Appendix A: School Pupil Data and Characteristics October 2013

A1 For schools with special resourced provision, the number of places available has been deducted from NOR as schools receive £10,000 per place instead of AWPU. An increase in NOR compared to October 2013 is shown in BLUE and a decrease in NOR shown in RED. Where the percentage change is over 10% e.g. 40% to 45% or 22% to 19.7% it is highlighted in bold with a pale green background.

A2 It also shows the percentage of qualifying pupils for each factor in the local funding formula. Again increase compared to October 2013 is shown in BLUE and a decrease shown in RED. Where the percentage shows an increase or decrease of over 10% it is highlighted in bold with a pale green background.

A3 Prior Attainment for Yr1 pupils in Primary Schools shows the percentage of pupils not achieving "a good level of development" under the new Early Years Foundation Stage Profile. Generally speaking the number of qualifying pupils is double the amount under the old profile based on achieving 73 points or less. Therefore for funding purposes the percentage for each school has been halved so that broadly speaking the same percentage of pupils qualify. However, there are very significant changes for some schools, although this is for only one of the seven year groups in 2014-15.

A4 For Mobility, only those schools with over 10% qualifying pupils will now attract funding. For example, Ainslie Wood has 15.89% mobile pupils but will only attract funding for 5.89%.

A5 For some schools which have become sponsored Academies or amalgamated recently the mobility figure gives a false reading and the LA has changed the figure to the latest data prior to reorganisation. This affects Chapel End Junior, The Woodside, Rush Croft and Buxton (secondary pupils only).

A6 The tables at the bottom of the spreadsheet show how pupil data for primary and secondary aged pupils has changed between October 2012 and October 2013. For primary schools there has been a drop off in the percentage of qualifying pupils for FSM whereas for secondary schools the percentage has risen. The other significant change is the huge drop in pupils qualifying for Mobility factor now that a minimum percentage of 10% has been imposed by the DFE. In the case of secondary schools, the number of pupils qualifying under the Prior Attainment factor has doubled now that a pupil qualifies if they have not reached level 4 in either maths or English at KS2.

Appendix B: School Budget Share 2014-15

B1 This spreadsheet is lifted straight from the pro-forma due to be submitted to the EFA and schools are shown in LA Establishment number and not in the usual format used by the LA. For the school budget share booklet, the spreadsheet will be organised differently on an alphabetical basis separating primary from secondary schools.

B2 The funding rate for each factor in the formula is show below. Figures highlighted show where the rate has been changed between 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Factor	Primary Schools		Secondary Schools	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
Lump Sum	£125,000	**£75,000**	£125,000	£125,000
AWPU	£3,240	**£3,400**	£4,850	**£4,800**
FSM6	£600	£600	£1,200	£1,200
IDACI 4	£200	£200	£400	£400
IDACI 5	£500	£500	£1,000	£1,000
IDACI 6	£750	£750	£1,500	£1,500
Prior Attainment	£600	£600	£800	**£600**
EAL 3	£600	**£800**	£800	£800
Mobility	£750	**£1,000**	£1,000	£1,000

B3 Funding for each factor in the local funding formula is determined by multiplying the number of qualifying pupils by the rate of funding for that factor. So for example, the AWPU for Chase Lane Primary is 649 x £3,400 = £2,206,600.

B4 It is important to remember that for the Mobility factor, funding only counts for pupils above the 10% threshold. For example Jenny Hammond primary School at 9.92% attracts no funding but Mission Grove at 10.79% attracts £4,663.

B5 The total funding for the school can be summarised in three main headings and this is illustrated with Chase Lane Primary School as follows:

	Factor	**£m**
Basic Entitlement	AWPU	2.206
AEN	FSM6, IDACI, PA, EAL3, Mobility	0.371
School Factors	Split-sites, Rates, PFi	0.450
Total		**3.028**

B6 Notional SEN budget is the total funding allocated to the school which the LA believes is there to support SEN pupils both HNLI (where the school contributes the AWPU (element 1) and a further £6,000 (element 2) with the LA contributing the rest; and LNHI pupils where the school meets the full cost. The figure is calculated on the basis of 2% of AWPU, 20% of EAL3 and Mobility, 50% of FSM and IDACI and 100% of Prior Attainment. Some schools may find there is a large change compared with 2013-14 which is caused by changes to the number of qualifying pupils for the AEN factors and/or NOR.

B7 Total allocation represents the total funding due to the school from applying the Local funding Formula. However, not all schools received this funding since:

(a) Schools where funding falls by more than MINUS 1.5% per pupil are protected at MINUS **1.5%** under the Minimum Funding Guarantee; and

(b) Schools who gain the most compared with funding for 2013-14 have their gain reduced to fund the cost of the Minimum Funding Guarantee. For 2014-15 this has been fixed at **1.72%.**

B8 **MFG % change** shows the percentage change in funding per pupil compared with 2013-14. **MFG Value adjustment** shows the extent to which that percentage change is adjusted so that (a) the loss is not greater than MINUS 1.5% e.g. the loss for Edinburgh Primary school is reduced from MINUS 4% by 2.5% to bring it down to MINUS 1.5% and (b) the gain is not greater than 1.72% e.g. Longshaw Primary is brought down from 4.7% by 3.0% to reduce the gain to 1.72% (figures are rounded here)

B9 **14-15 MFG Adjustment** shows the total amount of funding added to the schools budget share (where MFG applies) or removed from the school's budget share where capping gain applies. Thus Edinburgh Primary gains an extra £64,639 which when added to its total allocation of £2,707,701 gives it a **Post MFG budget** of £2,772,340. In the case of Longshaw Primary, a total of £49,747 is top-sliced from the total allocation to the school of £1,830,473 and its post MFG Budget is reduced to £1,780,726.

B10 **Year on Year % Change** shows the overall change in the school budget share in 2014-15 compared to 2013-14 and will reflect changes in pupil numbers.

B11 **Delegation** shows the schools' contribution to the Contingency Fund and to Occupational Health scheme agreed by Schools Forum on behalf of all maintained schools as a rate of £15.15p per pupil. Post de-delegation budget is simply the post MFG budget minus de-delegation funding. Note that Academies are not part of this de-delegation arrangement but can choose to buy in Occupation Health if they so wish.

B12 Changes to the formula and to pupil numbers and characteristics will leave some schools and recoupment Academies better off and others worse off. Some **16** primary schools (31%) and **7** secondary and all-through schools (47%) will have a school budget share in cash terms below that for 2013-14. Edinburgh Primary, St Mary's C of E Primary, Riverley Primary Academy and Lammas Secondary face cash reductions of over 2%, whilst Barncroft Primary has the biggest cash increase of 2%.

B13 A total of **£1.024m** has been allocated for MFG protection. Overall **9** primary schools and **5** secondary and all-through schools will have their funding protected and this will be funded by the capping of the gains of **20** primary schools and **3** secondary schools. The biggest protections are for St Mary's C of E Primary (£100k) Buxton (£150k) Norlington Boys (£154k) Hillyfield Primary Academy (£155k) and Riverley Primary Academy (£156k). Schools with very large capped gains are St Joseph's RC Infants (£-74k) Selwyn Primary (£-102k) Frederick Bremer (£-121k) and Chingford Foundation Academy (£-238k).

Appendix C – Growth Funding Allocations 2014-15

C1 There has been one change to the criteria to be applied following consultation. Good or Outstanding schools and recoupment Academies with falling rolls below 80% capacity should receive 75% of the AWPU for their sector for every vacant place below 80% capacity. if they are in an area where the LA expects pupil numbers to rise in the near future. This applies only to Norlington Boys in 2014-15 which will receive £97,200.

C2 There are four strands to funding allocated through the Growth Fund these are:

(a) **Schools permanently expanding**: This applies to 17 primary and 2 secondary schools. Columns A and B show the size of the expansion in reception year in September 2014 and the number of pupils (7/12ths of a full year). Column C shows the additional funding for the period September 2014 – March 2015 based on the AWPU rate of £3,400 (primary) and £4,800 (secondary). Column D shows the AEN funding per pupil for the school and Column E shows the resultant funding.

(b) **Leadership and Management Allowance:** This applies to nine schools. A total of £150,000 is paid over 3 years (£50,000 per school year) as a contribution to the additional costs of expansion by at least 2FE. Allocations are shown in Column H.

(c) **Second Sites:** Six schools are expanding onto a second site. In the first few years of expansion they face the full premises costs of operating on the site without the number of pupils to fund the premises costs. Therefore these schools receive an additional sum of money equivalent to £150 per pupil for the vacant places until the school reaches 70% capacity on the site.

(d) **Class Size Protection:** This applies to 14 primary schools where in past years at least one bulge year class has opened. The Local Authority guarantees a minimum funding for 25 pupils and if numbers drop below that the LA funds the school at the primary AWPU rate of £3,400 for every pupil below 25 in that class.

Appendix D: Provisional Pupil Premium 2014-15

D1 This spreadsheet shows the final Pupil Premium allocation for 2013-14 announced on 21st December 2013 which takes account of NOR in January 2013 Census plus FSM6 pupil data from the October 2013 census. For each school it shows the NOR, the percentage of eligible pupils (based on FSM6) and the number of qualifying pupils. This is multiplied by the sum of £900 per qualifying pupil to give the overall allocation for the school.

D2 The DfE website provides an interactive spreadsheet which enables every school to view their provisional allocation for 2014-15. However, this should be treated with some caution since it is simply the data for 2013-14 rolled forward for the new funding rates for 2014-15. These figures will be updated in December 2014 for the actual NOR in January Census 2014 and FSM6 pupil data from the October 2014 Census Return.

D3 The most important point to note is that for the first three years of Pupil Premium the funding rate for primary and secondary schools remained the same. However, for 2014-15 the Government have placed greater emphasis on earlier intervention for deprived pupils in primary schools. Thus the rate for primary pupils has risen from £900 per qualifying pupil to £1,300 – an increase of 44%. However, for secondary schools the rise has been small from £900 to £935 – less than 4%. The provisional data for 2014-15 is set out in the second block where for some unknown reason the data for some schools is marginally lower than for 2013-14. Overall, there is a **£3.269m** increase for schools in Waltham Forest – a rise of 28% against a national average rise of 25%.

D4 The final block of data has been produced by the LA to show what funding would look like based on the October 2013 Census Count which is a more realistic figure for those schools with expanding school rolls.

D5 The DfE will be expecting primary schools to plan carefully how they use the significant increase in Pupil premium to support intervention. For secondary schools which may have anticipated a much larger increase in funding, intervention support may have to be scaled back.

Appendix E: Comparison of Overall Funding 2013-14 and 2014-15

E1 This spreadsheet brings together all the funding streams other than early years where decisions will not be taken until after the Schools Forum meeting in mid-February 2014.

E2 Columns A to E show the funding allocations for 2013-14. Columns A and B are the original allocations agreed in March 2013. However, column C is the final Pupil Premium allocation published on 21st December 2013 and not those published in the School and PVI Budget Share document published in March 2013. Column D is the original SEN funding and does not include any in-year funding allocations.

E3 The Total Allocation for 2013-14 is **£197.148m** and the breakdown in funding between the four funding streams is:

Local Funding Formula	£176.822m	89.7%
Growth Fund	£ 2.638m	1.3%
Pupil Premium	£ 11.831m	6.0%
High Needs Block SEN	£ 5.858m	3.0%

E4 Columns F to J show the funding allocations proposed for 2014-15. The total allocation is **£204.421m –** a rise of **£7.273m** or **3.7%.** The breakdown in funding between the four funding streams has changed and is now

Local Funding Formula	£179.246m	87.7% (down 2.0%)
Growth Fund	£ 3.551m	1.7% (up 0.4%)
Pupil Premium	£ 15.340m	7.5% (up 1.5%)
High Needs Block SEN	£ 6.284m	3.1% (up 0.1%)

E5 Thus the increase in Pupil Premium represents by far the biggest contribution to the increase in funding for 2014-15.

E6 Columns K to O summarise the changes between 2013-14 and 2014-15. It shows the overall change in funding in monetary and percentage terms. Seven primary schools (14%) experience an overall reduction in funding, despite the significant increase in Pupil Premium. Five secondary schools (33%) also face an overall reduction in funding

E7 The biggest losers are **St Mary's RC Primary** (down 7.5%) mainly due to lower SEN funding, fewer NOR and little benefit from Pupil Premium) and **Dawlish Primary** (down 3.8%) due to less SEN funding, and a drop in pupil numbers. At the secondary phase the two schools with the biggest reductions are **Lammas** (down 6.2%) due to falling rolls, less PFi contract funding and little additional Pupil

Premium and **Rush Croft** (down 6.6%) due to falling rolls and little change in Pupil Premium.

E8 The table at the bottom of the spreadsheet clearly shows that whilst overall there is **3.7%** increase in overall allocation of funding, there is a huge difference between primary and secondary phases. Primary schools collectively have a **6.3%** increase in funding for 2014-15 although **2.9%** of this is due to rising rolls. Secondary schools face a totally cash flat budget although pupil numbers are down about **1%.** The two all-through schools fall in between at a rise of **2.9%** but this merely reflects the overall growth in pupil numbers for these two schools.