

# West Northamptonshire Primary and Secondary School Funding 2022/23

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The components for determining the total funding allocations for each school can be summarised as follows:

### **Primary and Secondary School Funding Formula**

**+**

### **Early Years Single Funding Formula**

**+**

### **Place Funding for SEN Special Units**

**+**

### **Top Up Funding for High Needs Pupils**

**+**

### **Post 16 Funding determined by the Education and Skills Funding Agency**

In addition, some schools may receive funding for planned growth in pupil numbers.

This is determined by the growth fund criteria agreed by the Schools Forum (see below).

### Primary and Secondary School Funding Formula

**Funding formula factors are the same as in 2021/22 but the rates have increased and for sparsity the calculation basis has been broadened. It is highlighted, in bold text below, where changes have taken place for 2022/23.**

The Primary and Secondary Schools Funding Formula covers all pupils in National Curriculum Year Groups R-11 aged 4 or above. Any pupils recorded as Year R but who are less than 4 years old will be funded through the Early Years Single Funding Formula. All pupils in Year Groups R-11 aged 4 and above on the 1<sup>st</sup> of September will be counted as 1 FTE regardless of part-time/full-time status on the Autumn census.

The following formula factors and allocation criteria are used in the Primary and Secondary Schools Funding Formula:

- Basis Entitlement Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU)
- Deprivation (FSM, FSM6 and IDACI)
- Prior Attainment
- English as an Additional Language
- Mobility
- PFI
- Lump Sum
- Split site
- Sparsity
- Rates
- Minimum 'per pupil' funding

### Specification to be used for each formula factor dataset, as prescribed by the Department for Education (DfE)

The data used to drive the funding formula has been supplied by the Department for Education. The source of the data for the factors used in our schools' funding formula is set out in the table below:

#### Formula Funding Table

Formula Factor	Data	Data source
Minimum per pupil funding levels	This is a compulsory factor. The purpose of this factor is for local authorities to provide the NFF MPPLs to every school. All local authorities must implement the MPPLs by following the same methodology used in the NFF.	Autumn census preceding the financial year
AWPU	Numbers of pupils on roll including occupied places in special units Plus estimated additional numbers from April and September 2022 for new and expanding schools	Autumn census preceding the financial year
Deprivation - FSM	Number of pupils eligible for free school meals	Autumn census preceding the financial year

Deprivation – FSM ever 6	Number of pupils eligible for free school meals at any time in the last six years.	Autumn census preceding the financial year - <b>this is a change for 2022 to 2023. In earlier years, the data was taken from the previous spring census</b>
Deprivation - IDACI  (Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index)	Split into 7 different bands (G to A, where A is the highest level of deprivation), separate primary/secondary. Funding cannot be allocated to band G	2019 IDACI data. This is matched to the autumn 2021 census using pupil's postcodes
Prior Attainment	Year 1 to year 6 who did not achieve a good level of development.	Early years foundation stage profile (EYFSP) total score mapped to the autumn 2021 census. Mapping on UPN only. As there were no EYFSP tests in 2020 and 2021, year 1 and year 2 will use the year 3 ratio or the local authority year 3 average
EAL	EAL3: 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> or 3 <sup>rd</sup> year a child, whose first language is not English, is in the state education system	Autumn 2021 census for language group, plus autumn 2018, 2019 and 2020 censuses. Mapping on unique pupil number (UPN) for on-roll records
Mobility	The mobility factor allocates funding to schools with a high proportion of pupils with an entry date in the last three years which is not typical. 'First entry for the pupil at the school, or any predecessor school where appropriate, was in last 3 academic years; separate primary/secondary	Autumn census preceding start of financial year.
Sparsity	Two criteria: Schools located in areas where pupils would have to travel a significant distance to an alternative should the school close and they are small schools.	Autumn census preceding the financial year, GIAS. <b>Schools sparsity distances are now based on road distances, instead of straight-line distances, and a sparsity distance taper has been introduced, in addition to the existing year group size taper.</b>
Lump Sum	Amount per school	n/a
PFI	An amount funded to each PFI school as a result of the contractual arrangement	n/a
Split Site	Paid to schools operating on a split site of more than 500 metres apart.	n/a
Rates	Based on rates bill for 2021/22 and adjustment where actual rates costs differed to schools rates budget.	Rates bills information received by maintained schools and DfE for academies. <b>There is a change in how this will be paid – see further details in relevant section below.</b>

For each factor, the DfE have provided for each school, the percentage of pupils who match the criteria as set out above. This percentage is then applied to the numbers of pupils on roll to determine the number of units funded for each factor.

### Unit Rates

The National Funding Formula (NFF) unit rates have been used, adjusted by the West Northamptonshire area cost adjustment (ACA) of **1.00328**. This ACA uplift does not apply to either the lump sum or sparsity amounts.

### Pupil Count

The pupil count is based on the Autumn census preceding the financial year i.e. October 2021, (note - including occupied places for pre16 pupils in special units).

The ESFA have advised that only new and growing schools should be funded through the funding formula on the basis of estimated numbers. This means, for example, for a school which is expanding by one year group of 30 pupils, rather than having its funding through the formula being solely based on the Autumn census, its funding will be based on an additional 30 pupils for 7 months of the year (September to March) i.e.  $7/12 \times 30 =$  an additional 17.5 pupils.

Information on weighted numbers to be applied in 2022/23 was consulted on with schools and reported to the December 2021 Schools Forum.

### Minimum Per Pupil Funding

The purpose of this factor is for local authorities to provide the NFF MPPLs to every school. All local authorities must implement the MPPLs by following the same methodology used in the NFF, summarised below and detailed in the [NFF technical notes](#).

Primary minimum per pupil funding level	Secondary (KS3 only) minimum per pupil funding level	Secondary (KS4 only) minimum per pupil funding level	Secondary minimum per pupil funding level
£4,265	£5,321.00	£5,831.00	£5,525.00

This is calculated on total school funding (excluding premises costs) divided by the number of pupils. If a schools funding is below these minimums they receive an allocation to bring them to the 2022/23 minimum.

### Basic Entitlement Age Weighted Pupil Unit

The unit rate applies to each pupil on roll at the October 2021 census, including occupied places in a Special Unit. Part time children in year R count as if they were full time. Pupils, additional to those in the Autumn census in new and expanding schools have now been added to the pupil count from April and/or September in line with the number of places commissioned by the Local Authority.

Sector	Basic Entitlement Rate 2022/23
Primary	£3,151.85
Secondary – KS3 (yr. 7-9)	£4,437.75
Secondary – KS4 (yr. 10-11)	£4,948.57

### Deprivation

Funding for deprivation is allocated to schools using a combination of FSM, FSM Ever 6 Eligibility and IDACI data for each school.

<b>FSM Element</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>
FSM	£471.55	£471.55
FSM Ever 6	£591.94	£867.85

The funding through IDACI is designed to meet the additional education needs of children from deprived backgrounds. The DfE have determined that if Local Authorities use IDACI in their funding formula they must use 6 bands as set out in the table below. The Bands are configured on the probability that a pupil comes from a deprived background based on the postcode of the home of the pupil using IDACI criteria. The rates for these differ between Primary and Secondary sectors, but the method of allocation is the same.

<b>IDACI Band</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>
IDACI Band G	0	0
IDACI Band F	£220.72	£321.05
IDACI Band E	£270.89	£426.40
IDACI Band D	£421.38	£595.00
IDACI Band C	£461.51	£652.14
IDACI Band B	£491.61	£702.30
IDACI Band A	£642.11	£892.93

### **Low Prior Attainment**

This is an optional factor used by most local authorities. Local authorities can apply this factor for:

- primary pupils identified as not achieving the expected level of development in the early years foundation stage profile (EYFSP)
- secondary pupils not reaching the expected standard in KS2 at either reading or writing or maths.

6) low prior attainment	Primary low prior attainment	£1,133.72
n/a	Secondary low prior attainment (year 7)	£1,715.63
n/a	Secondary low prior attainment (year 8)	£1,715.63
n/a	Secondary low prior attainment (year 9)	£1,715.63
n/a	Secondary low prior attainment (year 10)	£1,715.63
n/a	Secondary low prior attainment (year 11)	£1,715.63

Pupils who have not undertaken the assessment are given the overall average attainment score of their year group, so are taken into account when calculating a school's LPA rate.

### Sparsity

Schools that are eligible for sparsity funding must meet two criteria:

- They are located in areas where pupils would have to travel a significant distance to an alternative school should the school close.
- They are small schools.

Factor	Lump Sum per Primary School (£)	Lump Sum per Secondary School (£)	Lump Sum per Middle School (£)	Lump Sum per All-through School (£)
8) Sparsity factor	£55,180.95	£80,263.20	£80,263.20	£80,263.20

For the pupils for whom the school is their closest compatible school, the factor measures the distance (changed to road distance for 2022-23 rather than straight line 'as the crow flies' distance as per 2021-22) from their home to their second nearest compatible school and the mean distance for all pupils is then calculated. Since the pupil population changes each year, it's possible for a school to be eligible for sparsity funding in one year but not in the next.

A school may attract sparsity funding if it is:

- primary and has fewer than 21.4 pupils on average in each year group, and has a sparsity distance that is greater than or equal to 2 miles
- secondary and has fewer than 120 pupils on average in each year group, and has a sparsity distance that is greater than or equal to 3 miles
- a middle school and has fewer than 69.2 pupils on average in each year group, and has a sparsity distance that is greater than or equal to 2 miles
- an all-through school and has fewer than 62.5 pupils on average in each year group, and has a sparsity distance that is greater than or equal to 2 miles

In addition, the factor includes a new distance threshold taper this year. This means that where schools' sparsity distances are marginally below the main distance thresholds for sparsity funding, they will still attract some allocation through the NFF. The distance threshold taper has been set 20% below the main distance thresholds.

The default distance threshold is 3 miles for secondary schools and 2 miles for all other schools.

### English as an Additional Language

This funding is based on pupils with English as an additional language and is intended to support up to their first three years in the compulsory education system.

Pupils identified in the Autumn census with a first language other than English attract funding for three years after they enter the statutory school system.

Factor	Description	Primary amount per pupil	Secondary amount per pupil
3) Looked After Children (LAC)	Optional local factor – is not used by WNC	0	0
4) English as an Additional Language (EAL)	EAL 3 Primary	£566.86	0
n/a	EAL 3 Secondary	0	£1,535.03

### Private Finance Initiative (PFI)

The PFI formula element includes a number of components including increased costs for:

- Facilities Management charges (inflation),
- LA requested extensions
- Utility subsidy
- Affordability gap

### Lump Sum

Factor	Lump Sum per Primary School (£)	Lump Sum per Secondary School (£)
7) Lump Sum	£121,699	£121,699

The lump sum is to cover the unavoidable fixed costs of running a school and applies to all schools whatever their size. A fixed sum of £121,699 per primary, secondary or all through school.

### Split Site

The DfE has referred to split site funding specifically within the new school funding arrangements. It is recognised that these schools incur higher running costs, for example extra staffing costs due to travel between sites and the care and maintenance of 2 sites.

WNC provides split site funding in three component elements, leadership costs, building care and maintenance and staff and pupil travel. A school may be entitled to one, two or all three. There is a fourth component level for Secondary Schools only, where the buildings are more than 5 miles apart and this is exclusive of, not in conjunction with, the other three elements. The funding in each of the component elements would be maximums allowing lower amounts to be applied where circumstances warrant this.

Schools will be assessed at their request based on these new criteria including those schools currently in receipt of split site funding.

The criteria to qualify for the funding elements are as follows:

- a) Where a school is more than 1 mile apart an allocation is given to support extra leadership costs including site management. Primary schools of less than 400 pupils in total or secondary schools of less than 1,500 pupils would be entitled to this

element of funding. It is assumed larger split site schools should have sufficient scale to manage the efficient use of their site not to require this element of split site funding; and/or

- b) Where a school is separated by a public road that utilises traffic funding will be given to support the extra pressure incurred by having 2 sites incurring higher fixed costs for the care, maintenance and operation of the buildings; and/or
- c) Where a school is separated by a public road that utilises traffic and there is daily movement of pupils between sites there will be a contribution towards the extra costs of staff and pupils transportation between the 2 sites.
- d) Any Secondary schools with sites greater than 5 miles apart would receive split site funding equivalent to the Secondary lump sum funding amount.

### Split Site Rates (same as for 2021-22)

Phase	a. Leadership Costs(*)	b. Building Care & Maintenance	c. Staff and pupil travel	d. Secondary 5+ miles apart
Primary	Up to a maximum of £25,000	Up to a maximum of £20,000	Up to a maximum of £30,000	
Secondary	Up to a maximum of £40,000	Up to a maximum of £25,000	Up to a maximum of £50,000	Total of the Secondary Lump Sum (£114,775 in 2021/22)

Note (\*) applies where a Primary school is less than 400 pupils in total or a Secondary school is less than 1,500 pupils in total.

### Rates

The 2022/23 rates budget is based on information supplied by the ESFA for academies and information supplied by maintained schools regarding the bills received for 2021/22.

The 2021/22 rates adjustment for some schools is based on identified differences between rates costs and rates budgets i.e. the difference between budget set in 2020/21 and the actual bill amount.

There is a significant difference in how school and academy rates bills will be paid for 2022/23. Schools and academies will still receive the bill but should not pay the invoice. We will be sending the invoice to the ESFA for payment.

We will not forward the rates part of schools budgets to them.

However, schools and academies will need to account for the expenditure and income as if it had happened (net nil impact) to ensure rates are included in financial reporting i.e. (CFR consolidated financial reporting return for maintained schools).

### Minimum Funding Guarantee

The Minimum Funding Guarantee prevents a reduction in formula funding of more than a set percentage per pupil. An MFG rate of 2% has been applied for 2022/23, this ensures an increase in funding for every school in their 'per pupil', pupil led funding.

The allocations for rates (NNDR) are excluded from the calculation for each respective year and the lump sum for 2022/23 is excluded from the calculation of the 'per pupil' funding.

In the majority of cases the MFG is calculated as set out below:

Funding per pupil 2021/22 (**FP21/22**) =

(2021/22 Budget Share including 2021/22 MFG - 2021/22 rates allocation - 2022/23 lump sum) / Funded Pupils 2021/22

Funding per pupil 2022/23 (**FP22/23**) =

(2022/23 Budget Share before MFG - 2022/23 rates allocation - 2022/23 lump sum) / Funded Pupils 2022/23

**FP22/23** must not be lower than 100% of **FP21/22**

If it is, the MFG protection is (100% of **FP21/22** - **FP22/23**) multiplied by the number of Funded Pupils in 2022/23.

Alternatively, the minimum budget a school can receive in 2022/23 is:

(100% of **FP21/22** multiplied by Funded Pupils 2022/23) + 2022/23 lump sum + 2022/23 rates allocation.

## **CAP**

No gains cap has been applied to per pupil funding. The Cap would have limited annual increases in schools 'per pupil' funding in a similar mechanism to the MFG calculation.

## **High Needs Top Up Funding**

Schools are reminded that the local authority is responsible for top up payments for pupil's resident in the Unitary, and that schools with pupils from other local authorities need to secure the top up funding from that local authority for those pupils.

## **De- Delegation for Maintained Schools**

The majority of funding has been delegated to schools in the first instance.

However, via a vote at the Schools Forums in December 2021 a few prescribed budgets will be de-delegated.

The de-delegated sums are removed from the budget share delegated to the school.

## **Maintained Primary Sector:**

Schools Forum agreed the de-delegated budgets for 2022/23 in December 2021.

The central budgets de-delegated from the maintained primary sector schools budgets in 2022/23 are for:

- Facilities time (Trade Union) - £2.10 per pupil, (21/22 £2.10)
- School redundancy contingency - £5 per pupil (21/22 £1.50)
- School Improvement Grant (SIG) contingency - £7.50 per pupil, (21/22 £7.50)

## Other Funding Sources

Schools will receive the following funding outside of their school budget share allocations:

- **Place Funding for Special Units**

The DSG now comprises four blocks: schools, high needs, early years and the Central School Services Block (CSSB).

Place funding forms part of the High Needs Block and the number of funded places is agreed individually with each school.

Schools with Special Units will be funded for each place commissioned by the Local Authority. £6k through High Needs Place funding for each occupied place if the pupil was on the Autumn census (i.e. an occupied place) or £10k through High Needs Place funding for a pupil not in place on the October 2021 census (i.e. an unoccupied place).

- **Growth Fund**

Where schools are requested to increase their pupil admission number (PAN) by the local authority by 15 or more pupils, or where a new school is being established by the authority, the full pupil/class increase will be taken into account in determining the funding.

The allocations, which apply to all maintained schools and academies, will be based on the following criteria;

- 1) The WNC Admissions and School Place Planning Manager will:
  - confirm with the school if the lower (15 pupil increase) or higher (30 pupil increase) reimbursements rate will be utilised and
  - confirm if an allocation for consumables is required,
  - Funding will be issued for the period from the intake of pupils to the subsequent issue of the budget where the pupils are then included in the base budget.
- 2) This funding is calculated using Pupil Census data or schools admissions data. Where school admission data is used to calculate the increase in pupil numbers this will subsequently be verified by the following Pupil Census data and adjusted up or down as applicable.
- 3) The level of funding per is detailed in the Tables below:

### Pupil Growth Fund Rates for 2022/23 (as 2021/22)

- 1) **Primary**

<b>2) Growth Fund Element</b>	<b>Annual Rates £</b>	<b>5/12ths Apr-Aug £</b>	<b>7/12ths Sept-Mar £</b>
Classroom Support (15 pupil increase)	14,194	5,914	8,280
Teacher	41,650	17,354	24,296

<b>2) Growth Fund Element</b>	<b>Annual Rates £</b>	<b>5/12ths Apr-Aug £</b>	<b>7/12ths Sept-Mar £</b>
LSA	12,115	5,048	7,067
Total	53,765	22,402	31,363
Consumables. Maximum per 30 pupils.	1,080	450	630

### **3) Secondary**

<b>Growth Fund Element</b>	<b>Annual Rates £</b>	<b>5/12ths Apr-Aug £</b>	<b>7/12ths Sept-Mar £</b>
Teacher	52,587	21,911	30,676
LSA	26,752	11,147	15,605
Total	79,339	33,058	46,281
Consumables. Maximum per 30 pupils.	3,240	1,350	1,890

### **Pupil Premium**

The government has confirmed that the Pupil Premium rates will increase by 3.7% in 2022/23 as compared to 2021/22. Free school meal ever 6 primary rates are £13,85 (increased from £1,345), free school meal ever 6 secondary rate is £985 (increase from £955). The service child rate is £320 (increase from £310), and £2,410 for Looked-after children and Post Looked-after Children (increased from £2,345).

Pupil premium allocations for mainstream and special schools are calculated based on the number of eligible pupils recorded by schools in their census in October 2021. Schools are encouraged to ensure all eligible pupils are recorded on the census.

The funding for LAC Pupil Premium will be allocated to schools by the Virtual School Headteacher.

The DfE will continue to require primary and secondary schools to publish online information about how they have used the Pupil Premium. This is intended to enable parents and others to monitor the achievement of pupils covered by the Pupil Premium.

Early Years Pupil Premium is payable to schools, nurseries and childminders, who will receive 60p (increased from 53p) per EYSPF hour for every 3 and 4 year old from a low-income family, so these children start school on an equal footing to their peers.

### **'Ever FSM 6' Eligibility**

Pupil premium will continue to be based on every 6 free school meals, whereby pupils recorded as eligible for free school meals at the time of the Autumn census, or at any point in the previous 6 years, will attract pupil premium funding. For 2022 to 2023, this means pupils having been recorded as eligible for free school meals at any point between January 2016 and October 2021.

## **Service Children**

In the 2022/23 financial year, the service child premium will be set at £320 for each pupil aged 4 and over in year groups reception to year 11 who is either an Ever 6 service child or in receipt of pensions under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme and the War Pensions Scheme. For 2022/23, an Ever 6 service child means a pupil recorded as eligible for the service child premium since the January 2016 census, as well as one recorded as a service child for the first time on the October 2021 school census.

## **Looked After Children**

DfE will allocate to local authorities a provisional amount of £2,410 per child looked after for at least one day, as recorded in the March 2022 children looked-after data return (SSDA903), and aged 4 to 15 at 31 August 2021. DfE will update and finalise this allocation in December 2022 based on the number of children looked after for at least one day during the year ending March 2022, as recorded in the March 2022 children looked-after data return (SSDA903), and aged 4 to 15 at 31 August 2021. The LAC numbers will be updated in December 2022, this means that some schools could see a small reduction in the number of Ever 6 FSM pupils counted for their pupil premium allocation, if the pupil is identified as LAC in the update. In these cases the schools concerned would see a reduction in their pupil premium allocation. The virtual school head will work closely with schools to ensure that, as the 'corporate parent' of looked after children, the funding is used to maximum effect.

Children who have been adopted from care or leave care under a special guardianship or residence order are included as "Post LAC" eligible children. The funding is to recognise that the needs of those children who leave care do not change overnight. Schools will receive £2,410 for each eligible pupil adopted from care who has been registered on the school census and the additional funding will enable schools to offer pastoral care as well as raising pupil attainment.

## **Devolved Formula Capital**

This will continue to be funded as is currently, details of allocations will be notified to schools when these are released by the Education & Skills Funding Agency.