

The 14–19 cohort in 2009/10 and beyond

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Summary

- 1 The 14–19 cohort is shrinking. Projections suggest that the number of 14–19 year olds in the North East will fall from around 169,500 young people in 2006 to around 142,000 in 2015 – a decline of more than 15 per cent.
- 2 A similar trend is projected for the number of 16–18 year olds in the region – a fall of just under 15 per cent, from around 102,000 in 2006 to 88,300 in 2015.
- 3 The overall numbers of 16 and 17 year olds in further education and training in the North East have not increased between 2001 and 2006, though learner numbers fluctuate from year to year. In broad terms, overall participation rates among 16 and 17 year olds have shown slight increases since 2003.
- 4 Ignoring the effect of policy changes, baseline projections suggest that the numbers of 16 and 17 year old learners in the North East will show slight growth between 2007 and 2015. Participation rates are also projected to rise, due to the combined effect of increases in learner numbers and continuing population decline.
- 5 There is, of course, a significant drive to increase participation among young people. A trajectory towards full participation among 17 year olds in 2013 suggests that learner numbers among this age group will need to rise sharply. A ten percentage point increase in participation rates is needed to meet the interim target for 86 per cent participation in 2010/11, with a further increase of 14 percentage points by 2013.
- 6 Achieving the NEET targets set out in Local Area Agreements will contribute to rising participation among young people. Achieving the targets will mean that the proportion of young people in the North East who are not in education, employment or training will fall to 8 per cent in 2010/11 (from 10 per cent in 2007/08).

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- 7 We estimate that in real terms, this translates to an additional 1,700 learners aged 16–18 over the three years between 2008/09 and 2010/11, independent of any other increases in participation. By itself, this is not sufficient to achieve the significant increases in participation required to meet the region's future skills needs.
- 8 Achieving these increases will be a major challenge in the face of population decline. Local authority pupil projections highlight the expectation that the numbers of young people finishing compulsory schooling (at the current age of 16) and becoming available to post-16 education and training will fall in future years.

Learner numbers in 2009/10

- 9 Projections suggest that there will be around 101,000 16–18 year olds available to – but not necessarily participating in – post-16 education and training in 2009/10.
- 10 It is difficult to draw firm conclusions from our projections about possible future learner numbers. Our projections suggest that at most, there will be around 30,000 16 year olds and a similar number of 17 year olds participating in learning in 2009/10. No data is available for 18 year olds, however, and even these figures for 16 and 17 year olds should be treated with caution.

Introduction

- 11 This paper considers future learner numbers, using a range of historical data and statistical techniques to develop various scenarios which show possible future trends in participation in learning among young people. While this paper considers the broader 14–19 cohort, our main focus is on the 16–18 age group¹.
- 12 The purpose of this paper is to inform dialogue during the development of the LSC's regional commissioning strategy for 2009/10, about the challenges of engaging increasing numbers of young people in post-16 education and training, and ensuring that appropriate learning opportunities are available to them.
- 13 The analysis in this paper is presented at regional level. Where possible, we have aggregated the regional picture from analysis at local authority level. The local authority picture is presented in tabular form in Appendix 1.

Datasources and methodology

- 14 Our analysis draws on a number of datasources, including:
 - population projections from the Office for National Statistics (ONS)
 - data published by the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) on participation in education and training among young people
 - Connexions data on young people who are not in education, employment or training, and
 - projected pupil numbers provided by local authority partners in the North East.
- 15 Unfortunately, the various sources we draw on are not directly comparable. Most of the available data focuses on participation at specific ages, for example, and does not allow a comparison with the wider 16–18 population². Nevertheless, we are able to use this range of sources to draw broad conclusions about how trends in participation may develop in the future.
- 16 ONS publishes sub-national population projections in five-year age bands: 0–4, 5–9, 10–14, 15–19 years old, etc. The published data does not allow a specific focus on the 14–19 cohort.

By request, ONS has provided unpublished projections data in single-year age bands. While data for single-year age bands is not itself considered

¹ The 14–19 cohort includes all young people between their 14th and 19th birthdays, i.e. those aged 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years old. 16–18 year olds include all young people aged 16, 17 and 18 years old. In practical terms, an individual's age is usually measured at the beginning of the academic year.

² The exception is Connexions data. However, limited time-series data is available at regional level, and the available data is affected by seasonal variations. We have been unable to compile historical Connexions data at a level of detail sufficient to allow us to model the number of young people in education and training (distinguishing them from those in employment without training).

robust enough for publication, it can be aggregated to a more robust level (indeed, ONS aggregates this data to produce its published projections).

We have used this data to derive population projections for both the 14–19 cohort and the 16–18 age group. As they are based on unpublished data, our derived projections (particularly those for the 16–18 age group) should only be considered indicative. Further, ONS projections are based purely on demographics, and do not take local development policy or economic factors into account.

- 17 DCSF publishes data at regional and sub-regional level showing the number of learners and participation rates among young people aged 16 and 17. The most recent data available is for participation in 2006. We have used this data to project forward learner numbers and show how trends in participation may develop in the future. Our baseline scenario simply assumes that recent trends in participation continue in the future. It does not take recent (or future) policy changes into account.
- 18 We have developed a second scenario for future learner numbers, based on ONS population projections, which looks at the trajectory towards the Government-led ambition (soon to be legislated) for full participation among 17 year olds by 2013. The baseline for this scenario is taken from DCSF data.
- 19 The Connexions Customer Information System (CCIS) aims to record information about all young people aged 13–19 in an area, including the activities of those aged 16 and over. At local level, monthly CCIS returns are used to calculate the proportion of 16–18 year olds in education, employment or training – or not.

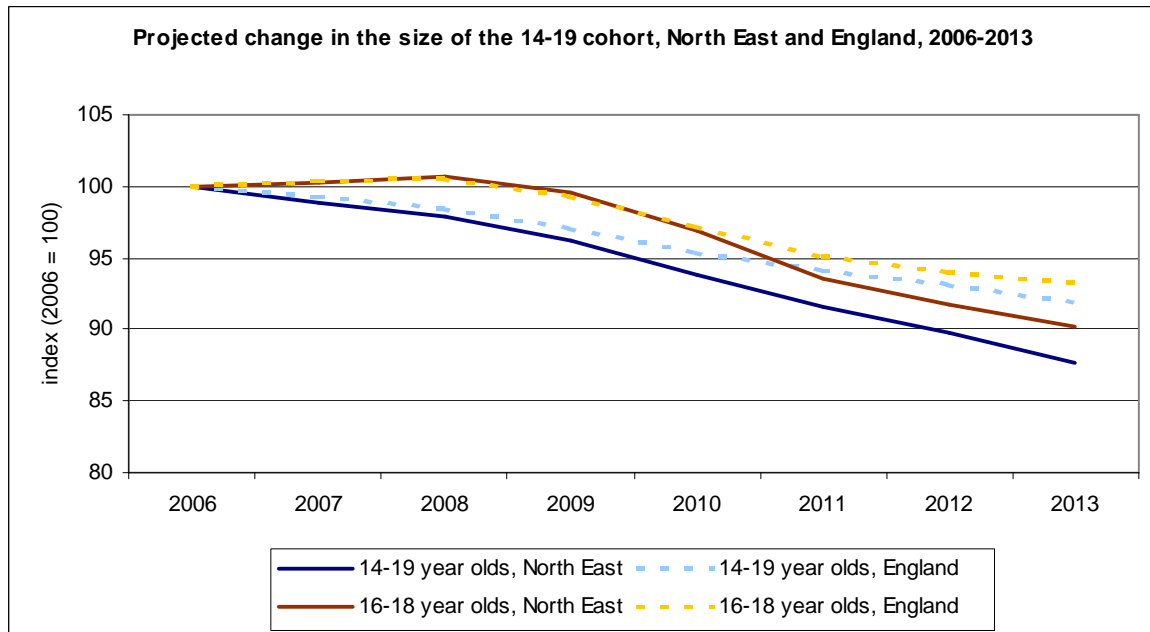
We have used CCIS data as a baseline against which we've compared Local Area Agreement targets to reduce the number of young people who are not in education, employment or training. Our third scenario shows what achieving the targets might mean in terms of learner numbers.

- 20 Each local authority in the region produces (or commissions) pupil projections which project forward pupil numbers to inform their own school planning. Unlike ONS projections, these attempt to take economic development factors (such as housing developments) into account. Although the methodologies used to develop pupil projections are robust, they are not consistent across the region, and there is a risk that the projections may 'double-count' some individuals due to the assumptions around migration or cross-border travel-to-learn flows on which they are based.

Despite this, pupil projections are a useful alternative source of information to supplement that available elsewhere. We have aggregated these projections to produce a fourth scenario, focusing on Year 11 pupil numbers, as an indication of the number of young people who are expected become available to post-16 education and training in future years.

The 14–19 cohort

- 21 The latest available estimates suggest that in 2006, there were 169,500 young people in the 14–19 cohort in the North East. Some 60 per cent of these (almost 102,000 young people) were 16–18 years old³.
- 22 Projections suggest that the size of the 14–19 cohort will decline in future. The decline will be more significant in the North East than in England. By 2013, the projections suggest that the 14–19 cohort in the region will be less than 88 per cent of its size in 2006⁴.



Source: Derived from ONS 2006-based sub-national population projections

- 23 Projections suggest a similar trend among 16–18 year olds. Again, decline among this age group in the North East is expected to be more significant than in England⁵.

The 14–19 cohort in 2009/10

- 24 Projections suggest that there will be around 163,000 young people in the 14–19 cohort in the North East in mid-2009.
- 25 Similarly, projections suggest there will be around 101,000 16–18 year olds in the North East in mid-2009. This is the number of young people expected to be available to post-16 learning at the beginning of the 2009/10 academic

³ Derived from ONS 2006 mid-year population estimates.

⁴ Derived from ONS 2006-based sub-national population projections. The projections relate to the mid-point of each year, in line with the population estimates on which they're based.

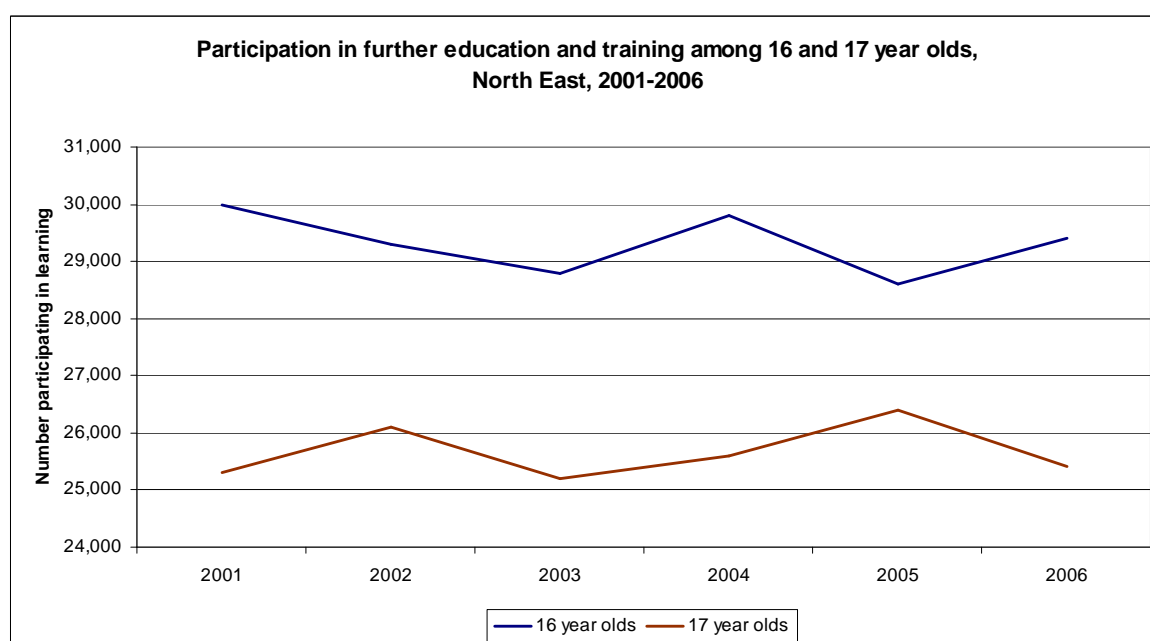
⁵ In contrast to the trends among young people, ONS projections suggest slight growth in the population as a whole. Growth in the North East will be slower than in any other region in England. Between 2006 and 2015, the total population of the North East is projected to grow by just 3 per cent, compared with the national average of 7 per cent.

year. Some of these will continue courses started the previous year, or progress to a new course, and others will enter post-16 learning for the first time. A minority will not engage in post-16 learning.

Participation in learning

- 26 DCSF statistics⁶ suggest that the number of 16 and 17 year olds participating in further education and training in the North East fluctuates by as much as 4 per cent (1,000 learners or more in each age group) each year.
- 27 According to DCSF statistics, there has not been a significant increase in the number of 16 and 17 year olds participating in further education and training between 2001 and 2006.

There were actually around 600 fewer 16 year olds in learning in 2006 than in 2001. The number of 17 year olds in learning in 2006 was around 100 higher than in 2001.

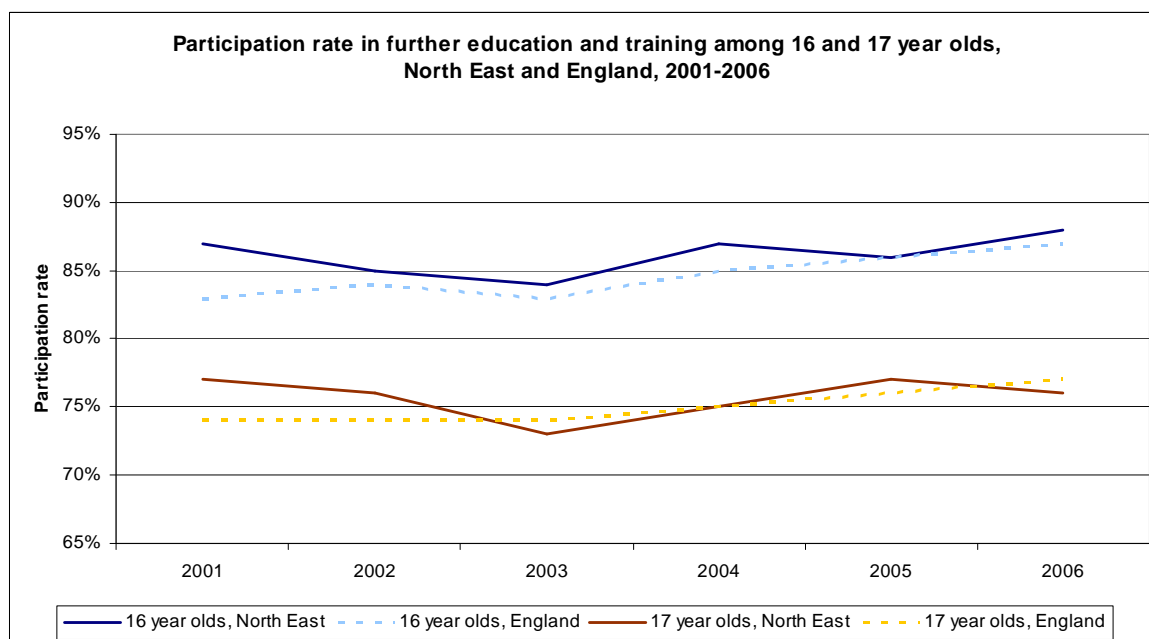


Source: DCSF (2008) *Participation in education, training and employment by 16–18 year olds in England*

- 28 DCSF statistics suggest that overall participation rates in further education and training among 16 and 17 year olds in the North East have not increased significantly since the start of the decade – though participation rates have fluctuated, and in broad terms there has been an upward trend in participation among both 16 and 17 year olds since lows in 2003.

⁶ Department for Children, Schools and Families (2008) *Participation in education, training and employment by 16–18 year olds in England* (<http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000792/index.shtml>).

Fluctuations in participation rates reflect the combined effect of fluctuations in learner numbers and changes in the size of the population (the cohorts aged 16 and 17 years old) from year to year.



Source: DCSF (2008) *Participation in education, training and employment by 16–18 year olds in England*

29 In 2006, 88 per cent of 16 year olds in the North East were in further education and training (compared with 87 per cent in England).

The participation rate among 17 year olds was lower, at 76 per cent (compared with 77 per cent in England).

Future trends in participation

30 This section presents various scenarios which show how trends in participation may develop in the future. These scenarios are not predictions or forecasts – they are a guide to *possible* future trends. They are presented here for consideration in the future commissioning of learning provision in the region.

31 It should be remembered that as with all projections, the further our scenarios look into the future, the greater the degree of uncertainty that surrounds them. In particular, small variations in assumptions at the first year of projections can have a multiplying effect over the period for which we have calculated projections.

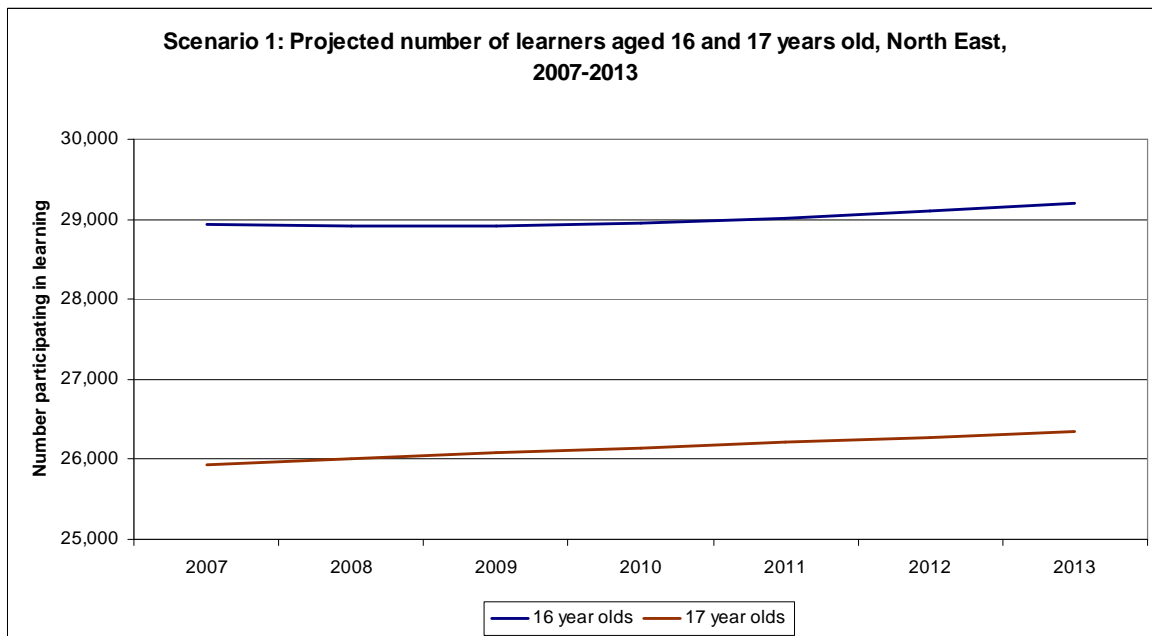
Scenario 1: Baseline projections

32 In part, our first scenario is provided as a baseline against which further scenarios can be compared. It simply assumes that recent trends in participation continue in the future, and that all other factors remain constant. This scenario is 'policy neutral'. It ignores, for example, the Government's

intention to raise the participation age to 17 by 2013 and to 18 by 2015, the introduction of 14–19 Diplomas, and the drive to increase participation in Apprenticeships.

- 33 To develop this scenario, we have applied simple statistical techniques to DCSF data, to project forward both learner numbers and DCSF population estimates at regional level⁷.
- 34 Our baseline projections suggest that the number of 16 year olds in further education and training will rise by a little less than 1 per cent between 2007 and 2013, from just under 29,000 learners to around 29,200. The projections suggest that much of this increase will occur after 2011.

Similarly, our baseline projections suggest that the number of 17 year olds in learning will rise by just under 2 per cent between 2007 and 2013, from just under 26,000 learners to around 26,350. The projections suggest that growth in the number of 17 year olds will be more gradual over the period.

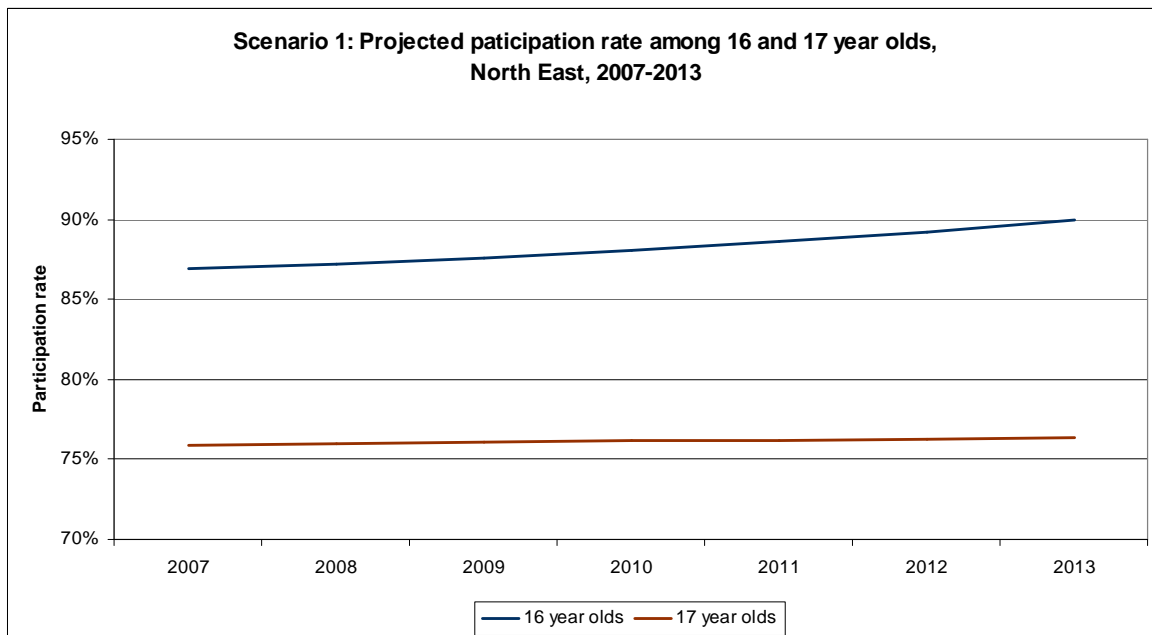


Source: derived from DCSF (2008) *Participation in education, training and employment by 16–18 year olds in England*

- 35 Our baseline projections suggest that as learner numbers rise, participation rates among 16 year olds in the North East will increase by around 3 percentage points between 2007 and 2013.

⁷ We have applied slightly different techniques to the data for 16 and 17 year olds to account for fluctuations in the data. Projecting forward participation rates gives similar results to the projections based on learner numbers that we present here, but hides assumptions about population change that are inherent in the methodology. The margin of error surrounding DCSF participation estimates at local level mean that projections based on this data are not as robust as those at regional level, and a regional picture cannot be aggregated from projections at LA level.

In contrast, we project that the participation rate among 17 year olds will remain at 76 per cent over this period, despite an increase in the number of learners.



Source: derived from DCSF (2008) *Participation in education, training and employment by 16–18 year olds in England*

36 To calculate participation rates, we have divided the projected number of learners by the projected population. Projected participation rates are therefore closely linked to our population projections. Compared with the population decline projected by ONS, our projections based on DCSF data assume a very small decline in the number of 16 year olds in the North East between 2007 and 2013, and a very small increase in the number of 17 year olds⁸.

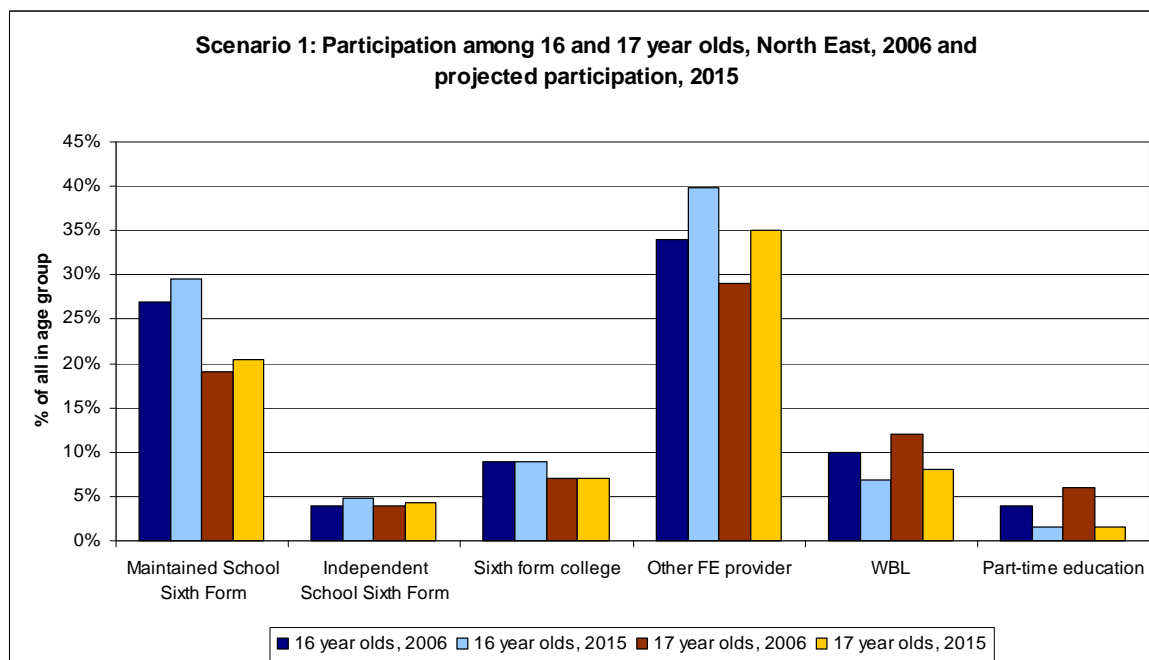
37 If the same projected increases in learner numbers are applied to ONS population projections, the results suggest significant increases in participation rates among both 16 and 17 year olds between 2007 and 2013.

In other words, if increases in learner numbers can be achieved in the face of population decline, participation rates will naturally increase – and we might expect this increase to appear to be quite rapid.

⁸ DCSF population estimates are derived from – but are not the same as – ONS estimates. Although the two sets of population projections start off close together, they diverge over the longer term.

Scenario 1: Projected participation by type of institution

38 We have used our baseline projections at overall level to derive more detailed baseline projections of participation by type of institution⁹. These projections are also 'policy neutral'. They assume that recent trends in participation continue in the future, and that all other factors remain constant.



Source: derived from DCSF (2008) *Participation in education, training and employment by 16–18 year olds in England*

39 Our baseline projections suggest an increase in the number of 16 and 17 year old learners in full-time education, along with a corresponding increase in participation rates. Most significantly, growth is projected in maintained school sixth forms and in FE colleges outside Sixth Form colleges.

40 Conversely, learner numbers are projected to fall in Work Based Learning and in part-time education, with corresponding decline in participation rates. The projected fall in Work Based Learning in particular is noteworthy, as this is at odds with Government ambitions to significantly increase the number of young people in Apprenticeship provision by 2020.

Scenario 1: Projected learner numbers in 2009/10

41 Our baseline scenario suggests that at end 2009, there will be around 30,500 16 year olds and 29,600 17 year olds participating in further education and training in the North East.

⁹ For methodological reasons, the overall level of participation in our projections by type of institution varies slightly from the level of participation in the baseline projections from which they are derived.

Scenario 2: Trajectory to full participation at age 17

42 The Government set a target in its 14–19 White Paper to increase participation among 17 year olds to 90 per cent by 2015¹⁰. The Government has since extended this ambition towards the goal of raising the participation age to 17 by 2013 and to 18 by 2015¹¹.

An interim target for 86 per cent of 17 year olds to be in learning in 2010/11, on the trajectory towards full participation by 2013, was set in the LSC Grant Letter 2008/09.

43 Our second scenario shows the trajectory in the North East towards full participation in learning among 17 year olds in 2013, and the interim target for 86 per cent to be in learning in 2010/11.

44 The Government argues that no groups of young people should be formally exempt from the duty to participate, as an exemption could mean they do not receive the help and support they need, and could deny them opportunities; lowering expectations for that group and removing the imperative to ensure that the right support and provision are in place¹².

45 Nevertheless, the Government recognises that there will be some young people who temporarily, or even for a longer time, cannot participate due to their circumstances. Such circumstances might include homelessness, health problems, caring responsibilities, waiting to start a course on which a place has already been secured, or learning difficulties where the right support is not yet in place¹³.

46 The available data does not allow us to estimate the number of young people affected by such circumstances, or indeed by other circumstances which might reasonably prevent them participating in learning. For the purposes of our scenario, we have therefore interpreted full participation to mean a participation rate of 100 per cent. In reality, it is likely to mean a participation rate *close to* 100 per cent.

47 Our scenario applies the 100 per cent participation rate to ONS population projections in order to derive projected learner numbers. We assume a linear trend in participation rates between 2006 and 2013. In reality, there is likely to be some fluctuation in participation rates from year to year.

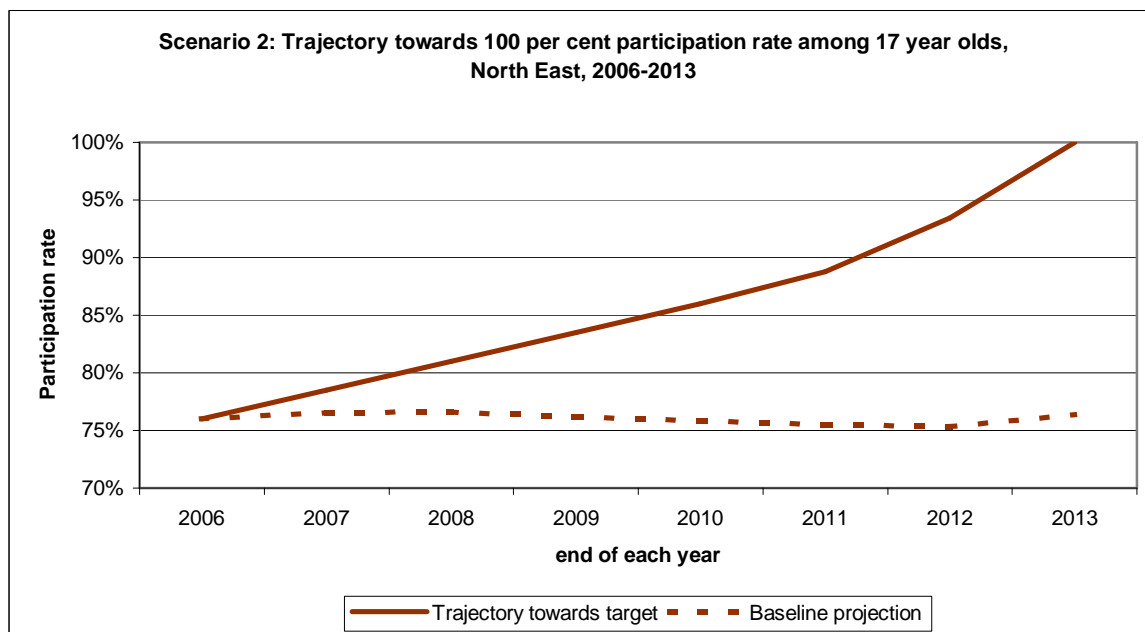
48 This scenario suggests that in order to achieve the interim target, there must be a sharp rise in participation among 17 year olds between 2006 and 2010 – a ten percentage point increase in participation rates is needed over this period.

¹⁰ Department for Education and Skills (2005) *14–19 Education and Skills* (<http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/publications/14-19educationandskills/>).

¹¹ Department for Children, Schools and Families (2006) *Raising Expectations: supporting all young people to participate until 18* (<http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/14-19/index.cfm?sid=42&pid=344&ctype=TEXT&ptype=Single>).

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.



Source: derived from DCSF participation in education, training and employment by 16–18 year olds in England and ONS 2006-based sub-national population projections

- 49 A further increase of 14 percentage points is needed between 2010 and 2013 if a 100 per cent participation rate among 17 year olds is to be achieved.

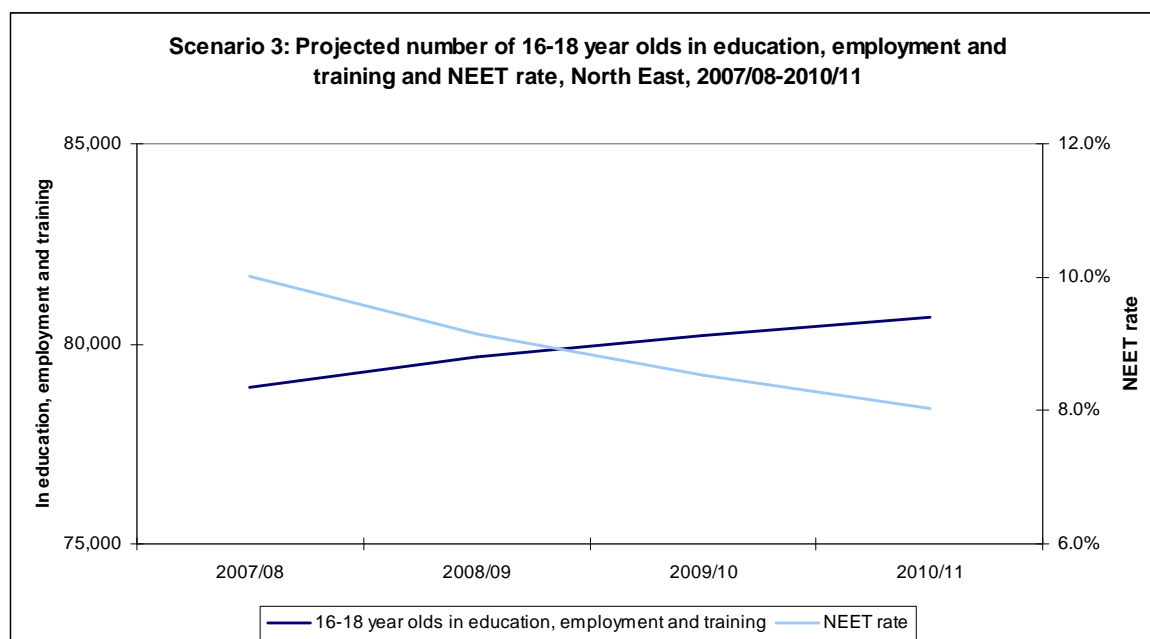
Scenario 2: Projected learner numbers in 2009/10

- 50 Based on ONS population projections, our regional trajectory towards 100 per cent participation among 17 year olds by 2013, and the interim target, suggests that there will be some 27,700 17 year olds in learning in 2009/10. This is below the number of learners suggested by our baseline projection (which draws on different population projections).

Scenario 3: Achieving NEET targets

- 51 Our third scenario takes Local Area Agreement (LAA) targets to reduce the number of 16–18 years who are not in education, employment and training (NEET), and looks at what achieving these targets will mean in terms of learner numbers. The targets are expressed as a percentage point reduction in the NEET rate.
- 52 Of the 12 LAAs in the region, 11 include NEET targets. Nine include targets for 2010/11 and interim targets for 2008/09 and 2009/10, while two have agreed only interim targets to date. To develop our scenario, we have ‘rolled forward’ the percentage point reductions required by the interim targets in these two LAAs to provide a proxy target for 2010/11.
- 53 One LAA does not include a NEET target, but targets whose measurement is consistent with those in LAAs are included in the Children and Young People’s Plan for this area. We have used these targets instead.

- 54 The baseline data for this scenario is calculated using adjusted data from the Connexions Customer Information System for November 2007–January 2008, in line with the National Indicator NI 117 which is used to define LAA targets¹⁴.
- 55 Importantly, the scenario assumes that the size of the cohort used as the denominator for calculating the NEET rate will not change¹⁵.



Source: derived from DCSF participation in education, training and employment by 16–18 year olds in England and ONS 2006-based sub-national population projections

- 56 Achieving LAA targets to reduce the number of young people in the NEET group in each district in the region means that the NEET rate across the whole of the North East will fall from 10 per cent in 2007/08 to 8 per cent in 2010/11.
- 57 In real terms, this translates to an additional 770 young people in employment, education and training (EET) in 2008/09 compared with 2007/08, with a further 550 in 2009/10 and 450 in 2010/11 – independent of any other increases in participation.
- 58 Because of the way in which CCIS data is adjusted when calculating the NEET rate, it is impossible to distinguish those young people who are in employment without training from others who are EET. While it is unlikely that

¹⁴ CCIS data is adjusted with a standard formula to take account of young people whose activities are not known. For details of how NI 117 is calculated, see DCLG (2008) *National Indicators for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships: Handbook of Definitions* (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/finalnationalindicators>).

¹⁵ The NEET rate is calculated as the number of young people who are not in education, employment or training as a proportion of the number who are in education, employment or training plus the number who are NEET. Projected population change cannot easily be applied to this figure, since it appears to fluctuate seasonally, and because it excludes a number of young people whose activities are not known.

all EET young people will be in education or training, however, we can expect the vast majority to be in learning¹⁶.

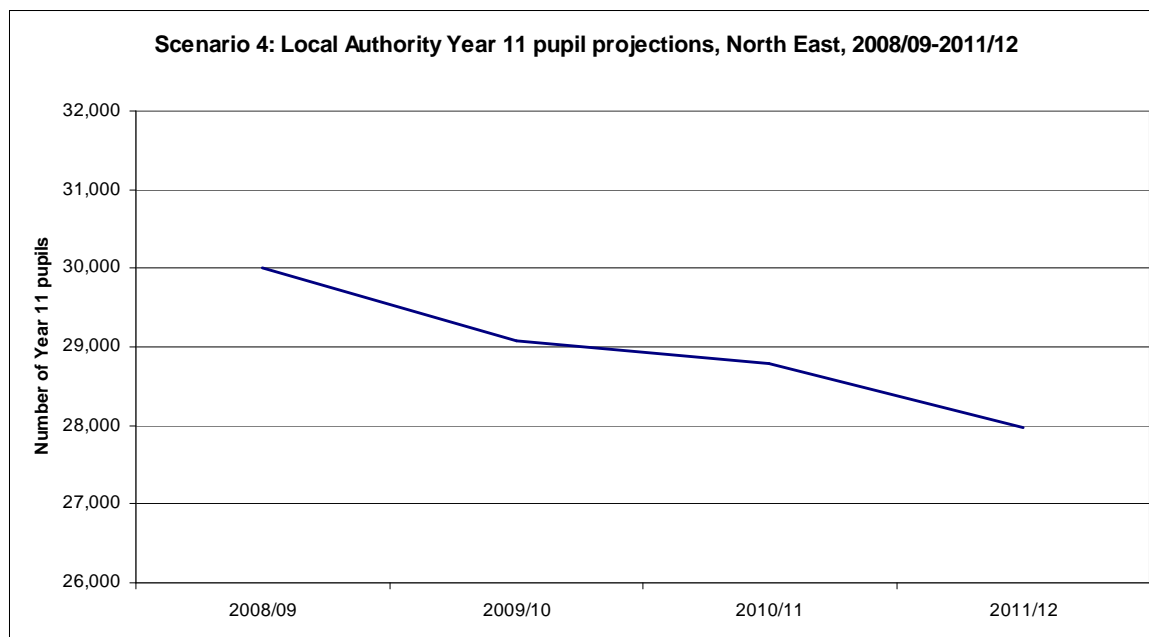
- 59 Not all of these additional learners will be aged 17, of course. Even if they were, the increase in learner numbers realised through LAA NEET targets will not be sufficient to raise participation among 17 year olds to 86 per cent by 2010/11.

Scenario 3: Projected learner numbers in 2009/10

- 60 Based on ONS population projections, our scenario suggests that if interim NEET targets are achieved, there will be 80,200 young people aged 16–18 years old in education, employment or training in 2009/10.
- 61 Assuming that all young people in employment have training to Level 2 or above, achieving the NEET targets means needing to deliver learning to an additional 550 young people re-engaged in 2009/10, on top of the additional 770 re-engaged in 2008/09.

Scenario 4: Pupil projections

- 62 Our fourth scenario aggregates local authority pupil projections to regional level. We have focused specifically on Year 11 pupils as this is the last year of compulsory schooling and the year before young people become available to post-16 education and training¹⁷.



Source: Local authority pupil projections

¹⁶ Unadjusted CCIS figures suggest that around 4 per cent of the young people in education, employment and training in the North East in May 2008 were in employment without training at Level 2 or above.

¹⁷ Pupil projections include projected numbers of young people in LA-maintained school sixth forms. We have not considered these projections in this paper as our focus is on participation in further education and training in the broadest sense.

63 Pupil projections suggest the number of young people in Year 11 in the North East will fall between 2008/09 and 2011/12, from a little under 30,000 to under 28,000 (a fall of around 7 per cent). The implication is that the number of young people finishing compulsory education and becoming available to post-16 learning will also fall each year.

Scenario 4: Projected learner numbers in 2009/10

64 Pupil projections suggest there will be just under 30,000 Year 11 pupils in the North East in 2008/09. Although there will be slight variation due to migration, for example, the projections suggest that the number of young people available to start post-16 learning for the first time in 2009/10 is likely to be close to this number.

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Appendix 1: The local picture

65 While our scenarios are presented at regional level in this paper, they are often aggregated from analysis at local authority level. Data at local level is presented in this Appendix.

Table 1: Projected change in the size of the 14–19 cohort, North East, 2006-2015 (selected years)

	14–19 cohort, 2006	14–19 cohort, 2009	Change 2006–2009	14–19 cohort, 2012	Change 2009–2012	14–19 cohort, 2015	Change 2012–2015	Change 2006–2015
Northumberland	19,600	18,700	–4.7%	17,600	–5.9%	16,800	–4.5%	–14.3%
Gateshead	12,500	11,800	–5.6%	11,200	–5.4%	10,700	–4.8%	–15.0%
Newcastle upon Tyne	16,700	16,500	–1.4%	15,300	–7.2%	14,300	–6.3%	–14.3%
North Tyneside	12,500	11,700	–6.1%	11,000	–6.2%	10,400	–5.4%	–16.7%
South Tyneside	10,300	9,800	–5.6%	9,100	–6.8%	8,200	–9.7%	–20.6%
Sunderland	19,000	18,100	–4.9%	16,400	–9.2%	14,800	–9.8%	–22.2%
Co Durham	32,400	32,000	–1.5%	30,000	–6.2%	28,000	–6.7%	–13.8%
Darlington	6,600	6,300	–4.2%	6,000	–5.4%	5,700	–4.8%	–13.7%
Hartlepool	6,500	6,400	–2.4%	6,100	–5.0%	5,600	–7.3%	–14.1%
Middlesbrough	10,200	9,400	–7.4%	8,600	–8.2%	7,900	–8.2%	–21.9%
Redcar and Cleveland	9,700	9,300	–4.5%	8,500	–8.3%	8,000	–6.7%	–18.3%
Stockton-on-Tees	13,400	13,100	–2.0%	12,400	–5.4%	11,700	–5.6%	–12.4%
North East	169,500	163,000	–3.8%	152,100	–6.7%	142,100	–6.6%	–16.2%

Source: derived from ONS 2006-based sub-national population projections

Table 2: Projected change in the 16–18 population, North East, 2006-2015 (selected years)

	16–18 year olds, 2006	16–18 year olds, 2009	Change 2006–2009	16–18 year olds, 2012	Change 2009–2012	16–18 year olds, 2015	Change 2012–2015	Change 2006–2015
Northumberland	11,700	11,400	–2.2%	10,600	–7.4%	10,200	–3.5%	–12.6%
Gateshead	7,700	7,500	–2.9%	6,900	–7.9%	6,600	–3.4%	–13.6%
Newcastle upon Tyne	10,300	10,700	4.1%	9,800	–8.4%	9,300	–5.2%	–9.6%
North Tyneside	7,500	7,200	–3.7%	6,600	–8.8%	6,300	–3.7%	–15.4%
South Tyneside	6,200	6,000	–2.8%	5,500	–8.3%	5,100	–7.5%	–17.6%
Sunderland	11,400	11,200	–1.8%	10,100	–9.5%	9,100	–9.5%	–19.6%
Co Durham	19,300	20,000	3.8%	18,400	–7.9%	17,700	–4.1%	–8.3%
Darlington	3,900	3,800	–1.7%	3,600	–6.2%	3,500	–3.8%	–11.3%
Hartlepool	3,900	3,800	–0.9%	3,700	–3.4%	3,400	–7.4%	–11.4%
Middlesbrough	6,300	5,800	–8.1%	5,400	–7.3%	4,900	–9.3%	–22.7%
Redcar and Cleveland	5,800	5,700	–0.8%	5,200	–8.6%	4,800	–8.0%	–16.6%
Stockton-on-Tees	7,900	8,000	2.2%	7,500	–7.3%	7,300	–2.6%	–7.8%
North East	101,700	101,300	–0.5%	93,300	–7.9%	88,300	–5.4%	–13.3%

Source: derived from ONS 2006-based sub-national population projections

Table 3: Scenario 1: Actual and projected number of learners and participation rates among 16 year olds, North East, 2006–2015 (selected years)

	2006		2009		2012		2015		Change in learner numbers 2006–2015	Change in participation rate 2006–2015 (percentage points)
	Actual learner numbers	Participation rate	Projected learner numbers	Participation rate	Projected learner numbers	Participation rate	Projected learner numbers	Participation rate		
Northumberland	3,500	89%	3,738	97%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gateshead	2,000	84%	2,031	65%	2,057	56%	2,115	48%	6%	–36
Newcastle upon Tyne	2,900	91%	2,973	88%	3,138	88%	3,370	90%	16%	–1
North Tyneside	2,200	86%	2,646	81%	2,946	75%	3,878	82%	76%	–4
South Tyneside	1,800	86%	1,910	88%	2,040	91%	2,236	97%	24%	11
Sunderland	3,300	87%	3,256	88%	3,401	96%	3,369	98%	2%	11
Co Durham	5,600	89%	5,632	84%	5,883	84%	6,265	85%	12%	–4
Darlington	1,200	87%	1,187	78%	1,184	65%	1,410	65%	18%	–22
Hartlepool	1,100	85%	1,114	73%	1,231	68%	1,419	65%	29%	–20
Middlesbrough	1,700	84%	1,901	95%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Redcar and Cleveland	1,700	90%	1,804	98%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stockton-on-Tees	2,400	90%	2,329	98%	–	–	–	–	–	–
North East	29,400	88%	28,925	88%	29,101	89%	29,470	92%	0%	4

Source: derived from DCSF participation in education, training and employment by 16–18 year olds in England

- Due to the margin of error surrounding the historical participation estimates on which our projections are based, our projected participation rates can be over 100 per cent. In these cases, our results are suppressed.
- These projections should be considered indicative.

Table 4: Scenario 1: Actual and projected number of learners and participation rates among 17 year olds, North East, 2006–2015 (selected years)

	2006		2009		2012		2015		Change in learner numbers 2006–2015	Change in participation rate 2006–2015 (percentage points)
	Actual learner numbers	Participation rate	Projected learner numbers	Participation rate	Projected learner numbers	Participation rate	Projected learner numbers	Participation rate		
Northumberland	2,900	75%	3,161	81%	3,212	83%	3,264	86%	13%	11
Gateshead	2,000	75%	2,058	69%	2,135	68%	2,212	67%	11%	-8
Newcastle upon Tyne	2,500	79%	2,470	70%	2,444	66%	2,481	63%	-1%	-16
North Tyneside	1,900	74%	2,407	86%	2,367	75%	2,967	85%	56%	11
South Tyneside	1,500	75%	1,564	72%	1,590	71%	1,615	70%	8%	-5
Sunderland	2,800	76%	2,864	79%	2,914	83%	3,043	91%	9%	15
Co Durham	4,700	76%	4,830	74%	4,856	72%	4,892	71%	4%	-5
Darlington	1,000	75%	1,124	76%	1,210	72%	1,295	69%	30%	-6
Hartlepool	1,000	78%	1,062	72%	1,105	66%	1,148	61%	15%	-17
Middlesbrough	1,500	74%	1,567	74%	1,628	75%	1,696	76%	13%	2
Redcar and Cleveland	1,500	77%	1,528	80%	1,584	85%	1,678	92%	12%	15
Stockton-on-Tees	2,100	82%	1,963	81%	1,997	92%	-	-	-	-
North East	25,400	76%	26,077	76%	26,283	76%	26,489	77%	4%	1

Source: derived from DCSF participation in education, training and employment by 16–18 year olds in England

- Due to the margin of error surrounding the historical participation estimates on which our projections are based, our projected participation rates can be over 100 per cent. In these cases, our results are suppressed.
- These projections should be considered indicative.

Table 5: Scenario 1: Projected number of 16 year olds in learning by type of institution, North East, 2015

	Full-time education					Work Based Learning	Part-time education	Total education and Work Based Learning
	Maintained schools	independent schools	Sixth Form College	Other FE	Total full-time education			
Northumberland	2,300	0	0	800	3,200	200	100	3,500
Gateshead	900	100	0	800	1,800	100	0	2,000
Newcastle upon Tyne	1,500	600	0	800	2,800	100	0	2,900
North Tyneside	1,100	100	0	900	2,100	100	0	2,200
South Tyneside	300	0	0	1,200	1,500	200	0	1,800
Sunderland	700	100	0	2,200	2,900	300	0	3,300
Co Durham	2,100	200	400	2,400	5,100	500	100	5,600
Darlington	100	0	400	500	1,100	100	0	1,200
Hartlepool	200	0	400	500	1,000	100	0	1,100
Middlesbrough	100	200	400	900	1,500	100	0	1,700
Redcar and Cleveland	0	0	600	800	1,500	200	0	1,700
Stockton-on-Tees	300	100	700	900	2,200	200	0	2,400
North East	9,500	1,600	2,900	12,800	26,700	2,200	500	29,500

Source: derived from DCSF participation in education, training and employment by 16–18 year olds in England

- These projections are apportioned to LA level from regional projections of participation by type of institution. This methodology differs from the projections of overall participation rates at LA level in Tables 3 and 4, and are not directly comparable to those projections. Tables 3 and 4 should be used if quoting projected overall participation.
- These projections should be considered indicative.

Table 6: Scenario 1: Projected participation rates among 16 year olds by type of institution, North East, 2015

	Full-time education					Work Based Learning	Part-time education	Total education and Work Based Learning
	Maintained schools	independent schools	Sixth Form College	Other FE	Total full-time education			
Northumberland	62%	0%	0%	21%	84%	5%	3%	94%
Gateshead	41%	5%	0%	34%	80%	6%	2%	87%
Newcastle upon Tyne	48%	18%	0%	26%	92%	4%	1%	94%
North Tyneside	44%	5%	0%	38%	86%	5%	1%	92%
South Tyneside	16%	0%	0%	62%	75%	10%	2%	89%
Sunderland	20%	3%	0%	59%	80%	9%	1%	91%
Co Durham	35%	4%	7%	39%	84%	8%	2%	93%
Darlington	8%	0%	32%	36%	87%	5%	0%	96%
Hartlepool	17%	0%	32%	36%	78%	5%	0%	88%
Middlesbrough	5%	12%	21%	47%	79%	7%	2%	89%
Redcar and Cleveland	0%	0%	33%	43%	83%	11%	0%	93%
Stockton-on-Tees	13%	4%	28%	36%	87%	8%	1%	96%
North East	29%	5%	9%	40%	83%	7%	2%	92%

Source: derived from DCSF participation in education, training and employment by 16–18 year olds in England

- These projections are apportioned to LA level from regional projections of participation by type of institution. This methodology differs from the projections of overall participation rates at LA level in Tables 3 and 4, and are not directly comparable to those projections. Tables 3 and 4 should be used if quoting projected overall participation.
- These projections should be considered indicative.

Table 7: Scenario 1: Projected number of 17 year olds in learning by type of institution, North East, 2015

	Full-time education					Work Based Learning	Part-time education	Total education and Work Based Learning
	Maintained schools	independent schools	Sixth Form College	Other FE	Total full-time education			
Northumberland	1,700	0	0	900	2,600	300	100	3,000
Gateshead	800	100	0	900	1,800	200	100	2,100
Newcastle upon Tyne	1,000	500	0	900	2,500	200	0	2,600
North Tyneside	800	100	0	900	1,700	200	0	2,000
South Tyneside	200	0	0	1,100	1,300	200	0	1,600
Sunderland	600	0	0	1,900	2,500	400	100	2,900
Co Durham	1,600	200	200	2,300	4,300	500	100	4,900
Darlington	100	0	400	400	1,000	100	0	1,000
Hartlepool	100	0	300	400	800	100	0	1,000
Middlesbrough	0	200	400	900	1,400	100	0	1,600
Redcar and Cleveland	0	0	500	800	1,300	200	0	1,600
Stockton-on-Tees	200	100	700	800	2,000	200	0	2,200
North East	7,100	1,500	2,500	12,100	23,200	2,800	500	26,500

Source: derived from DCSF participation in education, training and employment by 16–18 year olds in England

- These projections are apportioned to LA level from regional projections of participation by type of institution. This methodology differs from the projections of overall participation rates at LA level in Tables 3 and 4, and are not directly comparable to those projections. Tables 3 and 4 should be used if quoting projected overall participation.
- These projections should be considered indicative.

Table 8: Scenario 1: Projected participation rates among 16 year olds by type of institution, North East, 2015

	Full-time education					Work Based Learning	Part-time education	Total education and Work Based Learning
	Maintained schools	independent schools	Sixth Form College	Other FE	Total full-time education			
Northumberland	41%	0%	0%	22%	65%	7%	2%	75%
Gateshead	29%	5%	0%	33%	66%	8%	2%	77%
Newcastle upon Tyne	30%	15%	0%	27%	75%	6%	1%	78%
North Tyneside	30%	5%	0%	34%	64%	8%	1%	76%
South Tyneside	10%	0%	0%	52%	60%	9%	1%	72%
Sunderland	15%	0%	0%	49%	65%	11%	1%	76%
Co Durham	24%	4%	3%	35%	67%	8%	1%	76%
Darlington	8%	0%	30%	28%	71%	5%	2%	77%
Hartlepool	8%	0%	23%	28%	62%	10%	2%	77%
Middlesbrough	0%	12%	20%	43%	69%	7%	1%	75%
Redcar and Cleveland	0%	0%	26%	38%	66%	10%	1%	79%
Stockton-on-Tees	8%	5%	27%	28%	75%	8%	1%	81%
North East	20%	4%	7%	35%	67%	8%	2%	77%

Source: derived from DCSF participation in education, training and employment by 16–18 year olds in England

- These projections are apportioned to LA level from regional projections of participation by type of institution. This methodology differs from the projections of overall participation rates at LA level in Tables 3 and 4, and are not directly comparable to those projections. Tables 3 and 4 should be used if quoting projected overall participation.
- These projections should be considered indicative.

Table 9: Scenario 2: Trajectory towards full participation among 17 year olds: learner numbers, North East, 2010 and 2013

	Projected population, 2010	Number of learners, 2010 (86 per cent participation rate)	Projected population, 2013	Number of learners, 2013 (100 per cent participation rate)
Northumberland	3,700	3,200	3,500	3,500
Gateshead	2,500	2,100	2,400	2,400
Newcastle upon Tyne	3,000	2,600	2,900	2,900
North Tyneside	2,400	2,000	2,200	2,200
South Tyneside	2,000	1,700	1,800	1,800
Sunderland	3,600	3,100	3,200	3,200
Co Durham	6,200	5,300	5,900	5,900
Darlington	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,200
Hartlepool	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,200
Middlesbrough	1,900	1,600	1,700	1,700
Redcar and Cleveland	1,900	1,600	1,700	1,700
Stockton-on-Tees	2,600	2,200	2,500	2,500
North East	32,200	27,700	30,200	30,200

Source: derived from DCSF participation in education, training and employment by 16–18 year olds in England and ONS 2006-based sub-national population projections

- Our scenario assumes a linear trend in participation rates towards 2010 and 2013. In reality, participation rates are likely to show slight fluctuations.

Table 10: Scenario 3: Projected numbers of 16–18 year olds in education, employment and training, North East, 2007/08-2010/11

	November 2007 January 2008			NEET targets			November 2008– January 2009		November 2009– January 2010		November 2010– January 2011		Increase in EET numbers	
	EET	NEET	NEET rate	Nov08– Jan09	Nov09– Jan10	Nov10– Jan11	EET	NEET	EET	NEET	EET	NEET	n	%
Northumberland	8,500	800	8.1%	6.3%	6.0%	5.7%	8,700	600	8,700	600	8,700	500	200	2.6%
Gateshead	5,400	600	10.4%	10.2%	9.7%	9.2%	5,400	600	5,400	600	5,400	600	100	1.3%
Newcastle upon Tyne	10,600	1,100	9.3%	9.2%	8.7%	8.0%	10,700	1,100	10,700	1,000	10,800	900	200	1.5%
North Tyneside	5,300	500	8.8%	8.5%	7.5%	6.5%	5,300	500	5,400	400	5,400	400	100	2.5%
South Tyneside	4,200	500	10.6%	9.5%	9.1%	8.7%	4,200	400	4,300	400	4,300	400	100	2.1%
Sunderland	8,400	1,200	12.8%	10.8%	9.6%	8.4%	8,600	1,000	8,700	900	8,800	800	400	5.1%
Co Durham	13,900	1,600	10.4%	10.0%	9.0%	8.8%	13,900	1,500	14,100	1,400	14,100	1,400	200	1.7%
Darlington	4,300	300	7.5%	6.4%	6.2%	5.7%	4,300	300	4,300	300	4,300	300	100	2.0%
Hartlepool	3,100	300	8.5%	8.4%	8.0%	7.6%	3,200	300	3,200	300	3,200	300	0	1.0%
Middlesbrough	5,500	700	11.1%	10.1%	9.8%	9.5%	5,500	600	5,600	600	5,600	600	100	1.8%
Redcar and Cleveland	4,200	600	12.1%	9.4%	9.1%	8.8%	4,400	500	4,400	400	4,400	400	200	3.7%
Stockton-on-Tees	5,500	600	9.5%	9.2%	9.0%	8.8%	5,500	600	5,600	600	5,600	500	0	0.8%
North East	78,900	8,800	10.0%	–	–	–	79,700	8,000	80,200	7,500	80,600	7,000	1,700	2.2%

Source: derived from DCSF participation in education, training and employment by 16–18 year olds in England and ONS 2006-based sub-national population projections

- NEET targets for Darlington are taken from the Children and Young People’s Plan. Proxy 2010/11 targets for Redcar and Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees are derived from interim targets.
- The scenario assumes that the size of the NEET + EET cohort (the denominator used to calculate the NEET rate) does not change between 2007/08 and 2010/11.