



# Primary Aspirations Dyke House College

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#### Dyke House College

Located in Hartlepool, North East

 Year 7-13 (Sixth Form opened in September 2014)

> Dyke House Region: North East

Local/unitary authority: Hartlepool Young participation rate: 10.3%

 83% of pupils meet Newcastle Victorial WP criteria (58% FSM)

 47% of students meet ACORN POLAR31 criteria – statistical very unlikely to progress to higher education





#### **POLAR & ACORN:**

Year Group	No. 1:5 (POLAR3: ACORN)	Percentage	No. 1:4&5 (POLAR3: ACORN)	Percent age	Newcastle WP Index	Percentage
7	120/253	47.43	147/253	58.10	232/253	91.70
8	136/251	54.19	165/251	65.74	206/251	82.07
9	118/250	47.20	144/250	57.60	219/250	87.60
10	111/250	44.40	147/250	58.80	205/250	82.20
11	111/230	48.26	139/230	60.43	183/230	79.57
12	13/41	31.70	18/41	43.90	35/41	85.37
13	12/24	50	16/24	66.66	20/24	83.33
Lower School (7- 11)	596/1234	48.30	742/1234	60.13	1045/1234	84.68
Sixth Form	15/65	23.08	34/65	52.3	55/65	84.61
*Total	611/1299	47.04	776/1299	59.74	1100/1299	84.68





The
Evidence –
NE Context:





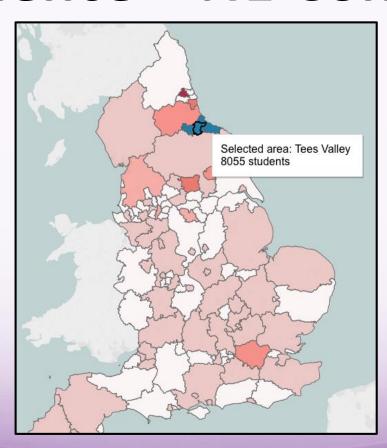
## The Evidence – NE Context:







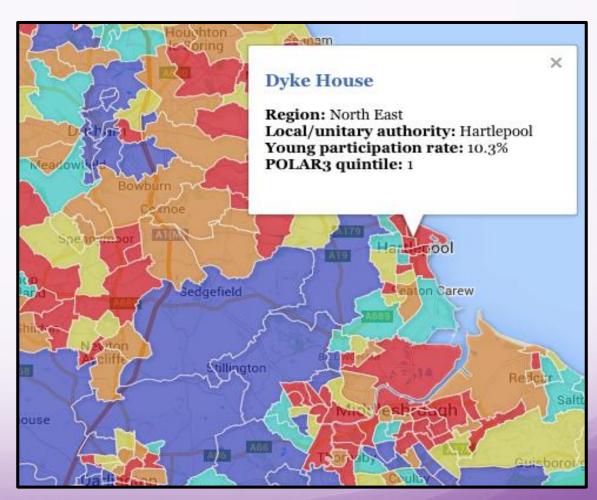
#### The Evidence – NE Context:







### POLAR & ACORN:







### State of the Nation 2017 (p.v)

Thirdly, the new social mobility coldspots in our country are concentrated in remote rural or coastal areas and in former industrial areas, especially in the Midlands. There, youngsters from disadvantaged backgrounds face far higher barriers to improved social mobility than those who grow up in cities and their surrounding hinterland. Perhaps unsurprisingly only 13 per cent of disadvantaged young people in former industrial areas and 14 per cent in remote rural coldspots progress to university compared with 27 per cent in hotspots. Many of these places combine poor educational outcomes for young people from disadvantaged backgrounds with weak labour markets that have a greater share of low-skilled, low-paid employment than elsewhere in England. Just one-quarter of residents of these coldspots have managerial and professional jobs compared with over one-third in hotspots. Remote rural and coastal areas also suffer from poor connectivity by transport, restricting opportunities still further. Meanwhile, former industrial areas are struggling to throw off decades of decline. It is perhaps not surprising that the bottom five coldspots are Carlisle, Corby, Weymouth and Portland, Newark and Sherwood, and West Somerset, which is overall the worst part of the country for social mobility.





### State of the Nation 2017 (p.17)

In remote rural and coastal areas, disadvantaged young people are half as likely to gain two or more A-levels (or equivalent qualifications) and half as likely to enter university as those in our country's major cities. There are six local authority areas in the country where just 9 to 11 per cent of disadvantaged young people go to university – less than half the average rate. These areas tend to have limited access to higher education locally, which restricts choice for low-income youngsters who wish to live at home while studying.

There are also differences in access to opportunity across the regions. The North East and East Midlands have the lowest performance on the youth social mobility indicators. In both areas, careers support has – until recently – been the lowest in the country. Both regions also have fewer high-level apprenticeships and fewer large employers than other regions, which tends to mean fewer entry-level jobs.





### The Evidence - National Context:

- Social Mobility Commission, 'State of the Nation' (November, 2017)
- Sutton Trust, 'Mobility Manifesto' (May, 2017)
- Sutton Trust, 'Class Ceiling' (Jan, 2017)
- Suttton Trust, 'Class differences: Ethnicity and Disadvantage' (November, 2016)
- Sutton Trust, 'Believing in better' (June, 2016)
- Sutton Trust 'Missing Talent' (June, 2015)
- Sutton Trust, 'Responding to the new landscape in university access' (December, 2010)
- Sutton Trust, 'Degrees of Success: University Chances by Individual School' (July, 2011)
- Sutton Trust, 'Race to the Top' (2014)
- Social Mobility & Child Poverty Commission, 'Downward mobility, opportunity hoarding and the 'glass floor'' (June, 2015)
- Social Mobility & Child Poverty Commission, State of the Nation Report (December, 2015)
- Sutton Trust, 'Winning personality the effects of background on personality and earnings' (January 2016)





#### The Evidence – The Impact:

- Fewer disadvantaged children progressing to aspirational Post 16 study.
- Fewer disadvantaged children progressing to HE / highly selective HE.
- Fewer disadvantaged children recruited to the top graduate firms.
- Fewer disadvantaged children promoted within those firms.
- Social mobility is limited.





#### Moving forwards

- POLAR3 & ACORN & WP = Data and research led.
- The Sixth Form = Beginning with the end in mind.
- Coastal Isolation = get them out!
- Low Aspirations = Holistic approach

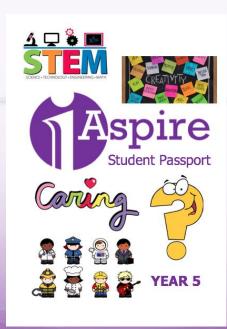






## What does primary intervention look like?











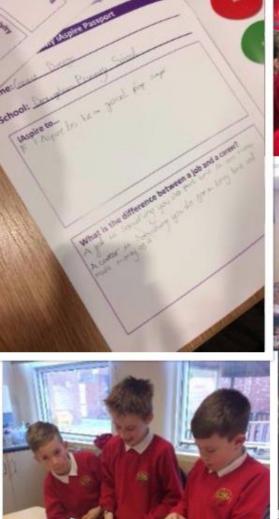
#### iAspire – The idea:

Embedding the ideas of high aspiration and high expectation given that aspirations are defined at primary age.

- Year 4 Values based
- Year 5 Careers focus
- Year 6 What is university?
- Launch & Celebration
- Half term unit delivered in school by DHC staff weekly.
- Fully resourced and paid for.
- Values based in conjunction with The Aspirations Programme
- External partners NERAP, Newcastle University

#### Year 4







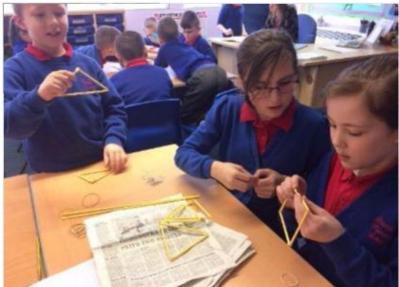


















#### iAspire - The Challenges:

- Time split across primary schools and DHC
- Finance and the importance of investing early
- Logistics across our primary cluster
- Measuring Impact effectively and accurately
- Acting on the monitoring and evaluation

### iAspire - The Impact

#### **Programme Summary:**

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
What is university?	Learn the lingo	Prospectus dissection	Student life	University experience day	Design a university
DHC Launch NERAP	School based	School based	School based	Newcastle University	School based

#### Impact Report:

Launch event held at Dyke House College	19 <sup>th</sup> September 2017
In school sessions	26 <sup>th</sup> September, 5 <sup>th</sup> October, 12 <sup>th</sup> October, 31 <sup>st</sup> October
Celebration Assembly (in-school)	31st October 2017
Number of pupils registered on iAspire	46
Number of FSM6 pupils	11
Number of POLAR3 Quintile 1 pupils	

Pupil S	elf Eval	luation:
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Pupil Self Evaluation:	tnese statements	
	Baseline prior to programme	Evaluation post programme
I am excited about being part of the iAspire programme	84%	76%
I know what I would like to do when I grow up.	64%	67%
I talk to people at home about what I want to do when I grow up.	70%	71%
I would like to go to university.	50%	55%
I know about lots of different jobs that I could do.	57%	67%
I try my best at school.	86%	83%
I can achieve anything I want to.	55%	62%
I know what the word 'aspiration' means.	20%	60%

% of pupils reporting to agree with





#### The Wider Aspirations Programme 2016-17:

- Transition Fortnight
- iAspire
- Life Programme
- Stand alone visits to University
- Pledges
- Targeted Programmes:
  - The Brilliant Club
  - Future Scholars
  - Shine
  - Aspire to Be
- The Sixth Form
  - Work Experience
  - EPQ
  - Personal Development Plan













The Sixth Form
At Dyke House College





#### Questions?

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