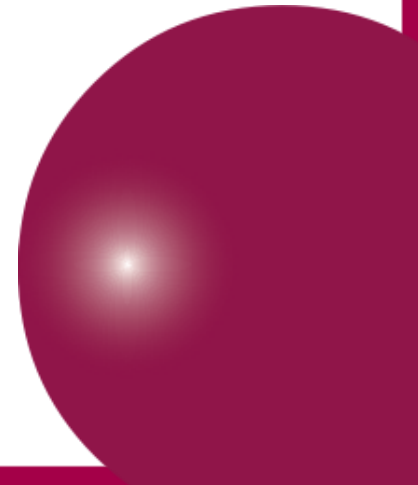


Trends and Foresight

Report 1 – Education
Prepared for Big Lottery Fund
January 2014

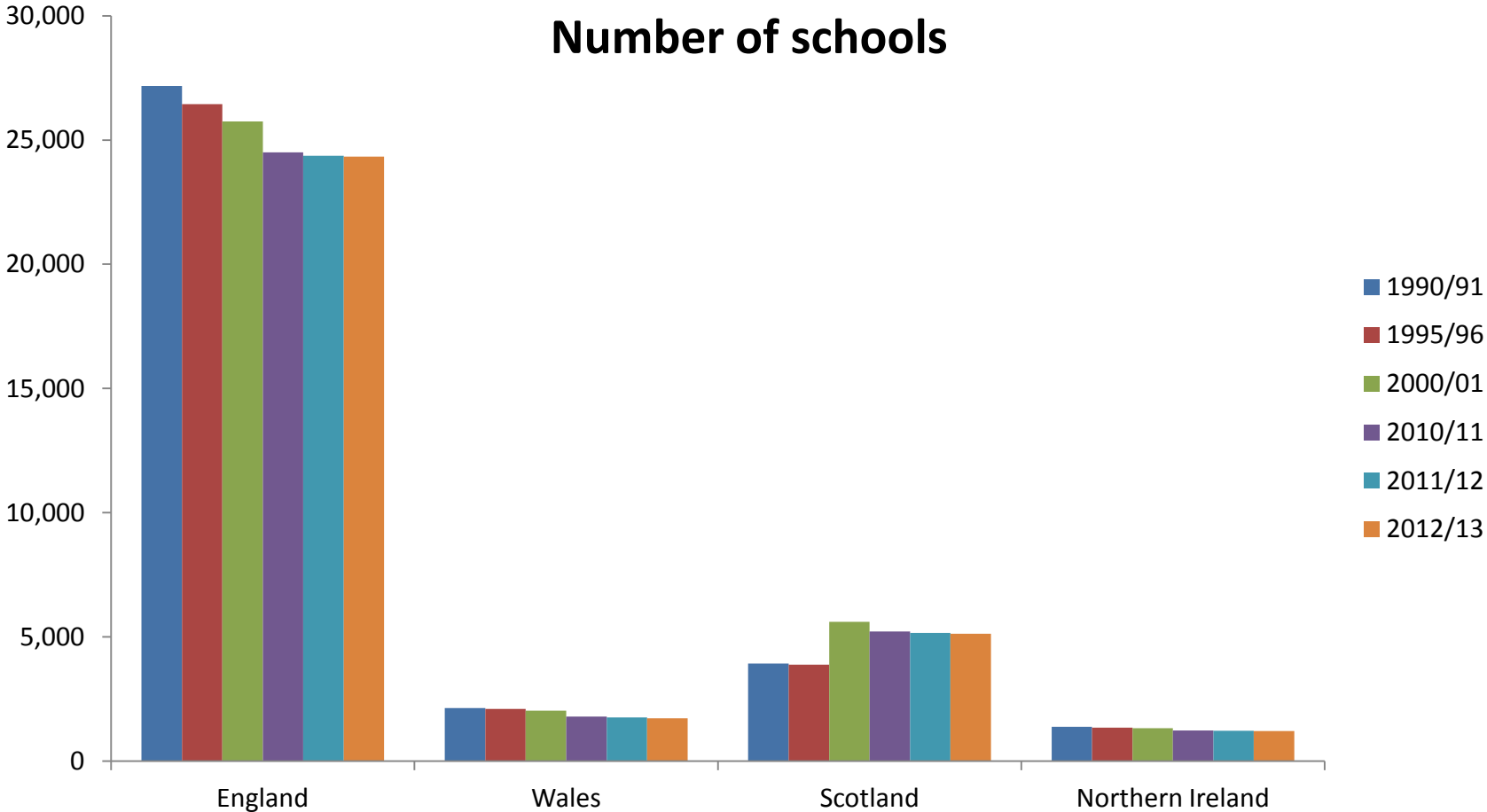


EDUCATION

Introduction

- Overall, the number of schools in the UK (and in each of the four nations) has decreased over the last few decades. For previous generations, this decline was manageable as there was no substantial rise in birth rate (and consequently, the number of children).
- However, since the mid 1990s, the birth rate has risen dramatically, causing a mini baby boom.
- At the other end of the educational spectrum, overall attainment is on the rise. In the last few years the number of people with a degree outnumber the proportion with no qualifications.

Reduction in the number of schools

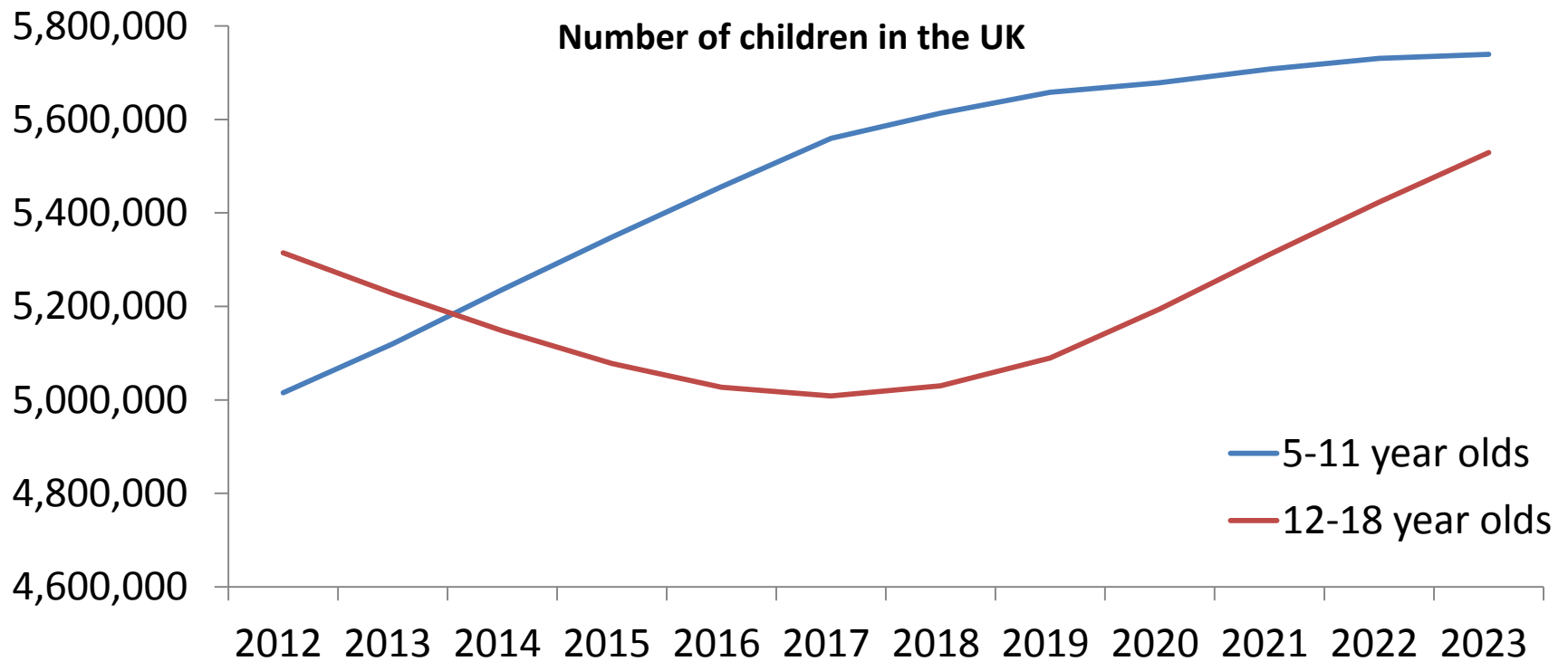


Source: Department for Education; Welsh Government; Scottish Government; Northern Ireland Department of Education



...although the number of children is increasing

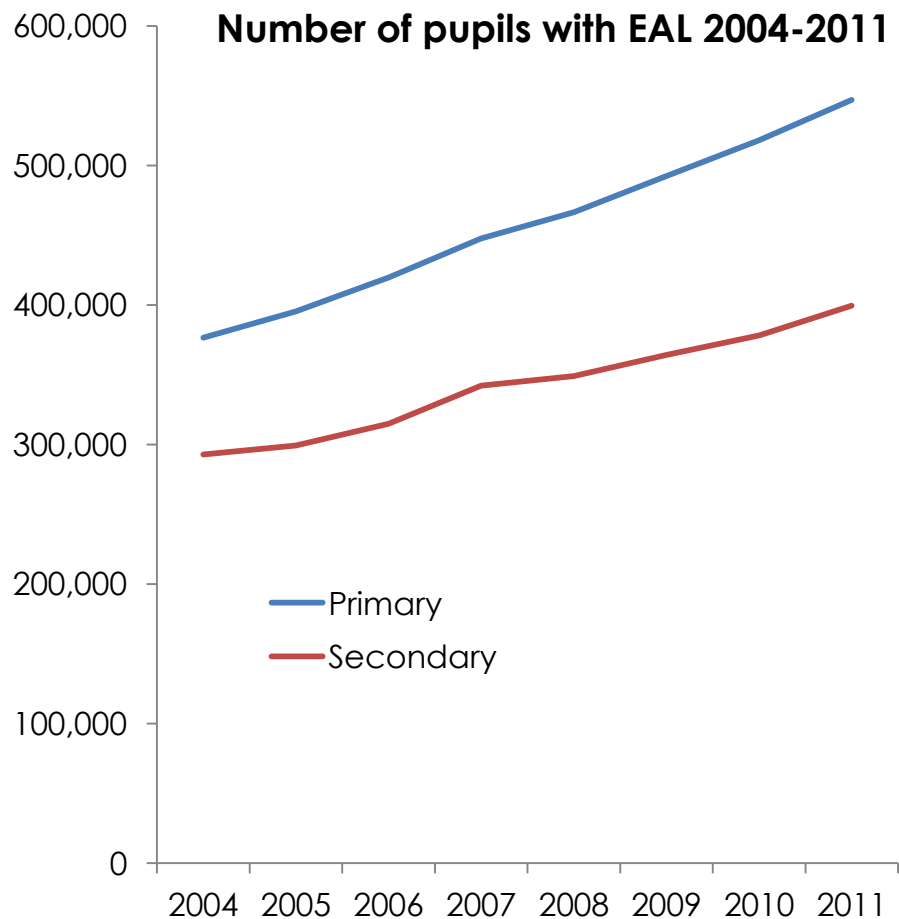
The sustained rise in the birth rate over the last 15 years will see increased demand for school places currently at odds with the capacity of schools in the UK – meaning that for many areas (especially those with the highest rates of growth) – the supply of places may not meet demand



Source: ONS population projections

English as an additional language

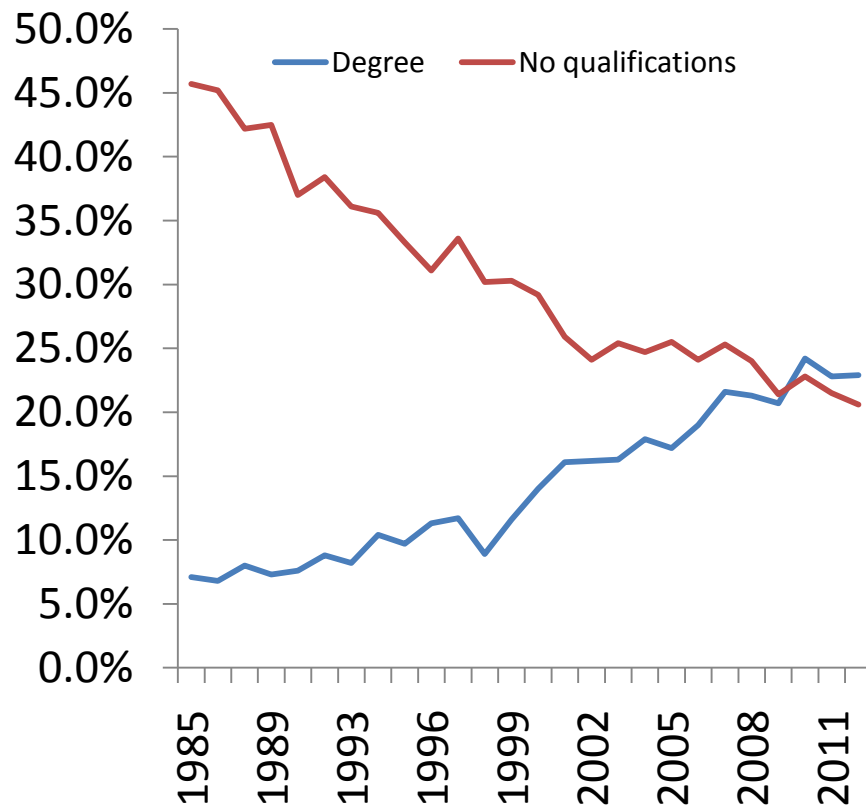
- As immigration has increased over the past 15 years, the proportion of bilingual or EAL pupils (English as an Additional Language) has also increased.
- In total in 2012, there are just over 1 million such pupils in England, the majority (577,555) in primary schools. There is also a sharp regional variation.
- Having EAL can cause barriers to learning and educational attainment, and pupils often need extra language help to succeed.



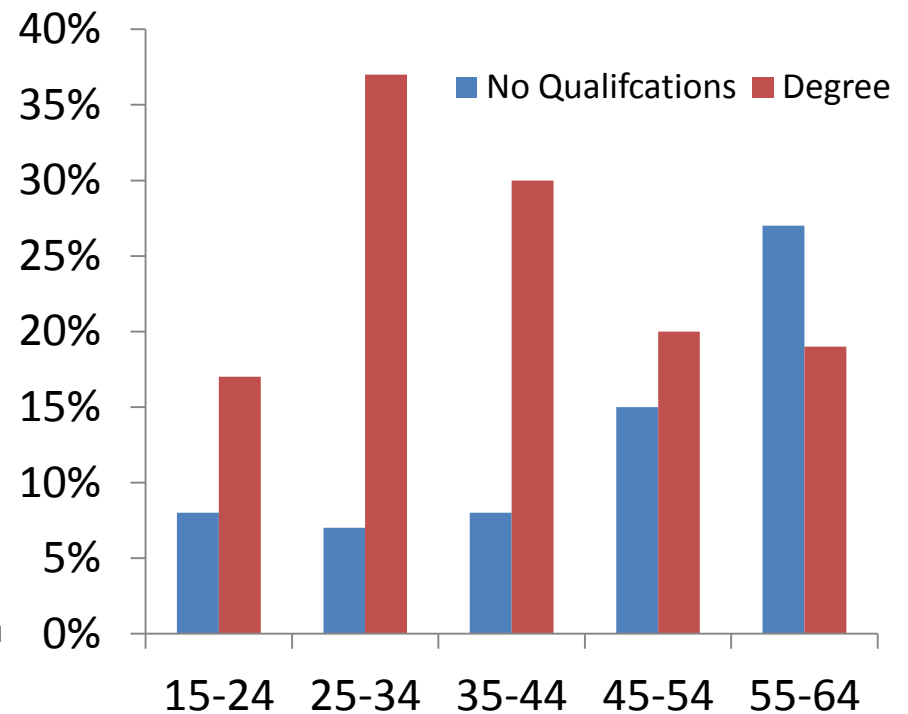
Qualifications

For the first time, the proportion of people with a degree outnumber the proportion with no qualifications. However, 1 in 5 people still have no qualifications, predominantly, older people

% with qualifications, all

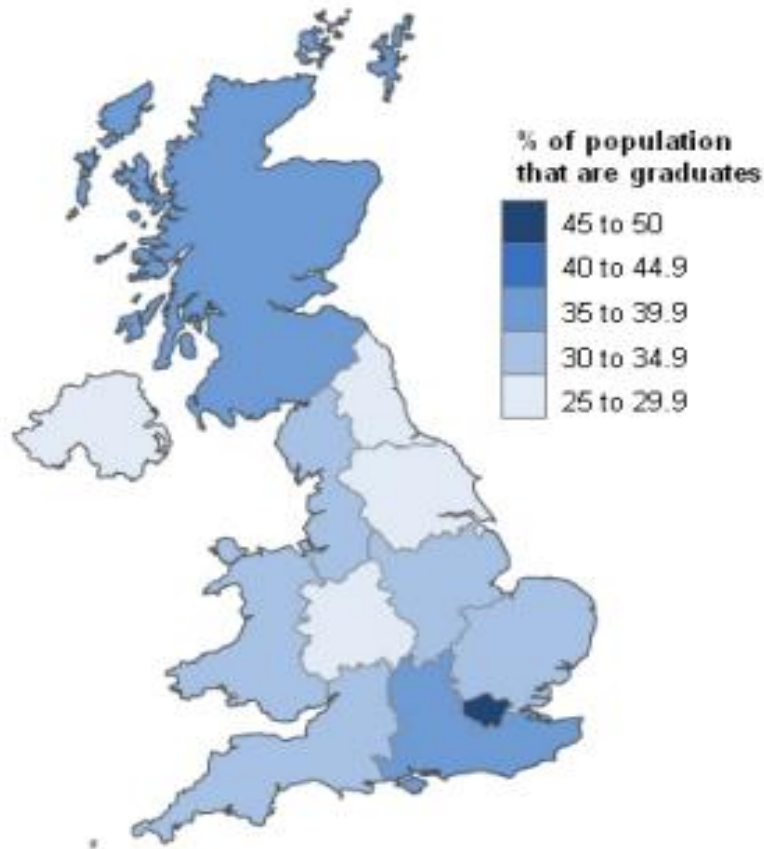


% with qualifications, 2012



Graduate Geography

% of 21 to 64 population no longer in education that are graduates across the UK



- The map displays the geographical variances in educational attainment across the UK
- The North East and Northern Ireland have the lowest level of graduates in the population – nearly half as many as are in London
- Elsewhere, Scotland and the South East have a high level of graduates in their resident populations

Emerging areas of need

- One significant emerging area of need is in the potential disparity between supply and demand of school places. In local areas that have seen particularly high levels of population growth over the last two decades (mostly urban areas) school provision will become a central issue.
- Although a positive education trend, the falling proportion of people with no qualifications creates specific pockets of need for those currently in the jobs market. Predominantly, these are older workers.
- The dispersal of graduates across the country is very uneven, suggesting that however successful local areas are in helping their pupils get to university, after graduation they disproportionately move to specific areas (London and SE). This creates a particular challenge for local authorities trying to grow their local economies, and results in an ageing population as younger workers leave in search of jobs.

Thank You

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