase in their primary aged population (aged 5 to 10) compared with 2011. This ranges from around 9% in the North West and West Midlands to 13% in the East of England. The population aged 11 to 15 is projected to decline in all regions each year up to and including 2014. In 2015, the 11 to 15 population in London is projected to stabilise, but in all other regions this age group will continue to decline until 2016, when numbers in all regions except the North East and the South West will start to recover or stabilize. The North East is projected to experience the greatest decrease in this age group – 9% between 2011 and 2016.

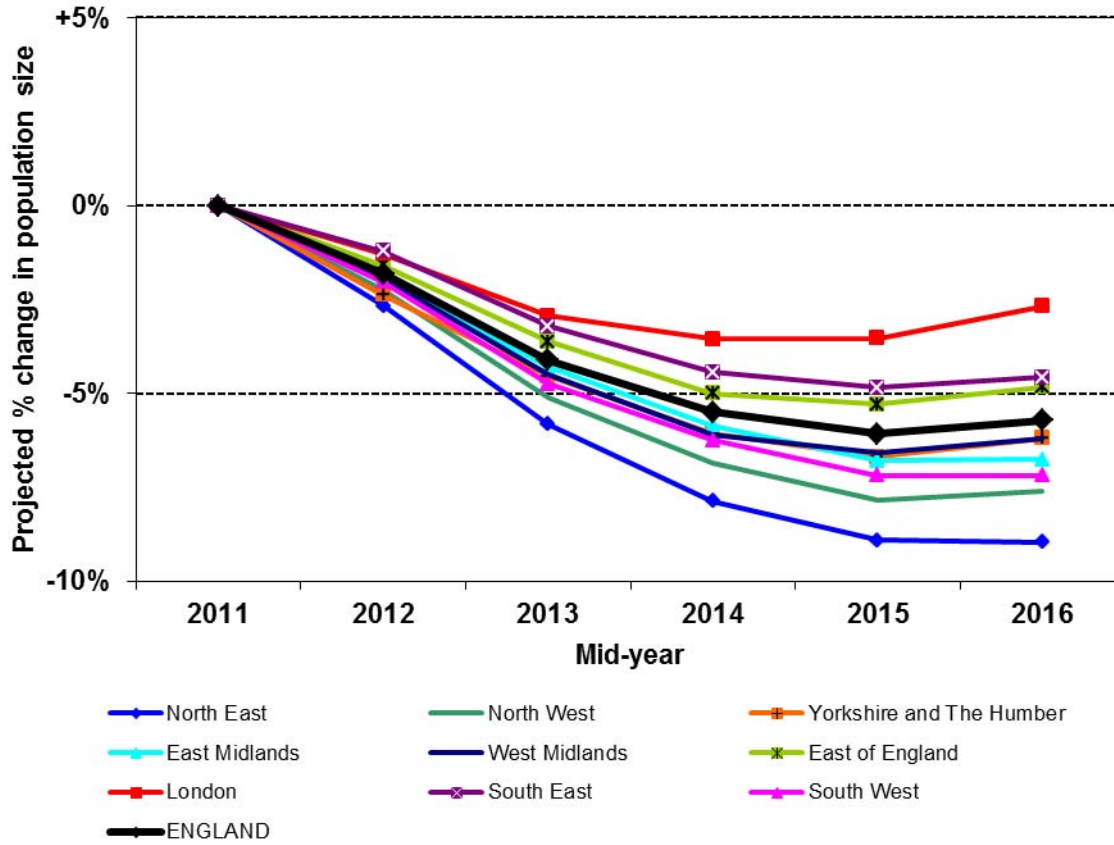
**Figure 2:** Population aged 5 to 10 (age at mid-year): Projected change in population size by region  
 Years: Mid-2011 to mid-2016  
 Coverage: Regions in England



Notes:  
 1. Figures relate to interim mid-2011 based sub-national population projections from the Office for National Statistics.

<sup>7</sup> In this paragraph all dates refer to mid-year and ages are at mid-year.

**Figure 3:** Population aged 11 to 15 (age at mid-year): Projected change in population size by region  
 Years: Mid-2011 to mid-2016  
 Coverage: Regions in England



**Notes:**

1. Figures relate to interim mid-2011 based sub-national population projections from the Office for National Statistics.

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## TECHNICAL NOTES

1. This release presents the Department's main national-level pupil projections. A statistical release on school capacity was published on 1 March 2013 (SFR01/2013) 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 the Department, at national level only. They are based on the latest population projections from ONS and cover a longer time period (up to 2021) than the school capacity release (SFR01/2013). 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, but trends are broadly similar.

### Definitions

2. *Date of count:* All figures relate to January of the year shown. For years up to and including 2012 they are firm actuals from the School Census and related censuses<sup>8</sup>. Figures for 2013 and later years are projected.

3. *Types of school:*

- "Maintained" refers to public sector schools maintained by local authorities.
- "State-funded schools" include maintained nursery, primary, secondary and special schools, all academy types, pupil referral units, City Technology Colleges, Free Schools, University Technical Colleges and Studio Schools.
- "State-funded primary schools" include maintained primary schools, primary academies and primary Free Schools.
- "State-funded secondary schools" include maintained secondary and all-through schools, secondary and all-through academies, secondary and all-through Free Schools, City Technology Colleges, University Technical Colleges and Studio Schools. However, state-funded secondary schools do not include all-through special schools and special academies.
- "State-funded special schools" include maintained special schools, special academies, special Free Schools and general hospital schools.
- "Non-maintained special schools" constitute a separate category of school.
- "Alternative provision settings" include pupil referral units, alternative provision academies and alternative provision Free Schools, but not other types of alternative provision<sup>9</sup>.
- "Independent schools" include all schools that are not state funded, except non-maintained special schools.

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

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<sup>8</sup> The related censuses are the School Level Annual School Census and Pupil Referral Unit Census. In this document "School Census" is taken to include these related censuses.

<sup>9</sup> Only registered alternative provision settings that are directly state-funded are included here. Non-registered alternative provision settings (which can be indirectly state funded where places are commissioned by schools and local authorities) are not included.

stated) is as follows:

- Under 5 = ages up to and including rising 5s;
- Rising 5s = pupils aged 4 at previous 31 August who became 5 by 31 December;
- Primary ages = 5 to 10;
- Secondary ages = 11 to 15;
- Post-16 = 16 and over.

5. *Part-time and full-time equivalent:* Part-time pupils are included as representing 0.5 of a full-time pupil to give totals as full-time equivalents. Until 2002, only pupils aged under 5 could be recorded as part-time. From 2003 to 2011 inclusive, state-funded schools could record part-time pupils of any age. From 2012, all pupils aged 5 to 15 as at the previous 31 August are recorded by state-funded schools as full-time, but all pupils aged under 5 or over 15, and pupils of any age in independent schools, may be recorded as part-time.
6. *Post-16 projections:* Projections for 16-19-year-olds in all school types from 2013 have not been included in this release, despite previous publications in this series reporting numbers of this nature. The decision to do this has been taken due to work to reassess the existing projections of this age group that was on-going within the Department for Education at the time this publication was written. Due to the short amount of time between this release and the next release scheduled for in summer 2013, it was decided not to delay this publication in order to deliver these additional figures. This has allowed the publication of projections of pupil numbers for ages 15 and under in a timely manner, in line with the Official Statistics Code of Practice. Post-16 projections for January 2013 published in previous releases in this series have now been superseded and will be replaced with actual figures from the January 2013 School Census in the next release.
7. *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, as full time at 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 and other alternative provision settings. Of 22,600 registrations at these settings in January 2012, 9,100 were dual subsidiary registrations. Despite the double counting, this is currently the most suitable count of pupils for funding and planning purposes.
8. *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. 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 pupil projections and are not separately identifiable.

#### Projection method

9. 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.

10. 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 inform assumptions about future proportions of the school population by type of school.
11. The PPM currently uses the most recent ONS population projections, based on the population at mid-2011. These population projections incorporate findings from the 2011 UK Census. Further information on the methodology and assumptions underlying the population projections is available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/Interim-2011-based/stb-2011-based-snpp.html>. These projections have been modified by the Department as described in paragraph 18.
12. Adjustments have been made to the PPM methodology to manage the effect of changes in ONS' revised population estimates for years prior to the 2011 UK Census. Specifically, these changes relate to observed differences in the reported rate of population growth for older school-age cohorts before and after the Census. The applied adjustments allow a robust estimation of pupil numbers to be made and improve upon the application of the older methodology to revised data. The estimated effect of this change is to increase the total number of pupils aged rising 5 to 15 in schools each year, culminating in a 2.5% increase from the old methodology in 2021. Even after this change, overall projected pupil numbers are lower than in the July 2012 update of this publication (except in 2013, when they are 0.02% higher). This aspect of the methodology will be kept under review for future publications.

### Accuracy

13. Actual pupil counts for years up to 2012 have been derived from data collected via the School Census. The figures for 2013 and later years are projections and are subject to increasing margins of error.
14. For example, in summer 2011 it was projected that there would be 3,580,000 pupils aged rising 5 to 10 in state-funded schools. This was 0.14% lower than the actual number (a difference of 5,000 pupils). There is less certainty about the smaller categories, such as particular age bands or smaller categories of school.
15. There is also less certainty over longer projections. For example, 2006-based pupil projections projected 3,595,000 pupils aged rising 5 to 10 in state-funded schools in January 2012. This was 0.27% higher than the actual number (a difference of 10,000 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;
  - Participation among pupils aged under 5 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 Government policy, such as the introduction of new school types.

16. Specifically with regard to pupil referral units and alternative provision, a new approach to exclusions is currently being trialled in eleven local authorities where schools will retain responsibility for provision for pupils whom they have excluded. The outcome of this trial may lead to some reduction in the future number of pupils in pupil referral units and alternative provision academies and Free Schools, and corresponding increases in the number of pupils in other types of school. As there is only limited evidence on how schools will choose to react to this policy, no forecast of the effect of this new approach has been made at present.
16. Subject to Royal Assent, there will be changes to the special educational system from September 2014 as a result of the Children and Families Bill. It is too early to quantify the effects of these changes and so they are not reflected here.
17. Pupil projections rely heavily on the 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.
18. The latest ONS interim population projections, which are used in these pupil projections, were made in advance of revisions to estimates for earlier years. ONS therefore applied trends from the 2010-based population estimates to 2011-based population projections. This mismatch in the time series may have affected the accuracy of the population projections. In particular, it is known to have resulted in an over-projection of the number of births<sup>10</sup>. To correct for this, the Department has applied a downward adjustment (amounting to about 3%) to the numbers of children born after mid-2011 that were reported. ONS is aware and supportive of this approach.

### Quality

19. 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.

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<sup>10</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/snpp/sub-national-population-projections/Interim-2011-based/index.html>

## Revision

20. This publication is produced using the final March 2013 PPM and there are no plans to make any revisions to this publication. If a revision is necessary, this will be made in accordance with the Department's revisions policy, which is published at: <http://www.education.gov.uk/researchandstatistics/statistics/nationalstatistics/a00196924>
21. The PPM is updated at least annually. Updated projections are expected to be released in a separate publication in summer 2013 and these will make use of January 2013 pupil counts from the School Census.

## User engagement

22. This publication has been designed to be used to help inform planning and for the studying of trends in pupil numbers. Please contact John Wilkins 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

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

## Enquiries

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

Teachers Analysis Unit 2  
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Department for Education  
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Email: [PupilPopulation.PROJECTIONS@education.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:PupilPopulation.PROJECTIONS@education.gsi.gov.uk)

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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 2001 to 2012 (actual) – January 2013 to 2021 (projection)

Coverage: England

													Projection								
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Maintained nursery and state-funded primary schools	4,279	4,240	4,191	4,138	4,093	4,043	4,004	3,983	3,970	3,986	4,025	4,102	4,207	4,309	4,407	4,486	4,582	4,672	4,737	4,782	4,832
State-funded secondary schools	2,926	2,956	2,994	3,010	2,994	2,986	2,955	2,914	2,883	2,865	2,839	2,811	2,778	2,731	2,721	2,731	2,770	2,832	2,922	3,008	3,069
State-funded special schools	85	84	83	80	78	78	77	77	77	77	78	80	81	81	83	84	85	88	90	92	94
Alternative provision settings	14	15	17	20	22	23	24	25	24	23	22	22	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	22	22
<b>Total state-funded schools</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>7,015</b>	<b>7,087</b>	<b>7,142</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>7,322</b>	<b>7,458</b>	<b>7,612</b>	<b>7,771</b>	<b>7,904</b>	<b>8,017</b>

Source: School Census, School Level Annual School Census and Pupil Referral Unit Census (actuals); DfE Pupil Projection Model - PT284 (projections)

**Notes**

- Full-time equivalent numbers count each part-time pupil as 0.5. Until 2002, only pupils aged under 5 could be recorded as part-time. From 2003 to 2011 inclusive, state-funded schools could record part-time pupils of any age. From 2012, all pupils aged 5 to 15 as at the previous 31 August are recorded by state-funded schools as full-time, but all pupils aged under 5 or over 15, and pupils of any age in independent schools, may be recorded as part-time.
- Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. Rounding of components may cause discrepancies in totals.
- Projections use the mid-2011 based interim sub-national population projections produced by the Office for National Statistics.
- From 2003 onwards, the data include dually registered pupils (see Technical Note 7).
- Excludes pupils aged 16 and over. 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 and all-through schools, secondary and all-through academies, secondary and all-through Free Schools, City Technology Colleges, University Technical Colleges and Studio Schools. However state-funded secondary schools do not include all-through special schools and special academies.
- State-funded special schools include maintained special schools, special academies, special Free Schools and general hospital schools.
- Alternative provision settings include pupil referral units, alternative provision academies and alternative provision Free Schools, but not other types of alternative provision.
- All state-funded schools include maintained nursery, primary, secondary and special schools, all academy types, pupil referral units, City Technology Colleges, Free Schools, University Technical Colleges and Studio Schools.
- A more detailed breakdown of pupil numbers by age and school type can be found in the supporting data which accompany this release.

**Table 2: All schools: Full-time equivalent number of pupils by age group and by type of school (000s)**

Years: January 2006 to 2012 (actual) – January 2013 to 2016 (projection)

Coverage: England

								Projection			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>ALL SCHOOLS</b>											
Under 5	749	753	776	797	811	828	855	882	885	914	928
Primary ages (5-10)	3,622	3,578	3,536	3,502	3,501	3,521	3,572	3,656	3,763	3,839	3,908
Secondary ages:											
11-15	3,248	3,216	3,174	3,142	3,119	3,092	3,064	3,025	2,969	2,951	2,957
16 and over	454	464	476	493	512	525	526	..	..	..	..
Total	3,702	3,679	3,650	3,635	3,632	3,617	3,591	..	..	..	..
All ages	8,073	8,009	7,962	7,934	7,944	7,966	8,018	..	..	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	7,619	7,546	7,486	7,440	7,431	7,441	7,492	7,563	7,617	7,704	7,794
of which:											
<b>ALL STATE-FUNDED SCHOOLS</b>											
Under 5	697	702	724	744	761	776	803	831	834	863	878
Primary ages (5-10)	3,421	3,378	3,336	3,304	3,308	3,331	3,381	3,464	3,572	3,649	3,718
Secondary ages:											
11-15	3,012	2,981	2,937	2,906	2,883	2,857	2,830	2,791	2,736	2,719	2,726
16 and over	370	380	391	405	424	435	435	..	..	..	..
Total	3,382	3,360	3,328	3,311	3,307	3,291	3,265	..	..	..	..
All ages	7,500	7,440	7,389	7,359	7,376	7,399	7,449	..	..	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	7,130	7,060	6,998	6,954	6,951	6,964	7,015	7,087	7,142	7,230	7,322
<b>Maintained nursery schools</b>											
All ages	23	23	23	23	22	23	23	22	23	24	24
<b>State-funded primary schools</b>											
Under 5	670	674	696	716	732	746	772	800	801	828	841
Primary ages (5-10)	3,339	3,297	3,256	3,225	3,227	3,252	3,304	3,382	3,482	3,552	3,618
Secondary ages	11	10	7	6	6	4	4	3	3	3	3
All ages	4,020	3,981	3,960	3,947	3,964	4,002	4,079	4,184	4,286	4,383	4,462
<b>State-funded secondary schools</b>											
Under 5	*	*	1	1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
Primary ages (5-10)	52	52	52	51	53	50	48	52	58	64	67
Secondary ages:											
11-15	2,933	2,903	2,861	2,831	2,809	2,785	2,759	2,720	2,667	2,650	2,657
16 and over	361	370	380	394	413	423	423	..	..	..	..
Total	3,294	3,273	3,242	3,226	3,222	3,209	3,182	..	..	..	..
All ages	3,347	3,325	3,294	3,278	3,278	3,262	3,234	..	..	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	2,986	2,955	2,914	2,883	2,865	2,839	2,811	2,778	2,731	2,721	2,731
<b>Alternative provision settings</b>											
Under 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Primary ages (5-10)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Secondary ages:											
11-15	21	21	22	22	21	20	20	19	19	19	18
16 and over	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	..	..	..	..
Total	21	22	23	22	21	21	20	..	..	..	..
All ages	24	24	25	25	24	23	23	..	..	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	23	24	25	24	23	22	22	22	21	21	21
<b>State-funded special schools</b>											
Under 5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
Primary ages (5-10)	27	26	26	26	26	26	27	28	29	30	31
Secondary ages:											
11-15	47	47	47	47	47	48	48	48	48	47	48
16 and over	8	9	9	10	11	11	11	..	..	..	..
Total	56	56	56	57	58	58	59	..	..	..	..
All ages	86	86	86	87	88	89	91	..	..	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	78	77	77	77	77	78	80	81	81	83	84
<b>Independent schools</b>											
Under 5	52	51	52	53	50	51	52	51	51	51	51
Primary ages (5-10)	200	199	198	197	192	190	190	191	190	190	189
Secondary ages:											
11-15	234	233	234	234	234	233	232	232	231	230	230
16 and over	82	83	84	87	87	89	90	..	..	..	..
Total	316	315	318	320	321	322	322	..	..	..	..
All ages	568	565	569	570	564	563	564	..	..	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	486	482	484	483	477	474	474	473	472	471	469
<b>Non-maintained special schools</b>											
Under 5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Primary ages (5-10)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Secondary ages:											
11-15	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
16 and over	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	..	..	..	..
All ages	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	..	..	..	..
of which, aged up to 15	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Source: School Census, School Level Annual School Census and Pupil Referral Unit Census (actuals); DfE Pupil Projection Model - PT284 (projections)

**Notes**

- Full-time equivalent numbers count each part-time pupil as 0.5. Until 2002, only pupils aged under 5 could be recorded as part-time. From 2003 to 2011 inclusive, state-funded schools could record part-time pupils of any age. From 2012, all pupils aged 5 to 15 as at the previous 31 August are recorded by state-funded schools as full-time, but all pupils aged under 5 or over 15, and pupils of any age in independent schools, may be recorded as part-time.
- Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. Rounding of components may cause discrepancies in totals.
- Projections use the mid-2011 based interim sub-national population projections produced by the Office for National Statistics.
- Pupils in alternative provision settings include dually registered pupils (see Technical Note 7).
- 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 and all-through schools, secondary and all-through academies, secondary and all-through Free Schools, City Technology Colleges, University Technical Colleges and Studio Schools. However, state-funded secondary schools do not include all-through special schools and special academies.
- State-funded special schools include maintained special schools, special academies, special Free Schools and general hospital schools.
- Alternative provision settings include pupil referral units, alternative provision academies and alternative provision Free Schools, but not other types of alternative provision.
- All state-funded schools include maintained nursery, primary, secondary and special schools, all academy types, pupil referral units, City Technology Colleges, Free Schools, University Technical Colleges and Studio Schools.
- Projections for pupils aged 16 and over in all school types cannot be presented here due to work to reassess the existing projections of this age group that was on-going within the Department for Education at the time this publication was written. Projections for January 2013 published in previous releases in this series have now been superseded and will be replaced with actual figures from the January 2013 School Census in the next release, due summer 2013 (see Technical Note 6).
- Middle deemed secondary schools and all-through schools deemed as secondary result in some under-5 and primary aged pupils in secondary schools.
- A more detailed breakdown of pupil numbers by age and school type can be found in the supporting data which accompany this release.