

Report subject	<b>Mainstream Schools and Early Years Funding Formulae 2023/24</b>
Meeting date	8 February 2023
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	<p>The council receives the ring-fenced Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) to fund the separate early years and mainstream schools funding formulae. The contents of each formula are highly regulated by the Department for Education (DfE). Consultations have been undertaken with each sector, with the School's Forum considering the outcomes on 16 January 2022 and making recommendations to the council.</p> <p>The early years formula (for ages 2, 3 and 4) funds private, voluntary, and independent settings with a small number of nursery classes in mainstream schools and academies. The DSG funding rates have increased by 5.2% overall for 2023/24.</p> <p>The mainstream schools formula (for reception to year 11) is applicable equally for maintained schools and academies. Funding for the for 2023/24 formula has increased by 2.4% from a combination of higher funding values, data changes and rising pupil numbers. There is an additional grant for mainstream schools with national allocation criteria worth a further 3.5%. There is surplus funding, estimated at only £0.185m, in the DSG schools block available to transfer to high needs. A higher level of transfer was proposed to the Schools Forum to be funded by capping the per pupil increases in school allocations, but this was not supported.</p>
Recommendations	<p><b>It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet supports and recommends to Council for approval:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. The early years funding formula as set out in table 2 in paragraph 44 of this report</b></li> <li><b>2. The local mainstream formula is to adopt the national funding formula (NFF) unit values as set out in the appendix to this report.</b></li> <li><b>3. Surplus school block funding estimated at £0.185m is transferred to support the early years high needs budget in addition to the formula set out in this report.</b></li> </ol>

Reason for recommendations	Recommendation 1 balances the funding available for universal provision with amounts needed to provide for those with additional needs. Recommendations 2 and 3 balance the funding needs of schools with the need to reduce the annual high needs funding gap, recognising the limitations in achieving a higher level of funding transfer from mainstream schools funding.
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Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Decision

## Background

1. The DSG is allocated by the DfE through 4 separate funding blocks – early years, schools, high needs, and central school services with a total estimated for 2023/24 of £343 million provided in the settlement announced on 17 December 2022. This total includes the separate mainstream schools additional grant of £8.5m. The main driver of funding levels is pupil numbers.
2. A summary of the schools settlement for 2023/24 is provided in table 1 below.

**Table 1: School Funding Settlement 2023/24**

DSG Funding	2022-23 Forecast	2023-24 Forecast	Annual Change		Reason for Change
	£000's	£000's	£000's	%	
Early Years	20,784	21,865	1,081	5.2%	Increase in funding rates
Schools *	245,073	259,573	14,500	5.9%	Demographic/ funding growth
Central Services	2,036	1,965	(71)	(3.5%)	Demographic growth / funding reduction
High Needs	54,010	59,240	5,230	9.7%	Demographic/ funding growth
<b>Total</b>	<b>321,903</b>	<b>342,644</b>	<b>20,741</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	

*\*The schools total includes the supplementary grant of £8.5 million.*

3. Each funding block has its own national funding formula (NFF) methodology to allocate funding to the local authority with the School and Early Years Finance Regulations 2023 (England) imposing some restrictions in how funding can be allocated to early years

providers and schools as well as detailing the central expenditure that can be charged to the grant within each block.

### **Early Years Block**

4. The DSG early years block funding rates have increased by 5.2% for 2023/24. Funding is for a sector comprised of private, voluntary, and independent settings with a small number of nursery classes in mainstream schools and academies.
5. Early years funding for 2023/24 has been estimated by the DfE based on the January 2022 census with the prior year comparative in table 1 adopting the same approach as both years remain estimated. Funding is to be finalised in summer 2023 and 2024 for each year, respectively. Funding rates have increased for 2 year olds by (5%) per hour and for 3 and 4 year olds by (5.2%) per hour.
6. Included within the DSG but outside the early years funding formula there are prescriptive amounts included in the total early years funding in table 1:
  - a. early years pupil premium (EYPP) for eligible children with an estimated increase of 2.9%.
  - b. disability access fund for one off payments to settings for eligible children with an increase estimated at 16.8%.

### **Schools Block**

7. Funding through the schools block is for mainstream schools and finalised each year in the December settlement. The mainstream schools NFF in 2023/24 has increased from a combination of higher funding values and data changes (1.5%) and rising pupil numbers (1%). This funding is to be supplemented in 2023/24 by a separate grant, mainstream school additional grant (MSAG) with the funding increase for mainstream schools 5.9% overall.
8. The July 2022 announcements for the mainstream schools NFF provided the details of the updated unit values in the national formula for 2023/24 and the limitations for variation in the local formula. This reflects the requirement for all local authorities to move their formula towards the NFF. Only limited movement away from the NFF is permitted for those, including BCP, that have already adopted the NFF as the local formula.
9. The school level NFF allocations calculated by the DfE in July use census data from the previous year. These allocations are totalled and divided by pupil numbers to derive the primary and secondary school phase unit funding levels for 2023/24. These are then applied to the October 2022 census pupil numbers to determine the final schools NFF funding to the council in December. The separate funding allocation for agreed in-year pupil growth is also provided in December.

### **Mainstream School Additional Grant (MSAG)**

10. The £8.5m MSAG will be rolled into the DSG from 2024/25. It is to fund additional cost pressures for schools from those foreseen at the time of the July 2022 DSG funding announcements. The allocation is indicative only, being calculated using preliminary data from the October 2022 census. The final data will be available in early 2023 and allocations will be confirmed in spring.
11. The grant is payable only to public sector schools. This means that further education colleges, sixth form colleges, independent learning providers, as well as private and voluntary sector early years providers are not eligible to receive this funding.

12. Schools have the flexibility to prioritise their spending to best support the needs of their pupils and staff and address cost pressures.
13. The funding consists of three elements, which are based on factors already in the schools NFF – basic per pupil rate, lump sum and FMS6 (entitled to free school meals in at least one year in the previous six).
14. There are no decisions for Schools Forum or Council regarding the supplementary grant.

### **Central School Services Block**

15. The funding for the central school service block is reducing annually as BCP historic funding is protected through the transition to the lower national formula level. Schools Forum agreed the council budgets to be funded at the January 2023 meeting.

### **High Needs Block**

16. High needs funding has increased by 9.7% for 2023/24 but the Regulations require much of this increase to be passed onto state-funded specialist providers.
17. The high needs block funds the costs of meeting the needs of individual pupils through top up funding for those in mainstream schools and funding for pupils in special schools and other specialist providers. The pressures on this budget have been identified as a national issue following legislative changes in 2014 which significantly increased the number of pupils eligible for additional funding through education, health, and care plan (EHCP) assessments.
18. The high needs funding gap has grown each year in BCP with the projection for 2022/23 being a shortfall in funding of £16.3m. In 2023/24 the funding gap is estimated to increase to £27.1m if current trends continue. This is additional to the accumulated deficit brought forward of £20.3m at April 2022. Without further mitigating actions the total deficit at the end of the 2023/24 financial year is projected at £63.7m.
19. Fundamental to reducing the funding gap is the need to create more local special school places as well as mainstream schools becoming more inclusive to avoid the need to place in more expensive specialist settings.
20. Any transfer of funding from the school block to support high needs is for one year only so that the amount is not locked into the budget. It is limited within the regulations to 0.5% of school block funding. Surplus funding has been reducing each year with 0.5% (£1.3m) no longer available due to the impact of school data changes between years.
21. In 2022/23 the Schools Forum agreed the surplus schools block funding of £0.7m could be transferred but with £0.4m allocated to the early years formula with the balance allocated to high needs. In 2023/24 surplus schools block funding is only £0.2m (0.07%).

### **Schools Forum**

22. The School's Forum is a statutory consultation body of the council with its constitution and operation regulated by the DfE and its meeting held in public. It has oversight of all DSG budgets with a range of decision-making powers.
23. The forum includes representation from stakeholders across BCP. Members are drawn from the early years sector, each phase of school (primary, secondary, special, and alternative provision), each status (maintained and academy) plus an age 14-19 provider. Lead officers and the Cabinet members for children's services and resources can contribute at meetings but are non-voting members of the forum.

24. The Regulations set out the responsibilities for decision-making between the Council and the Schools Forum, including any consultation requirements.
25. The School Forum make recommendations, following consultations with each sector, regarding the early years and mainstream formulae with the decisions to be made by Council.
26. The Schools Forum decides the level of central expenditure retained from each funding block, except for high needs, for which it has a consultation role only. The forum also decides if funding can be transferred away from the schools block up to a maximum of 0.5%, with any higher level requiring the approval of the DfE.
27. Schools Forum has been clear that all mainstream schools are to receive their full NFF allocations before any level of transfer to high needs can be considered. The DfE has also previously been clear that no transfer can take place above the 0.5% limit and have rarely agreed transfers not supported by the Schools Form. This means that any level of transfer is limited to the surplus available within the schools block and no more than 0.5% of school block funding.
28. Some softening of the current DfE approach has been signalled for 2024/25, recognising the significant part schools need to play in reducing the costs of supporting pupils with high needs. The DfE are undertaking the substantial delivering better value (DBV) programme involving collaboration with 55 local authorities. This will evidence the pressures in the SEND system and support the development of local action plans with the benefit of national experiences and approaches. The programme is still in the initial stages with BCP having received in December 2022 the draft outcome of the diagnostic tool from the first phase of work. The next stage will be the development of action plans, and this could include seeking DfE approval to reduce school allocations below that provided through the NFF as part of local DSG deficit management.
29. The council could decide to transfer funding to high needs from early years or central school services, but this could not be at any scale and funding is fully committed between early years providers and council services.

### **Early Years Single Funding Formula (EYSFF)**

30. The council is required to operate an EYSFF for all providers. The formula is applicable for the 2, 3 and 4 year old free entitlement for education and childcare in pre-schools, day nurseries, independent schools, childminders, and in nursery classes within a small number of academies.
31. The formula for 2-years-olds is a mandatory single base rate (eligibility is restricted to children from low income families).
32. The formula for 3 and 4 year olds is to include a universal base rate for all providers, a mandatory deprivation supplement to differentiate funding, with other discretionary specific supplements permitted.
33. There are additional allocations to providers for children with additional needs. The formula for 2022/23 provided for a significant increase in the special educational needs inclusion fund (SENIF) allocated to providers. As this reduced the amount of funding available to increase the base rate for universal provision, the Schools Forum agreed, as noted above, to transfer £0.4m from the schools block to limit the impact on providers. This will have reduced the increase in funding possible for providers in 2023/24 as any transfer of funding is for one year only.

34. SENIF funding is not provided under the statutory framework for EHCPs. Any EHCPs for children in the early years age groups are funded by the high needs block following statutory processes and is in addition to the inclusion fund within the EYSFF.
35. Despite the increase in the inclusion fund it is overspending by a further £0.3m in 2022/23 with the budget needing further adjustment or the eligibility criteria changed in future.
36. The principles of the formula were agreed through consultation in previous years, namely:
- Minimise the amount retained centrally, maximising funding to providers.
  - Deprivation supplement to be at a sufficient level to improve outcomes for children with a background of deprivation.
  - Set a formula that enables providers to forecast funding levels and business plan (note this principle is aimed at minimising the use of supplements and using a measurement for deprivation with a high level of predictability).
  - Special educational needs & disability top up funding is provided for every hour of attendance at a level to support improvements in their outcomes.

### **Consultation and Recommendation from the Schools Forum for 2023/24**

37. The options presented for consultation considered how the provisional increases in funding rates announced in July 2022 could be used and how the projected increased demand for SEN inclusion funding could be paid for based on the following:
- Remove the need to increase the size of the SENIF, either by reducing funding rates or changing the criteria so that fewer hours are eligible for the supplement. This would allow any DSG hourly funding increase rate to be put into the provider base rate.
  - Reducing the deprivation funding rate to release sufficient funding to cover the increase of eligible hours expected in SENIF, again allowing any increase in the DSG hourly funding to be passed on to the provider base rate but allowing SENIF funding rates to be maintained.
  - Limiting the increase in the provider base rate by utilising some of the funding increase to cover the increase of eligible hours expected in SENIF whilst maintaining the current SENIF rates.
38. Initial consultation took place with provider representatives in a sub-group of the School's Forum to help shape the wider consultation with the sector. This group recommended the three options for consultation.
- Option 1:** To reduce the Deprivation Supplement by 13p and remove Tier 1 SEN Inclusion Funding. Increase 2 year old funding paid to providers by 8p and increase 3 and 4 year old funding by 11p.
- Option 2:** To reduce the Deprivation Supplement by 20p and remove Tier 1 SEN Inclusion Funding. Increase 2 year old funding paid to providers by 8p and increase 3 and 4 year old funding by 13p.
- Option 3:** To Remove Tier 1 SEN Inclusion Funding. Increase 2 year old funding paid to providers by 8p and increase 3 and 4 year old funding by 8p. No reduction in the deprivation supplement.

39. The Early Years Single Funding Formula consultation paper and online link for response was emailed to 301 childcare providers registered for early education funding within BCP on 14 November 2022 with responses by 9 December. Several reminders were issued, including an article in the Early Years and Childcare News bulletin. A total of 5 briefing events were held, 2 in-person on 21 November and 3 virtual briefings thereafter. Virtual briefings were extended to improve the engagement and response rate of childminders. Overall, 32% of the sector returned feedback on the consultation (96 responses of a total 301).
40. The consultation responses showed a clear preference for Option 2 - Reduce the Deprivation Supplement by 20p and remove Tier 1 SEN Inclusion Funding. This option acknowledges that providers continue to face significant funding pressures and that central government funding is considered insufficient by many operating across the sector. Therefore, it was recognised that there was not a perfect option. Nonetheless, the balance needs to be found between increasing the basic rate for all hours of provision and meeting the needs of vulnerable children.
41. The final hourly rates were confirmed by government on the 16 December 2022 and are summarised as follows:
- 3 and 4-year-olds: funding rates to increase by 26p from £4.61 to £4.87 representing a one penny uplift from the indicative funding rates.
  - 2-year-olds: funding rates to increase by 28p from £5.60 to £5.88 representing a £0.12 increase from the indicative funding rates in the consultation.
42. During the consultation and in discussion with sub-group, it was agreed that any difference in the amounts from illustrative funding rates and final allocations would be split pro-rata across the funding formula. Given the increase to the 3 and 4 year olds rate was just 1 penny, this has been added to the base rate. Similarly, the 12 pence increase in the 2 year old funding rate has been added to the base rate as there are no other supplementary factors in the formula.
43. The Schools Forum considered the outcome of the consultation at the 16 January 2023 meeting and recommended that option 2 is implemented. It was also agreed that the estimated surplus school block funding is allocated to support early years high needs (see paragraph 57 below). These budget allocations will be outside the EYSFF to be agreed by Council.

### **Proposed EYSFF 2023/24 for Council Decision (option 2)**

44. The table below shows the impact of adopting option 2 for 2023/24 compared with ESFF 2022/23 funding levels.

**Table 2: Proposed EYSFF - Hourly Funding Rates 2023/24**

#### **Children Aged 2:**

2023/23		Funding Elements	2023/24		
Allocation from Funded Rate *	EYSFF Provider Rate		Allocation from Funded Rate *	EYSFF Provider Rate for approval	Note
£5.28	£5.28**	Base Rate	£5.57	£5.57	Every child
£0.16	£2.00 or £6.30	Inclusion Fund	£0.15	£6.30	Per eligible child
£0.16		Central Functions	£0.16		
<b>£5.60</b>	<b>DSG Funding Per Hour</b>		<b>£5.88</b>		

## Children Aged 3 and 4:

2022/23		Funding Elements	2023/24		
Allocation from Funded Rate *	EYSFF Provider Rate for approval		Allocation from Funded Rate *	EYSFF Provider Rate for approval	Note
£4.26	£4.26**	Base Rate	£4.49	£4.49	Every child
£0.13	£0.53	Deprivation	£0.08	£0.33	Per eligible child
£0.20	£2.00 or £6.30	Inclusion Fund	£0.27	£6.30	Per eligible child
£0.02		Central Functions	£0.03		
<b>£4.61</b>	<b>DSG Funding Per Hour</b>		<b>£4.87</b>		

\*The shaded grey allocations from the DSG funding levels are shown for context.

\*\*Note that in 2023-23 the allocation from the surplus schools block funding equated to an additional ££0.09 to the base rates so providers are currently funded at £5.37 per hour for 2 year olds and £4.35 for those aged 3&4.

**Deprivation eligibility** is determined as follows: The supplement is added for those children that had formerly accessed 2 year old funding or those that are currently eligible for EYPP as a 3 or 4 year old. The supplement is added only to the funding rate of the entitled child.

**SEND inclusion** is currently funded as follows: Providers are funded per hour for all early entitlement hours accessed, based on two levels of need which is determined by an early years area special education needs coordinator (SENCO) with currently band 1 at £2.00 and band 2 at £6.30. In 2023/24 band 1 is no longer to be used.

## Mainstream School Funding Formula

45. The schools funding block of £251.1m provides for the mainstream school formula and the central growth fund that must be established for agreed in-year pupil growth from September 2023. Some pupil growth is provided to schools through the formula (circumstances set out in DfE guidance) and there is no expectation that the overall level of growth funding should match the related NFF allocation. The Schools Forum agreed the policy and resulting level of the growth fund for 2023/24 at the 16 January 2023 meeting.
46. After the level of the growth fund is agreed, the balance of funding is available for the mainstream formula and any transfer to high needs. A summary of the position is set out in table 3.

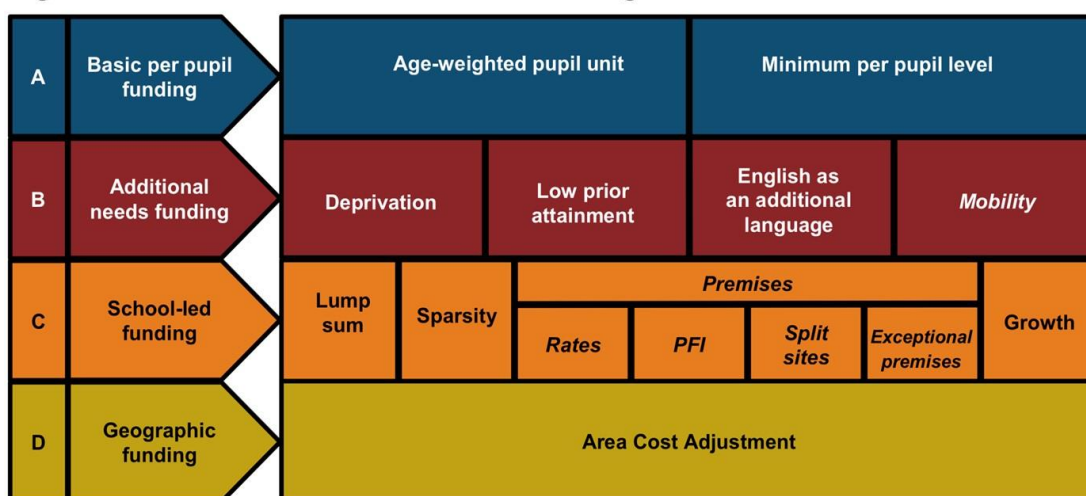
**Table 3: Schools Funding Allocations 2023/24**

Allocation of Funding	£000's
Schools funding allocation– table 1	259,573
Less supplementary grant	(8,473)
<b>DSG schools block</b>	<b>251,100</b>
Growth fund agreed by Schools Forum	(467)
Transfer to high needs agreed by Schools Forum (0.07%)	(185)
<b>Total for individual school budgets using NFF</b>	<b>250,448</b>



47. The Schools NFF to provide funding for mainstream schools comprises factors as shown in Figure 1.

**Figure 1: Factors in the schools national funding formula**



*Note that the PFI factor and area cost adjustment are not applicable to BCP*

48. The detail of the NFF factors and funding values is included in Appendix 1.
49. The local formula to pass funding on to mainstream schools must be designed to a DfE template, the authority pro-forma tool (APT). This must be approved by the DfE prior to budgets being notified to schools. The DfE ensure the budget calculations adhere to the regulations and any variations (dis-applications of the regulations) have the appropriate approvals from the Schools Forum and/or the DfE.
50. The APT format is aligned to the NFF, but there are some differences in how the local formula must operate and the two cannot match exactly. A significant difference is the minimum funding guarantee (MFG) which is a mechanism in the local formula to protect schools from a significant reduction in per pupil funding compared with the previous year. The NFF uses this mechanism but instead compares to the previous year NFF rather than the local formula. There is also a possible capping mechanism to limit the percentage of per pupil funding gains in the local formula.
51. The detail of the local formula has become increasingly regulated each year. In 2023/24, there remains only local discretion within defined limits in the unit value set for each formula factor. Most of the data used in the final local formula is supplied by the DfE in mid-December each year and there is no longer discretion in how it can be used.
52. The impact of adopting the NFF as the local formula for 2023/24 to fund the 91 BCP mainstream schools is as follows:
- Minimum per pupil funding level (MPPFL)** impacts on 33 schools (36%). Budgets are increased to the MPPFL where the NFF allocations otherwise would provide less funding than national mandatory minimum levels (typically for schools with high performing pupils from more affluent backgrounds). Continuing the trend from last year the MPPFL is increasing by only 0.5% with most formula factors increasing by between 2 and over 4.8%.
  - Minimum funding guarantee (MFG) per pupil funding protection of an increase of 0.5%** for 6 schools (6%) where the NFF provides less than a 0.5%

increase from the previous year allocation (typically schools with higher levels of deprivation).

- c) The remaining 52 schools (last year only 32) are fully **formula funded** with changes in NFF allocations compared with 2022/23 driven by the uplift in most NFF formula factor unit values and data changes from the October 2022 school census.
35. Surplus funding in the schools block has reduced from £1.3 million in 2021/22, £0.8 million in 2022/23 to only £0.185 million in 2023/24. As the proportion of schools funded by the NFF (rather than through the fixed MPPFL or MFG) has been increasing, data movements between years have a greater impact on the level of funding provided to schools through the local formula. The DSG schools block allocation will not reflect these data changes until 2024/25 as it uses data lagged by one year to calculate the primary and secondary units of DSG funding.

### **Consultation and Recommendation from the Schools Forum**

53. The consultation with schools was undertaken over 3 weeks, closing on 2 December 2022. A consultation paper and link to the online survey were sent out to all schools by e-mail. A virtual consultation meeting was held on 24 November, aided by a presentation, which was well-attended by schools.
54. Responses were received from all categories of schools (mainstream and special, academy and maintained) representing 46 schools (51%). Some multi academy trusts responded on behalf of all their schools in BCP with the response rate and data taking this into account. The two largest academy trusts with 23 schools between them account for half of all responses.
55. Only 3 responses (but representing 24 schools) disagreed that surplus school block funding should be transferred to high needs up to the limit of 0.5%. Note that at the time of most responses, the £8.5 million MSAG funding announced in the Autumn Statement was unknown. Reasons for disagreeing include:
- a. It should be the responsibility of the government to support the local authorities in the recovery of the high needs block deficit and that these have arisen through no fault of the schools
  - b. Schools are underfunded so no money should be moved out of the schools block.
56. The Schools Forum meeting on 16 January 2023 received details of the DSG settlement in December, mainstream school budget calculations using the NFF as the local formula, alternatives to release funding through capping various levels of per pupil increases and feedback from the consultation with schools.
57. The Schools Forum recommended that the local formula adopt the NFF in full and agreed that surplus school's block funding, estimated at £0.185 million, could be transferred to support high needs in early years.

### **2023/24 Proposed mainstream formula and transfer to high needs**

58. The mainstream formula for 2023/24 in the appendix for Council approval is equivalent to the NFF for all schools.
59. The surplus school block funding estimated at £0.185m is to be transferred to support early years high needs rather than be available to reduce the annual funding gap.

## **Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG) for Maintained and Academy Specialist Providers**

60. The MFG for specialist providers in 2023/24 has been set by the regulations at a 3% uplift from the 2021/22 funding level. The DfE need to agree any disapplication of the regulations and the individual school must be consulted.
61. In December 2022 supplementary funding of £2.4m was allocated to the high needs block of the DSG from the Autumn Spending Review (on top of £2.8m growth in funding from the high needs NFF to provide the £5.2m increase overall shown in table 1). The regulations have stipulated how the supplementary funding is to be allocated to state-funded specialist providers, with any disapplication of the regulations for individual schools to be agreed by the DfE
62. Consultation with specialist providers is underway and there are no decisions required of Council.

## **Options Appraisal**

63. Options were considered in the consultation processes with the early years sector, schools, and Schools Forum.

## **Summary of financial implications**

64. The early years and mainstream formulae are set within the funding envelope of the DSG and therefore have no impact on the general fund.
65. The 0.07% transfer of funding from the schools block to high needs is the maximum affordable with all schools receiving their full NFF allocations and able to be agreed by the Schools Forum. However, as the amount is to be allocated for early years expenditure it is not available to reduce the high needs deficit. The impact of the growing accumulated DSG deficit is considered further in the Budget and Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) 2023/24 report on the agenda.
66. A higher level of transfer from the school block up to the maximum permitted level of 0.5% requires the approval of the DfE as it does not have the support of the Schools Forum. The DfE if approached would not be expected to override the decision of the Schools Forum.

## **Summary of legal implications**

67. The consultations undertaken and the formulae recommendations are compliant with the School Funding Statutory Framework for 2023/24.
68. Funding rates for early years in 2023/24 must be provided to the sector by 31 March 2023.
69. School budgets must be finalised and notified to maintained schools by 28 February 2023 with the DfE timetable the same for academy budgets

## **Summary of human resources implications**

70. There are no human resources implications for the council. Any implications from funding levels are for early years providers and schools.

## **Summary of sustainability impact**

71. None.

### **Summary of public health implications**

72. Should appropriate funding not be allocated to meet the needs of pupils with SEND within BCP, there may be health and well-being implications for this group of the population leading to reduced health equalities locally.

### **Summary of equality implications**

73. An equalities impact assessment has not been undertaken. The DfE have undertaken equality impact assessments in determining the structure of the funding formulae and how funding is to be allocated. The local formulae are aligned with the national schemes.

### **Summary of risk assessment**

74. There are no risks to the council from the implementation of the funding formula within the Regulations and published guidance. However, the main risk relates to the high needs funding gap in the longer term.

### **Background papers**

Schools Funding Consultation Paper 2023/24

[http://ced-pri-cms-02.ced.local/documents/s38914/Appendix%201%20School%20Fundng%20Consultation%202023-24.pdf?\\$LO\\$=1](http://ced-pri-cms-02.ced.local/documents/s38914/Appendix%201%20School%20Fundng%20Consultation%202023-24.pdf?$LO$=1)

Schools Forum Meeting – 16 January 2022

<http://ced-pri-cms-02.ced.local/documents/g5558/Public%20reports%20pack%2016th-Jan-2023%2010.00%20Schools%20Forum.pdf?T=10>

### **Appendix**

National (and proposed local) mainstream schools funding formula 2023/24

## Appendix

### National and Proposed Local Mainstream School Funding Formula 2023/24

Funding Factor	22/23 NFF unit rate	23/24 NFF unit rate	Increase
Primary (Years R-6)	£3,314	£3,394	2.4%
Key Stage 3 (Years 7-9)	£4,673	£4,785	2.4%
Key Stage 4 (Years 10-11)	£5,267	£5,393	2.4%
Primary - FSM	£470	£480	2.1%
Primary - FSM6	£675	£705	4.4%
Primary - IDACI Band F	£220	£230	4.5%
Primary - IDACI Band E	£270	£280	3.7%
Primary - IDACI Band D	£420	£440	4.8%
Primary - IDACI Band C	£460	£480	4.3%
Primary - IDACI Band B	£490	£510	4.1%
Primary - IDACI Band A	£640	£670	4.7%
Secondary – FSM	£470	£480	2.1%
Secondary - FSM6	£989	£1,030	4.1%
Secondary - IDACI Band F	£320	£335	4.7%
Secondary - IDACI Band E	£425	£445	4.7%
Secondary - IDACI Band D	£595	£620	4.2%
Secondary - IDACI Band C	£650	£680	4.6%
Secondary - IDACI Band B	£700	£730	4.3%
Secondary - IDACI Band A	£890	£930	4.5%
Primary - EAL	£565	£580	2.7%
Secondary - EAL	£1,530	£1,565	2.3%
Primary - LPA	£1,130	£1,155	2.2%
Secondary - LPA	£1,710	£1,750	2.3%
Primary - Mobility	£925	£945	2.2%
Secondary - Mobility	£1,330	£1,330	0.0%
Lump Sum	£124,980	£128,000	2.4%
Primary MPPFL	£4,384	£4,405	0.5%
KS3 MPPFL	£5,476	£5,503	0.5%
KS4 MPPFL	£6,004	£6,033	0.5%
Business Rates	At cost	At cost	
Joint use agreements *	£111,460	£111,460	
Split sites *	£230,288	£230,288	
MFG	2%	0.5%	
Cap on per pupil increase – local only	N/A	no cap	
<p>*Exceptional premises and split sites factors are funded by the ESFA at historic levels outside the NFF for 2 schools (split site) and 2 different schools (joint use). Their use has previously been agreed by the ESFA based on evidence provided of additional costs of operating over a split site or from the provision of joint use with the community of sports facilities.</p>			