

Data Management and Analysis Group

Education in London – Key Facts 1997-2001

DMAG Briefing 2002/2 May 2002

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Introduction

Welcome to the latest edition of "Education in London: Key Facts" - a digest of statistical information on education in London. This edition includes school data for the academic years 1996/97 - 2000/01 and presents a variety of information for the London education community. This is the latest in a series of publications and its value is as the main source of school statistics for London as a whole. This version includes information over a five-year period, allowing comparisons to be made over time. A further edition is planned for later in the year when data becomes available for the academic year 2001/02.

First published in 1993, *Key Facts* has developed continuously in response to comments and suggestions to improve its coverage and usefulness. It is possible to draw an overall view of education from a variety of sources – from the Local Education Authority (LEA), who are required to publish performance statistics, and on a regional and national basis from the Department for Education and Skills (DfES).

Most of the school information in this volume is from the Annual Schools' Census, which is undertaken in January each year, and the School Performance Tables, which contain examination and test results. However, not all of the information obtained by LEAs or the DfES is made available as a comparison over time making it difficult to look at the wider picture. There is a continuing requirement for up-to-date, comparable, and accurate educational statistics for LEAs and education professionals to support timely and informed decision-making as well as to inform short and long term forward planning. The Greater London Authority has produced "Education in London: Key Facts" with these issues in mind. Our aim is to provide comparative information on a range of educational key statistics, covering schools in London LEAs. Separate summary figures are provided for Inner London (14 LEAs), Outer London (the remaining 19), Greater London and England where possible.

All of the data contained within this publication are available on publicly available web sites. The Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG) at the GLA has collated, analysed and published the information.

We hope you find the report useful and informative.

Explanation of the definitions and categories used in this publication are given in the *Technical Notes* section, together with details of how to obtain further information.

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Executive Summary

Schools

In January 2001 the 1,973 maintained primary schools in Greater London represented 10.6 per cent of all maintained primary schools in England. The 408 secondary schools represented 11.7 per cent of all maintained secondary schools in England. The primary aged pupils on roll in schools in Greater London represent 14.6 per cent of all primary school pupils in England whilst 12.6 per cent of all secondary school pupils in England were on roll in schools in Greater London. The average class size in a primary school in Greater London in January 2001 was 27.0 pupils compared to 22.1 pupils in secondary schools

Social Inclusion

The percentage of pupils in schools in Greater London who were eligible for free school meals decreased between 1997 and 2001. According to the Annual Schools Census in January of 2001, 26 per cent of pupils in primary schools, and 25.8 per cent in secondary schools were eligible for free school meals in Greater London. Meanwhile, 1.7 per cent of primary school pupils, and 2.6 per cent of pupils in secondary schools had a statement of Special Educational Need.

Attainment

In Greater London, 74 per cent of eleven year-old pupils achieved level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 English tests in 2001 compared to 64 per cent in 1998 representing an increase of 15.6 per cent over three years. Pupils in Inner London improved at a greater rate between 1998 and 2001 than the pupils across England. In mathematics at Key Stage 2, there was a 25 per cent growth in the percentage of pupils achieving the expected level between 1998 and 2001 with 70 per cent of eleven year-old pupils in Greater London achieving level 4 or above in 2001 compared to 56 per cent in 1998. Boys out-performed girls with 57 per cent of boys achieving the expected level in Key Stage 2 mathematics in Greater London in 2001 compared to 55 percent of girls.

Pupils in Inner London improved between 1997 and 2001 with 19 per cent more pupils gaining five or more high grade GCSEs. Overall, 46.1 per cent of pupils in Greater London achieved the expected level of five or more GCSEs graded A* - C in 2001 and 4.6 per cent of 15 year-old pupils in Greater London achieved no passes at GCSE compared to 7 per cent in 1997.

Access

Pupils being absent without authorisation in Greater London in the academic year 2000/01 missed 1.4 per cent of half-days in primary schools and 2.2 per cent in secondary schools. In primary schools 0.03 per cent of pupils, and 0.27 per cent in secondary schools, were permanently excluded from schools in Greater London in 2000/01. Between 1997 and 2000, the percentage of pupils permanently excluded from secondary schools dropped by 50 per cent in Outer London, by 34 per cent in Inner London and by 44 per cent in Greater London. This compares to a drop of 38 per cent in England. In 1999, 21.9 per cent of pupils in primary schools in Outer London and 43.9 per cent in Inner London had English as an additional language.

Summary of findings

Table 1 - Number of Schools:

- There were 1,973 primary schools and 408 secondary schools in Greater London in January 2001
- The 1,973 primary schools in Greater London in 2001 compared to 2,032 in 1997 represent a drop of 2.9 per cent
- In 2001, the primary schools in Greater London represented 10.6 per cent of all maintained primary schools in England
- There were 411 secondary schools in Greater London in 1997 compared to 408 in 2001. This represents a drop of 0.7 per cent
- In 2001, the secondary schools in Greater London represented 11.7 per cent of all maintained secondary schools in England
- 61 per cent of primary schools and 67 per cent of secondary schools in Greater London were in Outer London in 2001

Extract from Table 1 - Number of Maintained Schools in London, 1997-2001

		Number of Schools												
	Nurs	ery and	Primar	y Scho	ols		Secon	dary So	chools					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001					
Inner London	807	796	785	777	770	146	132	133	132	134				
Outer London	1,225	1,215	1,215	1,207	1,203	265	269	272	273	274				
Greater London	2,032	2,011	2,000	1,984	1,973	411	401	405	405	408				
England	*	18,847	18,756	18,674	18,577	*	3,567	3,560	3,350	3,481				

Source: Education in London: Key Facts (LRC 1997, 1998, 1999), Schools in England (DfES 2000)

Table 2 - Pupils on Roll:

- There were 237.4 thousand pupils on roll in maintained primary schools in Inner London, and 410.2 thousand in Outer London in 2001
- In 2001 there were 127.2 thousand pupils on roll in secondary schools in Inner London and 278.9 thousand in Outer London
- In 1997 there were 632,914 pupils in primary schools in Greater London, which rose by 2.3 per cent to 647,660 by 2001
- The number of pupils in secondary schools in Greater London rose by 8.3 per cent from 375,145 in 1997 to 406,157 in 2001
- 14.6 per cent of all primary school pupils and 12.6 per cent of all secondary school pupils in England were on roll in schools in Greater London in 2001

Extract from Table 2 - Pupils on Roll in Maintained Schools in London, 1997-2001

			Num	ber of F	upils on	Roll (th	ousanc	ls)				
	Nurs	ery and	Prima	ry Scho	ols	Secondary Schools						
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
Inner London	231.1	232.7	232.9	237.0	237.4	117.5	119.3	122.6	125.0	127.2		
Outer London	401.8	406.6	407.7	411.2	410.2	257.6	260.7	266.9	274.1	278.9		
Greater London	632.9	639.3	640.6	648.2	647.7	375.1	380.0	389.5	399.1	406.2		
England	4,479	4,510	4,508	4,482	4,451	3,037	3,073	3,118	3,182	3,227		

Source: Schools in England (DfES 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001), Education in London: Key Facts (LRC 1997, 1999)

Table 3 - Free School Meals:

- In 2001, 26 per cent of pupils in primary schools, and 25.8 per cent in secondary schools were eligible for free school meals in Greater London
- Around 40 per cent of pupils were eligible for free school meals in schools in Inner London in 2001
- The percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals in schools in Greater London decreased between 1997 and 2001
- The proportion of pupils eligible for Free School Meals in schools in Outer London was slightly higher than the England average between 1997 and 2001. 18.9 per cent of pupils in primary schools and 18.3 per cent of pupils in secondary schools in Outer London were entitled to take free school meals
- The proportion of pupils in schools in Inner London who were entitled to take free school meals in 1997-2001 was considerably higher in Inner London than in Outer London and England

Extract from Table 3 - Free School Meals in Maintained Schools in London, 1997-2001

	Percentage of Pupils Eligible for Free School Meals												
	Nur	sery and	d Prima	ry Scho	ols	Secondary Schools							
	1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 1997 1998 1999 2000												
Inner London	44.2	41.7	40.1	39.5	38.3	46.8	45.8	44.0	43.9	42.1			
Outer London	21.0	20.2	19.7	19.3	18.9	20.5	20.1	19.6	19.1	18.3			
Greater London	29.5	28.0	27.1	26.7	26.0	28.7	28.2	27.3	26.8	25.8			
England	21.1 19.8 18.9 18.3 17.6 18.2 17.5 16.9 16.5 1									15.8			

Source: Schools in England (DfES 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001)

Table 4 - Special Educational Needs:

- In Greater London, 1.7 per cent of pupils in primary schools, and 2.6 per cent in secondary schools had a statement of Special Educational Need in 2001
- The percentage of pupils on roll in maintained schools with a statement of Special Educational Need increased between 1997 and 2001. The rise was similar in London and England
- 3.3 per cent of pupils in secondary schools in Inner London had a statement of Special Educational Need in 2001 compared to 2.3 per cent in Outer London
- A smaller proportion of pupils in schools in Outer London have statements of Special Educational Need than in Greater London and England

Extract from Table 4 - SEN Statements in Maintained Schools in London, 1997-2001

	Perc	Percentage of Pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need												
	Nurs	sery and	d Prima	ry Scho	ols	Secondary Schools								
	1997	·												
Inner London	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3				
Outer London	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3				
Greater London	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6				
England	1.4	1.4 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.7 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.5 2.5												

Source: Special Educational Needs in England (DfES 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001)

Table 5 - Key Stage 2 results:

- In Greater London, 74 per cent of Key Stage 2 pupils achieved level 4 or above in English in 2001 compared to 64 per cent in 1998
- 79 per cent of girls, and 69 per cent of boys in Greater London achieved the expected level in English at Key Stage 2 in 2001
- In English tests at Key Stage 2, 11 year-old pupils in Inner London improved faster between 1998 and 2001 than across England
- In 2001, 21 per cent more boys in Inner London achieved level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 English than in 1998, compared to 17 per cent more boys across England
- 79 per cent of girls in Greater London achieved the expected grade in Key Stage 2 English tests in 2001
- Performance in Outer London is uniformly above the Inner London and England averages with 76 per cent of pupils achieving level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 English tests
- Inner London pupils perform below the England average but the gap narrowed between 1998 and 2001

Extract from Table 5a - Key Stage 2 Results in Maintained Primary Schools in London, 1998-2001

		Percentage of Pupils Achieving Level 4 or Above													
		E	Englis	h			Girls	- En	glish		Boys - English				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Inner London	*	57	61	68	69	*	66	67	73	75	*	48	55	62	64
Outer London	*	67	71	75	76	*	75	77	79	81	*	60	66	71	72
Greater London	*	64	68	72	74	*	72	74	77	79	*	56	62	68	69
England	*	64	71	75	75	*	73	76	79	80	*	56	65	70	70

Source: National Curriculum Assessments of 7, 11 and 14 Year Olds by LEA (DfES 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001)

- In 2001, 70 per cent of pupils in Greater London achieved level 4 or above in mathematics tests at Key Stage 2 compared to 56 per cent in 1998
- 57 per cent of boys achieved the expected level in Key Stage 2 mathematics in Greater London compared to 55 percent of girls in 2001
- In 2001, the gap between achievement of pupils in England and Inner London narrowed to 5 per cent with 66 per cent of pupils achieving level 4 or above in mathematics at Key Stage 2
- Boys out-perform girls in mathematics at Key Stage 2 although girls narrowed the gap between 1998 and 2001
- 32 per cent more pupils achieved level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 mathematics in Inner London between 1998 and 2001 compared to 20 per cent more in Outer London

Extract from Table 5b - Key Stage 2 Results in Maintained Primary Schools in London, 1998-2001

		Percentage of Pupils Achieving Level 4 or Above														
		Maths					Girls - Maths					Boys - Maths				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Inner London	*	50	62	65	66	*	49	62	66	66	*	51	62	65	67	
Outer London	*	60	70	72	72	*	58	70	71	71	*	61	70	72	72	
Greater London	*	56	67	70	70	*	55	67	69	69	*	57	67	70	70	
England	*	58	69	72	71	*	57	69	71	70	*	59	69	72	71	

Source: National Curriculum Assessments of 7, 11 and 14 Year Olds by LEA (DfES 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001)

Table 6 - GCSE Results:

- 46.1 per cent of pupils in Greater London achieved five or more GCSE grades A* C in 2001
- Pupils in Inner London improved between 1997 and 2001 with 19 per cent more pupils gaining five or more high grade GCSEs
- In 2001, 4.6 per cent of 15 year-old pupils in Greater London achieved no passes at GCSE compared to 7 per cent in 1997
- The percentage of pupils achieving no passes at GCSE or equivalent fell by 34 per cent in Greater London between 1997 and 2001 compared to a fall of 25 per cent in England
- Pupils in Outer London performed better than pupils in Inner London in 2001 with 49.9 per cent of pupils achieving five or more A* - C grades at GCSE compared to 38 per cent of pupils in Inner London reaching the same level

Extract from Table 6a - GCSE Results in Maintained Secondary Schools in London, 1997-2001

		Percentage of Pupils Achieving GCSE Grades												
	% A	% Achieving 5+ A* - C Grades												
	1997													
Inner London	32.0	32.0 32.4 34.1 35.7 38.0 8.4 6.6 5.7 5.8												
Outer London	44.3	46.6	48.1	49.4	49.9	6.4	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.2				
Greater London	40.4	42.1	43.6	45.0	46.1	7.0	5.9	5.2	5.1	4.6				
England	42.5	42.5 43.8 45.7 47.0 50.0 7.3 6.1 5.5 5.2												

Source: Public Examinations GCSE/GNVQ and GCE/AGNVQ in England (DfES 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001)

Table 7 - Pupil Absence:

- In Greater London in 2001, 1.4 per cent of half-days in primary schools, and 2.2 per cent in secondary schools were missed by pupils being absent without authorisation
- Unauthorised absence in secondary schools in Greater London remained at around 1.5 per cent between 1997 and 2001
- In secondary schools in Inner London in 2001, 2.2 per cent of half-days were missed due to unauthorised absence. This is a drop of 8.3 per cent since 1997
- Unauthorised absence in primary schools was lower than secondary schools in Greater London in 2001 with 0.9 per cent of half-days missed in primary schools due to pupils being absent from school without authorisation

Extract from Table 7a - Pupil Absence from Maintained Schools in London, 1996/97-2000/01

	Pe	Percentage of Half-days Missed Due to Unauthorised Absence												
	Nur	sery and	d Prima	ry Scho	ols	Secondary Schools								
	1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 1997 1998 1999 2000													
Inner London	*	*	*	1.4	1.4	2.4 2.5 2.4 2.2 2.								
Outer London	*	*	*	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2				
Greater London	*	*	*	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5				
England	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0 1.1 1.1 1.0 1.								

Source: Pupil Absence and Truancy from Schools in England (DfES 2001), National Pupil Absence Tables (DfES 1997, 1998, 1999)

Table 8 - Permanent Exclusions:

- In 2000 in Greater London, 0.03 per cent of pupils in primary schools, and 0.27 per cent of pupils in secondary schools were permanently excluded from school
- The percentage of school population permanently excluded from primary schools dropped by 40 per cent in Greater London and 50 per cent in Inner London between 1997 and 2000
- In secondary schools in Greater London, 0.27 per cent of pupils were permanently excluded in 2000
- Between 1997 and 2000, the percentage of pupils permanently excluded from secondary schools dropped by 50 per cent in Outer London, by 34 per cent in Inner London and by 44 per cent in Greater London. This compares to a drop of 38 per cent in England

Extract from Table 8 - Permanent Exclusions from Maintained Schools in London, 1996/97-2000/01

	Percentage of School Population Permanently Excluded from School												
	Nur	sery and	d Prima	ry Scho	ols	Secondary Schools							
	1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 1997 1998 1999 2000												
Inner London	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.03	**	0.50	0.48	0.41	0.33	**			
Outer London	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	**	0.48	0.42	0.36	0.24	**			
Greater London	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	**	0.48	0.44	0.38	0.27	**			
England	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.34	0.33	0.28	0.21	0.23			

Source: Permanent Exclusions from Schools (DfES 1997/98, 1998/99, 1999/2000), Schools in England (DfES 1998)

Table 9 - English as an Additional Language:

- In 1999, 21.9 per cent of pupils in primary schools in Outer London and 43.9 per cent in Inner London had English as an additional language
- In secondary schools in Inner London in 1999, 42.6 per cent of pupils had English as an a additional language compared to 21.6 per cent of pupils in Outer London
- Greater London has more than three times the proportion of pupils in primary and secondary schools who have English as an additional language and Inner London has twice the proportion of Outer London
- 29.4 per cent of pupils in primary schools, and 28.2 per cent of pupils in secondary schools in Greater London had English as an additional language in 2000

Extract from Table 9 - Percentage of Pupils with EAL in Maintained Schools in London, 1997-2001

	Р	Percentage of Pupils with English as an Additional Language												
	Nur	sery and	d Prima	ry Scho	ols	Secondary Schools								
	1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 1997 1998 1999 2000													
Inner London	*	43.5	43.0	**	**	*	41.8	42.6	**	**				
Outer London	*	22.0	21.9	**	**	*	21.4	21.6	**	**				
Greater London	*	29.6	29.4	**	**	*	27.8	28.2	**	**				
England	7.8	8.5	8.4	8.7	9.8	7.3	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.0				

Source: Ethnic Minority Pupils and Pupils with EAL (DfES 1997), Schools in England (DfES 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001)

Table 10 - Class sizes:

- The average class size in a primary school in Greater London in 2001 was 27.0 pupils compared to 22.1 pupils in secondary schools
- In primary schools in Greater London, class sizes were larger than the average in England in 2001.
 There was an average of 26.7 pupils per class in England in 2000 compared to 27.0 pupils in Greater London
- Secondary school classes are smaller than primary school classes. On average, there were 22.1
 pupils per class in secondary school classes in Greater London in 2001

Extract from Table 10 - Classes as Taught by 1 Teacher in Maintained Schools in London, 1997-2001

				Ave	erage Cl	ass Size)					
	Nur	sery and	d Prima	ry Scho	ols	Secondary Schools						
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			
Inner London	*	*	*	26.9	26.8	*	*	*	22.3	22.4		
Outer London	*	*	*	27.4	27.1	*	*	*	21.8	22.4		
Greater London	*	*	*	27.2	27.0	*	*	*	22.0	22.1		
England	27.6	27.8	27.6	27.1	26.7	21.9	21.9	22.0	22.0	22.0		

Source: Class Sizes in Maintained Schools in England (DfES January 1999, 2000, 2001)

Technical Notes

Types of School

- Nursery Schools provide education primarily for children below compulsory school age.
- Primary Schools consist mainly of infant schools for children aged 5 to 7, junior schools for those aged 7 to 11 and junior and infant schools for both age groups. Many primary schools provide 'nursery' classes for children under 5.
- First schools cater for ages from 5 to 8, 9 or 10. They are the first stage of a three-tier (first, middle and secondary) school system.
- Middle Schools take children from first schools and generally lead on, in turn, to comprehensive upper schools. They cover varying age ranges between 8 and 14. Depending on their individual age range they are deemed either primary or secondary and are counted accordingly in many statistics of primary, secondary schools.
- Secondary Schools provide education for children aged 11-16 or 11-18.
- Special Schools provide education for children with special educational needs who cannot be educated satisfactorily in an ordinary school. In addition to special schools, provision is also made for pupils with special educational needs to attend special classes in maintained nursery, primary, middle and secondary schools.

Age of Pupils

The age groups of pupils correspond with ages at the beginning of the school year (i.e. ages at the previous 31 August).

School Meals

Information is collected on the numbers of full and part time pupils (of compulsory school age and above) on each school's register that are known to be eligible for a free school meal and for those who took a free school meal. For the 2001 schools' census, the definition included pupils where parents had indicated that they wished their child to have a free meal and had confirmed benefit receipt with the LEA or school.

Symbols and definitions:

- * = Data unobtainable from a website
- ** = Data unavailable at time of printing

Some columns may not add due to rounding

For the purposes of this report, the authorities that make up Inner London and Outer London are as follows:

Inner London

Corporation of London Islington Southwark Camden Kensington and Chelsea **Tower Hamlets** Hackney Lambeth Wandsworth Hammersmith and Fulham Lewisham Westminster

Haringey Newham

Outer London

Enfield Barking and Dagenham Merton Barnet Greenwich Redbridge

Bexley Harrow Richmond upon Thames

Brent Havering Sutton

Bromley Hillinadon Waltham Forest Croydon Hounslow

Kingston upon Thames Ealing

Related Publications

The following series of publications also contain information about topics covered in this volume and other related statistics:

- Education in London: Key Facts London Research Centre
- Schools in England DfES
- Special Educational Needs in England DfES
- National Curriculum Assessments of 7, 11 and 14 Year-olds by LEA DfES
- Secondary School Performance Tables DfES
- Public Examinations GCSE/GNVQ and GCE/AGNVQ in England DfES
- National Pupil Absence Tables DfES
- Pupil Absence and Truancy from Schools in England DfES
- Permanent Exclusions from Schools DfES
- Ethnic Minority Pupils and Pupils with EAL DfES
- Class Sizes in Maintained Schools in England DfES

Glossary:

AGNVQ – Advanced General National Vocational Qualification DfES – Department for Education and Skills (formerly DfEE)

DMAG - Data Management and Analysis Group at the GLA

EAL - English as an Additional Language

FSM - Free School Meals

GCSE - General Certificate of Secondary Education

GLA - Greater London Authority

LEA - Local Education Authority

LRC - London Research Centre (now absorbed into the GLA)

Primary schools - maintained primary schools, including nursery schools and middle deemed primary Secondary schools - maintained secondary schools, including middle deemed secondary

Further Information

For further information about any of the statistics contained in this publication please contact:

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Hywel Davies (020 7983 4696) is responsible for the SASPAC project and for the development of GIS work.

Dennis Grenham (020 7983 4532) works mostly on statistical compendia, election statistics and special publications.

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Karen Osborne (020 7983 4656) is responsible for School Roll Projections and other education work.

Iryna Pylypchuk (020 7983 4534) is working on a student placement.

Lorna Spence (020 7983 4658) has responsibility for social inclusion statistics: she also works with the Labour Force Survey, DWP data and other datasets.

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