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Autumn term 2024/25

Suspensions and permanent exclusions in England

This is the latest release



Published 20 November 2025

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This publication presents statistics on [suspensions](#)  and [permanent exclusions](#)  across state-funded schools.

The publication includes data for autumn term 2024/25 on:

- reasons schools report for suspending and permanently excluding pupils
- suspensions and permanent exclusions by pupil characteristics

The data has been collected in the school census. Data for earlier years is also included.

Data covering the full 2023/24 academic year is available within the [Academic year 2023/24 publication](#).

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Headline facts and figures - 2024/25

Suspension (rate)

4.02

in autumn term 2024/25 - down from 4.13 in autumn term 2023/24

► What is the suspension rate?

Suspensions

335,671

in autumn term 2024/25 - down from 346,279 in autumn term 2023/24

► What are suspensions?

Permanent exclusions (rate)

0.04

in autumn term 2024/25 - down from 0.05 in autumn term 2023/24

► What is the permanent exclusion rate?

Permanent exclusions

3,715

in autumn term 2024/25 - down from 4,168 in autumn term 2023/24

► What are permanent exclusions?

Suspensions have decreased since autumn term 2023/24, but remain higher than the pre-pandemic autumn term

The rate of suspensions in the autumn term of 2024/25 was 4.02 (per 100 pupils). This is lower than autumn term 2023/24 when it was 4.13, but higher than the pre-pandemic autumn term (2019/20) rate of 2.17.

There were 335,700 suspensions, which represents a decrease of 10,600 compared to the previous autumn term when there were 346,300 suspensions. This is higher than autumn term 2019/20, when there were 178,400 suspensions.

Permanent exclusions have also decreased since autumn term 2023/24 but remain higher than the pre-pandemic autumn term

In autumn term 2023/24 the rate of permanent exclusions was 0.04, equivalent to 4 permanent exclusions for every 10,000 pupils. This is a decrease of 0.01 compared to autumn term 2023/24, when the rate was 0.05. This is similar to autumn term 2019/20 when the rate was also 0.04.

There were 3,700 permanent exclusions, this is a decrease of 500 compared to the previous autumn term when there were 4,200. This is higher than autumn term 2019/20 when there were 3,200 permanent exclusions.

Persistent disruptive behaviour continued to be the most common reason for suspension

Persistent disruptive behaviour accounted for 51% of all reasons given for suspension and for 38% of reasons for permanent exclusions.

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Suspensions

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[Suspensions](#) [?](#), previously known as 'fixed period exclusions', refer to when a pupil is excluded from a school for a set period of time. A suspension can involve a part of the school day and it does not have to be for a continuous period. A pupil may be suspended for one or more periods up to a maximum of 45 school days in a single academic year. This total includes suspensions from previous schools covered by the exclusion legislation.

The suspension rate is calculated as the total number of suspensions, divided by the total number of pupils (multiplied by 100).

Total suspensions have decreased, driven by decreases in secondary schools

The rate of suspensions decreased from 4.13 in autumn term 2023/24 to 4.02 in autumn 2024/25. The number of suspensions has also decreased by 3%, from 346,300 in autumn 2023/24 to 335,700 in autumn term 2024/25.

Prior to the pandemic, the rate and number of suspensions had been increasing gradually, primarily driven by increases in secondary schools. Since the pandemic, the rate of annual increases has accelerated but the latest term saw an overall decrease in suspensions, driven by decreases in secondary schools.

The suspension rate varied by school type

Compared to the previous autumn term, the suspension rate:

- increased in primary schools to 0.89 from 0.83 (with the number of suspensions increasing by 6%)
- decreased in secondary schools to 7.81 from 8.19 (with the number of suspensions decreasing by 4%)
- decreased in special schools to 5.07 from 5.22 (but the number of suspensions increased by 2%).

Chart

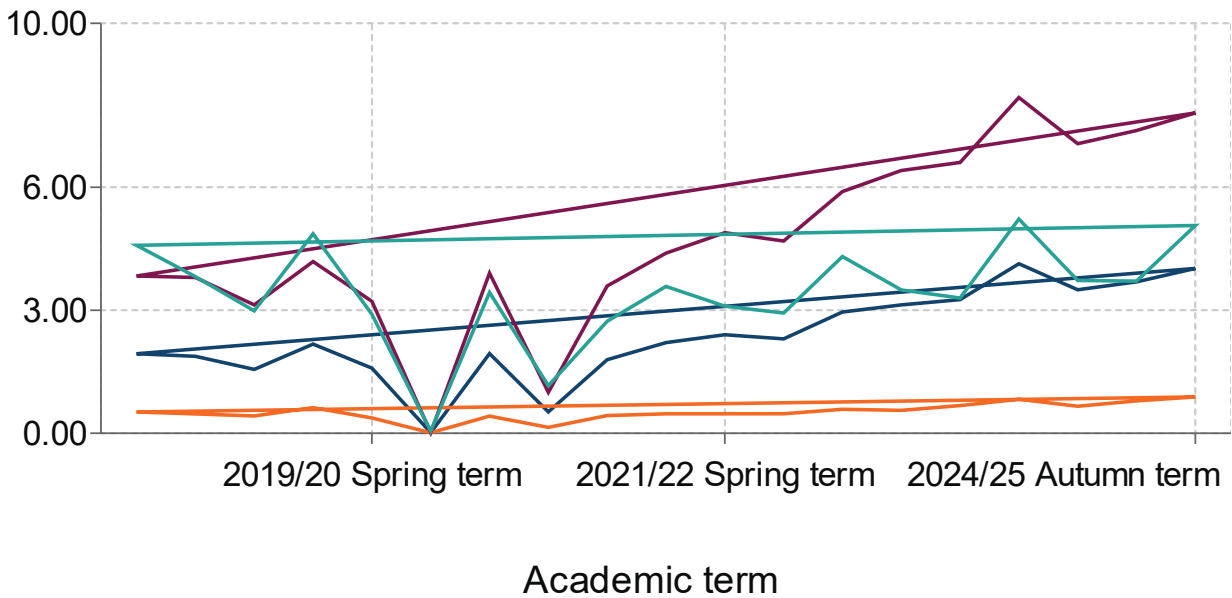
Table

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Suspension rates have been increasing since the pandemic but were lower in autumn 2024/25 than the previous autumn term

Suspension rates by school type, autumn 2018/19 to autumn 2024/25

Rate of
suspensions
(per 100
pupils)



- All schools
- State-funded primary
- State-funded secondary
- Special

Footnotes

1. For 2019/20 and 2020/21, while suspensions and permanent exclusions were possible throughout the academic year, pandemic restrictions will have had an impact on the numbers presented and caution should be taken when comparing across years.

Source: School census

Explore and edit this data online

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Persistent disruptive behaviour continued to be the most common reason for suspension

Prior to 2020/21, a single reason could be recorded for each suspension and permanent exclusion. From 2020/21, up to three reasons could be recorded. These reasons were recorded without weighting or prioritisation. As such, the sum of the number of reasons will not match the total number of suspensions or permanent exclusions from 2020/21.

As multiple reasons could be recorded, the table below and underlying data refer to a total of 396,900 reasons given for the 335,700 suspensions in autumn term 2024/25.

The most common reason recorded for suspension was persistent disruptive

behaviour, accounting for 51% (203,100) of all reasons given. This was followed by verbal abuse or threatening behaviour against an adult with 15% (59,700) and physical assault against a pupil with 13% (49,800 instances) of all reasons given.

► Export options

Suspensions by reason, 2024/25 autumn term

	2024/25 Autumn term			
	Total	State-funded primary	State-funded secondary	Special
Suspension - Abuse against sexual orientation and gender identity	1,238	70	1,141	27
Suspension - Abuse relating to disability	189	18	164	7
Suspension - Bullying	2,929	256	2,440	233
Suspension - Damage	11,036	4,561	5,250	1,225
Suspension - Drug and alcohol related	7,868	40	7,497	331
Suspension - Inappropriate use of social media or online technology	3,428	98	3,274	56
Suspension - Persistent disruptive behaviour	203,075	18,363	182,154	2,558
Suspension - Physical assault against a pupil	49,812	11,085	36,615	2,112
Suspension - Physical assault against an adult	24,656	16,292	5,422	2,942

assault against an adult

Suspension - Racist abuse	5,542	791	4,415	336
Suspension - Sexual misconduct	2,464	241	2,127	96
Suspension - Theft	2,135	41	2,024	70
Suspension - Use or threat of use of an offensive weapon or prohibited item	5,200	417	4,567	216
Suspension - Verbal abuse or threatening behaviour against a pupil	15,912	2,809	12,562	541
Suspension - Verbal abuse or threatening behaviour against an adult	59,708	6,390	52,164	1,154
Suspension - Wilful and repeated transgression of protective measures in place to protect public health	1,723	247	1,377	99

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[Data symbols](#) 

Footnotes

1. For 2019/20 and 2020/21, while suspensions and permanent exclusions were possible throughout the academic year, pandemic restrictions will have had an impact on the numbers presented and caution should be taken when comparing across years.
2. Prior to 2020/21, a single reason could be recorded for each permanent exclusion and suspension. From 2020/21, up to three reasons could be recorded. These reasons were recorded without weighting or prioritisation. As

such, the sum of the number of reasons will not match the total number of permanent exclusions or suspensions from 2020/21 onwards.

Source: School census

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Number of pupils suspended at least once decreased

‘Pupils with one or more suspensions’ refer to pupil enrolments that had at least one suspension across the full academic year. Dual registered pupils with suspensions in multiple schools have each of their enrolments considered separately. This allows for schools to be held accountable for suspensions, as the suspensions are attached to enrolments at a particular school, not the individual pupil.

The rate of pupils suspended at least once decreased to 1.98 in autumn term 2024/25, from 2.05 in autumn term 2023/24. This is equivalent to a 4% decrease in the number of pupils suspended at least once, from 171,800 to 165,600.


Most suspensions are for one day

In autumn term 2024/25, 46% of suspensions were for one day or less, this is consistent with the proportion of one day suspensions in autumn 2023/24. However, looking at the cumulative days missed over the term, 34,100 pupils who were suspended (21%) missed the equivalent of more than one school week (5 days), and 11,900 (7%) missed more than two school weeks (10 days). Compared to the previous autumn term, this represents a decrease of 1,600 and 700 pupils, respectively.

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Permanent exclusions

 Hide

A [permanent exclusion](#)  refers to a pupil who is excluded and who will not come back to that school (unless the exclusion is overturned). This data only includes permanent exclusions which have been upheld by the governing body or Independent Review Panel (IRP), and not those which are still ongoing.

The permanent exclusion rate is calculated as the number of permanent exclusions divided by the number of pupils (multiplied by 100). A rate of 0.01 would be equivalent to 1 permanent exclusion for every 10,000 pupils.

Permanent exclusions have decreased compared to the previous autumn term, driven by a decrease in secondary schools

The rate of permanent exclusions in autumn term 2024/25 was 0.04. This decreased from 0.05 in the previous autumn term.

There were 3,700 permanent exclusions in autumn term 2024/25, representing a decrease of 11% compared to the previous autumn term when there were 4,200 permanent exclusions.

The rate of permanent exclusions varied by school type

The number of permanent exclusions was highest in secondary schools at 3,100, accounting for 84% of all permanent exclusions in autumn term 2024/25.

The permanent exclusion rate decreased in secondary schools from 0.10 to 0.09. The permanent exclusion rate in primary remained the same as the previous autumn term at 0.01 and the rate in special increased from 0.03 to 0.04.

Compared to the previous autumn term, permanent exclusions:

- increased in primary schools, from 511 to 524
- decreased in secondary schools, from 3,608 to 3,128
- increased in special schools, from 49 to 63.

Chart

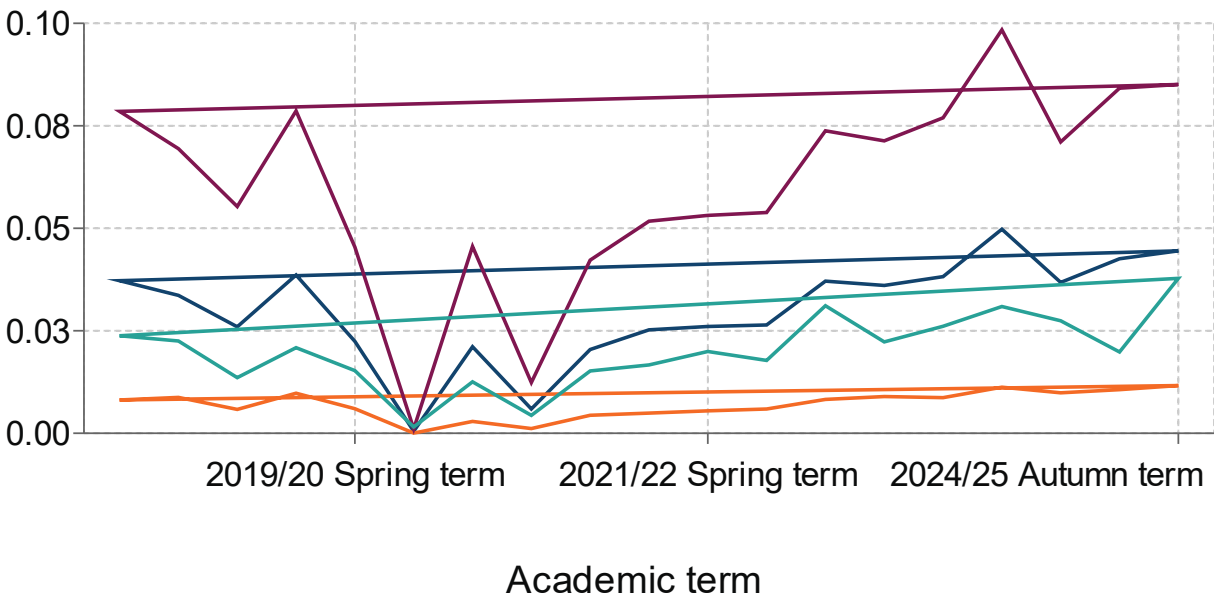
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Permanent exclusion rates have been increasing since the pandemic, but autumn 2024/25 was lower than the previous autumn

Permanent exclusion rate by school type, 2018/19 autumn term to 2024/25 autumn term

Rate of
permanent
exclusions
(per 100
pupils)



- All schools
- State-funded primary
- State-funded secondary

Footnotes

1. For 2019/20 and 2020/21, while suspensions and permanent exclusions were possible throughout the academic year, pandemic restrictions will have had an impact on the numbers presented and caution should be taken when comparing across years.

Source: School census

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Persistent disruptive behaviour continued to be the most common reason for permanent exclusion

Prior to 2020/21, a single reason could be recorded for each suspension and permanent exclusion. From 2020/21, up to three reasons could be recorded. These reasons were recorded without weighting or prioritisation. As such, the sum of the number of reasons will not match the total number of suspensions or permanent exclusions from 2020/21.

As multiple reasons could be recorded, the table below and underlying data refer to a total of 5,000 reasons given for the 3,700 permanent exclusions in autumn term 2024/25.

The most common reason recorded for permanent exclusion was persistent disruptive behaviour, accounting for 38% (1,900) of all reasons given. This was followed by physical assault against a pupil with 16% (810) of all reasons, and physical assault against an adult with 13% (650) of all reasons.

► Export options

Permanent exclusions by reason, 2024/25 autumn term

	2024/25 Autumn term			
	Total	State-funded primary	State-funded secondary	Special
Permanent - Abuse against sexual orientation and gender identity	5	0	5	0
Permanent - Abuse relating to disability	0	0	0	0
Permanent - Bullying	26	1	23	2
Permanent - Damage	146	67	76	3
Permanent - Drug and alcohol related	258	0	258	0
Permanent - Inappropriate use of social media or online technology	39	2	37	0
Permanent - Persistent disruptive behaviour	1,892	247	1,625	20
Permanent - Physical assault against a pupil	813	142	663	8
Permanent - Physical assault against an adult	654	290	323	41
Permanent - Racist abuse	36	12	24	0
Permanent - Sexual	48	6	41	1

Permanent exclusion misconduct	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Permanent - Theft	24	2	22	0
Permanent - Use or threat of use of an offensive weapon or prohibited item	250	28	215	7
Permanent - Verbal abuse or threatening behaviour against a pupil	233	57	169	7
Permanent - Verbal abuse or threatening behaviour against an adult	578	118	448	12
Permanent - Wilful and repeated transgression of protective measures in place to protect public health	29	8	19	2

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Footnotes

1. For 2019/20 and 2020/21, while suspensions and permanent exclusions were possible throughout the academic year, pandemic restrictions will have had an impact on the numbers presented and caution should be taken when comparing across years.
2. Prior to 2020/21, a single reason could be recorded for each permanent exclusion and suspension. From 2020/21, up to three reasons could be recorded. These reasons were recorded without weighting or prioritisation. As such, the sum of the number of reasons will not match the total number of permanent exclusions or suspensions from 2020/21 onwards.

Source: School census

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Explore data

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Region and local authority level data

 Hide

Both suspension and permanent exclusion rates varied across regions and local authorities

The North East continued to have both the highest suspension and permanent exclusion rates, at 6.66 and 0.08, respectively. However, both suspension and permanent exclusions rates have decreased in the North East since autumn term 2023/24, by 0.11 and 0.01, respectively. Suspension rates have decreased in all regions except the East of England and the South East where they have increased. Permanent exclusions have decreased or remained the same in all regions except the East of England.

The lowest suspension rate continued to be in London at 1.80 (almost half the rate of the next lowest region) and the lowest permanent exclusion rates continued to be in London and the South East at 0.02.

Chart

Table

► Export options

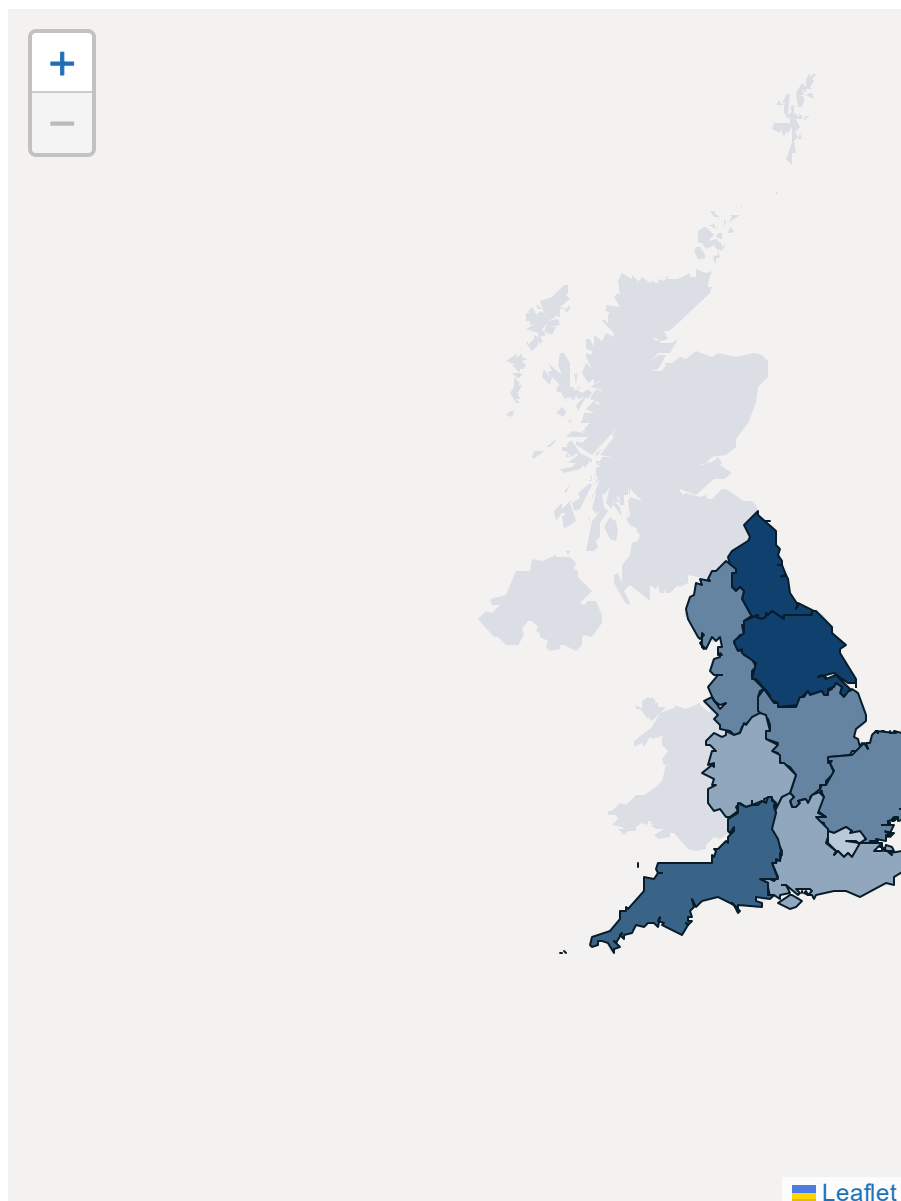
Suspensions and permanent exclusions by region for 2024/25 autumn term

1. Select data to view

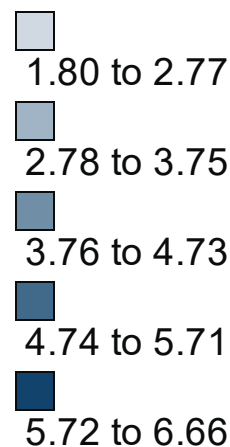
Suspension rate - All schools (2024/25 autumn term)

2. Select a Region

None selected



Key to Suspension rate - All schools (2024/25 autumn term)



Footnotes

1. For 2019/20 and 2020/21, while suspensions and permanent exclusions were possible throughout the academic year, pandemic restrictions will have had an impact on the numbers presented and caution should be taken when comparing across years.
2. This map uses the boundary data Regions England BUC 2022/12

Source: School census

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Explore data

Chart

Table

► Export options

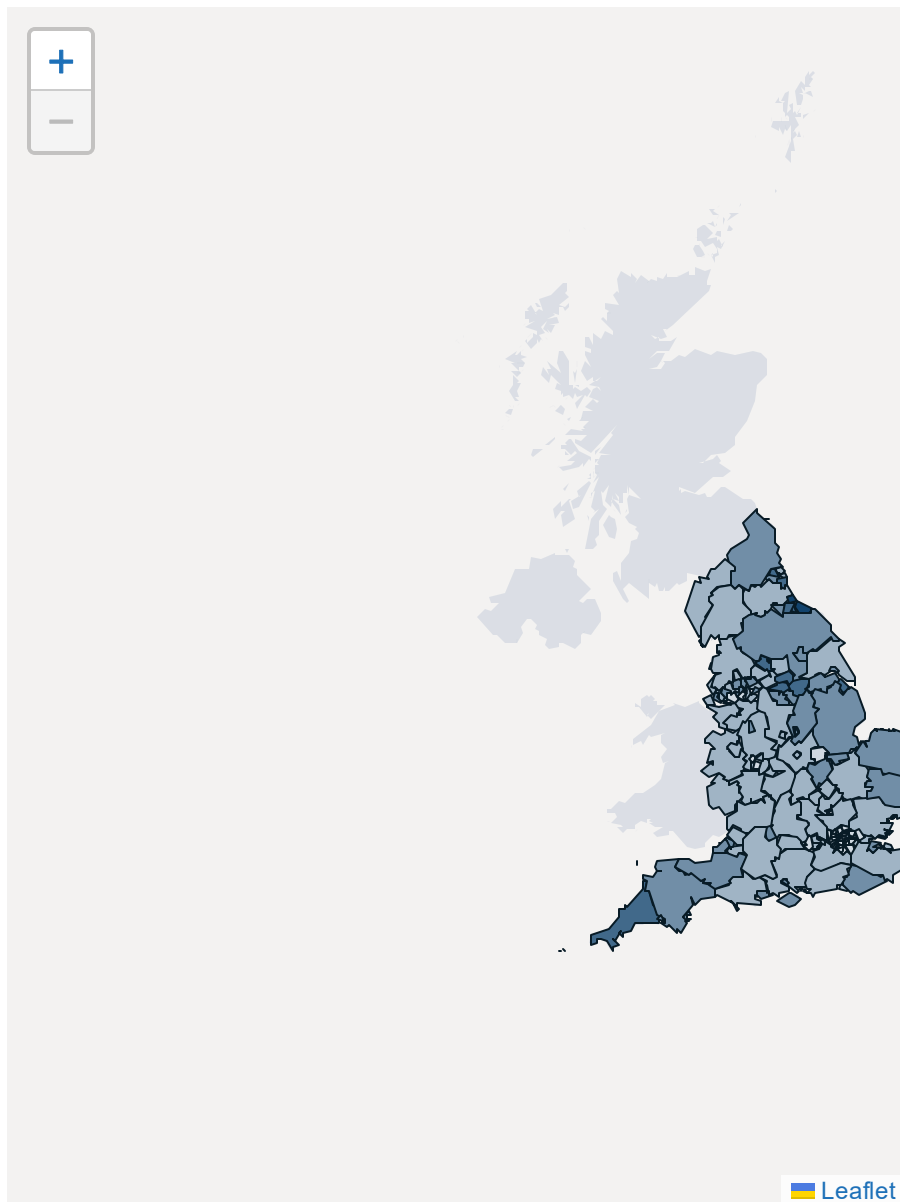
Suspensions and permanent exclusions by local authority for 2024/25 autumn term

1. Select data to view

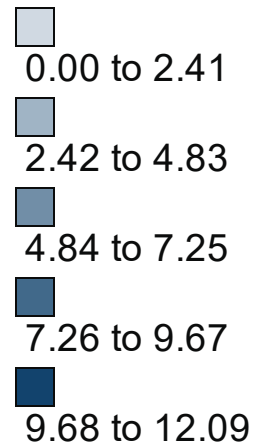
Suspension rate - All schools (2024/25 autumn ter

2. Select a Local Authority

None selected



Key to Suspension rate - All schools (2024/25 autumn term)



Footnotes

1. For 2019/20 and 2020/21, while suspensions and permanent exclusions were possible throughout the academic year, pandemic restrictions will have had an impact on the numbers presented and caution should be taken when comparing across years.
2. This map uses the boundary data Counties and Unitary Authorities UK BUC 2023/12

Source: School census

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Pupil characteristics

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The section below shows counts and rates of suspensions and permanent exclusions broken down by free school meal eligibility (FSM), special educational need provision (SEN), year group, sex and ethnicity. Data for unclassified/unknown sex, FSM status, SEN provision, and year group are not presented in the tables due to very low numbers, which lead to volatile rates.

Pupils with SEN and FSM eligibility continued to have some of the highest rates of suspensions and permanent exclusions

[Free school meals \(FSM\) eligibility](#)

The suspension rate for pupils eligible for FSM continued to be more than four times that of pupils who were not eligible, with rates of 9.73 and 2.11, respectively. Permanent exclusion rates were also six times higher for FSM-eligible pupils, with a rate of 0.12 compared to 0.02 for pupils who were not eligible.

► Export options

**Suspensions and permanent exclusions by FSM eligibility, 2024/25
autumn term**

		2024/25 Autumn term			
		Suspensions	Suspension (rate)	Permanent exclusions	Permanent exclusions (rate)
FSM	FSM - Eligible	203,757	9.73	2,424	0.12
	FSM - Not eligible	131,889	2.11	1,290	0.02

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[Data symbols](#) ?

Footnotes

1. For 2019/20 and 2020/21, while suspensions and permanent exclusions were possible throughout the academic year, pandemic restrictions will have had an impact on the numbers presented and caution should be taken when comparing across years.

Source: School census

Explore and edit this data online

Use our table tool to explore this data.

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[Special educational needs \(SEN\)](#) ?

Compared to the previous autumn term the number of suspensions for pupils with an education, health and care (EHC) plan and pupils with SEN support increased, while

suspensions for pupils with no identified SEN decreased.

The rate of suspensions for pupils with an education, health and care (EHC) plan increased to 10.31, which is lower than for those with SEN support at 11.09. In contrast, the rate for pupils with no identified SEN was more than four times lower at 2.46. The gap in suspensions rates between pupils with SEN (EHC plans and SEN support combined) and those with no identified SEN has been widening since the pandemic and continued to increase compared to the previous autumn term.

The rate of permanent exclusions for pupils with an EHC plan was consistent at 0.11. The rate for pupils with SEN support decreased to 0.14, but like suspensions, was higher than for pupils with an EHC plan. This compares to a permanent exclusion rate of 0.02 for pupils with no SEN.

► Export options

Suspensions and permanent exclusions by SEN provision, 2024/25 autumn term

		2024/25 Autumn term			
		Suspensions	Suspension (rate)	Permanent exclusions	Permar exclusi (rate)
SEN provision	EHC plan	43,267	10.31	459	(
	SEN support	124,861	11.09	1,601	(
	No identified SEN	167,543	2.46	1,655	(

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[Data symbols](#) ?

Footnotes

1. For 2019/20 and 2020/21, while suspensions and permanent exclusions were possible throughout the academic year, pandemic restrictions will have had an impact on the numbers presented and caution should be taken when comparing across years.
2. EHC plans – A pupil has an EHC plan when a formal assessment has been made. A document is in place that sets out the child's need and the extra help they should receive. EHC plans were introduced in September 2014 replacing Statements of SEN, with these being phased out by April 2018. This category therefore includes Statements of SEN for the years up to 2018.

[Show 1 more footnote](#)

Source: School census

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Year group

Year 9 continued to have the highest suspension rate at 11.12, followed by Year 10 with a rate of 10.50. Year 10 also continued to have the highest rate of permanent exclusion at 0.13, closely followed by Year 9 at 0.12.

In the primary phase, Year 6 has the highest suspension rate at 1.23 and Year 5 has the highest permanent exclusion rate at 0.02.

Compared to the previous autumn term the suspension rate increased in all primary year groups except Year 6 but decreased in all secondary year groups. The largest increase in suspensions rates of 0.11 was seen in Year 3 (0.95 to 1.06) and Year 4 (0.94 to 1.05). The largest decrease of 0.68 was seen in Year 10 (11.18 to 10.50).

The rate of permanent exclusions fell or stayed the same across all year groups except

Year 5 where it increased by 0.01. The largest decrease in permanent exclusion rates was seen in Year 10, by 0.03 (0.16 to 0.13).

► Export options

Suspensions and permanent exclusions by year group, 2024/25 autumn term

		2024/25 Autumn term			
		Suspensions	Suspension (rate)	Permanent exclusions	Permanent exclusions (rate)
Year group	Year 1 and below	7,248	0.51	68	0.00
	Year 2	6,336	1.01	84	0.01
	Year 3	6,813	1.06	88	0.01
	Year 4	6,892	1.05	87	0.01
	Year 5	7,047	1.08	103	0.02
	Year 6	8,049	1.23	97	0.01
	Year 7	32,643	5.00	225	0.03
	Year 8	65,459	9.86	620	0.09
	Year 9	72,074	11.12	616	0.12
	Year 10	72,074	11.12	616	0.12

Year 9	12,971	11.12	810	0.12
Year 10	67,405	10.50	840	0.13
Year 11	51,493	8.22	574	0.09
Year 12 and above	1,802	0.39	20	0.00

[Show full screen table](#)

[Data symbols](#) 

Footnotes

1. For 2019/20 and 2020/21, while suspensions and permanent exclusions were possible throughout the academic year, pandemic restrictions will have had an impact on the numbers presented and caution should be taken when comparing across years.

Source: School census

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[Explore data](#)

Sex

The suspension rate decreased for both males and females compared to the previous autumn term, (from 5.15 to 5.01 and 3.08 to 2.99 respectively), meaning the rate for

male pupils remained more than 1.5 times that of female pupils despite this difference decreasing marginally.

Male pupils also had a higher permanent exclusion rate of 0.06 (down from 0.07), which is more than twice that of female pupils, who had a rate of 0.03 (unchanged).

► Export options

Suspensions and permanent exclusions by sex, 2024/25 autumn term

		2024/25 Autumn term			
		Suspensions	Suspension (rate)	Permanent exclusions	Permanent exclusions (rate)
Sex	Sex female	122,316	2.99	1,062	0.03
	Sex male	213,355	5.01	2,653	0.06

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Footnotes

1. For 2019/20 and 2020/21, while suspensions and permanent exclusions were possible throughout the academic year, pandemic restrictions will have had an impact on the numbers presented and caution should be taken when comparing across years.
2. From 2023/24 the school census data item 'sex' replaced 'gender'. Historical use of the word "gender" in the data collection may have meant that "gender identity" was reported in some cases, as opposed to legal sex. While this is unlikely to have a significant effect on overall figures, it may affect figures in more granular subdivisions. This category is presented as a single time-series but prior to spring 2023 any data was reported as 'gender'.

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Ethnicity

As in autumn term 2024/25, Gypsy/Roma pupils continued to have the highest rates of suspension (down from 15.37 to 15.16) and permanent exclusion (up from 0.16 to 0.20). Traveller of Irish Heritage pupils continued to have the second highest rates of suspensions (up from 10.05 to 11.75) and permanent exclusions (up from 0.13 to 0.18). White and Black Caribbean pupils had the next highest suspension rate (down from 7.57 to 7.21) and permanent exclusion rate (down from 0.13 to 0.10).

Caution is recommended when interpreting the rates for Traveller of Irish Heritage and Gypsy/Roma children due to relatively small population sizes.

Pupils in the Chinese ethnic group continued to have the lowest rates of suspensions (up from 0.33 to 0.36) and permanent exclusions (unchanged at 0.00).

► Export options

Suspensions and permanent exclusions by ethnicity, 2024/25 autumn term

		2024/25 Autumn term			
		Suspensions	Suspension (rate)	Permanent exclusions	Pern excl (r
Ethnicity	African	8,138	1.87	109	
	Any other	2,230	1.15	32	

**Asian
background**

Any other Black / African / Caribbean background	1,981	2.97	32
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Any other Mixed / Multiple ethnic background	7,521	3.10	82
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Any other White background	13,523	2.26	135
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Bangladeshi	1,410	0.94	17
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Caribbean	3,864	5.10	72
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Chinese	236	0.36	1
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English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British	251,857	4.97	2,641
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Gypsy / Roma	4,260	15.16	55
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Indian	1,506	0.43	19
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Irish	680	3.40	6
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Pakistani	7,806	2.00	108
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Traveller of Irish heritage	768	11.75	12
White and Asian	3,820	2.63	50
White and Black African	3,201	4.00	36
White and Black Caribbean	9,554	7.21	131

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[Data symbols](#) ?

Footnotes

1. For 2019/20 and 2020/21, while suspensions and permanent exclusions were possible throughout the academic year, pandemic restrictions will have had an impact on the numbers presented and caution should be taken when comparing across years.
2. Caution is recommended when interpreting the data for Traveller of Irish Heritage and Gypsy/Roma children due to small population sizes

Source: School census

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Use our table tool to explore this data.

Explore data

State-funded alternative provision

[Hide](#)

State-funded alternative provision (AP) includes pupil referral units, alternative provision academies and alternative provision free schools.

Suspensions in state-funded alternative provision continued to increase, to 15,700 in autumn term 2024/25 from 15,400 in autumn 2023/24. The number of permanent exclusions was small; 15 in autumn term 2024/25, an increase from 8 in the previous autumn term.

Suspension and permanent exclusion rates for alternative provision are not presented here but are included in the underlying data files. Caution is advised when using these, as alternative provision settings tend to be disproportionately affected by dual subsidiary pupils not being included in the headcount when calculating suspensions and permanent exclusion rates, which may result in rates that appear significantly higher than other phases.

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Further data

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The headline figures in this publication cover the autumn term 2024/25 and comparisons to previous terms are presented. The next publication in the series will add data for spring 2024/25.

The latest full academic year for which data is available is 2023/24. This data is

available at:

[Suspensions and permanent exclusions in England, Academic year 2023/24 - Explore education statistics - GOV.UK](#)

or via the past releases drop down in the top right toolbar of this publication.

Further data is available in the [data catalogue](#), or you can create your own tables using the [table tool](#) including:

- Suspensions and permanent exclusions by [pupil characteristics](#)
- Suspensions - [Number of days missed](#)
- Suspensions - [Duration of suspensions](#)
- Suspensions - [Average days missed](#)
- Suspensions - [Number of suspensions per pupil](#)

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Methodology

Find out how and why we collect, process and publish these statistics.

[Pupil exclusion statistics: methodology](#)

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These accredited official statistics have been independently reviewed by the [Office for Statistics Regulation \(opens in new tab\)](#) (OSR). They comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics \(opens in new tab\)](#). Accredited official statistics are called National Statistics in the [Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 \(opens in new tab\)](#).

Accreditation signifies their compliance with the authority's [Code of Practice for](#)

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- managed impartially and objectively in the public interest
- meet identified user needs
- produced according to sound methods
- well explained and readily accessible

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You are welcome to contact us directly with any comments about how we meet these standards. Alternatively, you can contact OSR by emailing regulation@statistics.gov.uk or via the [OSR website \(opens in new tab\)](#).

Contact us

If you have a specific enquiry about Suspensions and permanent exclusions in England statistics and data:

Attendance and exclusions statistics team

Email: schools.statistics@education.gov.uk

Contact name: Attendance and exclusions statistics team

Press office

If you have a media enquiry:

Telephone: 020 7783 8300

Public enquiries

If you have a general enquiry about the Department for Education (DfE) or education:

Telephone: 037 0000 2288

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