

TO: SCHOOLS FORUM
DATE: 14 JANUARY 2021

**2021-22 BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE SCHOOLS BLOCK AND
CENTRAL SCHOOL SERVICES BLOCK ELEMENTS OF THE SCHOOLS BUDGET**
Executive Director: People

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to present final proposals from the Council for the 2021-22 Schools Block (SB) and Central Schools Services Block (CSSB) elements of the Schools Budget.
- 1.2 There is also an update on the Early Years Block (EY) where uncertainty on national funding arrangements means that final budget proposals will now be presented to the Forum in March, rather than now as originally expected.

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2.1 Building on earlier decisions agreed by the Forum together with the release by the Department for Education (DfE) of the key data that must be used to calculate school budgets, final work on next year's Schools Budget has now been completed. Inevitably, this has led to some changes now being presented, most notably as a result of confirmed additional educational needs (AEN) data which for primary schools has shown an overall reduction in deprivation and low prior attainment (LPA) scores with secondary schools also experiencing a reduction in deprivation but an increase in LPA.
- 2.2 With Local Authorities (LAs) funded for their schools through the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) on lagged 2019 data, there is no change in the overall amount of funds available for next year's SB. However, taking account of all the data changes and the requirements of the School Funding Framework, schools will now receive £0.185m less through the BF Funding Formula than previously expected. Without the application of the Minimum Per Pupil Funding Level (MPPFL), the net reduction to school budgets would have been £0.359m.
- 2.3 This overall reduction in funding allocations to schools reduces the previously reported funding gap to achieving the National Funding Formula (NFF) rates from £0.412m to £0.227m.
- 2.4 In terms of the long-awaited decision from the secretary of state on the request from the council to support the cost of new schools by adding funds to school budgets from reserves, a decision has still to be made. However, alternative options have been identified and previously agreed with the Forum to increase funds to schools should use of council Reserves are not permitted. With the final budget data resulting in a reduced funding gap, the expectation is that for the first time full NFF rates can be afforded without the need for a top slice to the 19 schools with budgets above the MPPFL. The proposed budget maintains the integrity and affordability of the medium-term funding strategy of using up to £0.250m of external funding each year.
- 2.5 Overall, the final proposals being presented – after adding the financing of the £0.227m funding shortfall – result in schools on average experiencing an increase in per pupil funding of 3.8% which compares to 6.3% in 2020-21, 2.8% in 2019-20 and 2.7% in 2018-19. The public sector pay freeze will minimise normal cost increases to schools thereby

increasing real terms spending power. However, uncertainty remains around the financial impact from the coronavirus pandemic, including that of meeting the cost of unfunded additional costs and loss of income experienced in 2020-21 financial year.

- 2.6 In respect of the CSSB, there has been an unexpected improvement in funding with each LA now receiving a top up for notional costs arising from the unfunded impacts of the Teachers' Pay and Pension changes that have previously been financed through a specific grant. Together with a confirmed cost reduction against the national copyright licence these changes result in a further £0.054m being available for relevant services. It is proposed that this is used to reinstate most of the previously agreed budget reductions.
- 2.7 Recommendations agreed from this report will form the basis of proposals to be presented to the Executive Member for Children, Young People and Learning, who has responsibility for agreeing most aspects of the Schools Budget. However, within the overall budget setting process, there are a number of areas where the Forum holds responsibility, and these are separately presented now for a decision.
- 2.8 With the DfE needing to be informed of the actual Funding Formula for Schools to be used in 2021-22 with associated units of resource and total cost no later than 21 January, final budget decisions must be made at this meeting.

3 RECOMMENDATIONS

To AGREE

- 3.1 **In its role as the representative body of schools and other providers of education and childcare, the Forum REQUESTS that the Executive Member AGREES the following for the 2021-22 Schools Budget:**
1. **The changes to budgets as set out in Table 3, in particular:**
 - i. **that the Schools Block DSG be set at £81.769m (line 3);**
 - ii. **that the Central School Services Block be set at £0.912m (line 3);**
 - iii. **that the changes to other budgets aggregate to £6.721m (lines 8-19).**
 2. **that the factors used in the BF Funding Formula for Schools and their relative values are the same as those used by the DfE for BF in the NFF (Annex 4);**
 3. **that the £0.227m funding shortfall arising from using NFF rates in the BF Funding Formula, will be met from either:**
 - i. **Council Reserves, if permitted by the secretary of state, or otherwise**
 - ii. **Not implementing the agreed £20 per pupil deduction contribution to education statutory duties, with the £0.004m shortfall met from a draw down from the DSG funded New School Start-up / Diseconomy Reserve.**
 4. **that the cost of the MFG should be financed by all schools above the 2% increase, not just those above the average increase.**
 5. **that other Schools Block related grants be reset to the amounts anticipated in 2021-22 (paragraph 6.39);**

6. that the resulting DfE pro forma template of the 2021-22 BF Funding Formula for Schools, as set out in Annex 5 be submitted by the 21 January deadline.

3.2 As decision maker:

1. that the arrangements in place for the administration of central government grants are appropriate;
2. the financing and budgets for the Growth Fund are as set out in Annex 1.
3. The budgets to be centrally managed by the council on behalf of schools, as set out in Annex 2

To NOTE:

- 3.3 That due to uncertainty on national funding arrangements for the free entitlement to Early Years childcare and education, that final budget proposals will now be presented to the Schools Forum in March.

4 REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 To ensure that the 2021-22 Schools Budget is developed in accordance with the views of the Schools Form, the anticipated level of resources and the statutory funding framework, including the requirement to submit summary details of individual 2021-22 school budgets to the DfE by 21 January 2021.

5 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

- 5.1 These have been considered during each stage of the budget process.

6 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Background to School and Education Funding

- 6.1 The Forum has been kept up to date with DfE school and education funding reform, most notably through the introduction of a NFF since change was first announced in March 2016.
- 6.2 The Schools Budget is funded by a 100% ring fenced government grant called the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). The DSG comprises 4 funding Blocks, each with a separate calculation and funding allocation; the Schools Block (SB); the Central School Services Block (CSSB) the High Needs Block (HNB); and the Early Years Block (EYB). The SB and CSSB directly support mainstream schools and are generally delegated to governors, the HNB and EYB are centrally managed by LAs although the majority of funds are ultimately used to pay schools and other providers for services to children.
- 6.3 The DSG can only be spent on the purposes prescribed by the DfE. Any under or overspending in a year must also be ring-fenced and applied to a future Schools Budget. There is a general ring-fence in place in that SB funding must be spent on school budgets, although where agreed by the local Schools Forum, up to 0.5% of the SB (circa £0.400m) can be transferred to fund costs that fall into other Blocks. Money can be freely transferred from other Blocks into the SB or from the SB to CSSB.

- 6.4 The government has recently introduced a change to the funding framework that could have an adverse effect on the amount of funds available for individual school budgets. Rather than requiring the size of the Schools Budget to be at least at the size of the DSG, LAs are no longer permitted to add funds from their own resources without the express permission of the secretary of state. This has been introduced to strengthen the ring-fence principle of the DSG in that the funding responsibilities for meeting the duties rest with the DfE and not individual LAs.
- 6.5 Reflecting local cost priorities, the council's Executive has agreed to support a 4-year funding strategy and will provide £1m from council balances to March 2023 to help finance the diseconomy funding required from the new school building programme. As reported at the November and December Schools Forum meetings, there is a risk that the DfE will prevent the council from adding the remaining £0.409m into individual school budgets. An update is still awaited from the DfE. A decision on this is expected by the end of December.
- 6.6 Whilst the Executive Member for Children, Young People and Learning has responsibility for agreeing most aspects of the SB although within the overall budget setting process, there are several areas where the Forum holds responsibility, and these are now being presented for a decision.
- 6.7 This report focuses on the SB and CSSB elements of the Schools Budget where DSG funding is allocated to LAs by way of:
- A pupil-led NFF that uses the most up to date census data relating to number on roll, deprivation, low prior attainment and English as an additional language measures (SB)
 - School based funding, based on prior year costs for business rates and other property factors such as schools operating across split sites (SB)
 - Two funding protection mechanisms (SB):
 - A minimum per pupil funding amount for the year (£4,180 for primary aged pupils in 2021-22 and £5,415 for secondary).
 - A minimum increase / maximum decrease in per pupil funding from the previous year (+2% for 2021-22)
 - A per pupil amount for defined on-going LA education related responsibilities (CSSB)
 - Contribution to previously agreed historic costs (for supporting vulnerable pupils) (CSSB)

Funds allocated through the CSSB continue to be subject to transitional funding adjustments as a result of the reforms, with the amount of historic costs funding expected to reduce by a further 20% per annum – circa £0.065m - to a nil value at 2025-26.

Progress to date

- 6.8 Previous meetings of the Forum agreed the following key budget decisions:
- That the factor values in the BF Funding Formula should be set at the national rates used by the DfE. Should this not be affordable, then each factor value would be scaled by the same proportionate amount.

- That Minimum Per Pupil Funding (MPPFL)¹ values are set at £4,180 for primary aged pupils and £5,415 for secondary aged pupils. These are the same values as used by the DfE in the SNFF.
- That the Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG)² is set at the maximum amount permitted by the DfE and delivers per pupil funding increases from 2020-21 for all schools of at least +2.0%.
- Any cost associated with meeting the MFG should be met by those schools receiving the largest increases in per pupil funding, typically those above the average percentage increase.
- That the *new and expanding school funding policy* would remain unchanged from the existing (2020-21) policy, other than applying the provisions to update funding rates in accordance with over budget decisions of the Forum.
- That a centrally managed Growth Fund should be maintained for in-year allocation to qualifying schools
- With maintained schools supporting on-going 'de-delegation' of those services permitted by the DfE, this would continue, with a 1% uplift to per pupil funding rates.
- With maintained schools supporting an on-going £20 per pupil contribution towards the cost of delivering 'general' education related statutory and regulatory duties, this would continue.
- The preferred approach to be taken in balancing the £0.412m forecast shortfall on the SB as follows:
 1. Use council Reserves as a first call, subject to permission of the secretary of state
 2. If 1. Above is not possible, undertake a funding switch between the contribution schools make towards the council's costs of education related statutory duties
 3. Due to its one-off nature, the £0.094m increase in FSM funding allocations to schools can be funded from the DSG funded Unallocated Schools Budget Reserve
 4. A top slice to NFF rates would then be considered, that would be applied equally to all factors in the BF Funding Formula
- The relevant services where budgets would be centrally managed on behalf of schools by the Council and the associated amounts, which aggregate to £1.004m (the CSSB).

¹ The NFF includes MPPF levels that are applied to all school budgets where a top up is added if the normal operation of the local Funding Formula does not deliver sufficient funds – for 2021-22 this is £4,180 for primary aged pupils and £5,415 for secondary. LAs had discretion to apply these values in their local funding formula but are now mandatory, unless agreed by the DfE that they are unaffordable. The MPPF calculation required by the DfE excludes funding for business rates.

² The MFG compares per pupil funding allocations between years and where the change is below the minimum threshold, a funding top-up is added to meet the minimum per pupil change requirement. The MFG calculation required by the DfE excludes funding for business rates and fixed lump sum allocations. The cost of top-up funding is financed by scaling back increases to schools experiencing funding gains.

Final budget proposals for 2021-22

- 6.9 As the DfE data that must be used for funding purposes has emerged, and more work has been undertaken on other budget calculations, a number of changes to budgets are now being proposed from those anticipated at the December meeting of the Forum. Other than the approach to take to fund the cost of the MFG (paragraph 6.306.29), there are no changes recommended to previously agreed principles.

Confirmed Schools Block DSG income

- 6.10 The DfE published verified October 2020 school census and the other data that must be used to calculate 2021-22 school budgets on 15 December. This confirmed no changes to the expected level of SB DSG income of £81.769m (£79.129m from per pupil funding, £0.770m for the Growth Fund³ and £1.870m for non-pupil-based school costs, such as business rates).

Changes in funding allocations to schools:

- 6.11 This section only reports on budget areas that have changed from the December meeting of the Forum.

Changes in AEN - £0.286m overall reduction in funding

- 6.12 The published DfE data set includes updated pupil profile measures to reflect latest characteristics which are used as proxy measures for targeting funds towards pupils with the greatest needs. This is the data that must be used in the local Funding Formula and generally results in changes to any estimated calculations made to this point. The October 2020 census data has shown a greater level of change to expected outcomes than experienced in previous years with an overall reduction in funding allocations of £0.286m.
- 6.13 The proxy measures used in the data set indicate relative levels of deprivation (Free School Meals (FSM), Ever6 FSM and Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)⁴. Note: Actual FSM and IDACI had already been updated from BF data and included in the provisional budget calculations, although further changes are now necessary), Low Prior Attainment (LPA) from national tests, incidence of English as an additional language (EAL) and high in-year pupil mobility.

The following sections set out the changes that have occurred against the information available in December.

³ The Growth Fund comprises 3 elements: funding for significant in-year increases in pupil numbers at existing schools; allocations to schools requiring additional financial support to meet Key Stage 1 Infant Class Size Regulations; and pre-opening, diseconomy and post opening costs for new schools.

⁴ IDACI uses post code data to calculate the probability of a family with children living in that area being eligible to income support benefits. The higher the probability, the higher the funding top-up. 2020-21 budgets are the first to reflect the 2019 data update (previously used 2015 data).

Primary schools – REDUCTION in AEN measures (-£0.341m):

- Pupil numbers have reduced by 1 pupil from the draft October Census (-£0.003m)
- FSM numbers are unchanged.
- Ever6 FSM⁵ deprivation numbers are down by -111 / -8.9% (-£0.068m)
- IDACI scores vary by post code and are banded by severity and therefore changes are more difficult to interpret. The pure numbers are up by 9 / +0.80% (+£0.002m).
- LPA⁶ scores are down by -205.56 / -11.0% (-£0.238m). With the coronavirus pandemic resulting in the cancellation of national tests, the 2019 results have been replicated in 2020.
- EAL numbers are up by 16 / +3.6% (+£0.010m)
- Mobility numbers are down by 45 / -86% (-£0.043m)

Secondary schools – INCREASE in AEN measures (+£0.055m):

- FSM numbers for Secondary are down by +81 / -10.3% (-£0.039m). This is because in the December budget update report post-16 FSM numbers had been included in error.
- Ever6 FSM deprivation numbers are down by -40 / -3.5% (-£0.035m)
- IDACI scores vary by post code and are banded by severity and therefore changes are more difficult to interpret. The pure numbers are up by 15 / +2.3% (+£0.004m)
- LPA⁷ scores are up by 74 / +5.2% (£+0.131m).
- EAL numbers are down -4 / -4.2% (-£0.006m)

6.14 The most significant changes in data and therefore budget allocations relate to Ever6 FSM and LPA scores where reductions of £0.103m and £0.107m respectively have occurred. In addition, primary schools are generally experiencing reductions with secondary schools increases. LAs do not receive provisional data sets for these elements of the NFF prior to the release of the final data which makes for uncertain financial forecasting which has therefore not been attempted in the provisional budget calculations undertaken to date.

6.15 For Ever6 FSM data, LAs do not ordinarily receive the detailed pupil information that underpins the funding allocations. Allocations in the 2021-22 budget calculations count the proportion of pupils on roll on the spring 2020 census that were recorded as eligible

⁵ Ever6 FSM counts the proportion of pupils on roll on the spring 2020 census that were recorded as eligible for FSM in any of the censuses (autumn, spring and summer, including the alternative provision (AP) and pupil referral unit (PRU) census) over the previous 6 years back to the summer 2014 census.

⁶ Primary schools receive funding through the LPA factor for all pupils who did not reach the expected level of development at early years foundation stage (EYFS). EYFS data for pupils in Reception is not available as they take the test at the end of the Reception year. To include an element for Reception children in the funding calculation, the total number of eligible pupils is derived by working out the proportion of LPA-eligible pupils in years 1 to 6 and multiplying this proportion by the total pupil count, which includes pupils in Reception.

⁷ Secondary schools receive LPA funding for all pupils who did not achieve the expected level at KS2 in one or more of reading or writing or mathematics. LPA pupil numbers for year groups 7 to 9 inclusive are weighted so that those who have sat the more challenging key stage 2 tests (introduced in academic year 2015 to 2016) do not have a disproportionate effect on the LPA factor.

for FSM in any of the censuses (autumn, spring and summer, including the alternative provision (AP) and pupil referral unit (PRU) census) over the previous 6 years back to the summer 2014 census. The aggregated proportion is then multiplied against the full number on roll (NOR) to calculate the number of pupils to be funded through this measure.

- 6.16 The increases in pure FSM numbers evidenced in October 2020 as a result of the coronavirus pandemic and reported to the Forum December Forum are not therefore included in this update. This calculation therefore uses data that has not been significantly impacted by the coronavirus pandemic and shows a reduction in FSM eligibility. The 2020-21 Ever6 FSM calculations reflects dropping off of the relatively high numbers of FSM in the start of the 6-year period.
- 6.17 For the calculation of LPA funding allocations, a similar approach is taken to Ever6 FSM, with test scores collected for each Year Group across a multi-year period, which is then converted to an aggregated proportion of pupils needing additional support that is then multiplied against the actual current pupil numbers to generate a number of pupils to attract a funding top-up. Again, the oldest data drops out of the calculation each year to be replaced by the current year information. With the cancellation of the 2020 national tests, the DfE confirmed that 2019 national tests results would be repeated, and the expectation was that this would result in similar funding allocations in 2021-22. However, with significant differences between the oldest and 2019 results, this has created more turbulence than originally expected.
- 6.18 There is also an impact on new schools from the AEN data update. The *new and expanding school funding policy* fixes the total budget relevant schools receive and therefore has not changed from the AEN update. However, in terms of setting the funding for relevant schools there are 2 separate budget lines, both of which have changed as a result of the updated AEN data, although there is no overall financial effect as they offset each other. The relevant calculation is as follows:
- Step 1: calculate the amount distributed through the BF Funding Formula
- Step 2: deduct the amount distributed through the BF Funding Formula Allocation from the amount due through the *new and expanding school funding policy* and pay this to relevant schools as a diseconomy top up
- 6.19 With additional pupils on roll at the new schools, and implementing the required proportional funding calculation for AEN measures explained above, the allocation through the BF Funding Formula for AEN has increased by £0.074m. However, there is no change to the total budget as this is determined through the *new and expanding school funding policy*, and therefore, in order to ensure new schools receive the amount on the policy, diseconomy funding needs a corresponding £0.074m reduction.
- 6.20 Members of the Forum are aware that there are a high number of schools, especially in the primary phase that are funded at the MPPFL. Therefore, any funding reductions arising at these schools from data changes are offset by a larger top up payment to reach the MPPFL. Implementing this requirement results in the amount allocated through this protection factor increasing by £0.174m (+£0.180m in primary and -£0.006m in secondary).
- 6.21 Table 1 below summarises the changes that have occurred in budget allocations to schools as a result of the updated AEN data and the associated requirements of the DfE Funding Framework. It results in a different funding distribution for schools, with primary schools in aggregate receiving £0.186m less, and secondary schools £0.001m more. The largest decrease in per pupil funding is in a primary school at -£78 (-1.7%), from £4,737 to £4,659 and the largest increase is in a secondary school, at £49 (+0.9%) from £5,760

to £5,808. Overall, average per pupil funding in primary schools has reduced by £19 to £4,235 with the secondary average pupil funding remaining unchanged at £5,681.

Table 1: Summary budget change from updated AEN data:

Change in BF Funding Formula allocation from AEN data update:	Amount £000	Sub total £000
Existing schools	-360	
New schools	+74	-286
Change in diseconomy top up at new schools	-74	-360
MPPFL top up	+174	-185
Total reduction	-185	

Note: rounding errors exist

- 6.22 Annex 1 sets out the budget requirement for the whole of the Growth Fund, including allocations due to individual schools. The Forum is the statutory decision maker on the setting the budget for the Growth Fund and is recommended to agree these amounts.

Meeting DfE per pupil funding requirements

- 6.23 After LAs have calculated school budgets through their local Funding Formula, there are 2 mandatory checks required by the DfE to ensure that each individual school budget has received the minimum permitted:

1. amount of per pupil funding for the relevant year i.e. the MPPF value
2. increase in per pupil funding from the previous year i.e. the MFG

MPPF values

- 6.24 The DfE has set mandatory MPPF values of £4,180 for primary aged pupils and £5,415 for secondary. These are the minimum per pupil funding rates that an LA must pay their schools unless agreed by the DfE. These final proposals generate additional payments of £0.915m, with 16 primary schools receiving £0.874m in aggregate and 1 secondary school receiving £0.041m. This is an increase of £0.610m compared to 2020-21 when 5 primary schools received £0.204m and 2 secondary schools £0.101m and generally reflects the closeness of the primary per pupil funding rate paid to BFC (£4,235) compared to the minimum amount that has to be passed on to schools (£4,180) with only a 1.3% difference.

- 6.25 As reported to the previous Forum meeting, an impact of this significant increase in numbers of schools on the protected MPPF values – 47% of schools compared to 19% in 2020-21 – is that should a top slice to NFF funding rates be required to balance the budget, then this can only be recovered from 19 schools rather than 36 which clearly increases the rate of top slice that would otherwise be required. For example, the 0.2% top slice applied to 2020-21 NFF funding rates amounted to £0.159m. The same 0.2% rate of deduction in the 2021-22 budget would only amount to £0.068m.

MFG

- 6.26 To limit turbulence between financial years at individual school level, the MFG must be applied to each school's per pupil funding rate. Where the normal operation of the local Funding Formula does not deliver the necessary change, an appropriate top-up is paid. For 2021-22, the DfE requires each LA to set their MFG at between +0.5% and +2.0%.
- 6.27 The Forum has previously agreed that the maximum +2.0% increase is applied with top-up payments to be financed from capping gains at other schools that are receiving above average increases in per pupil funding. Schools receiving top-ups to the MPPF values are excluded from contributing to the cost of the MFG.
- 6.28 There has been very little financial impact from the MFG in recent years as school funding rates have increased. The total cost in 2020-21 was £0.003m with no cost expected in 2021-22 with the provisional October 2020 census. However, with the significant changes arising on the AEN data release, the cost of MFG has risen to £0.028m with 6 schools receiving as top up ranging from £0.007m to £0.013m.
- 6.29 Whilst still a relatively small amount, with the limited number of schools available to contribute to the costs, these are now higher than envisaged when it was proposed that only those schools receiving increases above the average amount should contribute. Applying the deduction as originally agreed means the £0.028m falls on only 6 schools to finance. Including all schools with an increase above 2% increases the number of schools contributing to 11, with overall, much smaller amounts of contribution.
- 6.30 Table 2 below sets out a summary of outcomes from 2 approaches, and the Forum is recommended to agree Option 1 – all relevant schools with funding increases above 2% contribute to the cost of increasing budgets for schools experiencing below 2% increases.

Table 2: Options for funding the cost of the MFG

	Option 1 – all schools with increases contribute			Option 2 – only schools with above average increases		
	No.	Max	Min	No.	Max	Min
Primary:	6	£0.9k	£0.6k	4	£2.4k	£0.3k
- amount per pupil		£4.53	£2.80		£11.99	£1.53
Secondary	5	£8.4k	£3.0k	2	£19.4k	£3.7k
- amount per pupil		£6.62	£2.69		£15.38	£3.58
Total / average	11	£2.6k		6	£4.8k	

2021-22 individual school budgets

6.31 These budget proposals, using NFF funding rates, result in a 3.8% average per pupil funding increase⁸ from 2020-21, with the following headline summary data available from individual school budgets (NB in this context, per pupil funding is calculated from the whole Formula Budget allocation less business rates):

- 1 Primary schools receive an average increase in per pupil funding of 4.1%, and secondaries 3.3%.
- 2 The highest per pupil increase in a primary school is 6.4%, with 4.7% in secondary. The lowest increases are 1.8% and 2.2% respectively
- 3 6 schools receive an MFG top up when the guaranteed increase is set at the maximum 2% permissible by the DfE.
- 4 The MPPF level amount has increased by 6.4% for Primary and the secondary rate has increased by 2.9% with 17 schools needing to receive top ups to this level
- 5 The average per pupil funding amount for a primary school would be £4,240 and £5,681 for a secondary.

Centrally managed budgets within the CSSB

6.32 The confirmed DSG allocation for the CSSB has included an unexpected £3 per pupil contribution to finance the increased costs arising for the Teachers' Pay and Pension increases that schools have received direct grant funding. Together with a further 127 pupils included in the funding calculation from updated census data and a £0.003m reduction in the cost of the national copyright licensing contract, there is a net increase in funds of £0.054m.

6.33 To reflect the lower level of funding previously anticipated, the December Forum meeting agreed a number of budget reductions and also supported the proposal from the council to add £0.015m from LA resources (subject to the council's annual budget consultation exercise). It is now proposed to reinstate the majority of reductions as set out in Annex 2 which the Forum is recommended to agree.

Summary of proposed changes – SB and CSSB

6.34 Based on the data set provided by the DfE and other relevant information, a series of changes have been set out above that the council proposes are reflected in the 2021-22 SB and CSSB budgets. Table 3 below summarises the changes proposed to the 2020-21 budgets which results in a balanced budget for the CSSB and a funding shortfall on the SB of £0.227m for which a previously agreed external funding approach has been agreed. Annex 3 sets out the changes made in Table 3 from the December Forum meeting.

⁸ This average excludes funding for new schools and those subject to amalgamation in 2019 as there are separate, specific funding rules in place for calculating these budgets.

Table 3: Summary final budget proposals for 2021-22

Ref.	Item	Schools Block		Central	Total
		Delegated school budgets	Growth Fund - LA Managed	Services Schools Block	D
		A £'000	B £'000	C £'000	D £'000
1	2020-21 Schools Block budget	74,738	365	1,084	76,187
2	2020-21 base budget	74,738	365	1,084	76,187
3	Final 2021-22 DSG funding	81,404	365	912	82,681
4	Internal Schools Block funding transfer	20	-20	0	0
5	On-going contribution to CSSB pressures	-146	0	146	0
6	2021-22 forecast income	81,278	345	1,058	82,681
7	+Surplus of income / - Deficit of income	6,540	-20	-26	6,494
8	<u>Changes for 2021-22</u>				
9	Add: Teachers' Pay and Pension Grants	3,672	0	0	3,672
10	Impact of change in pupil numbers (+127)	593	0	0	593
11	New schools - 2021-22 change in cost pressure	-44	0	0	-44
12	Impact from estimated data changes - October	-43	0	0	-43
13	Impact from estimated data changes - December	94	0	0	94
14	Impact from confirmed data changes - January	-111	0	0	-111
15	In-year growth allowances, KS1 classes etc	0	-20	0	-20
16	Rates: revaluation and inflation	-47	0	0	-47
17	School Amalgamations - impact on lump sum	-119	0	0	-119
18	Cost of new year NFF funding rates at circa +3%	2,772	0	0	2,772
19	Reductions on Central School Services	0	0	-26	-26
20	Total changes proposed for 2021-22	6,767	-20	-26	6,721
21	Shortfall to DSG Funding	-227	0	0	-227
	<u>Memo items:</u>				
22	Total for DfE Pro Forma (A6 + B6 - A21)	81,505	345	0	81,850
23	MPPFL	915	0	0	915
24	MFG	28	0	0	28

Managing the budget shortfall

- 6.35 The Forum has previously agreed that the 2021-22 budget should be set with each BF factor value at the same amount as the NFF values, if necessary, scaled by the same proportional amount to the affordable value. These proposals result in a £0.227m funding shortfall which equates to a reduction of £0.185m from the amount anticipated in December.

6.36 Taking account of information available in December, the Forum agreed the following approach to managing the budget gap, with additional clarifications now added in italics:

1. For *April 2021*, there should be at least £1m in Reserves to fund the medium-term cost of new schools (current balance is £1.155m).
2. Ordinarily, a maximum of £0.250m should be withdrawn each year from Reserves *which would ensure a balance remained after meeting the next 3 years of relatively high diseconomy funding costs being forecast.*
3. With the increased risk associated with the secretary of state not agreeing use of council funds to support school budgets, the remaining council Reserves of £0.409m should be a first call on any funding pressure, *subject to obtaining relevant permissions.*
4. If the secretary of state refuses use of council Reserves to support school budgets, then a temporary funding swap with the £20 per pupil contribution to LA statutory education related duties should take place. The effect of this being maintained mainstream schools would retain the £20 per pupil deduction that is ordinarily taken and the income the council ordinarily received from this source would instead be met from the council's Reserve to support school budgets. This amounts to circa *£0.223m per annum (was previously estimated at £0.230m).*
5. The £0.094m increase in FSM funding allocations to schools that will not be matched by an increase in DSG, can be considered for funding from the Unallocated Schools Budget Reserve as it is one-off in nature. The allocation from Reserves would then exceed the expected £0.250m annual maximum but remains affordable within the minimum £1m Reserves balance objective.
6. A top slice to NFF rates should then be considered, although if the additional cost of increased FSM eligibilities is met from Reserves, then any top slice should be applied equally to all factors in the BF Funding Formula.

6.37 With further changes having emerged, the final budget proposals present the following recommended approach to reach an affordable budget as summarised below in Table 4, divided between where the secretary of state permits the council to continue to add funds to the SB or not.

Table 4: Proposed funding options for SB funding shortfall

Funding source	<u>Option 1:</u> Sec of state agrees council funding for schools	<u>Option 2:</u> Sec of state refuses council funding for schools
Council Reserve for new schools	227	0
School contribution to Education related statutory duties	0	223
One-off from unallocated Schools Budget Reserve (DSG funded)	0	4
Total other funds	227	227
Estimated funding shortfall to NFF rates	-227	-227
Balance still to fund	0	0

Note: should Option 2 be required, there will need to be some adjustments in school accounts – including academies – to ensure the correct impact on each school as the contribution to LA statutory Education related duties will not always be equivalent to the additional allocation through the BF Funding Formula as the former is fixed at £20 per pupil and the latter uses a range of formula funding factors.

Submission of DfE pro-forma budget statement

- 6.38 The DfE closely monitors the progress of LAs in setting their individual school budgets and requires the completion and submission of a template that sets out the Funding Formula to be used, associated units of resource and total cost. The deadline for return has been set at 21 January 2021. Annex 5 sets out the pro forma which the Forum is recommended to agree is submitted to the DfE.

The £81.850m total recorded at row 22 of Table 3 above reconciles to the total amount in the DfE pro forma at Annex 5.

Other grant income

- 6.39 In addition to the DSG, schools also receive revenue funding from other specific grants including School Sixth Forms (currently -£1.638m), the Pupil Premium (-£2.122m), Primary PE and Sports Premium (-0.438m) and the Universal Infant Free School Meals Grant (-£1.244m). All of these amounts are subject to change in 2021-22 and budgets will be updated once new year funding allocations are confirmed.

As previously reported, the Teachers' Pay Grant and Teachers' Pension Grants have ceased, with funding transferred into the BF Funding Formula with effect from 1 April 2021.

- 6.40 Furthermore, the Education, Skills and Funding Agency (ESFA) have very recently announced 2021-22 arrangements for the pupil premium calculations for schools. The Funding rates will stay the same as for 2020-21 (Primary pupils: £1,345 Secondary pupils: £955 Looked-after children: £2,345 Children who have ceased to be looked-after: £2,345 Service children: £310), however although the eligibility criteria for the pupil premium will remain unchanged, the ESFA will be using October 2020 school census data to calculate pupil premium allocations instead of the expected January 2021 census. Exceptions to that include alternative provision and pupil referral units where eligibility will continue to be based on the January census. The ESFA will issue further information about this change in 2021.
- 6.41 The effect of this change is expected to be that schools will be funded for fewer eligible pupils as the trend is for more eligible pupils in January than October. This expected funding loss will be partially offset for some schools through the extension of one further year of the Free School Meal Supplementary Grant into 2020-21 which provides funding for schools to help them meet the costs of providing extra free school meals due to the roll out of universal credit before the lagged funding system catches up. Schools experiencing increases in FSM pupil numbers between October 2019 and October 2020 will receive £450 per pupil.

Actual cost pressures estimated for 2021-22

- 6.42 Schools will experience a range of cost pressures next year which in general will need to be met from within the increase in the BF Funding Formula allocation and are estimated at between 0.5% and 1.0% from:
1. As set out above in the November 2020 Spending Review, the Chancellor has announced a public sector pay freeze for 2021-22 meaning there is no pay inflation pressure on school budgets.
 2. The overall cost of performance related pay and contractual increments are assumed to be self-financing from appointing new staff on lower pay points than those leaving.
 3. The underlying deficit on the Local Government Pension Scheme is being reduced by way of additional lump sum contributions. The one-off payments due from schools in the BF Local Government Pension Scheme to contribute to the accumulated deficit will increase by around 26%, which is equivalent to around a 1.5% cost increase to the local government pay bill. There is no change to the Payroll on-cost rate.
 4. The general rate of inflation on non-pay costs (November Consumer Price Index) is 0.6%. Schools can expect cost increases of this level on relevant budgets, but should use local intelligence where this suggests an alternative amount.

Other decisions required from the Schools Forum

- 6.43 The content of this report complies with requirements of the School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations 2020. In addition to this, in setting the 2021-22 Schools Budget, there are also requirements from the Schools Forum (England) Regulations 2012 that need to be complied with.
- 6.44 There is a requirement to seek comments from the Forum in respect of administration arrangements for the allocation of central government grants. No changes are proposed on existing arrangements whereby relevant costs are absorbed by the council in normal day to day operations and the Forum is requested to agree this approach continues.

Early Years Block

- 6.45 In the absence of complete financial information from the DfE for the 2021-22 Early Years Block Budget, in November, the Forum agreed the following approach to setting the budget and associated provider hourly funding rates:
- The components and hourly rate values in the Early Years Funding Formula (EYFF) as agreed for 2020-21 is retained for 2021-22.
 - If the DfE provides an increase in funding for 3 and 4 year olds this will be applied in full to the uniform base rate that is paid to all providers. An increase in funding for 2 year olds will be applied in full to the hourly rate paid to providers
 - The IDACI element of the deprivation supplement will be recalculated as normal using data from the 2020 calendar year
 - The Quality element will also be recalculated as normal
 - Early years providers indicative rates for 2021-22 will be calculated using these proposals

6.46 In November the government announced an additional £44m in early years funding nationally. Details of the increase at an LA level were published on 17 December and confirmed that BF will receive an increase in funding for 3 and 4 year olds of £0.06 per hour and for eligible 2 year olds of £0.08 per hour. Table 5 sets out the change in funding rates that will be paid to BFC.

Table 5: Early Years Funding rates paid by the DfE to BFC (DSG funded)

	2020/21 hourly rate	2021/22 hourly rate	Change
2 year old's	£5.96	£6.04	+1.1%
3 & 4 year old's	£5.01	£5.07	+1.1%

6.47 In terms of calculating the total income each LA receives, this is determined by multiplying the hourly funding rates from Table 5 against the aggregated actual participation rates each January.

6.48 To reflect potential fluctuations in take-up of the entitlements, and therefore costs, the DfE uses 2 census points to calculate each LAs Early Years Block DSG income. January 2021 part-time equivalent actual head count data of eligible children aged 2, 3 or 4 for 15 or 30 hours are used to calculate funds the first 5 months of the financial year from April to August 2021; with the equivalent January 2022 data used to fund the 7 months from September 2021 to March 2022

6.49 On 17 December, the DfE published guidance setting out their intention to follow the normal approach in setting LA funding allocations in 2021-22. However, given the significant uncertainty surrounding likely January 2021 participation rates, the DfE has confirmed that funding LAs for the summer term 2021 will be kept under close review. A further update to guidance to confirm the approach to be taken is expected early in the new year.

6.50 Reflecting on the current announcements, which mean if there are no changes from initial announcements LAs will need to fund EY providers for the April 2021 actual take-up rates from a funding allocation based on what is expected to be a much lower January 2021 take-up rate, this could result in a significant over spending. All the DfE will confirm at this stage is that January 2021 funding will be set at no lower than 85% of January 2020 actual. However, if, for example, take up for 3 and 4 year olds is 10% higher at April 2021 compared to the January 2021 funding from the DfE, there would be a £0.3m over spending.

6.51 Therefore, it is not considered appropriate to present final budget proposals at this stage, but to wait for more information from the DfE and better insight on the January 2021 census take-up. Final proposals will therefore be presented to the Forum in March when it may be necessary to review the originally agreed approach to setting the budget and provider funding rates.

Conclusion and Next steps

- 6.52 On average, schools can expect to receive a 3.8% increase in per pupil funding which continues the improved financial settlement experienced in the last 2 financial years. Whilst the public sector pay freeze will minimise normal cost increases to schools, uncertainty remains around the financial impact from the coronavirus pandemic, including needing to finance additional costs in 2020-21 financial year.
- 6.53 The Executive Member is expected to agree the 2021-22 Schools Budget on 21 January, based on final recommendations agreed by the Schools Forum, which will then need to be reported to the DfE through submission of the national pro-forma, with individual schools receiving budget allocations by the middle of January.
- 6.54 As usual, schools can expect to receive an initial budget notification for 2021-22 by the end of January. This will include the confirmed BF Funding Formula allocation, plus estimates for funding from the Early Years and High Needs Blocks, as well as a best estimate of likely DfE grant allocations. A final budget statement with updates where available to the provisional amounts will be provided before the end of March.

7 ADVICE RECEIVED FROM STATUTORY AND OTHER OFFICERS

Borough Solicitor

- 7.1 The relevant legal implications are addressed within the main body of the report.

Director of Resources

- 7.2 Included within the supporting information.

Equalities Impact Assessment

- 7.3 The budget proposals ensure funding is targeted towards vulnerable groups prioritised by the DfE NFF and a BFC specific EIA is not required.

Strategic Risk Management Issues

- 7.4 The likely impact from the funding reforms and the additional resources that will be allocated to schools through the 2020-23 spending review is that schools will be receiving real terms increases in funding in each of the next 3 years. However, some strategic risks do exist including:
1. Falling pupil numbers in some primary schools at a time of surplus places will create budget difficulties through having to operate with relatively small class sizes.
 2. The ability of schools with deficits to manage their repayments. Two secondary and four primary schools have significant licensed deficits that need to be repaid.
 3. Cost pressures on school responsibilities to meet SEND needs of pupils up to the £10,000 limit when numbers are rising.
 4. Managing the additional diseconomy revenue costs arising from the new / expanded schools programme.
 5. On-going impacts from the coronavirus pandemic.

- 7.5 These risks will also be managed through support and assistance to schools in the budget setting process which is a well-established programme. It has ensured that schools develop medium term solutions to budget shortfalls and draws on funding retained to support schools in financial difficulty or through the allocation of short to medium term loans. There remains a de-delegated budget of £0.185m (after academy deduction) to support schools in financial difficulties that meet qualifying criteria.
- 7.6 The financial impact from new schools is also being managed through the measured use of accumulated DSG balances and up to £1m contribution from the council (subject to DfE permission).

8 CONSULTATION

Principal Groups Consulted

- 8.1 People Directorate Management Team, schools and the Schools Forum.

Method of Consultation

- 8.2 Written reports to People Directorate Management Team and the Schools Forum, formal consultation with schools

Representations Received

- 8.3 Included in reports.

Background Papers

None:

Contact for further information

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(01344 354054)

Doc. Ref

[https://bfcouncil.sharepoint.com/sites/fina/bpm/FIBPSCB-FIN9.6/Schools Forum/\(102\) 140121/Forum 2021-22 Schools Budget Final Proposals v2.docx](https://bfcouncil.sharepoint.com/sites/fina/bpm/FIBPSCB-FIN9.6/Schools%20Forum/(102)%20140121/Forum%202021-22%20Schools%20Budget%20Final%20Proposals%20v2.docx)

Proposed financing and associated budget for the Growth Fund

	Primary £'000	Secondary £'000	Current Proposed 2021-22 £'000	Previously Reported 2021-22 £'000	Change £'000	Actual 2020-21 £'000	Change from 2020-21 £'000
<u>New schools:</u>							
Diseconomy costs	261.3	732.9	994.2	1,068.3	-74.1	1,038.0	-43.8
	261.3	732.9	994.2	1,068.3	-74.1	1,038.0	-43.8
<u>Retained Growth Fund</u>							
Start-up costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Post opening costs	15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	0.0
In-year pupil growth	107.5	107.5	215.0	215.0	0.0	300.0	-85.0
KS1 classes	115.0	0.0	115.0	115.0	0.0	50.0	65.0
	237.5	107.5	345.0	345.0	0.0	365.0	-20.0
Total estimated costs	498.8	840.4	1,339.2	1,413.3	-74.1	1,403.0	-63.8
<u>Costs by school:</u>							
KGA - Oakwood	137.9	0.0	137.9	162.3	-24.4	157.8	-19.9
KGA - Binfield	138.4	732.9	871.3	921.1	-49.8	895.3	-24.0
Total costs	276.3	732.9	1,009.2	1,083.3	-74.1	1,053.1	-43.9

Note: the amount of in-year pupil growth previously reported in this Annex to the Forum was incorrect at £0.155m. The main budget summary in Table 1 of the report included the correct amount of £0.215m.

Services proposed to be centrally managed by the Council

Item	Schools Budget Funded				Comment on proposed change
	2020-21 Final Budget	2021-22 Previously Proposed	2021-22 Final Proposal	2021-22 Change	
<u>Combined Services Budgets:</u>					
Family Intervention Project	£100,000	£100,000	£100,000	£0	
Educational Attainment for Looked After Children	£133,590	£133,590	£133,590	£0	
School Transport for Looked After Children	£42,890	£42,890	£42,890	£0	
Young People in Sport	£18,050	£0	£15,960	£15,960	Reinstates funds close to previous amount for ad hoc coaches / instructors in delivery of sports activities in schools.
Common Assessment Framework Co-ordinator	£42,470	£42,470	£42,470	£0	
Domestic Abuse	£6,000	£2,000	£2,000	£0	
Education Health Partnerships	£30,000	£0	£15,000	£15,000	Reinstate the 50% of funding not to be covered by BFC to fund existing costs to provide support to children and young people with SEND to maximise their potential.
SEN Contract Monitoring	£32,680	£32,680	£32,680	£0	
<i>Central School Services - historic commitments</i>	<i>£405,680</i>	<i>£353,630</i>	<i>£384,590</i>	<i>£30,960</i>	
<u>Other Permitted Central Spend</u>					
<u>Miscellaneous (up to 0.1% of Schools Budget):</u>					
Forestcare out of hours support service	£5,150	£5,150	£5,150	£0	
Borough wide Initiatives	£28,930	£15,000	£28,930	£13,930	Reinstate to previous level of funding for special projects in schools that would otherwise not take place e.g. Pupil Premium, SEND initiatives. Reflects recent spend profile.
Support to Schools Recruitment & Retention	£7,920	£7,920	£7,920	£0	
<u>Statutory and regulatory duties:</u>					
'Retained' elements	£275,830	£275,830	£275,830	£0	
<u>Other expenditure:</u>					
School Admissions	£186,690	£186,690	£186,690	£0	
Schools Forum	£22,740	£20,935	£20,935	£0	Reflects ordinary level of expenditure.
Boarding Placements for Vulnerable Children	£62,470	£50,000	£62,470	£12,470	Reinstates to previous funding level on this is a very volatile budget.
Central copyright licensing	£89,030	£89,030	£85,560	-£3,470	Confirmed cost from DfE contract.
<i>Central School Services - on-going responsibilities</i>	<i>£678,760</i>	<i>£650,555</i>	<i>£673,485</i>	<i>£22,930</i>	
Total Central School Support Services	£1,084,440	£1,004,185	£1,058,075	£53,890	
<u>Funding</u>					
Historic commitments	£324,544	£259,635	£259,636	£1	
On-going responsibilities	£614,057	£598,711	£652,670	£53,959	Allocation from DfE based on pupil numbers. Reflects updated pupil numbers and unexpected £3 per pupil for teachers' pay and pensions.
Total Funding	£938,601	£858,346	£912,306	£53,960	
Existing agreed transfer from Schools Budget	£145,770	£145,770	£145,770	£0	
Central School Services Total Funding	£1,084,371	£1,004,116	£1,058,076	£53,960	

Changes from 10 December 2020 Forum to 14 January 2021 Forum

Ref.	Item	Schools Block		Central	Total
		Delegated school budgets	Growth Fund - LA Managed	Services Schools Block	
		A £'000	B £'000	C £'000	D £'000
1	2020-21 Schools Block budget	0	0	0	0
2	2020-21 base budget	0	0	0	0
3	Final 2021-22 DSG funding	0	0	54	54
4	Internal Schools Block funding transfer	0	0	0	0
5	On-going contribution to CSSB pressures	0	0	0	0
6	2021-22 forecast income	0	0	54	54
7	+Surplus of income / - Deficit of income	0	0	54	54
8	<u>Changes for 2021-22</u>				
9	Add: Teachers' Pay and Pension Grants	0	0	0	0
10	Impact of change in pupil numbers (+127)	0	0	0	0
11	New schools - 2021-22 change in cost pressure	-74	0	0	-74
12	Impact from estimated data changes - October	0	0	0	0
13	Impact from estimated data changes - December	0	0	0	0
14	Impact from confirmed data changes - January	-111	0	0	-111
15	In-year growth allowances, KS1 classes etc	0	0	0	0
16	Rates: revaluation and inflation	0	0	0	0
17	School Amalgamations - impact on lump sum	0	0	0	0
18	Cost of new year NFF funding rates at circa +3%	0	0	0	0
19	Reductions on Central School Services	0	0	54	54
20	Total changes proposed for 2021-22	-185	0	54	-131
21	Shortfall to DSG Funding	-185	0	0	185
	<u>Memo items:</u>				
22	Total for DfE Pro Forma (A6 + B6 - A21)	81,505	345	0	81,850
23	MPPFL	174	0	0	174
24	MFG	28	0	0	28

SNFF Units of Resource compared to BF Funding Formula

Factor	National Core NFF	BF Actual NFF ¹	BF 2021-22 Actual ²	BF 2020-21 actual	BF 2019-20 Actual	BF 2018-19 Actual
	Unit of resource					
Per pupil funding:					+	
Age Weighted Pupil Unit: Primary	£3,123	£3,301	£3,301	£3,014	£2,769	£2,796
Age Weighted Pupil Unit: Secondary - KS3	£4,404	£4,655	£4,655	£4,239	£4,087	£4,066
Age Weighted Pupil Unit: Secondary - KS4	£4,963	£5,246	£5,246	£4,812	£4,297	£4,275
Additional needs funding:						
Deprivation						
Current FSM top up (Primary)	£460	£486	£486	£475	£373	£420
Current FSM top up (Secondary)	£460	£486	£486	£475	£634	£634
FSM anytime in last 6 years: Primary	£575	£608	£608	£591	£88	£86
FSM anytime in last 6 years: Secondary	£840	£888	£888	£850	£385	£385
IDACI ³ band F: Primary	£215	£227	£227	£222	£182	£182
IDACI band E: Primary	£260	£275	£275	£264	£445	£445
IDACI band D: Primary	£410	£433	£433	£396	£192	£430
IDACI band C: Primary	£445	£470	£470	£427	£412	£430
IDACI band B: Primary	£475	£502	£502	£459	£738	£738
IDACI band A: Primary	£620	£655	£655	£633	£607	£914
IDACI band F: Secondary	£310	£328	£328	£316	£1,349	£1,349
IDACI band E: Secondary	£415	£439	£439	£427	£1,254	£1,254
IDACI band D: Secondary	£580	£613	£613	£564	£2,940	£2,940
IDACI band C: Secondary	£630	£666	£666	£612	£1,998	£1,998
IDACI band B: Secondary	£680	£719	£719	£659	£15,723	£15,723
IDACI band A: Secondary	£865	£914	£914	£886	£2,831	£2,831
Low prior attainment						
Low prior attainment: Primary	£1,095	£1,157	£1,157	£1,124	£917	£1,586
Low prior attainment: Secondary	£1,660	£1,755	£1,755	£1,698	£1,216	£1,216
English as an additional language (EAL)						
EAL: Primary	£550	£581	£581	£564	£427	£427
EAL: Secondary	£1,485	£1,570	£1,570	£1,519	£777	£777
LAC				£0	£0	£0
Mobility						
Mobility: Primary	£900	£951	£951	£923	£315	£315
Mobility: Secondary	£1,290	£1,363	£1,363	£1,319	£0	£0
Lump sum:						
Lump sum: Primary	£117,800	£124,508	£124,508	£120,684	£160,143	£160,143
Lump sum: Secondary	£117,800	£124,508	£124,508	£120,684	£148,573	£148,573

¹ Includes BF area cost uplift at 5.69%

² Funded at BF Actual NFF

³ IDACI is a deprivation measure linked to low family income and a pupil's home address post code. It determines the probability of a pupil living in a low income household from their post code and weights funding according to severity of deprivation. It does not require individual pupil data to determine entitlement

2021-22 Pro Forma BF School Budget Statement

Local Authority Funding Reform Proforma

Note: only relevant lines are presented.

LA Name:

Bracknell Forest

LA Number:

867

Pupil Led Factors

1) Basic Entitlement Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU)	Reception uplift	No	Pupil Units		0.00			
	Description	Amount per pupil		Pupil Units		Sub Total	Total	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)
	Primary (Years R-6)	£3,300.82		9,937.33		£32,801,385	£65,398,151	40.25%
	Key Stage 3 (Years 7-9)	£4,654.76		4,097.00		£19,070,567		23.40%
	Key Stage 4 (Years 10-11)	£5,245.59		2,578.58		£13,526,199		16.60%
	Description	Primary amount per pupil	Secondary amount per pupil	Eligible proportion of primary NOR	Eligible proportion of secondary NOR	Sub Total	Total	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)
2) Deprivation	FSM	£486.19	£486.19	944.74	720.70	£809,722	£2,996,442	3.68%
	FSM6	£607.74	£887.83	1,129.28	1,129.55	£1,689,156		
	IDACI Band F	£227.24	£327.65	1,183.37	685.73	£493,591		
	IDACI Band E	£274.80	£438.63	6.36	4.00	£3,501		
	IDACI Band D	£433.35	£613.03	0.00	0.00	£0		
	IDACI Band C	£470.34	£665.87	1.00	0.00	£470		
	IDACI Band B	£502.05	£718.72	0.00	0.00	£0		
IDACI Band A	£655.30	£914.25	0.00	0.00	£0			
3) Looked After Children (LAC)	LAC March 19	£0.00	£0.00	0.00	0.00	£0	£611,031	0.00%
4) English as an Additional Language (EAL)	EAL 3 Primary	£581.32		783.34		£455,368		0.74%
	EAL 3 Secondary		£1,569.56		93.99	£147,517		
5) Mobility	Pupils starting school outside of normal	£951.25	£1,363.45	8.56	0.00	£8,146		0.01%
	Description	Weighting	Amount per pupil (primary or secondary respectively)	Percentage of eligible pupils	Eligible proportion of primary and secondary NOR respectively	Sub Total	Total	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)
6) Low prior attainment	Primary low prior attainment		£1,157.35	24.07%	2,392.21	£2,768,624	£5,397,555	6.62%
	Secondary low attainment (year 7)	64.53%	£1,754.52	22.33%	1,498.38	£2,628,931		
	Secondary low attainment (year 8)	64.53%		22.22%				
	Secondary low attainment (year 9)	63.59%		23.50%				
	Secondary low attainment (year 10)	58.05%		21.64%				
	Secondary low attainment (year 11)	48.02%		22.57%				

Other Factors

Factor	Lump Sum per Primary School (£)	Lump Sum per Secondary School (£)	Lump Sum per Middle School (£)	Lump Sum per All-through School (£)	Total (£)	Proportion of total pre MFG funding (%)
7) Lump Sum	£124,507.53	£124,507.53			£4,482,271	5.50%
8) Sparsity factor					£0	0.00%
9) Fringe Payments					£0	0.00%
10) Split Sites					£75,000	0.09%
11) Rates					£1,578,880	1.94%
12) PFI funding					£0	0.00%
13) Exceptional circumstances (can only be used with prior agreement of ESFA)						
Circumstance						
Additional lump sum for schools amalgamated during FY20-21					£49,803	0.06%
Total Funding for Schools Block Formula (excluding minimum per pupil funding level and MFG Funding Total)					£80,589,133	98.88%
14) Additional funding to meet minimum per pupil funding level					£915,006	1.12%
Total Funding for Schools Block Formula (excluding MFG Funding Total)					£81,504,139	100.00%
15) Minimum Funding Guarantee			2.00%	£28,428		
Where a value less than 0.5% or greater than 2% has been entered please provide the disapplication reference number authorising the value						
Apply capping and scaling factors? (gains may be capped above a specific ceiling and/or scaled)						
Yes						
Capping Factor (%)	0.00%	Scaling Factor (%)	2.68%			
Total deduction if capping and scaling factors are applied					-£28,428	
					Total (£)	Proportion of Total funding(%)
MFG Net Total Funding (MFG + deduction from capping and scaling)					£0	0.00%
Total Funding for Schools Block Formula					£81,504,139	
Growth fund (if applicable)					£345,000.00	
Other Adjustment to 20-21 Budget Shares					£0	
Total Funding For Schools Block Formula (including growth and falling rolls funding)					£81,849,139	
% Distributed through Basic Entitlement					80.24%	
% Pupil Led Funding					91.29%	
Primary: Secondary Ratio					1 :	1.35

