

## Annex A – Summer school funding allocations

1. The ESF and HEFCE provided funding for Aimhigher summer schools from 2003-04 to 2007-08. The total funding during this time was £26.9 million, split into two phases. During the first funding phase (2003-04 to 2005-06) the funding totalled £20.3 million. During the second funding block (2006-07 to 2007-08) the funding totalled £6.7 million. Table A1 shows the funding in each phase by region.

**Table A1: HEFCE payments of ESF funds and equivalents to regions for Aimhigher summer schools**

Region	Lead institution	Funding allocation 2003-04 to 2005-06 (£)	Funding allocation 2006-07 to 2007-08 (£)	Total funding allocation (£)
North East	University of Newcastle upon Tyne	2,139,089	539,946	2,679,035
North West	Edge Hill University	3,392,501	1,151,101	4,543,602
Yorkshire & Humberside	University of Leeds	1,798,466	956,626	2,755,092
East Midlands	Loughborough University	2,540,080	602,933	3,143,013
West Midlands	University of Wolverhampton	1,297,071	855,683	1,886,209
East	Anglia Ruskin University	1,686,617	589,138	2,275,755
London	Institute of Education	4,276,362	789,176	5,065,538
South East	University of Surrey/ University of Portsmouth	2,329,905	751,383	3,081,288
South West	University of the West of England	799,429	430,734	1,230,163
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,666,675</b>	<b>20,259,520</b>	<b>26,926,195</b>

Note: The funding allocation for 2006-07 to 2007-08 includes final payments in April 2007 which take account of underspend in the East, East Midlands and the Yorkshire & Humberside regions. The West Midlands did not receive ESF funding between 2003-04 and 2005-06; instead HEFCE provided three payments of £432,357 during this time. In the South East, the University of Surrey was the lead institution between 2003-04 and 2005-06, while the University of Portsmouth was the lead institution between 2006-07 and 2007-08.

2. Objective 1 areas were not eligible for ESF funding. For these areas HEFCE provided alternative funding for summer school provision. Table A2 shows those areas designated as Objective 1 and the funding provided by HEFCE.

**Table A2: HEFCE payments to regions to provide summer school provision in Objective 1 areas 2006-08**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Lead institution</b>	<b>Total funding 2006-08 (£)</b>
<b>North West</b>	Edge Hill University	210,000
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humberside</b>	University of Leeds	266,000
<b>South West</b>	University of the West of England	50,000

## **Annex B – Data used for analysis**

1. Each regional Aimhigher partnership returned to HEFCE individual-level participant data from ESF/HEFCE funded summer school activity held within its region. Some partnerships also returned additional data. This annex describes which data were returned and which were used in the analysis.
2. It was assumed that, unless otherwise stated, data referred to participants in ESF/HEFCE funded summer schools, or, where no ESF funding was provided, such as Objective 1 areas, replacement HEFCE funding. These data were included in the analysis.
3. Additional data, from activity not resourced by ESF/HEFCE funds, were identifiable through explicit labelling, for example in the covering letter for the data return or in the data filename. These data recorded activity from a range of funding sources, such as central Aimhigher funds or schools funded by individual HEIs. These data were excluded from the analysis.

## Annex C – Aggregated ethnic groups

1. Variations across time and between regions in the way the ethnicity data were returned during the Aimhigher summer schools programme meant that several ethnic groups had to be aggregated to allow all data to be included in the analysis. This aggregation was also guided by the need to ensure comparability between participant ethnic groups and the ethnic groups for the population estimates (derived from the Labour Force Survey). Table C1 shows these aggregated groups.

**Table C1: Aggregate ethnic groups used**

<b>Aggregate ethnic groups</b>	<b>HESA ethnic groups</b>
<b>White</b>	White White – British White – Irish White Scottish Irish Traveller Other White Background
<b>Black</b>	Black or Black British – Caribbean Black or Black British – African Other Black Background
<b>Asian</b>	Asian or Asian British – Indian Asian or Asian British – Pakistani Asian or Asian British – Bangladeshi Other Asian Background
<b>Chinese</b>	Chinese
<b>Mixed</b>	Mixed – White and Black Caribbean Mixed – White and Black African Mixed – White and Asian Other Mixed Background
<b>Other</b>	Other Ethnic Background
<b>Not known</b>	Not known
<b>Information refused</b>	Information refused

## **Annex D – NS-SEC assignment**

1. Aimhigher partnerships were asked to collect the occupation of each participant's parents/carers. This information was returned in a free text format and generally contained job descriptions or job titles. This annex describes the process of assigning summer school participants to NS-SEC groups using these parent/carer job descriptions.

### **Look-up tables**

2. Job descriptions were mapped to NS-SEC groups using a look-up table. The look-up table used was an amalgamation of two separate look-up tables. The first table, created by HEFCE, consisted of job descriptions from only the summer school data return. Each job description was manually assigned to an NS-SEC group ranging from 1-7, with an additional unknown category. Only data returns for 2003-04 to 2006-07 were used to construct this look-up table.

3. The second table was based on the coding of job titles to NS-SEC groups within the UCAS application system. This table was based on the current operational look-up table used by UCAS, supplemented by further codings from older records resulting in several hundred thousand distinct entries.

### **Pre-processing of look-up tables**

4. Prior to mapping job descriptions to NS-SEC groups, each look-up table went through a pre-processing stage to ensure consistency and to increase the chances of matching. These steps are described for both look-up tables.

### **HEFCE look-up table**

5. Firstly duplicate job descriptions, which may have occurred due to the manual process of creating the look-up table, were removed. This was done such that if a job description had been assigned to multiple NS-SEC groups, the group assigned most frequently was used. If a job description had been assigned to multiple groups an equal number of times, then the lower (in value) of the two groups was taken (relating to the higher socio-economic group).

6. The second stage was to process the remaining job descriptions, with the aim of increasing the match rate. Five steps were taken.

- a. Remove all occurrences of the words 'mother', 'father', 'mum', and 'dad'.
- b. Remove leading spaces and change all characters to upper case.
- c. Remove all characters which were non numeric and not in the Roman alphabet.
- d. Change all occurrences of '0' to 'O'.
- e. Remove any new duplicates formed during steps a-d using the same rules as before.

The final table contained 8,916 different job descriptions.

### **UCAS look-up table**

7. The five pre-processing steps described above were also applied to each job description in the UCAS look-up table.

### **Combining look-up tables**

8. After pre-processing, the two tables were combined. Any duplicates that resulted from combining the tables were removed using a hierarchical method: the assignment derived from the UCAS table being given priority over the HEFCE table. The final look-up table contained 246,532 distinct job descriptions.

### **Pre-processing of the data return**

9. To increase the match rate, the five pre-processing steps described above were applied to the occupational background fields of the data return.

### **Assignment of occupations to NS-SEC groups**

10. Both occupational background fields (corresponding to mother and father) for each observation in the data return were compared to all entries in the final look-up table. When an exact match was found the corresponding NS-SEC in the range 1-7 group was assigned to the observation. The match rates, across all records including missing values, for mother and father were 81.8 and 82.9 per cent respectively.

### **Assignment of participant NS-SEC**

11. The following rules were used to assign an NS-SEC group to the participants:
- a. If a participant's mother and father were coded then the (numerically) lower NS-SEC code of the two was assigned to the participant.
  - b. If only one of the participant's mother or father were coded then that code was assigned to the participant.
  - c. If neither the participant's mother nor father were coded then the participant was assigned to the 'Other' group.
  - d. Participants in NS-SEC 1, 2 and 3 were combined into a single 1-3 group and participants in groups 4, 5, 6 and 7 were combined into a single 4-7 group.

## **Annex E – Additional analysis of parental occupation**

1. This annex reports further analysis relating to three uncertainties in the NS-SEC analysis: unassigned participants, different ways of using the parental NS-SEC background, and the effect of single parent families.

### **Profiling of participants not assigned to NS-SEC**

2. A large number of participants could not be assigned to an NS-SEC group using the look-up tables, which introduced considerable uncertainty to the analysis. One way of investigating the possible background of the unassigned participants is to look at the profile of areas where they lived, and comparing it to the profile of areas where participants from NS-SEC groups 1-3 and 4-7 lived. Comparisons between neighbourhoods were made at census ward level using the POLAR2 and IDAC1 (child poverty) measures. For each measure, wards were grouped into quintiles and the proportion of participants classified into the 'Other' group living in each quintile calculated. This process was repeated for participants from groups 1-3 and 4-7.

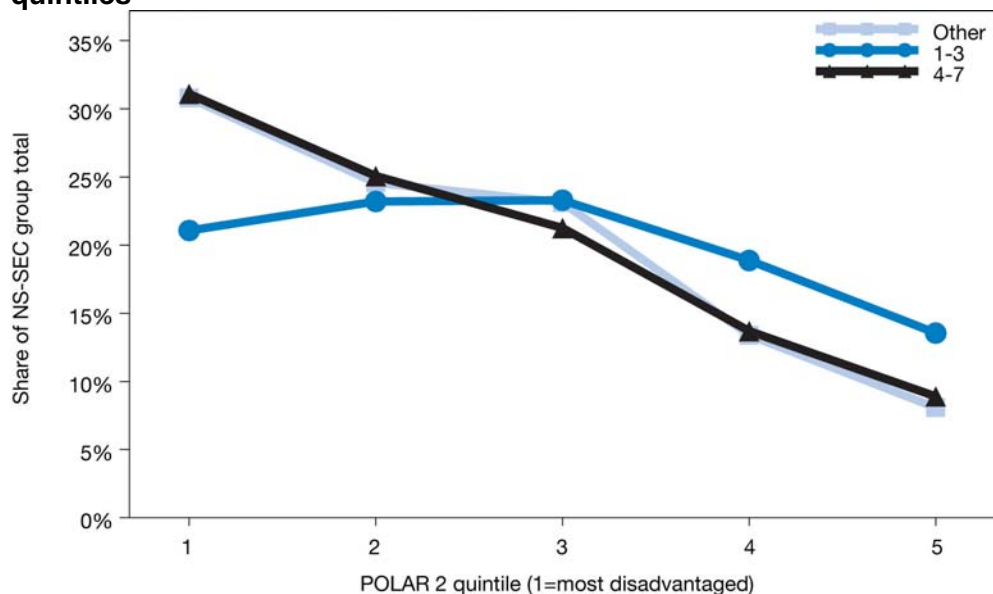
3. Figure E1 shows the results of this profiling by young HE participation. Firstly it is seen that most participants live in the more disadvantaged areas. The area profile of those from the 1-3 group is less concentrated towards more disadvantaged areas than that of the 4-7 group. The profile of unclassified participants is more similar to that of participants from group 4-7 than the 1-3 group. A similar pattern, shown in Figure E2, is seen for income deprivation; again the unclassified participants seem to come from a profile of areas more like that of those in the 4-7 group than the 1-3 group.

4. This finding can be used to adjust the NS-SEC participation rate estimates by assigning unclassified participants to NS-SEC using the distribution of participants across NS-SEC groups 1-3 and 4-7 in each of the POLAR2 or IDAC1 area background quintiles. This is similar to the method used in DfES Research Report RR806<sup>1</sup> to account for unknown NS-SEC in participation measures. It is probably an improvement over simply splitting the unclassified by the overall proportions classed as 1-3 and 4-7, since it seems likely that those with unknown NS-SEC will be more like those living in similar areas than participants as a whole. When this approach is used for the summer school participation rates (based on both the POLAR2 and IDAC1 area background quintiles) it results in a small increase in the participation rate of the NS-SEC 4-7 relative to the NS-SEC 1-3 group, but this increase is not sufficient to materially alter the result of equal participation rates for the two NS-SEC groups seen in Figure 9 of this report.

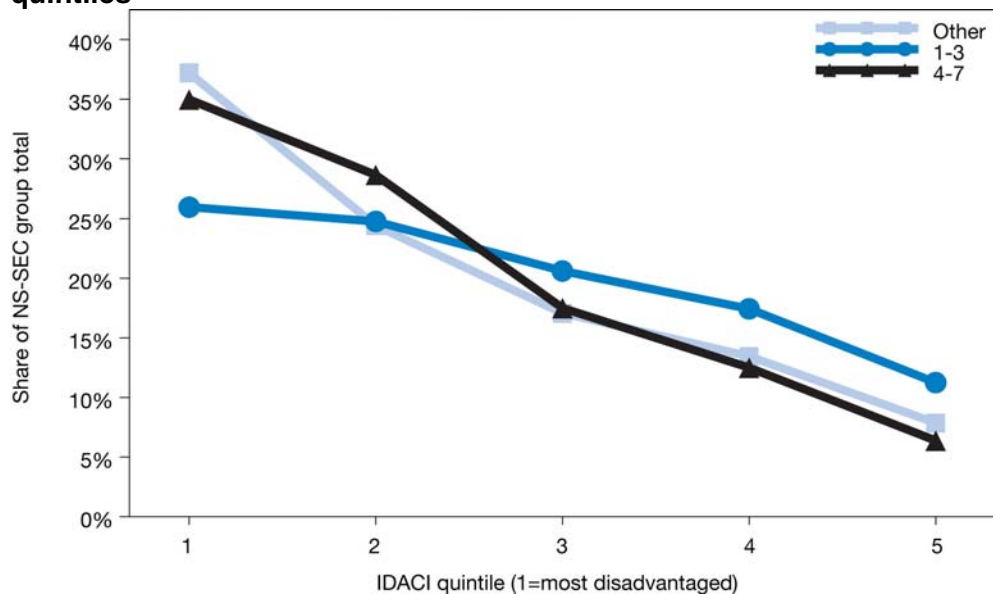
---

<sup>1</sup> Full-time Young Participation by Socio-Economic Class: A New Widening Participation Measure in Higher Education, Department for Education and Skills, Research Report RR806.

**Figure E1: Profiling of participants not classed as NS-SEC 1-7 by POLAR2 quintiles**



**Figure E2: Profiling of participants not classed as NS-SEC 1-7 by IDACI quintiles**



### Alternative NS-SEC assignment

5. Assigning participant NS-SEC based on that of the parent in the higher socio-economic group is just one of several ways that information about parental NS-SEC can be used. This method is used in the report because it is considered to give the best representation of background relevant to entry to HE. Here we investigate three alternative methods of assigning participant NS-SEC to test the robustness of the main results against different ways of determining participant NS-SEC. These three methods were:

- assignment to that of the mother's NS-SEC
- assignment to that of the father's NS-SEC

- assignment to that of the father's NS-SEC if in the range 1-7; else assignment to that of the mother's NS-SEC.

6. Table E1 gives the percentages and participation rates of NS-SEC groups 1-3 and 4-7 for each method of assignment. Although the proportion of participants changes, the participation rates for the 1-3 and 4-7 groups are similar within each method. This shows that the participation results that are presented in the main text of this report would not be expected to change if a different logic for assigning participant socio-economic background was used.

**Table E1: Participation results using different methods of participant NS-SEC assignment**

Method	NS-SEC	Percentage	Participation rate (%)
<b>Mother's occupation</b>	<b>1-3</b>	25	0.8
	<b>4-7</b>	22	0.7
	<b>Other</b>	53	N/A
<b>Father's occupation</b>	<b>1-3</b>	29	1.1
	<b>4-7</b>	30	1.1
	<b>Other</b>	41	N/A
<b>Father priority</b>	<b>1-3</b>	35	1.0
	<b>4-7</b>	36	1.0
	<b>Other</b>	29	N/A

### Single parent households

7. Nearly 30 per cent of children aged between 0 and 15 in England live in single parent households; this has the potential to introduce further uncertainties in the NS-SEC analysis. For summer school participants in single parent households it is unclear whether details of non-resident parents would be provided; this leads to two related problems:

- Some participants may be assigned to NS-SEC groups based on that of the non-resident parent while others may not, giving a mixture of perspectives on the participant's socio-economic background.
- If non-resident parents are being included then the population denominator, estimated from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), would not match up to the numerators, since the LFS only records the NS-SEC of adults resident in the same household as the child.

8. There is no way to completely circumvent this problem. However, since the large majority of single parent households are headed by the mother then the mother only NS-SEC assignment method (see paragraph 5 of this annex) can partially address the

problem. This means that the majority of summer school participants living in single parent households would have their NS-SEC assigned by the resident parent in a way consistent with the LFS based population estimate. Table E1 shows that assigning NS-SEC in this way does not materially alter the results from the main analysis.

## **Annex F – Population denominators**

1. This report uses participation rates to estimate the chances of a young person attending a summer school. Here a participation rate is calculated by dividing the number of participants (of all ages) by an estimate of the size of the 15 year-old (on 31 August) population (this age was chosen because it is the typical age of a summer school participant). Since participants of all ages are being divided by a single year of age cohort, the participation rate can be interpreted as an estimate of a young person's cumulative chance of attending a summer school.
2. The primary population estimate source is the estimate of 15 year-olds used in the HEFCE young participation research programme (see [www.hefce.ac.uk/widen/polar/polar2/](http://www.hefce.ac.uk/widen/polar/polar2/)). This is available by sex at small area level and is consistent at the national level with Office for National Statistics mid-year estimates, realigned to represent age on 31 August. This population is used directly to provide the population estimates at the national level and for the various area groupings used (for example regions, POLAR2 quintiles and child poverty quintiles).
3. For some participation rates, such as those by ethnic group or socio-economic background, the young participation population estimates cannot be used on their own. We get information on the proportion of children in groups like these from analysis of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). We make annual estimates (using the October to December quarterly LFS) but using a combined age group of 10-15 years-old to avoid relying on a small sample base. The estimated proportions are then used to apportion the main population estimates based on young participation. This ensures that all the population estimates have consistent totals. This method is used for the participation rates by ethnic group, NS-SEC group and parental education group.
4. For the analysis of the school background of participants (both school type and school performance group) the participation rate population denominators are obtained from the school attainment tables. For each of the years analysed the number of 15 year-olds recorded as being in schools is used as the population estimate.

## Annex G – Additional tables and figures

**Table G1: Participant numbers and rates, and number of summer schools and participant days per year**

Year	Number of participants	Young population estimate	Participation rate (%)	Number of summer schools	Number of participation days
2003-04	6,672	656,783	1.0%	295	29,144
2004-05	9,752	649,380	1.5%	426	39,824
2005-06	11,961	660,223	1.8%	300	50,174
2006-07	7,384	664,929	1.1%	224	28,937
2007-08	4,076	654,098	0.6%	113	15,217

Note: Excludes participants whose year of attendance was unknown, and summer schools and participant days which could not be assigned a year.

**Table G2: Numbers and percentages of summer schools and participant days across different summer school durations**

Duration (days)	Participants		Summer schools		Participant days	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
1	176	0.5	7	0.5	176	0.1
2	4,089	10.6	94	6.9	8,177	5.0
3	7,898	20.5	225	16.6	23,694	13.4
4	5,646	14.7	196	14.4	22,584	13.6
5	16,159	42.0	646	47.6	80,795	50.7
6	3,810	9.9	144	10.6	22,860	14.2
7	654	1.7	31	2.3	4,578	2.8
8 or more	53	0.1	15	1.1	431	0.2

Note: Excludes summer schools of unknown duration.

**Table G3: Numbers and percentages of participants attending summer schools of different durations in each year of the programme**

Duration (days)	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Count	Share (%)	Count	Share (%)	Count	Share (%)	Count	Share (%)	Count	Share (%)
1	61	1	72	1	43	0	0	0	0	0
2	710	11	1,052	12	1,672	14	380	5	275	7
3	967	15	1,504	17	2,148	18	2,237	31	1,042	27
4	303	5	472	5	528	5	2,569	35	1,774	45
5	3,670	56	4,522	50	5,838	50	1,524	21	605	15
6	678	10	1,126	13	1,354	12	595	8	57	1
7	128	2	241	3	131	1	0	0	154	4
8 or more	29	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Excludes participants whose year of attendance was unknown. Excludes summer schools of unknown duration.

**Table G4: Mean summer school duration in each year of the programme**

Year	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Mean duration (days)	4.45	4.42	4.28	4.39	3.89

**Table G5: Percentage of participants from different school years**

	School year	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	All
Percentage	9	0	0	0	0	1	0
	10	26	28	36	58	60	39
	11	65	61	49	35	26	50
	12	9	11	14	7	13	11
Total number	All years	6,706	9,795	12,059	7,337	4,012	39,909

Note: Excludes participants whose year of attendance or school year was unknown.

**Table G6: Monthly distribution of summer school participants in school years 10 and 11 aggregated over all years in the programme**

Month	Year 10 and 11 participants (%)			Share of all year 10 participants (%)	Share of all year 11 participants (%)
	Share	Percentage from year 10	Percentage from year 11		
January	0	80	20	1	0
February	1	97	3	2	0
March	3	99	1	6	0
April	4	100	0	11	0
May	2	100	0	4	0
June	12	61	39	18	8
July	72	27	73	47	89
August	4	62	38	6	3
September	1	98	2	3	0
October	0	100	0	1	0
November	1	100	0	2	0
December	0	100	0	0	0

Note: Excludes participants whose month of attendance was unknown.

**Table G7: Number of participants, population estimates and participation rates for NS-SEC groups using different methods for assigning participant NS-SEC**

<b>Method</b>	<b>NS-SEC</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Young population estimate</b>	<b>Participation rate (%)</b>
<b>Highest socio-economic status</b>	<b>1-3</b>	17,627	1,782,691	1.0
	<b>4-7</b>	11,732	1,131,600	1.0
	<b>Other</b>	11,116	371,122	N/A
<b>Father's NS-SEC</b>	<b>1-3</b>	12,148	1,111,138	1.1
	<b>4-7</b>	12,410	1,111,051	1.1
	<b>Other</b>	15,917	1,063,224	N/A
<b>Mother's NS-SEC</b>	<b>1-3</b>	10,248	1,297,814	0.8
	<b>4-7</b>	8,983	1,200,210	0.7
	<b>Other</b>	21,244	787,390	N/A
<b>Father priority</b>	<b>1-3</b>	14,495	1,412,158	1.0
	<b>4-7</b>	14,864	1,459,250	1.0
	<b>Other</b>	11,116	414,004	N/A

Note: N/A indicates not applicable.

**Table G8: Number of participants, population estimates and participation rates over time for NS-SEC groups**

Year	NS-SEC	Number of participants	Young population estimate	Participation rate (%)
2003-04	1-3	2,758	351,847	0.8
	4-7	1,691	233,403	0.7
	Other	2,223	71,533	N/A
2004-05	1-3	4,339	353,606	1.2
	4-7	2,544	226,751	1.1
	Other	2,869	69,023	N/A
2005-06	1-3	5,404	352,801	1.5
	4-7	3,536	231,629	1.5
	Other	3,021	75,793	N/A
2006-07	1-3	3,348	366,706	0.9
	4-7	2,554	221,508	1.2
	Other	1,482	76,714	N/A
2007-08	1-3	1,776	357,900	0.5
	4-7	1,401	217,918	0.6
	Other	899	78,279	N/A

Note: Excludes participants whose year of attendance was unknown. N/A indicates not applicable.

**Table G9: Number of participants, population estimates and participation rates of parental education groups**

Parental education	Number of participants	Young population estimate	Participation rate (%)
Neither	28,799	2,186,665	1.3
One	5,717	749,014	0.8
Both	2,545	349,733	0.7

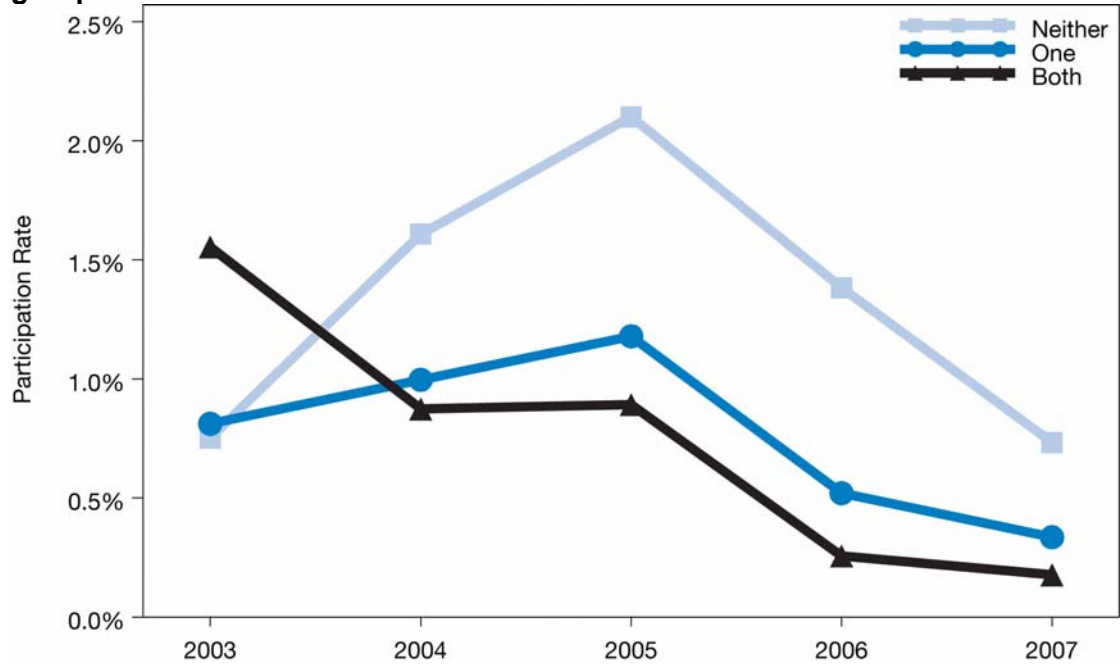
Note: Excludes participants whose parental education was unknown.

**Table G10: Number of participants, population estimates and participation rates of parental education groups by year of programme**

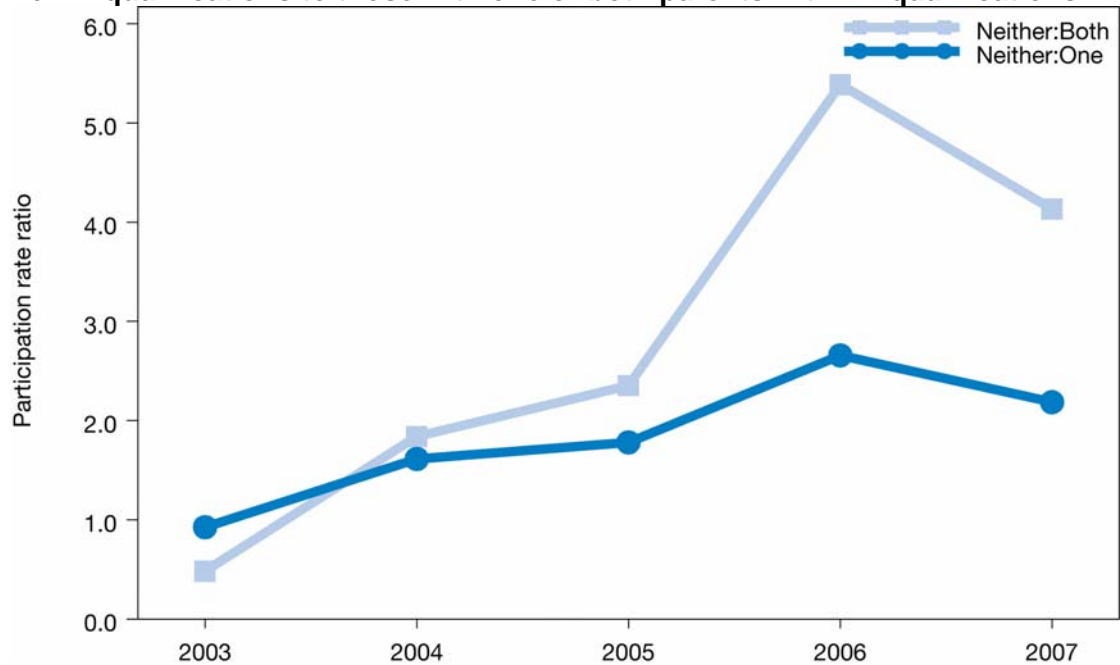
<b>Year</b>	<b>HE-level parental education</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Young population estimate</b>	<b>Participation rate</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	<b>Neither</b>	3,370	448,068	0.8
	<b>One</b>	1,150	141,664	0.8
	<b>Both</b>	1,042	67,051	1.6
<b>2004-05</b>	<b>Neither</b>	7,079	440,197	1.6
	<b>One</b>	1,433	143,830	1.0
	<b>Both</b>	571	65,353	0.9
<b>2005-06</b>	<b>Neither</b>	9,221	438,986	2.1
	<b>One</b>	1,807	153,214	1.2
	<b>Both</b>	607	68,023	0.9
<b>2006-07</b>	<b>Neither</b>	6,025	435,620	1.4
	<b>One</b>	802	154,153	0.5
	<b>Both</b>	193	75,154	0.3
<b>2007-08</b>	<b>Neither</b>	3,102	423,162	0.7
	<b>One</b>	525	156,538	0.3
	<b>Both</b>	132	74,397	0.2

Note: Excludes participants whose parental education or year of attendance was unknown.

**Figure G1: Trend in participation rates over time across parental education groups**



**Figure G2: Trend in the ratio of participation rates for those with parents with no HE qualifications to those with one or both parents with HE qualifications**



**Table G11: Counts of participants with different parental educational backgrounds by region and year**

Year	Group	North East	North West	Yorks & Humber	East Mids	West Mids	East of England	London	South East	South West
2003-04	Unknown	10	0	930	0	0	155	35	15	0
	Neither	530	160	5	605	0	30	1,480	530	0
	One	350	40	0	195	0	10	410	150	0
	Both	0	925	0	5	0	0	40	70	0
2004-05	Unknown	130	0	90	0	0	300	110	0	85
	Neither	805	1,400	830	680	710	15	1,485	665	465
	One	245	390	160	75	25	10	320	175	35
	Both	90	160	40	25	0	0	150	90	10
2005-06	Unknown	5	0	15	0	0	315	95	0	0
	Neither	1,060	2,290	960	1,325	600	45	1,700	835	320
	One	205	550	165	185	25	15	365	195	45
	Both	100	185	50	50	0	0	120	80	10
2006-07	Unknown	0	0	65	0	0	250	40	0	10
	Neither	475	1,165	625	500	785	470	1,025	585	395
	One	70	285	75	45	75	75	95	50	40
	Both	5	90	10	5	0	35	25	15	10
2007-08	Unknown	0	155	0	0	0	145	0	20	0
	Neither	475	840	545	290	0	170	275	455	50
	One	80	200	80	20	0	25	45	70	0
	Both	20	45	15	5	0	10	15	20	0

Note: Excludes participants whose parental education background or year of attendance was unknown. Figures have been rounded to the nearest five to avoid data disclosure issues.

**Table G12: Number of participants, population estimates and participation rates for POLAR2 and IDACI area measures**

<b>Area measure</b>	<b>Quintile</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Young population estimate</b>	<b>Participation rate</b>
<b>POLAR2</b>	<b>1</b>	10,788	695,945	1.6
	<b>2</b>	9,763	680,187	1.4
	<b>3</b>	9,171	663,609	1,4
	<b>4</b>	6,422	642,189	1.0
	<b>5</b>	4,321	603,482	0.7
<b>IDACI</b>	<b>1</b>	12,816	649,934	2.0
	<b>2</b>	10,440	658,390	1.6
	<b>3</b>	7,581	660,043	1.1
	<b>4</b>	6,034	659,396	0.9
	<b>5</b>	3,604	657,650	0.5

Note: POLAR2 figures exclude participants who could not be assigned to a POLAR2 quintile.  
IDACI figures exclude participants who could not be assigned to an IDACI quintile.

**Table G13: Number of participants, population estimates and participation rates over time for the POLAR2 area measure**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Quintile</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Young population estimate</b>	<b>Participation rate</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	1	1,640	140,540	1.2
	2	1,512	136,050	1.1
	3	1,671	132,957	1.3
	4	1,047	127,818	0.8
	5	802	119,419	0.7
<b>2004-05</b>	1	2,463	138,002	1.8
	2	2,379	134,572	1.8
	3	2,218	131,147	1.7
	4	1,560	126,912	1.2
	5	1,132	118,748	1.0
<b>2005-06</b>	1	3,088	139,111	2.2
	2	2,841	136,241	2.1
	3	2,800	233,690	2.1
	4	1,940	129,353	1.5
	5	1,292	212,829	1.1
<b>2006-07</b>	1	2,065	140,303	1.5
	2	1,919	138,085	1.4
	3	1,596	134,131	1.2
	4	1,153	129,931	0.9
	5	651	122,478	0.5
<b>2007-08</b>	1	1,333	137,990	1.0
	2	987	135,239	0.7
	3	747	131,685	0.6
	4	596	128,176	0.5
	5	413	121,008	0.3

Note: Excludes participants whose year of attendance was unknown or who could not be assigned to a POLAR2 quintile.

**Table G14: Number of participants, population estimates and participation rates over time for the IDACI area measure**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Quintile</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Young population estimate</b>	<b>Participation rate</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	1	2,525	130,738	1.9
	2	1,678	132,524	1.3
	3	1,157	132,191	0.9
	4	853	131,820	0.6
	5	460	129,510	0.4
<b>2004-05</b>	1	3,071	128,709	2.4
	2	2,474	129,953	1.9
	3	1,813	130,807	1.4
	4	1,484	130,655	1.1
	5	910	129,256	0.7
<b>2005-06</b>	1	3,850	130,358	3.0
	2	3,079	131,627	2.3
	3	2,135	132,842	1.6
	4	1,804	132,458	1.4
	5	1,093	132,938	0.8
<b>2006-07</b>	1	2,141	131,246	1.6
	2	1,958	133,153	1.5
	3	1,469	133,417	1.1
	4	1,129	133,628	0.8
	5	687	133,485	0.5
<b>2007-08</b>	1	1,173	128,883	0.9
	2	1,099	131,133	0.8
	3	858	130,785	0.7
	4	607	130,835	0.5
	5	339	132,462	0.3

Note: Excludes participants whose year of attendance was unknown or who could not be assigned to an IDACI quintile.

**Table G15: Summer school participation rates by region and POLAR2 and IDACI quintiles**

Region	POLAR2 quintile					IDACI quintile				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
North East	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.6	1.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	1.9
North West	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.0	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.1
Yorks & Humber	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.7
East Midlands	1.7	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.3	0.7
West Midlands	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3
East	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.4
London	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.1	2.3	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.4
South East	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.3
South West	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3

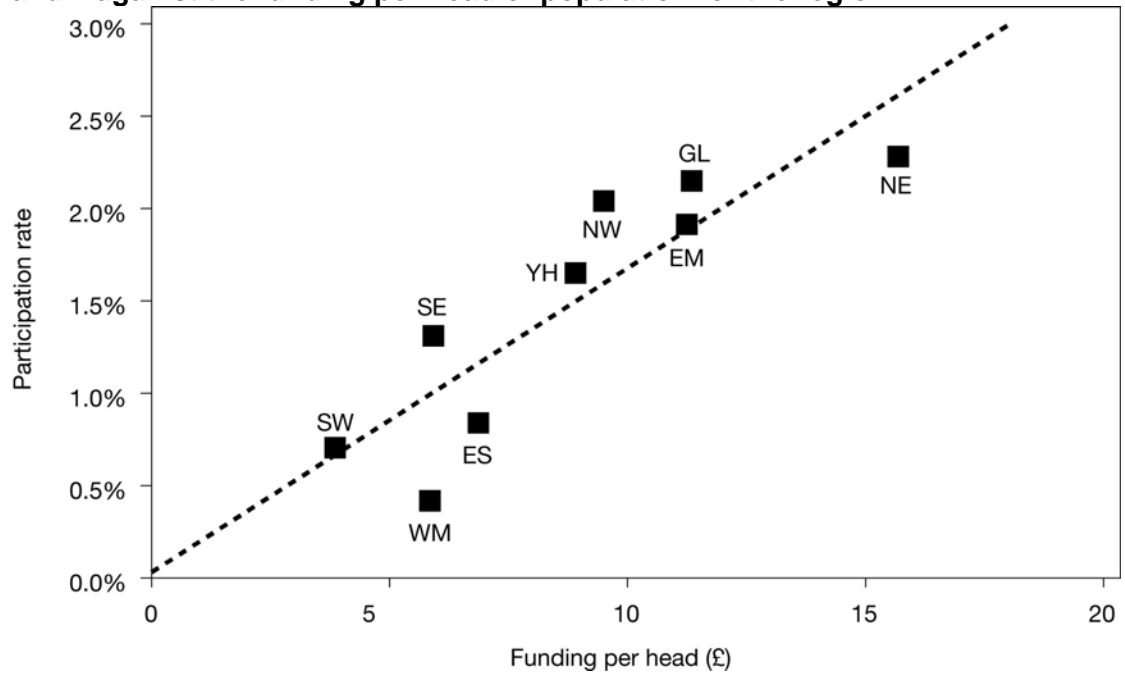
Note: POLAR2 figures exclude participants who could not be assigned to a POLAR2 quintile. IDACI figures exclude participants who could not be assigned to an IDACI quintile.

**Table G16: Numbers of participants, population estimates and participation rates for school attainment quintiles**

School attainment quintile	Number of participants	Number of 15 year-olds	Number of 15 year-olds with 5 or more A*-C GCSE grades	15 year-old participation rate	15 year-olds with 5 or more A*-C GCSE grades participation rate
1	3,211	229,178	60,244	1.4	5.3
2	3,316	244,079	104,540	1.4	3.2
3	2,859	259,866	140,431	1.1	2.0
4	1,689	258,548	168,235	0.7	1.0
5	1,278	265,934	229,185	0.5	0.6

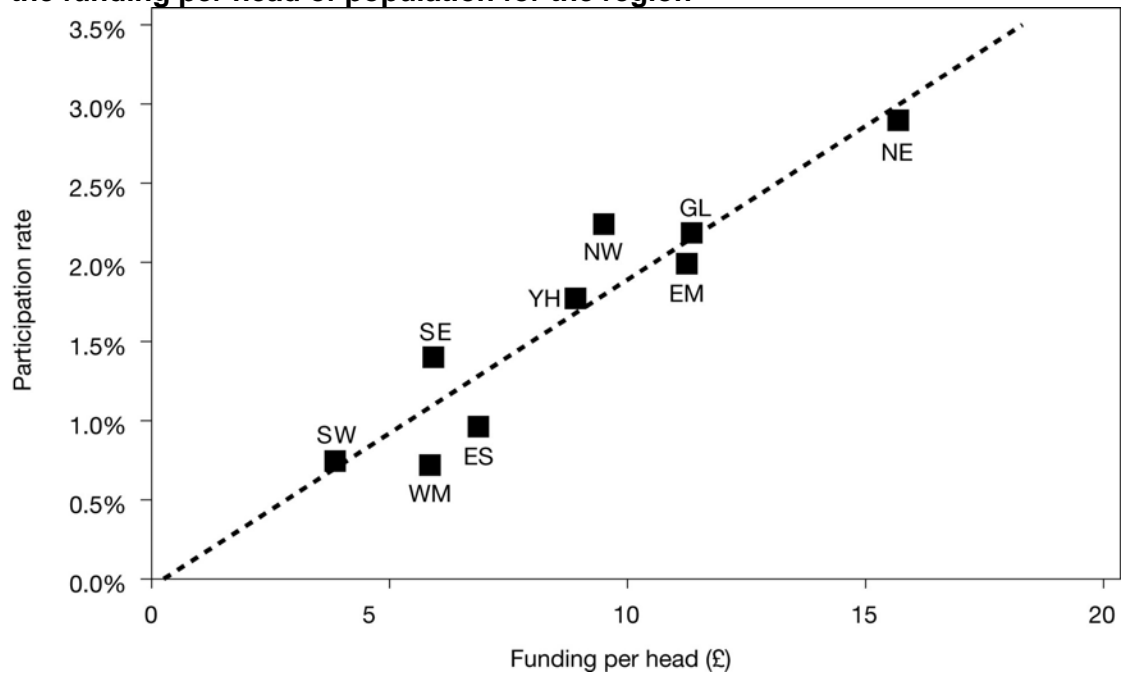
Note: Excludes participants on events between 2005-06 to 2007-08, and those not in Level 3 education.

**Figure G3: Participation rate for those living in school performance quintiles 1 and 2 against the funding per head of population for the region**



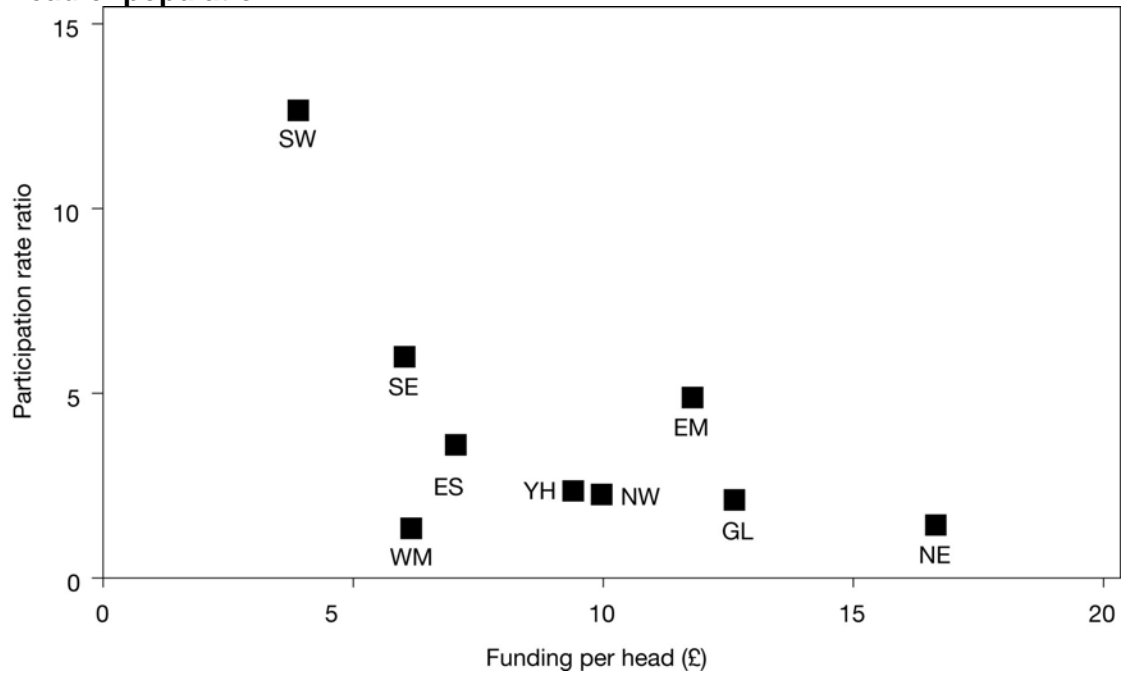
Note: Region abbreviations are as follows; NE – North East; NW – North West; YH – Yorkshire & Humberside; EM – East Midlands; WM – West Midlands; ES – East of England; GL – London; SE – South East; SW – South West.

**Figure G4: Participation rate for those living in IDACI quintiles 1 and 2 against the funding per head of population for the region**



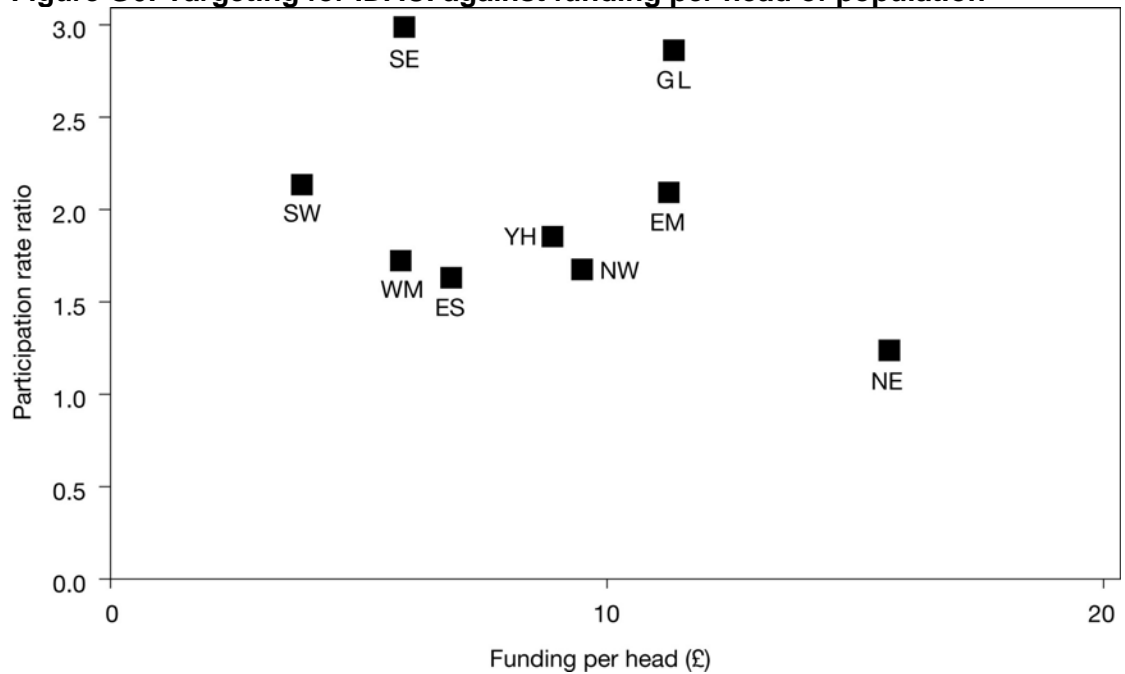
Note: Region abbreviations are defined in the note to Figure G3.

**Figure G5: Targeting for school performance quintiles against funding per head of population**



Note: Region abbreviations are defined in the note to Figure G3.

**Figure G6: Targeting for IDACI against funding per head of population**



Note: Region abbreviations are defined in the note to Figure G3.

**Table G17: Median drive times for summer school participants across regions for different types of summer school**

Region	Median drive time (minutes)					Percentage attending event outside home region
	All	Specialist	General	Residential	Non-residential	
All	43	55	40	51	26	6
North East	32	198	30	33	26	5
North West	52	57	51	56	29	1
Yorkshire & Humberside	40	33	44	49	14	7
East Midlands	43	47	39	47	30	1
West Midlands	62	51	65	62	116 (24)	13
East	42	38	60	55	37	23
London	30	93	29	37	25	3
South East	97	101	93	98	47 (70)	17
South West	93	180	84	105	37	6

Note: All median figures based on fewer than 100 observations have the exact number of observations in parentheses. Percentage attending summer schools outside home region excludes participants who attended summer schools where the host HEI region was unknown.

**Table G18: Participation and provision by region**

Region	Number of participants	Young population estimate	Participation rate (%)	Number of summer schools	Number of participation days
North East	4,698	170,732	2.8	142	18,736
North West	8,920	478,154	1.9	299	36,353
Yorkshire & Humberside	4,666	338,855	1.4	191	23,849
East Midlands	4,008	286,077	1.4	102	15,900
West Midlands	2,246	368,069	0.6	101	11,789
East of England	2,709	357,825	0.8	46	3,676
London	7,870	446,316	1.7	265	31,223
South East	4,090	520,400	0.8	148	17,355
South West	1,476	318,983	0.5	64	4,415

**Table G19: Participation and provision over time for the North East region**

Year	Number of participants	Young population estimate	Participation rate (%)	Number of summer schools	Number of participant days
2003-04	889	34,946	2.5	57	4,299
2004-05	1,263	33,385	3.8	62	5,440
2005-06	1,417	33,904	4.2	14	5,618
2006-07	551	34,650	1.6	5	1,653
2007-08	575	33,847	1.7	4	1,726

Note: Excludes participants whose year of attendance was unknown. Also excludes events with unknown start date and events with unknown duration.

**Table G20: Participation and provision over time for the North West region**

Year	Number of participants	Young population estimate	Participation rate (%)	Number of summer schools	Number of participant days
2003-04	1,121	96,495	1.2	61	5,468
2004-05	1,942	94,623	2.1	106	7,990
2005-06	3,067	95,899	3.2	82	12,409
2006-07	1,536	96,987	1.6	26	6,144
2007-08	1,008	94,150	1.1	24	4,342

Note: Excludes participants whose year of attendance was unknown. Also excludes events with unknown start date and events with unknown duration.

**Table G21: Participation and provision over time for the Yorkshire & Humberside region**

Year	Number of participants	Young population estimate	Participation rate (%)	Number of summer schools	Number of participant days
2003-04	939	68,059	1.4	56	4,622
2004-05	1,118	66,493	1.7	69	5,744
2005-06	1,193	68,021	1.8	29	6,275
2006-07	773	68,625	1.1	20	3,855
2007-08	642	67,656	0.9	17	3,353

Note: Excludes participants whose year of attendance was unknown. Also excludes events with unknown start date and events with unknown duration.

**Table G22: Participation and provision over time for the East Midlands region**

Year	Number of participants	Young population estimate	Participation rate (%)	Number of summer schools	Number of participant days
2003-04	799	56,684	1.4	17	2,932
2004-05	780	56,337	1.4	20	3,460
2005-06	1,561	57,237	2.7	36	6,377
2006-07	553	58,607	0.9	18	2,089
2007-08	315	57,211	0.6	11	1,042

Note: Excludes participants whose year of attendance was unknown. Also excludes events with unknown start date and events with unknown duration.

**Table G23: Participation and provision over time for the West Midlands region**

Year	Number of participants	Young population estimate	Participation rate (%)	Number of summer schools	Number of participant days
2003-04	4	73,290	0.0	0	20
2004-05	737	72,846	1.0	61	4,164
2005-06	640	74,215	0.9	20	3,546
2006-07	858	74,905	1.1	20	4,055
2007-08	1	72,815	0.0	0	4

Note: Excludes participants whose year of attendance was unknown. Also excludes events with unknown start date and events with unknown duration.

**Table G24: Participation and provision over time for the East of England region**

Year	Number of participants	Young population estimate	Participation rate (%)	Number of summer schools	Number of participant days
2003-04	39	71,170	0.1	2	187
2004-05	70	70,852	0.1	2	331
2005-06	66	71,917	0.1	0	308
2006-07	771	72,213	1.0	26	2,054
2007-08	332	71,673	0.5	16	796

Note: Excludes participants whose year of attendance was unknown. Also excludes events with unknown start date and events with unknown duration.

**Table G25: Participation and provision over time for the London region**

Year	Number of participants	Young population estimate	Participation rate (%)	Number of summer schools	Number of participant days
2003-04	1,990	88,517	2.2	63	8,145
2004-05	2,063	88,305	2.3	69	8,211
2005-06	2,284	89,897	2.5	83	9,030
2006-07	1,160	90,089	1.3	42	4,411
2007-08	336	89,509	0.4	8	1,426

Note: Excludes participants whose year of attendance was unknown. Also excludes events with unknown start date and events with unknown duration.

**Table G26: Participation and provision over time for the South East region**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Young population estimate</b>	<b>Participation rate (%)</b>	<b>Number of summer schools</b>	<b>Number of participant days</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	762	103,529	0.7	39	3,465
<b>2004-05</b>	953	102,971	0.9	34	4,036
<b>2005-06</b>	1,149	104,597	1.1	30	4,901
<b>2006-07</b>	651	104,724	0.6	23	2,658
<b>2007-08</b>	566	104,579	0.5	22	2,295

Note: Excludes participants whose year of attendance was unknown. Also excludes events with unknown start date and events with unknown duration.

**Table G27: Participation and provision over time for the South West region**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Young population estimate</b>	<b>Participation rate (%)</b>	<b>Number of summer schools</b>	<b>Number of participant days</b>
<b>2003-04</b>	3	64,092	0.0	0	6
<b>2004-05</b>	87	63,568	0.1	3	448
<b>2005-06</b>	338	64,536	0.5	6	1,710
<b>2006-07</b>	452	64,128	0.7	44	2,018
<b>2007-08</b>	52	62,658	0.1	11	233

Note: Excludes participants whose year of attendance was unknown. Also excludes events with unknown start date and events with unknown duration.