

SOCIAL MOBILITY BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP - ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The students who participate must be:

- State School educated; and
- possess a G score of 5.5 and above; and

Either:

- first generation to attend University; **or**
- are or have been eligible for free school meals in the last 6 years (NB FSM eligibility criteria includes benefits measure and pupil premium links back to FSM eligibility in the last 6 years); or
- live in a household where their parent/guardian total gross annual income is equal to or less than the national average for the household expenditure in their area; or
- live in a postcode with a Quintile 1 POLAR4 rating (<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20180322111559/http://www.hefce.ac.uk/pubs/year/2017/201729/>); or
- live in a postcode which has a Cat. 4 or 5 ACORN rating (Consumer affluence measure: <http://acorn.caci.co.uk/infographic>).

N.B. SMBP criteria in Scotland uses equivalent measures

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE VS PARENT/GUARDIAN INCOME CALCULATOR

Source: Figure 3

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/personalandhouseholdfinances/expenditure/datasets/familyspendingworkbook3expenditurebyregion>

N.B. Household expenditure by country and region, UK, FYE 2017 to FYE 2019

UK Average Weekly Expenditure	
London	688.8 (£35,818)
South East	684.2
South West	597.1
East	578.9
East Midlands	555.8
Yorkshire and The Humber	532.1
North West	522.7
West Midlands	502.7
Scotland	510.2
North East	502.7
Wales	500.9
Northern Ireland	489.6 (£25,459)

SMBP deems disadvantage to be where gross annual household income is equal to or less than the average annual household expenditure in the area in which the student lives.

NOTES:

1. UNIVERSAL CREDIT

You may be able to get Universal Credit if:

- you're on a low income or out of work
- you're 18 or over (there are some exceptions in you're 16 to 17)
- you're under State Pension age (or your partner is)
- you and your partner have £16,000 or less in savings between you
- you live in the UK.

2. FREE SCHOOL MEALS

Free School Meal Criteria: your child might be able to get free school meals if you get any of the following:

- 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)

3. BENEFIT CAP

Applies to the following benefits:

- Universal Credit
- Bereavement Allowance
- Child Benefit
- Child Tax Credit
- Employment and Support Allowance
- Housing Benefit
- Incapacity Benefit
- Income Support
- Jobseeker's Allowance
- Maternity Allowance
- Severe Disablement Allowance
- Widowed Parent's Allowance (or Widowed Mother's Allowance or Widows Pension if you started getting it before 9 April 2001)

Cap Outside Greater London

If you live outside a Greater London borough, the cap is:

- £384.62 per week (£20,000 a year) if you're in a couple, whether your children live with you or not
- £384.62 per week (£20,000 a year) if you're single and your children live with you
- £257.69 per week (£13,400 a year) if you're single and you don't have children, or your children don't live with you

Cap Inside Greater London

If you live in a Greater London borough, the cap is:

- £442.31 per week (£23,000 a year) if you're in a couple, whether your children live with you or not
- £442.31 per week (£23,000 a year) if you're single and your children live with you
- £296.35 per week (£15,410 a year) if you're single and you don't have children, or your children don't live with you

4. PUPIL PREMIUM

Funding for financial year 2021 to 2022

In the 2020 to 2021 financial year, schools will receive the following funding for each pupil registered as eligible for free school meals (FSM) at any point in the last 6 years:

- £1,345 for pupils in reception to year 6
- £955 for pupils in year 7 to year 11

Schools will receive £2,345 for any pupil:

- identified in the September 2021 school census or the alternative provision census as having left local-authority care as a result of one of the following:
 - adoption
 - a special guardianship order
 - a child arrangements order (previously known as a residence order)
- who has been or is in local-authority care, or provided with accommodation by an English local authority
- recorded as both eligible for FSM in the last 6 years and as being looked after (or as having left local-authority care)

5. G SCORE METHODOLOGY

From 2017, GCSE papers in certain subjects will be scored on a new numerical scale from 9 to 1. For these subjects, please use the numerical value awarded. For example, a score of 8 would be 8 points.

For GCSEs still using the alphabetical scale, please use the table below to assign points for the given alphabetical grade. For example, a B grade would be 5.5 points.

GCSE Grade (alphabetical scale)	Assigned Points
A*	8.5
A	7
B	5.5
C	4
D	3
E	2
F	1.5
G	1

To calculate G-Score, add up the total number of points for both alphabetical and numerically graded GCSE's using the above table and then divide by the total number of GCSE's achieved.

Example Calculation:

Grading Type	Subject	Awarded Grade	Points
Alphabetical	Biology	B	5.5
	Chemistry	B	5.5
	History	A	7
	Geography	B	5.5
	IT	C	4
Numerical	English Literature	6	6
	English Language	8	8
	Mathematics	6	6
	8 subjects	Total Points	47.5
	G Score	5.9	

G score will be set at a minimum of 5.5 unless special circumstances apply as set out below. This ensures majority of grades will be B grade and above. It will however, allow for those students who have achieved a couple of lower grades in a few subjects.

We will accept a G score of 4.5 in special circumstances - if a student's school is performing below or well below national average. Schools are graded as follows:

Well above national average – around 5% schools
Above national average – around 25% school
Average – around 40% schools
Below national average – around 20% schools
Well below national average – about 10% schools

To find out a schools rating:

<https://www.gov.uk/school-performance-tables>

6. ACORN RATINGS

Financially Stretched – Summary Description

This category contains a mix of traditional areas of Britain. Housing is often terraced or semi-detached, a mix of lower value owner occupied housing and homes rented from the council or housing associations, including social housing developments specifically for the elderly. This category also includes student term-time areas. There tends to be fewer traditional married couples than usual and more single parents, single, separated and divorced people than average.

Incomes tend to be well below average. Although some have reasonably well paid jobs more people are in lower paid administrative, clerical, semi-skilled and manual jobs. Apprenticeships and O levels are more likely educational qualifications. Unemployment is above average as are the proportions of people claiming other benefits.

People are less likely to engage with financial services. Fewer people are likely to have a credit card, investments, a pension scheme, or much savings. Some are likely to have been refused credit. Some will be having difficulties with debt.

These people are less likely than average to use new technology or to shop online or research using the internet, although will use the internet socially.

Overall, while many people in this category are just getting by with modest lifestyles a significant minority are experiencing some degree of financial pressure.

Urban Adversity - Summary Description

This category contains the most deprived areas of large and small towns and cities across the UK. Household incomes are low, nearly always below the national average. The level of people having difficulties with debt or having been refused credit approaches double the national average. The numbers claiming Jobseeker's Allowance and other benefits is well above the national average. Levels of qualifications are low and those in work are likely to be employed in semi-skilled or unskilled occupations.

The housing is a mix of low rise estates, with terraced and semi-detached houses, and purpose built flats, including high rise blocks. Properties tend to be small and there may be overcrowding. Over half of the housing is rented from the local council or a housing association. There is some private renting. The relatively small proportion of the housing is owner occupied is generally of low value. Where values are influenced by higher urban property prices these are still lower value relative to the location.

There are a large number of single adult households, including many single pensioners, lone parents, separated and divorced people. There are higher levels of health problems in some areas. These are the people who are finding life the hardest and experiencing the most difficult social and financial conditions.