

Report Title:	Provisional Dedicated Schools Grant & Schools Formula 2023/24
Contains Confidential or Exempt Information?	No – Part 1
Lead Member:	Councillor Stuart Carroll - Deputy Chairman of Cabinet, Adult Social Care, Children's Services, Health and Mental Health
Meeting and Date:	Schools Forum 17 November 2022
Responsible Officer(s):	Kevin McDaniel - Executive Director of People Services James Norris - Head of Finance Achieving for Children (RBWM)
Wards affected:	All

REPORT SUMMARY

- The purpose of this report is to inform the Schools Forum of the provisional settlement for the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) 2023/24 across the four elements of the Schools Block, Central School Services Block, High Needs Block and Early Years Block.*
- To discuss with the Schools Forum the RBWM proposals for the 2023/24 Schools Formula consultation.*
- To discuss the review of SEN Notional budget.*

1. DETAILS OF RECOMMENDATION(S)

Recommendation: That the Schools Forum:

notes and provides comments on the contents of this report; options for the allocation of headroom and proposed consultation questions.

2. REASON(S) FOR RECOMMENDATION(S) AND OPTIONS CONSIDERED

Options

Table 1: Options arising from this report

Option	Comments
Schools Forum notes and provides comments on the contents of this report; options for the allocation of headroom and proposed consultation questions. This is the recommended option.	Compliance with operational guidance.
Continue with no changes. This is not recommended.	Failure to comply with use the latest operational guidance.

3. KEY IMPLICATIONS

3.1 The key implications of this report are set out in Table 2.

Table 2: Key Implications

Outcome	Unmet	Met	Exceeded	Significantly Exceeded	Date of delivery
Schools Forum to note the contents of the report with strong engagement from schools in the consultation process.	Less than 20% of schools engaging with consultation process.	Reflective of the 2022/23 consultation process with 20% of schools engaging with consultation process.	Greater than 30% of schools engaging with consultation process.	Greater than 30% of schools engaging with consultation process.	5 December 2022

4. FINANCIAL DETAILS / VALUE FOR MONEY

1.1 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

1.2 The Government published details of the latest 2023/24 provisional DSG grant settlement in July 2022. The information contained in this report is based on the most up to date information available from the ESFA at the time of writing and reflects the impact of the July 2022 announcements.

1.3 BACKGROUND

1.4 School Funding is received through the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG), and is split into four blocks, each with its own formula to calculate the funding to be distributed to each local authority.

- Schools Block – funds mainstream primary and secondary schools through the school formula, and growth funding for new growing schools/bulge classes
- High Needs Block – funds places in special schools, resource units and alternative provision, and top up funding for pupils with EHCPs in all settings including non-maintained, independent, and further education colleges
- Early Years Block – funds nursery schools, nursery classes in mainstream schools, and early year’s settings in the private, voluntary and independent (PVI) sector through the free entitlement for 2, 3 & 4 year olds
- Central Schools Services Block – funds services provided by the local authority centrally for all schools, such as the admissions service

- 1.5 The Government announced the school funding arrangements for the schools, high needs and central blocks in July 2022.
- 1.6 Arrangements for the early years block are not made until later in the academic year. The government consulted on proposed changes in the early years funding arrangement over the summer, a report detailing the outcome and proposed Early years national fair funding (EYNFF) allocations are due out later this year.
- 1.7 The DSG must be deployed in accordance with the conditions of grant and the latest School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations. Detailed guidance is contained within various operational guidance documents issued by the Education Funding & Skills Agency (EFSA). The latest Operational guidance can be found at the following link:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/pre-16-schools-funding-local-authority-guidance-for-2023-to-2024/schools-operational-guide-2023-to-2024
- 1.8 This report sets out the provisional settlement for 2023/24 and specific considerations for the Schools Funding Consultation.

2 DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT FUNDING 2023/24

- 2.1 The gross provisional DSG notification sent out to local authorities in July 2022 is set out in Table 1 setting out the DSG funding RBWM receives in respect of the schools, central and high needs blocks for 2022/23 compared to the latest provisional allocations for 2023/24, including the Schools Supplementary grant. The schools supplementary grant is to form part of the schools formula allocations for 2023/24 onwards and will no longer be paid out as an in-year grant to individual schools.
- 2.2 The provisional settlement information is based upon the October 2021 census. Nationally the overall increase in school funding is 1.9% per pupil compared to 2022/23. The DfE state that the overall increase to school funding when compared to 2022/23 is 7.9% per pupil.
- 2.3 Whilst the 2023/24 school formula allocations will be updated for the 2022 October census pupil characteristics such as free school meal eligibility the DSG allocation for the local authority will not. As a result, and in line with previous years, the DSG allocation may not be sufficient to meet the costs of delivering the National Funding Formula (NFF) and individual school allocations will continue to be funded by a local formula and a step movement towards the National Fair Funding rates.
- 2.4 The March 2023 DSG notification will inform Local Authorities of the final EFSA deduction to be made at source for allocations direct to Colleges and Academy schools. The notification will change the net funding estimate due to RBWM. Table 3 sets out the breakdown of the Provisional DSG for 2023/24 as at July 2022.

Table 3: Comparison of DSG Block Funding 2022/23 to 2023/24

Dedicated Schools Grant	Current Allocations 2022-2023	Provisional Allocations 2023-2024	Increase	%	Note
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	
Schools Block :					
Schools Formula Funding	101,694				
Schools - Supplementary Grant	3,064	104,758	107,374	2,616	2.50
High Needs Block		27,433	28,575	1,142	4.16
Central School Services Block		1,035	985	(50)	(4.83) 1
Sub total		<u>133,226</u>	<u>136,934</u>		
Schools Block - Growth Fund		603	Not available		2
Indicative Early Years		10,272	Not available		3
Gross Dedicated Schools Grant + Schools Supplementary Grant		<u>144,101</u>			
Direct Funding - High Needs		(3,040)			
Recoupment - Academies and Free Schools		(65,684)			
Schools Supplementary Grant		(3,064)			
Net Dedicated schools Grant		<u>72,313</u>			4

Note:

1. Ongoing central block historic elements funding reduction of 20%.
2. Growth Funding for 2023-24 to be based on movements between October 2021 and October 2022 pupil numbers.
3. ESFA to notify Local Authorities of Early Years Block.
4. DSG for 2022-23 excludes £129k in year Early years funding relating to 2021-22 received in 2022-23.

3 SCHOOL FUNDING

School Funding Overview

- 3.1 In 2023 to 2024, as in previous years, each local authority is to continue to set a local schools funding formula, in consultation with local schools.
- 3.2 The level of funding in the Schools Block for the local authority is not yet calculated using the NFF. Until primary legislation is amended via Parliament the calculation of the Schools Block remains based upon a per pupil funding rate.
- 3.3 Whilst the 2023/24 school formula allocations will be updated for the 2022 October census pupil characteristics such as free school meal eligibility the

DSG allocation for the local authority will not. As a result, and in line with previous years, the DSG allocation may not be sufficient to meet the costs of delivering the National Funding Formula and individual school allocations will continue to be funded by a local formula, with potential changes to proposed 2023-24 unit funding rates to ensure actual formula funding is within the final schools block allocation to the Local Authority.

3.4 The latest Education Skill Funding Agency (ESFA) Schools operational guide for 2023/24 included the following changes:

3.5 The key changes are:

- rolling the 2022/23 schools supplementary grant into the NFF by:
 - adding an amount representing what schools receive through the grant into their baselines
 - by increasing the lump sum, basic per pupil rates and free school meals Ever 6 (FSM6) rates
 - uplifting the minimum per pupil values by the supplementary grant's basic per-pupil values, and an additional amount which represents the average amount of funding schools receive from the FSM6 and lump sum parts of the grants
- increasing NFF factor values (on top of the amounts we have added for the schools supplementary grant) (See Appendix A) by:
 - 4.3% to free school meals at any time in the last 6 years (FSM6) and income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI)
 - 2.4% to the basic entitlement, low prior attainment (LPA), FSM, English as an additional language (EAL), mobility, and sparsity factors, and the lump sum
 - 0.5% to the floor and the minimum per pupil levels (MPPL)
 - 0.0% on the premises factors, except for Private Finance Initiative (PFI) which has increased by Retail Prices Index excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX) which is 11.2% for the year to April 2022
- transition requirements to bring local formulae closer to the NFF:
 - local authorities will only be allowed to use NFF factors in their local formulae. This means that the looked after children (LAC) factor will no longer be an allowable factor and will be removed
 - local authorities must use all NFF factors – except for the locally determined premises factors which remain optional, and the fringe factor which is compulsory for the 5 local authorities on the fringe
Therefore, all local authorities will have to use all 3 deprivation factors (FSM, FSM6 and IDACI), as well as LPA, EAL, mobility, sparsity and the lump sum
 - local authorities must move their local formula factor values at least 10% closer to the NFF, except where local formulae are already mirroring the NFF. These criteria do not apply to locally determined factors – notably the premises factors
 - Local authorities must use the NFF definition for the English Additional Language factor, although flexibility over the sparsity factor methodology will remain in 2023 to 2024

- o Local authorities have the freedom to set the MFG in their local formulae between +0.0% and +0.5% per pupil

Schools Block Indicative Allocation 2023-24

3.6 The level of funding in the Schools Block for the local authority is not yet calculated using the NFF. Until primary legislation is amended via Parliament the calculation of the Schools Block remains based upon a per pupil funding rate. Table 4 demonstrates the funding rate per pupil, per sector based on the October 2021 pupil led characteristics.

Table 4: Funding rate per pupil

Schools Block	No of pupils (Oct 2021)	Rate Per Pupil £	Total Indicative Funding £
Primary	11,059.0	4,737	52,385,592
Secondary	8,693.5	6,207	53,963,384
Premises costs			1,024,862
Indicative Allocation 2023-24			107,373,839

Further information and ESFA examples can be considered at the following link:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1091863/2023-NFF_schools_block_technical_note_.pdf

School Funding Guarantees

- 3.7 In addition to the main factors listed in the formula for schools funding there are two school funding guarantees. All local authorities apply these guarantees unless a decision is made by the authority to consider and request disapplication from the DfE.
- 3.8 The Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG) is a per pupil protection to ensure funding between years does not decrease below a certain percentage. A range of 0.0% to 0.5% per pupil is set by the ESFA. NFF for 2023-24 is to be set at +0.5% and the RBWM local formula is currently +0.5%. Local Authorities are required to consult annually on the MFG level.
- 3.9 The Minimum per pupil level funding (MPPL) is a guarantee that for every pupil on roll the school receives a minimum amount via the pupil led factors within the formula. Table 5 sets out 2023/24 rates per sector. The minimum funding per pupil for primary and secondary is a compulsory factor.

Table 5: DSG Minimum Per Pupil Funding Levels

Year Groups	Minimum Per Pupil Funding Levels £
Primary	4,405
KS3	5,503
KS4	6,033

RBWM Schools Formula and Consultation Proposals

- 3.10 Operational guidance advises on the allowable formula factors to be incorporated into the local formula. Each year the guidance states which are optional and those that are compulsory factors. From 2023-24 all National Fair Funding (NFF) formula factors are compulsory.
- 3.11 RBWM along with many other local Authorities, run a local formula, working towards changing formula unit rates to move closer to or to mirror, the NFF. Each year each the local authority consults with the Schools Forum and the individual schools on proposals to change the local formula.
- 3.12 RBWM's local formula in 2022-23 funded the majority of formula factors at full NFF and area cost adjustment for all but Free school meals (FSM) Ever6, Income Deprivation Affecting children Index (IDACI) bands C-F, and the school lump sum. Appendix B details the NFF and local unit rates for 2022-23 and NFF published rates for 2023-24. One factor, Sparsity, does not currently form part of the local formula for 2022-23.
- 3.13 From 2023-24 all NFF formula factors must be included in the schools delegated budget to ensure compliance with the 2023-24 ESFA Schools Operational Guidance. The following changes are required for 2023-24: Looked After Children (LAC) does not form part of the NFF, from 2023-24 this factor is no longer optional and has to be removed from RBWM formula. The Sparsity factor from 2023-24 is now compulsory, RBWM will include this in the 2023-24 schools delegated budget.
- 3.14 In consideration of previous Schools Forum decisions it is proposed that consultation with schools will focus on formula changes with the minimum volatility for the financial year 2023/24, while complying with the latest ESFA guidance. The final consultation documents will be sent out later this term to head teachers and governors.
- 3.15 Within this report are details of the proposed changes to the local formula for 2023/24 financial year. Appendix B details the updated NFF rates including inflation, the current years formula unit rates for RBWM and the proposed unit rate changes.
- 3.16 In the consultation the proposal is to ask schools principle questions relating to the proposed formula changes. With significant changes in pupil numbers between October 2021 and October 2022 census data, the Authority Proforma Tool (APT) template, on which the models are based, is pre-populated with October 2021 census data. The models are therefore a guide only for comparison to the current years formula budget shares. Appendix B details RBWM's 2022-23 and the NFF 2023-24 unit funding rates. Appendix C

reflects models 1 and 2, detailing RBWM's proposed unit rates for the 2023/24 financial year.

3.17 The local factors currently at NFF in 2022-23 will be updated with the 2023-24 NFF values, including Area cost adjustment.

3.18 The formula changes proposed for 2023-24 include:

- FSM ever 6 formula factor to be funded at NFF from 2023-24, to ensure Supplementary grant funding is allocated to schools as per ESFA NFF unit rate model
- Moving IDACI deprivation factors C-F closer to NFF values
- Sparsity formula factor to be included in the RBWM local formula
- Lump sum to be increased to include supplementary grant element as a minimum increase

Sparsity

3.19 RBWM will be required to introduce the Sparsity factor into the RBWM local formula for 2023-24. All NFF formula factors are now listed as compulsory from April 2023. There is no additional funding available to fund this factor, it will be funded through the removal of the LAC formula and the reduction in the IDACI rate that is required to move the funding closer to the NFF rates.

3.20 The sparsity factor allocates funding to schools that are remote, measured by sparsity distances, and are small, based on average year group size. In RBWM six schools would qualify for Sparsity funding based on October 2021 census data. Further details of the calculation are available in the Schools Operation Guidance 2023-24.

3.21 A school is eligible for sparsity funding if:

- a. The sparsity distance is above the tapered distance threshold, and
- b. The average year group size calculated as the APT(Census)-adjusted pupil count divided by number of year groups present at the school) is below the tapered year group threshold

3.22 ESFA Sparsity distance thresholds:

Table 6:

School Phase	Main Distance Threshold	Tapered Distance Threshold
Primary, Middle and all through schools	2 miles	1.6 miles
Secondary	3 miles	2.4 miles

3.23 Sparsity Year Group Thresholds:

Table 7:

Phase	Main Group (Average Number of pupils)	Tapered Group (Average Number of pupils)
Primary	10.70	21.40
Secondary	60.00	120.00
Middle	34.60	69.20

All through schools	31.25	62.50
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3.24 For each school that is eligible for sparsity funding, the NFF formula calculates a sparsity weighting, which sets the proportion of the maximum sparsity unit value each sparse school is allocated. The sparsity weighting is calculated in two stages:

- first, the formula applies a year group size weighting. This tapers the proportion of the sparsity unit value if the school's average year group size is between the tapered and main year group thresholds. Tapering depends on how close the average year group size is to the main year group threshold.
- then the formula applies a distance weighting. This tapers the proportion of the sparsity unit value according to how close to the main distance threshold their sparsity.

The process described in 4.24 results in a proportion of the sector lump sum to be allocated to individual schools. Appendix C reflects the estimated allocations based on October 2021 data. Further information and ESFA examples can be considered at the following link:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1091863/2023-24_NFF_schools_block_technical_note_.pdf

Final Schools Block Funding Notification

3.25 As the DfE calculate allocations using pupil characteristics from the October 2021 pupil census, but school budget shares are calculated using pupil characteristics from the October 2022 pupil census, it is not possible to fully mirror the national funding formula. The changes in characteristics such as FSM and low prior attainment are not reflected in the per pupil allocation in the DSG. These changes in pupil led factors may lead to the RBWM Schools Block DSG unit rate per primary and Secondary pupil funding to be insufficient to fund in full the financial models proposals based on October 21 data presented for consultation.

3.26 Until the October 2022 census dataset is received from the DfE, the final confirmation of the affordability of the local formula funding is not guaranteed. Should there be an affordability shortfall the local authority will review the impact and in line with the consultation discuss further options with Schools Forum.

3.27 For 2022-23 the RBWM lump sum rate was reduced to reflect changes in pupil led data characteristics and the final schools block allocation. Floating unit of resource options for consideration for 2023-24 include the lump sum and IDACI formula factors. All formula options must ensure they are funded as a minimum at the NFF or are reflecting movement of 10% closer to NFF as stated in the 2023-24 guidance.

Minimum Funding Guarantee

3.28 The Schools funding operational guidance states that Local Authorities can set the minimum funding guarantee (MFG) percentage between +0.0% & to 0.5%. For 2021/22 financial year RBWM consulted on changes to the proposed MFG percentage and received a clear steer from the Schools Forum for the local formula MFG to remain at +0.5%. Local Authorities are required to consult

each year on this element of the formula. In the consultation questions it will state that RBWM proposes to hold MFG at +0.5% for 2023/24 and ask if schools are in agreement.

- 3.29 To fund MFG local authorities are given the option in the formula to cap and scale gains. RBWM has applied capping and scaling in the local formula and proposes to continue to apply this if there is an MFG cost for 2023-24.

4 NOTIONAL SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS (SEN)

4.1 Annually, maintained schools and academies are notified of an identified notional budget, within their overall formula budget allocation, towards the costs of fulfilling their duty to use their 'best endeavours' to secure that special educational provision for their pupils with SEN. Using funds from the schools block of the dedicated schools grant (DSG), local authorities are responsible for calculating the amount of this notional budget using their local mainstream schools funding formula factors.

4.2 The notional SEN budget is not a budget that is separate from a school's overall budget. It is an identified amount within a maintained school's delegated budget share or an academy's general annual grant. It is intended as a guide for a school's spending decisions, and is neither a target nor a constraint on a school's duty to use its 'best endeavours' to secure special provision for its pupils with SEN. The notional SEN budget is not intended to provide £6,000 for every pupil with SEN, as most such pupils' support will cost less than that.

4.3 In discharging their responsibility, amongst other expectations set out in the SEND code of practice, schools are expected to:

- meet the costs of special educational provision for pupils identified as on SEN Support in accordance with the SEND Code of Practice; and
- contribute towards the costs of special educational provision for pupils with high needs (most of whom have education, health and care (EHC) plans), up to the high needs cost threshold set by the regulations (currently £6,000 per pupil per annum). This cost threshold is calculated by reference to the additional costs of provision, above the costs of the basic provision for all pupils in the school. High needs top-up funding is provided above this threshold on a per-pupil basis by the local authority that commissions or agrees the placement.

4.4 The ESFA states that schools have a duty to designate a teacher to be the SEN co-ordinator (SENCo) and would expect the SENCo to be aware of their school's notional SEN budget and to be actively engaged with the senior leadership of the school in deciding what to spend on SEN support and provision.

4.5 The schools Operational guidance states depending on how the local formula is constructed and the overall weighting of the different formula factors, we would expect the calculation of the notional SEN budget to include:

- a small part of the basic entitlement funding

- a larger part of deprivation funding, reflecting the higher prevalence of lower-level SEN amongst disadvantaged pupils, and
 - the majority or whole of the low prior attainment factor funding, as this is the best proxy we currently have for pupils with low-cost, high-incidence SEN.
- 4.6 Alongside the operational guidance for 2023-24, the DfE have published information about notional SEN. It notes that most LAs calculate their schools' notional SEN budget using a combination of funding from the basic entitlement factor, the deprivation factors, and the low prior attainment factors in the local funding formula. The overall percentage of formula allocation is designated as the notional SEN budget across all local authorities is 11%.
- 4.7 RBWM's local formula currently identifies 100% of the formula factor 'Low prior attainment' as Notional SEN. No other formula factors are listed as notional SEN for 2022-23. In 2022-23 RBWM's SEN notional factor of LPA is currently 6.6% of the total schools block formula. As part of the targeted additional needs in-year budget allocation process notional SEN budgets are reviewed with a comparison undertaken between the SEN notional budget per school and the number of actual EHCP's at £6,000 for each school. For 2021-22 this review identified several schools with SEN notional funding lower than the number of actual EHCPs at £6,000 each.
- 4.8 The targeted additional needs funding is allocated in two elements, the first to ensure the amount of funding allocated to each school through the Low Prior Attainment Factor funds the first £6,000 of all its pupils with statements or Education Health and Care plans; the second element recognises those schools where the proportion of statemented pupils is higher than the average for their sector. For 2023-24 there is the option to either remove this funding or target the second element only, potentially with a reduced budget. RBWM propose, in line with other local authorities, to update the SEN notional budget to include basic entitlement, FSM6 and low prior attainment. The following percentages on the 2022-23 formula allocates 11.2% and 11.1% of the formula via notional SEN for model 1 & 2:
- 3% Per pupil Basic Entitlement (Primary, KS3 and KS3)
 - 100% FSM ever 6
 - 100% Low Prior Attainment (LPA)
- 4.9 RBWM EHCP numbers are increasing by 5% each year. A change in the SEN notional budget allocations reflects the growing need of SEN support to pupils in schools.
- 4.10 Appendix E summaries the SEN Notional Need budget for 2022-23 and 2023-24 proposed changes. The schools funding operational details all local authorities percentage notional allocations:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pre-16-schools-funding-local-authority-guidance-for-2023-to-2024/the-notional-sen-budget-for-mainstream-schools-operational-guidance>
- 4.11 RBWM intends to continue to retain and distribute to schools the in year Targeted Additional Needs funding to support SEN pupils in schools. The 2022-23 budget is £105,000, funded from the DSG High Needs block.

5 BUDGET CONSULTATION

- 5.1 As part of the consultation a document providing guidance, context and the process for submission will be distributed to all schools by 21st November 2022 with responses required by the 5th December 2022. The local authority will accept one response per school.
- 5.2 The results of the consultation will be shared at the Schools Forum on the 15th December 2022. At this meeting the proposed annual de-delegation funding unit rates will be proposed for agreement.
- 5.3 The final schools formula allocations will be subject to ratification by the Executive Director of People's services and the Lead Member for Children's Services. The schools formula budget will be included in the RBWM Budget 2023/24 report that will be reported to Council 21st February 2023.
- 5.4 The Local Authority is required to submit the draft Authority Pro-forma Tool (APT) to the Education Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) 20th January 2023 demonstrating the proposed application of the schools block funding for the 2023/24 financial year.
- 5.5 Proposed questions to be included in the schools consultation document are as follows:

Question 1:

Do you agree that the Minimum Funding Guarantee top up should remain at +0.5%? The allowable range is 0.0% to 0.5%

- a) Yes*
- b) No*
- c) Not sure*
- d) Other rate; please state*
- e) Comments*

Question 2:

Do you support the capping and scaling of school budgets to fund the minimum funding guarantee as in previous years? For 2022-23 the minimum funding guarantee total cost in total less than £38,000. Models 1 and 2 have no cost for MFG in 2023-24.

- a) Yes*
- b) No*
- c) Not sure*
- d) Comments*

Question 3:

The Sparsity factor will be part of the RBWM local formula from 2023-24. For the first year what level of funding do you support. Based on October 2021 Census data 6 schools qualify for this element of funding.

- a) 10% minimum funding of the NFF unit rate in the first year.*

- b) *Up to 25% of the NFF unit rate*
- c) *Up to 50% of the NFF unit rate*
- d) *Other rate; please state*
- e) *Comments*

Question 4:

Do you support the proposal that positive or negative headroom resulting from Census data updates should be adjusted via school lump sum and IDACI?

- a) *Lump Sum & IDACI*
- b) *Just Lump Sum*
- c) *Just IDACI*
- d) *Not sure*
- e) *Comments*

Question 5:

Do you support increasing FSM Ev6 unit rates to NFF level for 2023-24?

- a) *Yes*
- b) *No*
- c) *Not sure*
- d) *Comments*

Question 6:

Do you support migrating IDACI bands unit rates C to F closer to NFF levels in 2023-24?

- a) *In full*
- b) *25% closer to NFF*
- c) *50% closer to NFF*
- d) *Comments*

Question 7:

If affordable, which is your preferred model, model 1 or model 2?

- a) *Model 1*
- b) *Model 2*
- c) *Not sure*
- d) *Comments*

Question 8:

Do you support or have any comments relating to the proposed changes to the Notional SEN factors within the local formula?

- a) *Yes*
- b) *No*
- c) *Not sure*

d) Comments

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 This report complies with the DfE conditions of grant and the latest School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

- 6.1 The risks and their control are set out in table 8.

Table 8: Impact of risk and mitigation

Risk	Level of uncontrolled risk	Controls	Level of controlled risk
Poor financial management resulting in lack of accuracy and reliance upon reported position	MEDIUM	Robust financial management within services to enable effective and timely reporting	LOW

7. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- 7.1 Equalities. Equality Impact Assessments are published on the council's website. It has been assessed that there are no Equality Impact risks arising from this report.
- 7.2 Climate change/sustainability. There are no climate change/ sustainability risks arising from this report.
- 7.3 Data Protection/GDPR. There are no data protection/ GDPR risks arising from this report.

8. CONSULTATION

- 8.1 Financial reporting including the Dedicated Schools Grant is regularly provided to RBWM Commissioners and the Achieving for Children Board.

9. APPENDICES

- 9.1 This report is supported by the following appendix:
- Appendix A National Fair Funding 2022-23 to 2023-24
 - Appendix B RBWM Local formula Factor unit rates and NFF including Area Cost Adjustment (ACA)
 - Appendix C Financial Model unit rates

- Appendix D Individual school budget shares for 2022-23 and per financial model for 2023-24
- Appendix E Notional Special Educational Needs (SEN)

10. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

10.1.1 The DSG must be deployed in accordance with the conditions of grant and the latest School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations. The latest Operational guidance can be found at the following link:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/pre-16-schools-funding-local-authority-guidance-for-2023-to-2024/schools-operational-guide-2023-to-2024

11. CONSULTATION

Name of consultee	Post held	Date sent	Date returned
<i>Mandatory:</i>		<i>Statutory Officers (or deputies)</i>	
Adele Taylor	Executive Director of Resources/S151 Officer	08-11-22	
Emma Duncan	Director of Law, Strategy & Public Health/ Monitoring Officer	08-11-22	
<i>Deputies:</i>			
Andrew Vallance	Head of Finance (Deputy S151 Officer)	08-11-22	
Elaine Browne	Head of Law (Deputy Monitoring Officer)	08-11-22	
Karen Shepherd	Head of Governance (Deputy Monitoring Officer)	08-11-22	
<i>Mandatory:</i>		<i>Procurement Manager (or deputy) - if report requests approval to go to tender or award a contract</i>	
Lyn Hitchinson	Procurement Manager	08-11-22	
<i>Mandatory:</i>		<i>Data Protection Officer (or deputy) - if decision will result in processing of personal data; to advise on DPIA</i>	
Emma Young	Data Protection Officer	08-11-22	
<i>Mandatory:</i>		<i>Equalities Officer – to advise on EQiA, or agree an EQiA is not required</i>	
Ellen McManus	Equalities & Engagement Officer	08-11-22	
<i>Other consultees:</i>			
<i>Directors (where relevant)</i>			
Tony Reeves	Interim Chief Executive	08-11-22	
Andrew Durrant	Executive Director of Place	08-11-22	
Kevin McDaniel	Executive Director of People Services	08-11-22	11-11-22

Confirmation relevant Cabinet Member(s) consulted	Cabinet Member for Children's Services, Education, Health, Mental Health, & Transformation	Yes
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REPORT HISTORY

Decision type:	Urgency item?	To follow item?
Schools Forum decision	No	No

Report Author: James Norris, Head of Finance AFC (RBWM), 07824478100
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APPENDIX A - EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Essential information

Items to be assessed: (please mark 'x')

Strategy		Policy		Plan		Project		Service/Procedure	x
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Responsible officer	James Norris	Service area	Finance	Directorate	Children's (Achieving for Children)
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Stage 1: EqIA Screening (mandatory)	Date created: 08/11/2022	Stage 2 : Full assessment (if applicable)	N/A
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Approved by Head of Service / Overseeing group/body / Project Sponsor:

"I am satisfied that an equality impact has been undertaken adequately."

Signed by (print): Kevin McDaniel

Dated: 08/11/2022

Guidance notes

What is an EqIA and why do we need to do it?

The Equality Act 2010 places a 'General Duty' on all public bodies to have 'due regard' to:

- Eliminating discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act.
- Advancing equality of opportunity between those with 'protected characteristics' and those without them.
- Fostering good relations between those with 'protected characteristics' and those without them.

EqIAs are a systematic way of taking equal opportunities into consideration when making a decision, and should be conducted when there is a new or reviewed strategy, policy, plan, project, service or procedure in order to determine whether there will likely be a detrimental and/or disproportionate impact on particular groups, including those within the workforce and customer/public groups. All completed EqIA Screenings are required to be publicly available on the council's website once they have been signed off by the relevant Head of Service or Strategic/Policy/Operational Group or Project Sponsor.

What are the “protected characteristics” under the law?

The following are protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010: age; disability (including physical, learning and mental health conditions); gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation.

What's the process for conducting an EqIA?

The process for conducting an EqIA is set out at the end of this document. In brief, a Screening Assessment should be conducted for every new or reviewed strategy, policy, plan, project, service or procedure and the outcome of the Screening Assessment will indicate whether a Full Assessment should be undertaken.

Openness and transparency

RBWM has a 'Specific Duty' to publish information about people affected by our policies and practices. Your completed assessment should be sent to the Strategy & Performance Team for publication to the RBWM website once it has been signed off by the relevant manager, and/or Strategic, Policy, or Operational Group. If your proposals are being made to Cabinet or any other Committee, please append a copy of your completed Screening or Full Assessment to your report.

Enforcement

Judicial review of an authority can be taken by any person, including the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) or a group of people, with an interest, in respect of alleged failure to comply with the general equality duty. Only the EHRC can enforce the specific duties. A failure to comply with the specific duties may however be used as evidence of a failure to comply with the general duty.

Stage 1: Screening (Mandatory)

1.1 What is the overall aim of your proposed strategy/policy/project etc and what are its key objectives?

The overall aim of the report is to provide the Schools Forum with the provisional settlement for the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) 2023/24 across the four elements of the Schools Block, Central School Services Block, High Needs Block and Early Years Block. To discuss with the Schools Forum the RBWM proposals for the 2023/24 Schools Formula consultation and to discuss the review of SEN Notional budget.

1.2 What evidence is available to suggest that your proposal could have an impact on people (including staff and customers) with protected characteristics? Consider each of the protected characteristics in turn and identify whether your proposal is Relevant or Not Relevant to that characteristic. If Relevant, please assess the level of impact as either High / Medium / Low and whether the impact is Positive (i.e. contributes to promoting equality or improving relations within an equality group) or Negative (i.e. could disadvantage them). Please document your evidence for each assessment you make, including a justification of why you may have identified the proposal as “Not Relevant”.

Protected characteristics	Relevance	Level	Positive/negative	Evidence
Age	No	N/A	N/A	There is nothing in the report which is considered to impact on this protected characteristic.
Disability	No	N/A	N/A	There is nothing in the report which is considered to impact on this protected characteristic.
Gender re-assignment	No	N/A	N/A	There is nothing in the report which is considered to impact on this protected characteristic.
Marriage/civil partnership	No	N/A	N/A	There is nothing in the report which is considered to impact on this protected characteristic.
Pregnancy and maternity	No	N/A	N/A	There is nothing in the report which is considered to impact on this protected characteristic.
Race	No	N/A	N/A	There is nothing in the report which is considered to impact on this protected characteristic.
Religion and belief	No	N/A	N/A	There is nothing in the report which is considered to impact on this protected characteristic.
Sex	No	N/A	N/A	There is nothing in the report which is considered to impact on this protected characteristic.
Sexual orientation	No	N/A	N/A	There is nothing in the report which is considered to impact on this protected characteristic.

Outcome, action and public reporting

Screening Assessment Outcome	Yes / No / Not at this stage	Further Action Required / Action to be taken	Responsible Officer and / or Lead Strategic Group	Timescale for Resolution of negative impact / Delivery of positive impact
Was a significant level of negative impact identified?	No	None		
Does the strategy, policy, plan etc require amendment to have a positive impact?	No	None		

If you answered **yes** to either / both of the questions above a Full Assessment is advisable and so please proceed to Stage 2. If you answered “No” or “Not at this Stage” to either / both of the questions above please consider any next steps that may be taken (e.g. monitor future impacts as part of implementation, re-screen the project at its next delivery milestone etc).

Stage 2 : Full assessment

2.1 : Scope and define

2.1.1 Who are the main beneficiaries of the proposed strategy / policy / plan / project / service / procedure? List the groups who the work is targeting/aimed at.

2.1.2 Who has been involved in the creation of the proposed strategy / policy / plan / project / service / procedure? *List those groups who the work is targeting/aimed at.*

2.2 : Information gathering/evidence

2.2.1 What secondary data have you used in this assessment? *Common sources of secondary data include: censuses, organisational records.*

2.2.2 What primary data have you used to inform this assessment? *Common sources of primary data include: consultation through interviews, focus groups, questionnaires.*

Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation

Protected Characteristic	Advancing the Equality Duty : Does the proposal advance the Equality Duty Statement in relation to the protected characteristic (Yes/No)	If yes, to what level? (High / Medium / Low)	Negative impact : Does the proposal disadvantage them (Yes / No)	If yes, to what level? (High / Medium / Low)	Please provide explanatory detail relating to your assessment and outline any key actions to (a) advance the Equality Duty and (b) reduce negative impact on each protected characteristic.
Age					
Disability					
Gender reassignment					
Marriage and civil partnership					
Pregnancy and maternity					
Race					
Religion and belief					
Sex					
Sexual orientation					

Advance equality of opportunity

Protected Characteristic	Advancing the Equality Duty : Does the proposal advance the Equality Duty Statement in relation to the protected characteristic (Yes/No)	If yes, to what level? (High / Medium / Low)	Negative impact : Does the proposal disadvantage them (Yes / No)	If yes, to what level? (High / Medium / Low)	Please provide explanatory detail relating to your assessment and outline any key actions to (a) advance the Equality Duty and (b) reduce negative impact on each protected characteristic.
Age					
Disability					
Gender reassignment					
Marriage and civil partnership					
Pregnancy and maternity					
Race					
Religion and belief					
Sex					
Sexual orientation					

Foster good relations

Protected Characteristic	Advancing the Equality Duty : Does the proposal advance the Equality Duty Statement in relation to the protected characteristic (Yes/No)	If yes, to what level? (High / Medium / Low)	Negative impact : Does the proposal disadvantage them (Yes / No)	If yes, to what level? (High / Medium / Low)	Please provide explanatory detail relating to your assessment and outline any key actions to (a) advance the Equality Duty and (b) reduce negative impact on each protected characteristic.
Age					
Disability					
Gender reassignment					
Marriage and civil partnership					
Pregnancy and maternity					
Race					
Religion and belief					
Sex					
Sexual orientation					

2.4 Has your delivery plan been updated to incorporate the activities identified in this assessment to mitigate any identified negative impacts? If so please summarise any updates.

These could be service, equality, project or other delivery plans. If you did not have sufficient data to complete a thorough impact assessment, then an action should be incorporated to collect this information in the future.

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Appendix A: changes in Notional Funding Formula factors

Type of Factor	Factor	22-23 NFF Formula Values (Excl ACA) £	23-24 NFF Formula Values (Excl ACA) £	Basic Increase £	Suppleme ntary Grant element £	Total Increase £
Basic funding per pupil	Primary	3,217	3,394	80	97	177
	KS3	4,536	4,785	112	137	249
	KS4	5,112	5,393	126	155	281
Deprivation	FSM (Prim)	470	480	10		10
	FSM (Sec)	470	480	10		10
	FSM6 (Prim)	590	705	30	85	115
	FSM6 (Sec)	865	1,030	41	124	165
	IDACI F (Prim)	220	230	10		10
	IDACI E (Prim)	270	280	10		10
	IDACI D (Prim)	420	440	20		20
	IDACI C (Prim)	460	480	20		20
	IDACI B (Prim)	490	510	20		20
	IDACI A (Prim)	640	670	30		30
	IDACI F (Sec)	320	335	15		15
	IDACI E (Sec)	425	445	20		20
	IDACI D (Sec)	595	620	25		25
	IDACI C (Sec)	650	680	30		30
	IDACI B (Sec)	700	730	30		30
	IDACI A (Sec)	890	930	40		40
English as an Additional Language	Primary	565	580	15		15
	Secondary	1,530	1,565	35		35
Mobility	Primary	925	945	20		20
	Secondary	1,330	1,360	30		30
Low Prior Attainment	Primary	1,130	1,155	25		25
	Secondary	1,710	1,750	40		40
Minimum per-pupil funding	Primary (Years R-6)	4,265	4,405	140		140
	Key Stage 3 (Years 7-9)	5,321	5,503	182		182
	Key Stage 4 (Years 10-11)	5,831	6,033	202		202
Lump sum per school	Primary	121,300	128,000	3,020	3,680	6,700
	Secondary	121,300	128,000	3,020	3,680	6,700
Sparsity	Primary	55,000	56,300	1,300		1,300
	Secondary	80,000	81,900	1,900		1,900

Key

ACA - Area Cost Adjustment

Overall % increase
5.50%
5.49%
5.50%
2.13%
2.13%
19.49%
19.08%
4.55%
3.70%
4.76%
4.35%
4.08%
4.69%
4.69%
4.71%
4.20%
4.62%
4.29%
4.49%
2.65%
2.29%
2.16%
2.26%
2.21%
2.34%
3.28%
3.42%
3.46%
5.52%
5.52%
2.36%
2.38%

		RBWM Local Formula 2022-23			National funding formula (NFF) 2023-24 base rates, NO ACA		National funding formula (NFF) base rates with ACA 2023-24		
							ACA	1.05790	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU)	MPPL	Primary	Secondary	Allocations	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	MPPL
Primary (Years R-6)	4,180.00	3,401.66		37,622,360	3,394.00		3,590.51		4,405.00
Key Stage 3 (Years 7-9)	5,215.00		4,796.37	25,698,950		4,785.00		5,062.05	5,503.00
Key Stage 4 (Years 10-11)	5,715.00		5,405.43	18,043,325		5,393.00		5,705.25	6,033.00
DEPRIVATION - Income		Primary	Secondary	Allocations	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
FSM		496.98	496.98	1,172,376	480.00	480.00	507.79	507.79	
FSM6		744.00	908.00	2,222,756	705.00	1,030.00	745.82	1,089.64	
IDACI Band F		276.66	362.29	393,514	230.00	335.00	243.32	354.40	
IDACI Band E		345.93	479.90	34,409	280.00	445.00	296.21	470.77	
IDACI Band D		518.90	671.80	40,091	440.00	620.00	465.48	655.90	
IDACI Band C		539.50	702.69	2,321	480.00	680.00	507.79	719.37	
IDACI Band B		518.13	740.18	740	510.00	730.00	539.53	772.27	
IDACI Band A		676.74	941.09	0	670.00	930.00	708.79	983.85	
DEPRIVATION- Looked After		Primary	Secondary	Allocations	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
LAC X March 16		475.00	475.00	28,559	0	0	0	0	
EAL 3 Primary		597.43		573,779	580.00		613.58		
EAL 3 Secondary			1,617.82	291,612		1,565.00		1,655.61	
Mobility		978.10	1,406.34	43,995	945.00	1,360.00	999.72	1,438.74	
DEPRIVATION - LOW PRIOR		Weighting	Amount per	Allocations	Weighting	Amount per	Weighting	Amount per	
Primary Low Attainment		1,157.35	1,195	3,205,874	1,155.00		1,221.87		
Secondary low attainment (year 7)		64.53							
Secondary low attainment (year 8)		63.59							
Secondary low attainment (year 9)		58.05							
Secondary low attainment (year 10)		48.02							
Secondary low attainment (year 10+11)			1,808.15	3,508,800		1,750.00		1,851.33	
LUMP SUM		Lump Sum	Lump Sum	Allocations	Lump Sum	Lump Sum	Lump Sum	Lump Sum per	
Sparsity		-	-	-	56,300	81,900	59,560	86,642	
7) Lump Sum		123,521	123,521	7,411,267	128,000	128,000	135,411	135,411	

Appendix C: National Funding Formula (NFF) base rates 2023-24 & MODEL 1 & Model 2 (Oct 21 data set)

National funding formula (NFF) base rates with ACA 2023-24			2023-24 MODEL 1			2023-24 MODEL 2			
ACA 1.05790									
	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	
Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU)	Primary	Secondary	MPPL	Primary	Secondary	Allocations	Primary	Secondary	Allocations
Primary (Years R-6)	3,590.51		4,405.00	3,590.51		39,711,041	3,590.51		39,711,041
Key Stage 3 (Years 7-9)		5,062.05	5,503.00		5,062.05	27,122,464		5,062.05	27,122,464
Key Stage 4 (Years 10-11)		5,705.25	6,033.00		5,705.25	19,044,125		5,705.25	19,044,125
DEPRIVATION - Income	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Allocations	Primary	Secondary	Allocations	
FSM	507.79	507.79	507.79	507.79	1,197,881	507.79	507.79	1,197,877	
FSM6	745.82	1,089.64	745.82	1,089.64	2,459,819	745.82	1,089.64	2,459,823	
IDACI Band F	243.32	354.40	268.32	360.32	386,719	259.99	358.34	379,924	
IDACI Band E	296.21	470.77	333.50	478.99	33,908	321.07	475.33	33,283	
IDACI Band D	465.48	655.90	505.54	670.21	39,766	492.19	663.85	39,226	
IDACI Band C	507.79	719.37	531.57	704.36	2,299	523.65	711.03	2,282	
IDACI Band B	539.53	772.27	539.53	772.27	772	539.53	772.27	772	
IDACI Band A	708.79	983.85	708.79	983.85	0	708.79	983.85	0	
DEPRIVATION- Looked After	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Allocations	Primary	Secondary	Allocations	
LAC X March 16	0	0							
EAL 3 Primary	613.58		613.58		589,290	613.58		589,290	
EAL 3 Secondary		1,655.61		1,655.61	298,423		1,655.61	298,423	
Mobility	999.72	1,438.74	999.72	1,438.74	44,973	999.72	1,438.74	44,973	
DEPRIVATION - LOW PRIOR	Weighting	Amount per	Primary	Secondary	Allocations	Primary	Secondary	Allocations	
Primary Low Attainment	1,221.87		1,221.87		3,278,343	1,221.87		3,278,343	
Secondary low attainment (year 7)		1,851.33		1,851.33	3,592,593		1,851.33	3,592,593	
Secondary low attainment (year 8)									
Secondary low attainment (year 9)									
Secondary low attainment (year 10)									
Secondary low attainment (year 10+11)									
LUMP SUM	Lump Sum	Lump Sum per	Lump Sum per	Lump Sum per	Lump Sum per	Lump Sum per	Lump Sum per	Lump Sum per	
Sparsity	59,560	86,642	14,889.94	21,660.50	48,969	29,779.89	43,321.01	97,939	
7) Lump Sum	135,411	135,411	138,455.84	138,455.84	8,307,350	137,736.15	137,736.15	8,264,169	

Appendix D - Models based on Oct 2021 data set

Schools	2022-23 APT - Budget incl MFG	Supplementary Grant 2022-2023	TOTAL Allocation 2022-23
Primary School	1,085,565	30,140	1,115,705
Primary School	1,565,205	44,758	1,609,963
Primary School	1,778,266	50,397	1,828,663
Primary School	1,694,255	49,158	1,743,413
Primary School	784,975	22,484	807,459
Primary School	651,153	19,419	670,572
Primary School	981,855	28,685	1,010,540
Primary School	727,312	22,265	749,577
Primary School	1,560,603	46,184	1,606,787
Primary School	805,636	23,316	828,952
Primary School	1,210,794	34,718	1,245,512
Primary School	924,520	27,216	951,736
Primary School	903,665	26,441	930,106
Primary School	526,889	15,235	542,124
Primary School	1,863,715	49,230	1,912,945
Primary School	1,763,031	49,698	1,812,729
Primary School	983,529	29,726	1,013,255
Primary School	571,474	16,444	587,918
Primary School	834,355	24,701	859,056
Primary School	909,178	25,932	935,110
Primary School	842,306	25,059	867,365
Primary School	1,141,717	32,205	1,173,922
Primary School	491,378	14,197	505,575
Primary School	725,236	20,150	745,386
Primary School	480,813	14,213	495,026
Primary School	1,031,035	30,588	1,061,623
Primary School	844,999	24,728	869,727
Primary School	869,628	25,728	895,356
Primary School	677,091	19,625	696,716
Primary School	1,262,424	35,126	1,297,550
Primary School	948,604	29,041	977,645
Primary School	699,985	20,485	720,470
Primary School	688,259	21,379	709,638
Primary School	1,275,958	36,423	1,312,381
Primary School	1,413,120	38,279	1,451,399
Primary School	445,571	13,637	459,208
Primary School	1,013,818	30,510	1,044,328
Primary School	328,513	9,020	337,533
Primary School	679,554	20,768	700,322
Primary School	1,426,636	39,389	1,466,025

Primary School	867,963	25,150	893,113
Primary School	1,186,805	33,755	1,220,560
Primary School	1,302,424	36,897	1,339,321
Primary School	891,646	25,765	917,411
Primary School	1,804,305	47,882	1,852,187
Primary School	976,582	28,893	1,005,475
Secondary School	1,554,719	47,378	1,602,097
Secondary School	2,387,782	73,362	2,461,144
Secondary School	2,845,601	84,257	2,929,858
Secondary School	2,311,271	66,928	2,378,199
Secondary School	3,104,142	94,795	3,198,937
Secondary School	4,580,806	137,958	4,718,764
Secondary School	2,328,607	76,585	2,405,192
Secondary School	7,696,070	245,076	7,941,146
Secondary School	5,353,573	167,442	5,521,015
Secondary School	4,161,558	131,582	4,293,140
Secondary School	3,607,285	115,602	3,722,887
Secondary School	6,867,170	217,365	7,084,535
Secondary School	5,734,147	178,906	5,913,053
Secondary School	2,718,935	85,096	2,804,031

Notional NFF as per published rates incl NNDR	Model 1: FMS6	Model 2:	% change NFF to 2022-23	% Change Model 1 to 2022- 23 APT	% Change Model 2 to 2022- 23 APT
	NFF. Move IDACI & Sparity 25% to NFF. Lump Sum increased to balance	FMS6 @ NFF. Move IDACI & Sparity 50% to NFF. Lump Sum increased to balance			
1,144,222	1,147,494	1,146,700	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
1,645,464	1,648,737	1,647,942	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%
1,861,732	1,866,030	1,864,893	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%
1,778,703	1,866,030	1,864,893	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%
1,778,703	1,781,951	1,781,165	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%
829,564	832,961	832,125	2.7%	3.2%	3.1%
698,006	695,208	696,437	4.1%	3.7%	3.9%
1,032,992	1,037,358	1,036,198	2.2%	2.7%	2.5%
765,516	768,612	767,876	2.1%	2.5%	2.4%
1,642,065	1,645,488	1,644,643	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%
851,156	854,203	853,483	2.7%	3.0%	3.0%
1,275,485	1,278,832	1,278,012	2.4%	2.7%	2.6%
977,474	980,546	979,818	2.7%	3.0%	3.0%
955,095	957,060	956,153	2.7%	2.9%	2.8%
561,598	559,153	558,434	3.6%	3.1%	3.0%
1,922,655	1,922,655	1,922,655	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
1,847,044	1,854,032	1,852,000	1.9%	2.3%	2.2%
1,024,183	1,023,252	1,022,516	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%
606,422	609,655	608,873	3.1%	3.7%	3.6%
877,993	881,040	880,320	2.2%	2.6%	2.5%
961,833	964,929	964,193	2.9%	3.2%	3.1%
889,610	892,682	891,954	2.6%	2.9%	2.8%
1,203,775	1,206,897	1,206,152	2.5%	2.8%	2.7%
520,202	523,448	522,662	2.9%	3.5%	3.4%
767,191	770,287	769,551	2.9%	3.3%	3.2%
520,649	516,975	518,495	5.2%	4.4%	4.7%
1,073,381	1,076,428	1,075,708	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%
894,474	897,520	896,800	2.8%	3.2%	3.1%
918,831	921,928	921,192	2.6%	3.0%	2.9%
717,325	720,546	719,768	3.0%	3.4%	3.3%
1,330,291	1,334,314	1,333,269	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%
1,002,517	1,005,640	1,004,895	2.5%	2.9%	2.8%
739,204	738,296	737,227	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%
726,129	729,700	728,805	2.3%	2.8%	2.7%
1,326,422	1,329,795	1,328,967	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
1,459,320	1,459,320	1,459,320	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
528,153	490,342	503,241	15.0%	6.8%	9.6%
1,070,406	1,073,553	1,072,800	2.5%	2.8%	2.7%
366,500	342,057	347,916	8.6%	1.3%	3.1%
751,096	722,601	723,573	7.3%	3.2%	3.3%
1,497,756	1,501,928	1,500,834	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%

919,342	922,388	921,669	2.9%	3.3%	3.2%
1,252,136	1,255,636	1,254,766	2.6%	2.9%	2.8%
1,373,882	1,377,354	1,376,493	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%
934,921	937,968	937,248	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%
1,863,363	1,863,363	1,863,363	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
1,026,621	1,031,498	1,030,168	2.1%	2.6%	2.5%
1,639,106	1,642,897	1,641,928	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%
2,515,438	2,519,785	2,518,632	2.2%	2.4%	2.3%
3,002,578	3,005,989	3,005,149	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%
2,438,514	2,441,944	2,441,098	2.5%	2.7%	2.6%
3,313,256	3,294,065	3,300,700	3.6%	3.0%	3.2%
4,837,426	4,840,816	4,839,977	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%
2,517,716	2,476,210	2,490,342	4.7%	3.0%	3.5%
8,128,039	8,131,199	8,130,445	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
5,654,228	5,657,418	5,656,655	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%
4,396,208	4,399,660	4,398,800	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%
3,810,364	3,813,826	3,812,962	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%
7,257,784	7,261,167	7,260,339	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%
6,060,846	6,064,398	6,063,500	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%
2,869,638	2,872,801	2,872,041	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%

Appendix E

Notional SEN	2022-23	2022-23
	Current Notional SEN	Formula
Basic Entitlement	0%	3%
Free School Meals (FSM)	0%	0%
FSM 6	0%	100%
IDACI (all bands)	0%	0%
English as an additional Language	0%	0%
Mobility	0%	0%
Low Prior Attainment - Primary	100%	100%
Low Prior Attainment - Secondary	100%	100%
Minimum per pupil funding	0%	0%
Notional SEN Value	6,714,674	11,378,369
Schools Block formula	101,694,012	101,694,012
% Notional SEN/ Schools Formula	6.6%	11.2%
National Median Notional SEN	10.8%	10.8%

Number of EHCPs in schools

Funded value	1,896
	3,793

2023-24
Formula Model 1
3%
0%
100%
0%
0%
0%
100%
100%
0%
11,907,088
107,373,835
11.1%
N/K

EHCPs or
SEN support pupils