

# The distribution of need for Higher Education access services in England, Scotland and Wales

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# Research carried out for IntoUniversity has provided a new strategic map of university access cold spots

The analysis reveals the schools where young people are both experiencing the most extreme deprivation and are least likely to progress to university. The analysis segments all Primary Schools in England, Scotland and Wales by the extent of deprivation in the school population and by the Higher Education progression rates in each school's local area.

## NEED SEGMENTATION

	100 Priority Tier	The 100 schools with the highest FSM and in POLAR Quintile 1	
	Need Tier 1	POLAR Quintile 1	40% 1 year FSM or 60% Pupil Premium
	Need Tier 2	POLAR Quintile 1 or 2	30% 1 year FSM or 50% Pupil Premium
	Need Tier 3	Any POLAR Quintile	30% 1 year FSM or 40% Pupil Premium

### Data used

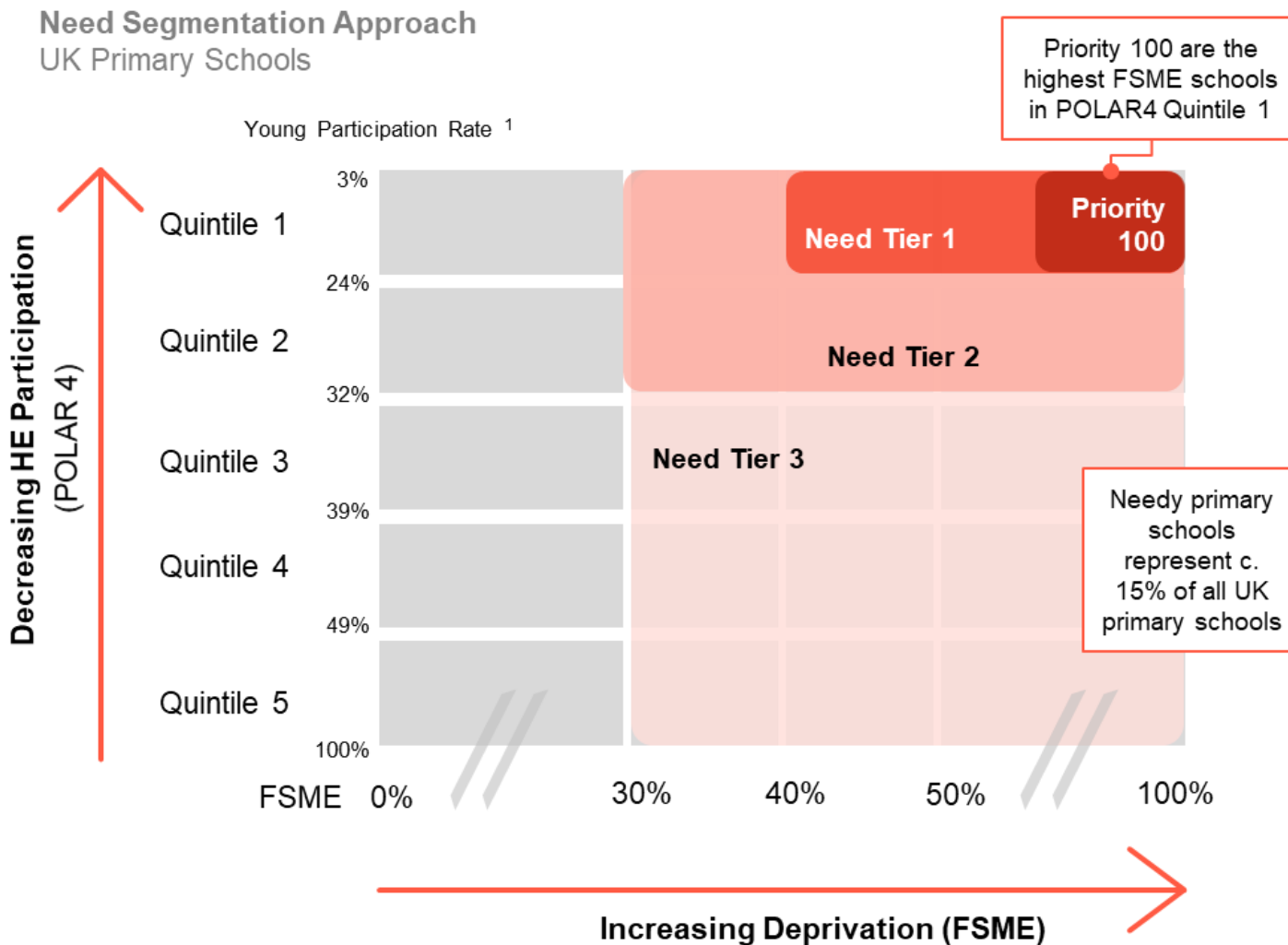
- Free School Meal (FSM) eligibility rates by school
- Pupil Premium rates by school
- HEFCE POLAR 4 quintiles by school postcode

**Free School Meal eligibility:** Income Support / Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance / Income-related Employment and Support Allowance / Support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 / The guaranteed element of Pension Credit / Child Tax Credit (provided you're not also entitled to Working Tax Credit and have an annual gross income of no more than £16,190) / Working Tax Credit run-on - paid for 4 weeks after you stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit / Universal Credit - if you apply on or after 1 April 2018 your household income must be less than £7,400 a year (after tax and not including any benefits you get)

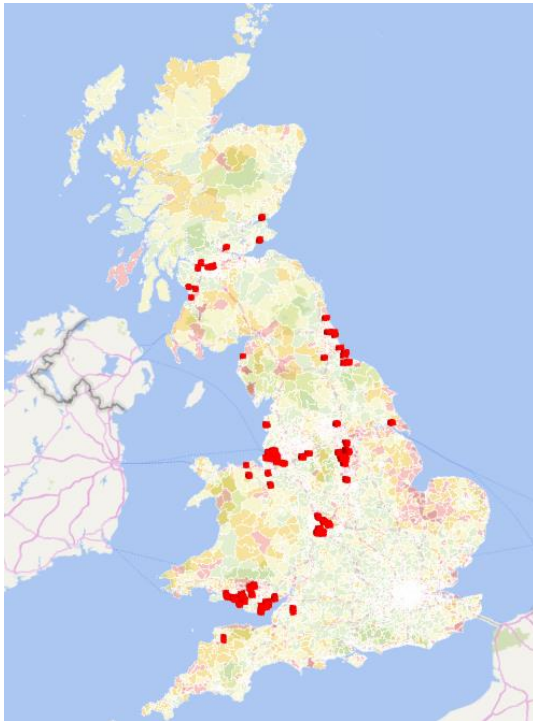
**Pupil premium eligibility:** pupils who have been eligible for Free School Meals in any of the past 6 years (Ever6) / Looked-after children (LAC) / Service Families receiving child pension from the MOD.

**POLAR 4** classifies local areas into five groups, based on the proportion of 18 year olds who enter HE aged 18 or 19 years old. These groups range from quintile 1 areas, with the lowest young participation (most disadvantaged), up to quintile 5 areas with the highest rates (most advantaged).

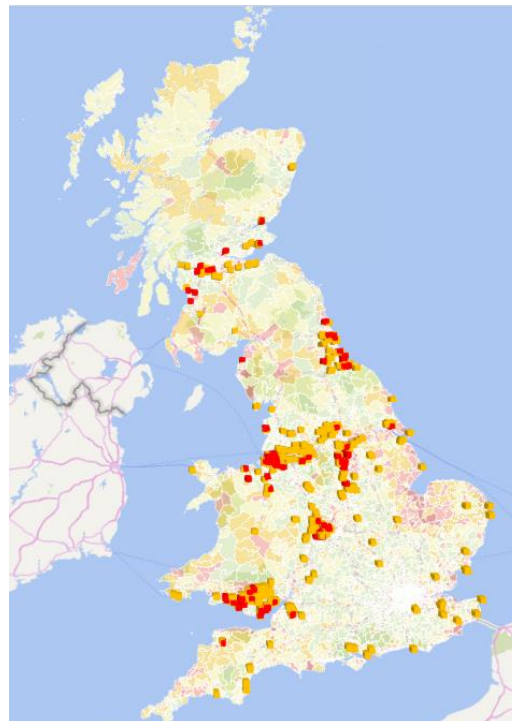
A needs segmentation has isolated the 100 Priority primary schools where the challenges of HE access are most extreme



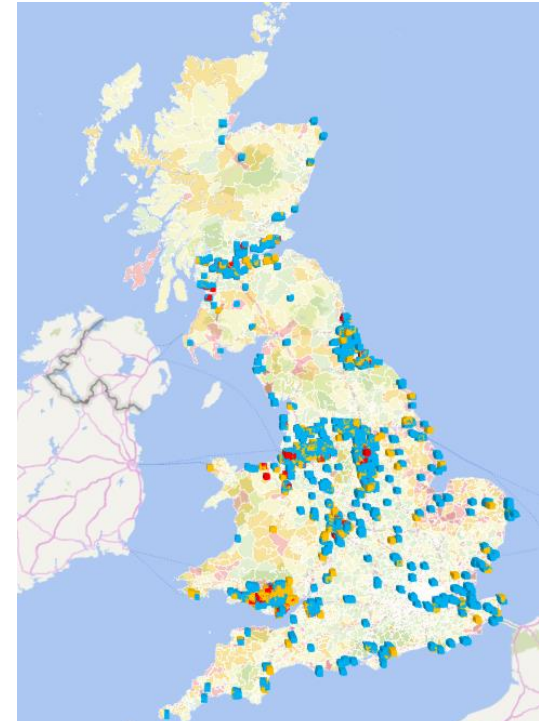
An overview of the UK looking at schools in the highest need segments reveals very distinct regional concentrations of need



100 Priority Schools



100 Priority +  
Need Tier 1 schools  
(561 schools)



100 Priority +  
Needs Tiers 1 & 2 schools  
(1726 schools)

- 100 Priority Tier
- Need Tier 1
- Need Tier 2
- Need Tier 3

# Most schools in need (83%) are in England, but need is more acute in Wales where 9% of schools fall in the highest need segments

Number of In Need Primary Schools by Segment

	Total Primary Schools	Total In Need	Need Tier 3	Need Tier 2	Need Tier 1	100 Priority
England	16,800	2,699 (c.15% of all English state primary schools)	1,351	954	329	65
Scotland	2,000 <sup>1</sup>	300 (c.15% of all state Scottish primary schools)	120	134	34	12
Wales	1,300	242 (c.20% of all state Welsh primary schools)	44	77	98	23
Total	20,100	3,241 (15% of all E + W + S state primary schools)	1,515	1,165	461	100

In Wales 9% of all schools are in Tier 1 and 100 Priority segments vs c.2% in England and Scotland

c. 561 schools in the highest need segments across the UK

1. Includes 480 Scottish schools with no FSM data of which only 30 are POLAR4 quintiles 1 or 2  
Source: POLAR4, Schools Census, Department for Education, HEFCE, OC&C analysis

## Looking by region, the North West has significantly more schools in need than any other region

20% of schools in need are in the NW, which also has the largest number of schools in the high need segments

Region	Total schools in need	Schools Segmentation			
		100 Priority	Need Tier 1	Need Tier 2	Need Tier 3
North West	654	25	103	275	251
Wales	242	22	96	77	47
North East	429	17	83	211	118
Scotland	300	12	34	134	120
West Midlands	371	12	53	138	168
East Midlands	319	9	47	136	127
South West	147	3	18	60	66
East England	145	0	12	56	77
Greater London	480	0	2	18	460
South East	154	0	13	60	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>3241</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>1165</b>	<b>1515</b>

Greater London has a large number of schools in need but almost all in lowest need segment

# Of all Local Authority areas, Birmingham has the greatest overall number of schools in need and the greatest number in the high need segments

Rank	Local Authority	All schools in need	Priority 100	Need Tier 1	Need Tier 2	Need Tier 3	Priority 100+ NT1 & 2
1	Birmingham	161	10	21	49	81	80
2	Durham	73	2	10	43	18	55
3	Liverpool	62	5	14	25	18	44
4	Glasgow City	78	5	9	28	36	42
5	Lancashire	68	0	6	33	29	39
6	Leeds	61	1	13	24	23	38
7	Sheffield	43	4	13	20	6	37
8	Manchester	81	2	8	25	46	35
9	Rhondda Cynon Taf	33	2	18	12	1	32
10	Derbyshire	46	2	3	27	14	32
11	Cardiff	35	6	15	9	5	30
12	Sunderland	30	1	7	20	2	28
13	Wirral	34	3	12	12	7	27
14	Newcastle upon Tyne	29	1	11	13	4	25
15	Kent	48	0	4	21	23	25
16	Knowsley	28	6	4	14	4	24
17	Kingston upon Hull	32	1	8	15	8	24
18	Walsall	36	2	7	14	13	23
19	Bristol City of	31	2	7	13	9	22
20	Norfolk	33	0	3	18	12	21
21	Middlesbrough	25	5	8	7	5	20
22	Caerphilly	23	0	10	10	3	20
23	Halton	27	2	7	11	7	20
24	Nottingham	37	0	9	10	18	19
25	Salford	35	0	6	13	16	19

The most acute need in Birmingham is focussed in specific communities; Kingstanding, Shard End, Bartley Green, Longridge, Kings Norton

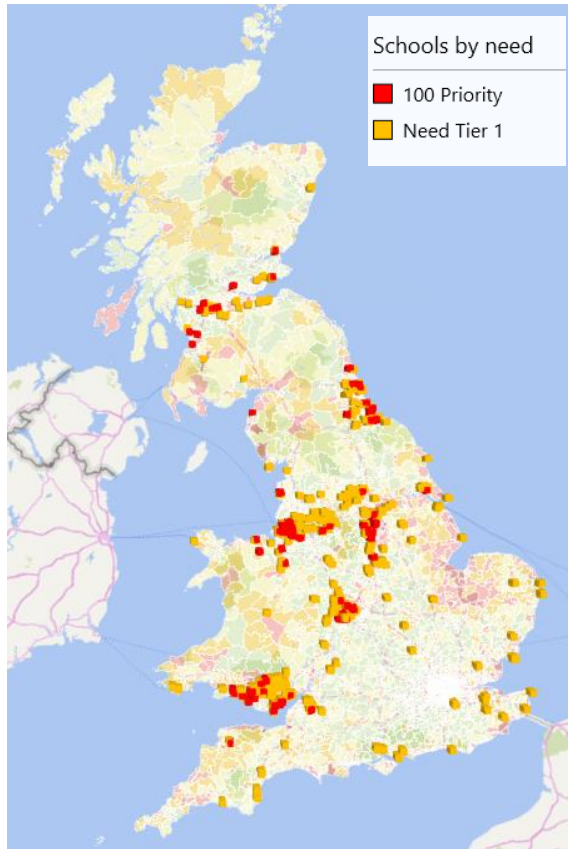
This table shows the 25 LAs which have the greatest number of Priority 100 and Need Tier 1 and 2 schools

Needy schools in Kent are located mostly in coastal towns: Folkestone, Dover, Margate, Ramsgate, Chatham, Gillingham

Needy schools in Norfolk are almost all located in Norwich, Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft

In-need schools tend to be clustered together in urban areas. The neediest clusters are largely outside of London.

**In Need Primary Schools by Need Segment<sup>1</sup>; n=3,241**



**Proportion of Schools Classified as Urban vs Rural<sup>1</sup>**

	Urban	Rural
All UK Schools	68%	32%
All In Need Schools	92%	8%
Tier 1 and Priority 100 Schools	93%	7%

Schools in need are outweighed towards urban areas

**Proportion of Schools by Demographic Mix<sup>2</sup>**

	Diverse Ethnicities (<70% White)	Predominantly White (>70% White)
All UK Schools	18%	82%
All In Need Schools	33%	67%
Tier 1 and Priority 100 Schools	13%	87%

The highest need schools have a higher proportion of pupils of white ethnicity

1. School census definition of urban

2. England - % of pupils classified as any white background. Scotland – proportion of LA population classified as white. Wales - % of MSOA classified as White.

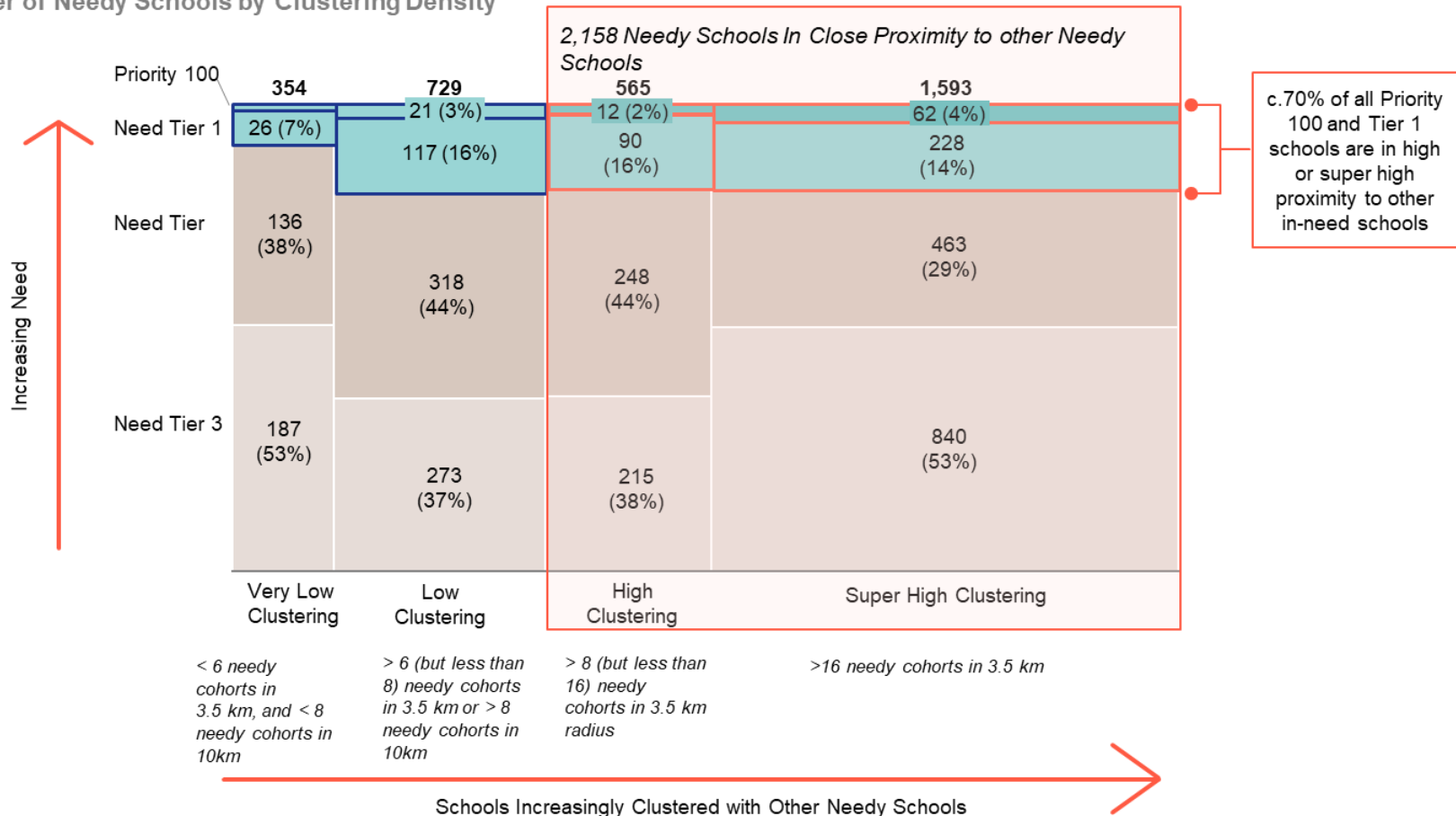
Source: POLAR4, Schools Census, Department for Education, HEFCE, OC&C analysis

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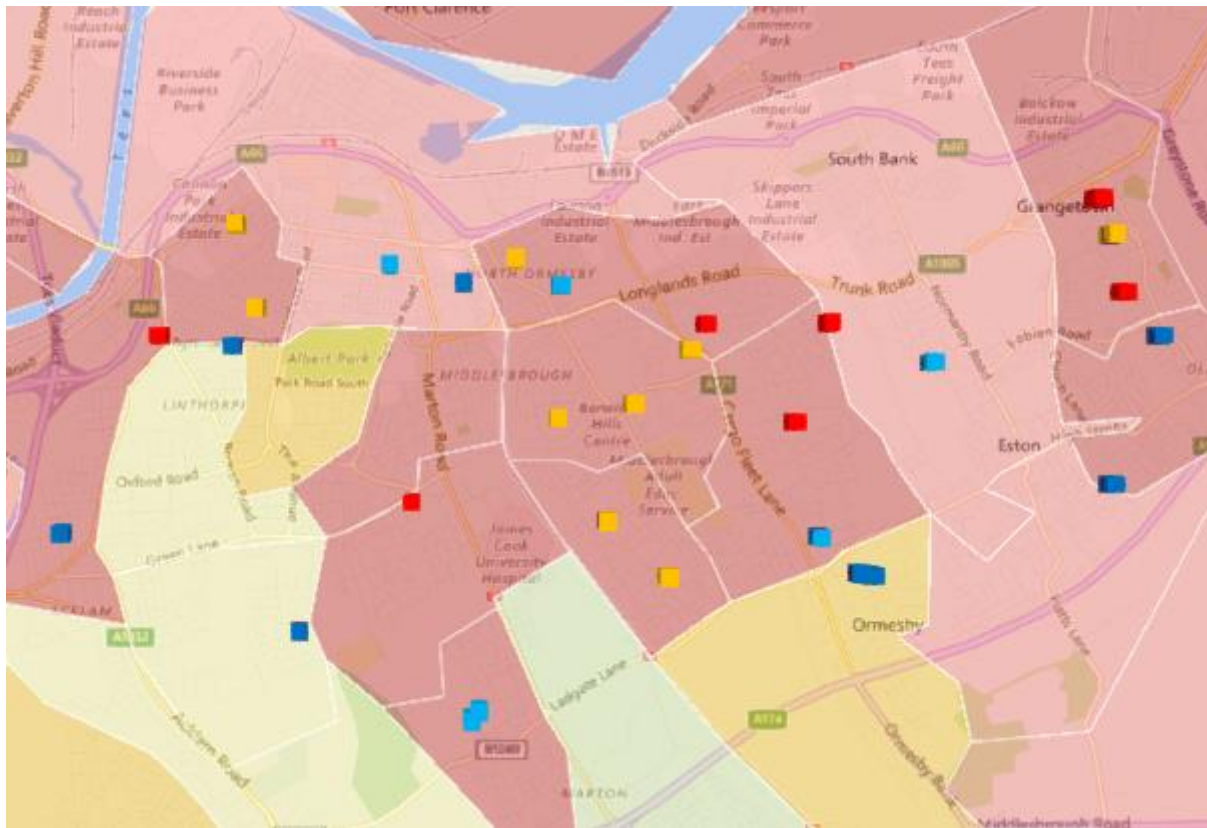
A density analysis shows that schools with identified need are generally clustered in tight localities, which suggests that place-based HE access work could be a particularly effective and efficient response.

Number of Needy Schools by Clustering Density



# Schools in need are often clustered in hyper-local areas where they can be targeted strategically with HE access programmes

FOR EXAMPLE: Middlesbrough \*



Schools by need

- 100 Priority
- Need Tier 1
- Need Tier 2
- Need Tier 3

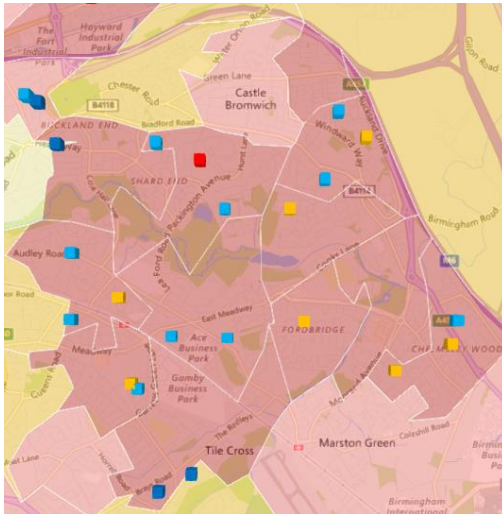
# Schools by need segment

Priority 100	7
Need Tier 1	9
Need Tier 2	5
Need Tier 3	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>

\* Area shown does not correspond with Middlesbrough Local Authority area

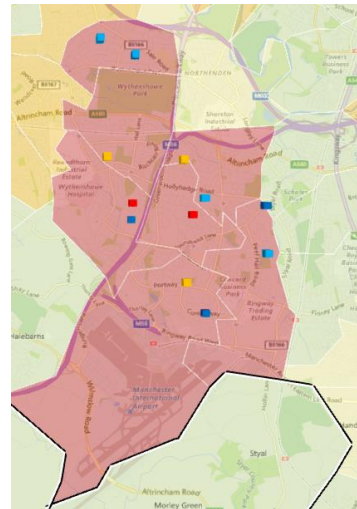
# Hyper-local need: Further examples (1)

Shard End, Birmingham



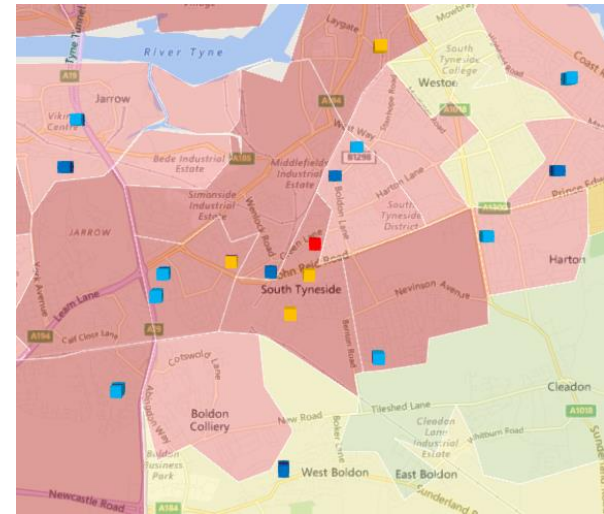
Priority 100	1
Need Tier 1	7
Need Tier 2	11
Need Tier 3	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>

Wythenshawe



Priority 100	2
Need Tier 1	3
Need Tier 2	4
Need Tier 3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

South Tyneside

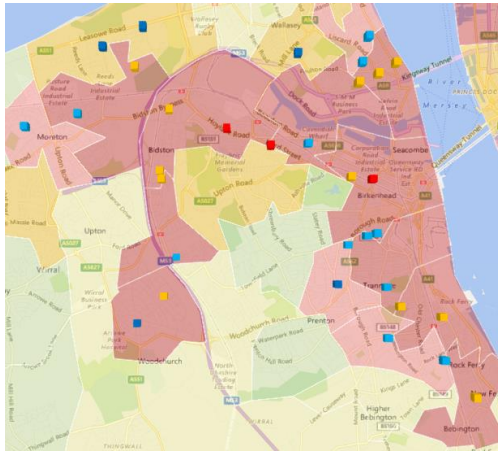


Priority 100	1
Need Tier 1	4
Need Tier 2	8
Need Tier 3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>

- 100 Priority Tier
- Need Tier 1
- Need Tier 2
- Need Tier 3

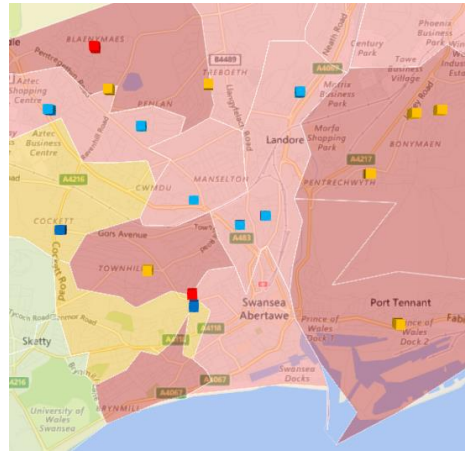
# Hyper-local need: Further examples (2)

Birkenhead



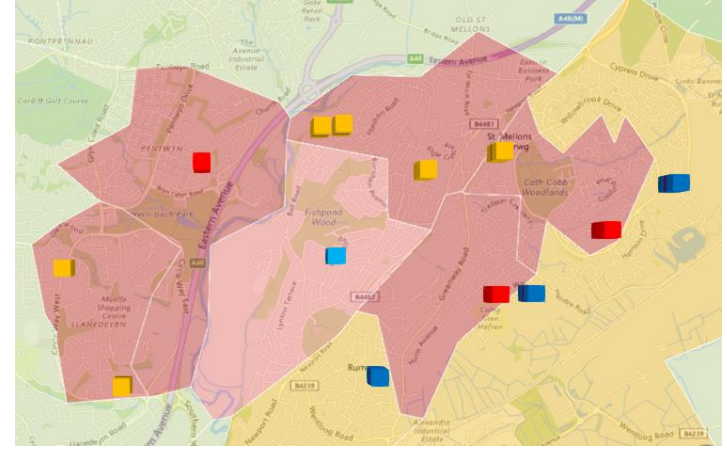
Priority 100	3
Need Tier 1	12
Need Tier 2	12
Need Tier 3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>

Swansea



Priority 100	2
Need Tier 1	7
Need Tier 2	6
Need Tier 3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>

St Mellons, Wales

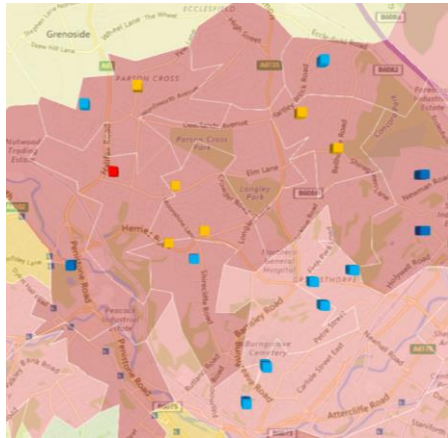


Priority 100	3
Need Tier 1	6
Need Tier 2	1
Need Tier 3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>

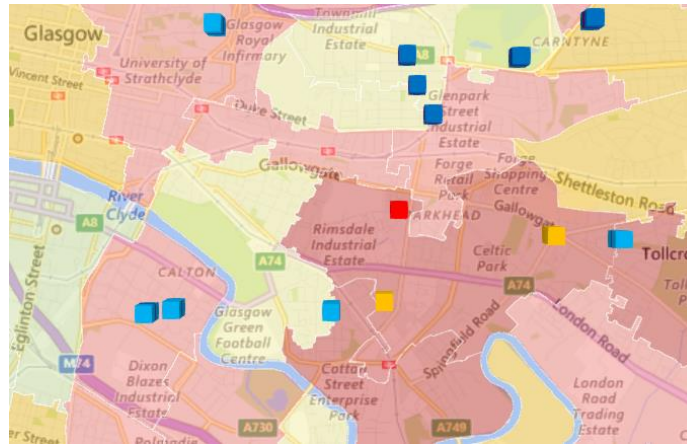
- 100 Priority Tier
- Need Tier 1
- Need Tier 2
- Need Tier 3

# Hyper-local need: Further examples (3)

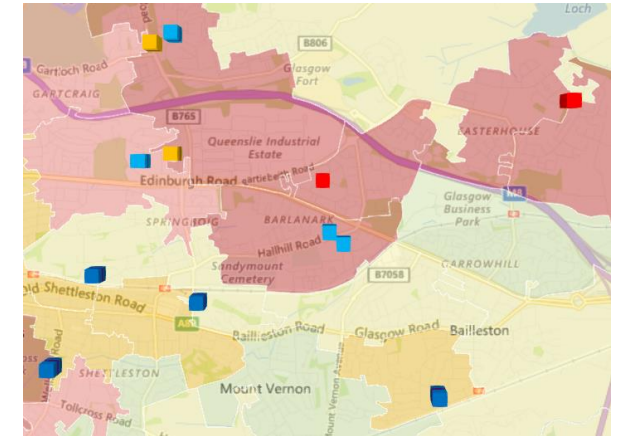
Shire Green, Sheffield



Calton, Glasgow



Easterhouse, Glasgow



Priority 100	1
Need Tier 1	6
Need Tier 2	8
Need Tier 3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>

Priority 100	1
Need Tier 1	2
Need Tier 2	5
Need Tier 3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>

Priority 100	2
Need Tier 1	2
Need Tier 2	4
Need Tier 3	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

- 100 Priority Tier
- Need Tier 1
- Need Tier 2
- Need Tier 3

## SUMMARY

- **Into**University has identified the primary schools in England, Scotland and Wales where young people are most likely to live in poverty and are least likely to attend university .
- Those schools (including the ‘100 Priority’ schools in greatest need) are concentrated in particular regions, notably the North West.
- The ‘coldest’ schools tend to be clustered together in urban areas (for example, Birmingham) outside of London.
- The clusters of schools in greatest need are often located in ‘hyper-local’ areas where they can be targeted strategically with HE access services.
- This implies the need for more ‘place-based’ HE Access work in those communities where young people face the greatest barriers to HE.