

Agenda Item 6



Report Status

For information/note ☒
For consultation & views ☐
For decision ☐

Report to Haringey Schools Forum – Thursday 22nd February 2018

Report Title: 2018-19 Dedicated Schools Budget

Authors:

Paul Durrant – Head of Finance, Children, Schools and Adults
Contact: 020 8489 3248 Email: Paul.durrant@haringey.gov.uk

Kamaljit Kaur – Finance Business Partner - Schools and Learning
Contact: 0208 489 1263 Email: Kamaljit.kaur@haringey.gov.uk

Purpose:

To update Schools Forum of the Dedicated Schools Budget for 2018-19

Recommendation:

Schools Forum is recommended:

- 1. To note the DSG Revenue Position to January 2018**
- 2. To note the status and timetable for the release of budget information for schools by the local authority.**
- 3. Haringey's maintained primary school Schools Forum representatives agree to de-delegate funding for Attendance and Welfare**

Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)

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- 1.1. The Department for Education announced the schools funding settlement for 2018/18 in December 2017 and Schools Forum considered the position at its meeting on 17th January 2017. The Dedicated Schools Budget substantially funded from the Dedicated Schools Grant, a ring-fenced grant and must be spent only in accordance with the prevailing Schools and Early Years Funding Regulations.
- 1.2. Further information on the details of the strategic financial position for the Dedicated Schools Budget can be found in the papers to the December 2017 and January 2018 Schools Forum, which are publicly available.
- 1.3. Cabinet agreed the use of the DSG on 18th February 2018 as set out in sections 1-6 of this report, which generally conveys the information provided to Cabinet, with some updates on particular items.

2. Schools Funding for 2018/19 (Dedicated Schools Budget)

- 2.1. The settlement was a headline increase in the overall DSG of £4.7m from £249.8m to £254.5m. This increase is due to additional pupil numbers, provision for the extension of early year's provision to 30 hours for 3 and 4 year olds. Also some transfers of responsibilities from other funding streams and some additional funding for 2 year olds, high needs budgets and maintained nursery schools (who would otherwise have acute difficulties in managing the required changes to the early years funding formula).
Table 1. below, sets out the details of those movements.

Table 1. Explanation of change in overall DSG from 2017/18

DSG allocations prior to deductions for academies recoupment and direct funding of high needs places by EFA	2017/18 DSG	Rebasing (October 2017)	Pupil numbers and High Needs 2018/19	Early Years Block changes	2018/19 DSG
Schools block	195.29	-1.18	1.19		195.30
Provisional Early Years Block	18.67			1.60	20.26
High Needs Block allocation	35.85	-0.05	0.00		35.80
Central School Services Block	0.00				3.09
Total DSG allocation	249.81	-1.23	1.19	1.60	254.46

- 2.2. Schools Forum at January 2018 meeting was asked to note that unspent DSG from previous years brought forward was £2.8m brought forward at the start of 2017/18.

- 2.3. During 2017/18, the Early Years' service has been funding 2-year-old providers at £6 per hour, rather than the £5.28 received through the DSG; this draws on £0.4m of the brought forward. In 2017/18 DSG, there is a projected overspend of £848k in the High Needs block which will be funded from underspend on School and Early Year block as DSG remains legally a single statutory grant which has to balance overall.

Table 2. Amount of unspent DSG brought forward and expected carried forward in 2018/19

Block	Brought forward 2017/18	In-year budget 2017/18	Forecast spend 2017/18	Forecast carry-forward 2018/19
	£m	£m	£m	£M
Schools Block	0.82	136.43	135.33	(1.10)
High Needs Block	0	34.08	34.93	0.85
Early Years Block	1.98	18.67	17.83	(0.84)
Total Schools Budget	2.80	189.18	188.09	(1.09)

3. Schools Block

- 3.1. The Schools Block allocation for 2018/19 is £195.30m. Schools Forum agreed the centrally retained budgets and those elements of funding which could be de-delegated from maintained schools' budgets. **Appendix 1** sets out the figures arising from their decisions for all the blocks.
- 3.2. The formula for primary and secondary schools been submitted to the Education Funding Agency on 19th January 2018, using an Authority Proforma Tool (i.e. a spreadsheet).
- 3.3. The formula allocates £194.02m to schools, after all agreed deductions. This represents a tight funding settlement for schools. While the DSG settlement recognised growth in pupil numbers and individual schools will be funded for changes in pupil numbers, 32 out of 77 schools will receive budgets that rely on the Minimum Funding Guarantee of their 2018/19 budget per pupil higher by 0.5%.

Table 3 Comparative distribution of funding 2017/18 and 2018/19

	Actual APT 17/18	Proposed 18/19 APT	2018/19 v 2017/18
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Age-Weighted pupil units	143,579	145,049	1,470

Deprivation factors	21,403	21,003	-400
Other formula funding	22,925	24,881	1,956
Total before MFG	187,907	190,933	3,026
Prior Year Adjustments			0
MFG capping	-16	-740	-724
MFG support	3,152	4,121	969
Total after MFG	191,043	194,314	3,271
Less De-delegation	-908	-296	612
Less Central Services	-122	0	122
Total distributed to schools	190,013	194,018	4,005
Number of schools needing MFG support	28	32	4

4. Early Years Block

- 4.1. All Early Years settings will be notified of their universal base rate of £4.99 per hour per child plus deprivation rate based on the child's eligibility of the deprivation factor by the middle of March 2018. This indicative allocation will be based on the data of Haringey's pupils collected in May 2017, October 2017 and January 2018 census. Please note that the March 2018 one is an indicative allocation and will be adjusted termly following the collection of the termly Early Years census at the school.

5. High Needs Block

- 5.1. Special Schools and Resource Units in Mainstream Schools will be issued with their agreed Place Funding allocation by the end of February 2018. This is the £10,000 per agreed place approved by the Education Funding Agency.
- 5.2. Special Schools, Resource Units in Mainstream Schools and statements in Mainstream Schools will be issued with their Indicative Top up Funding allocation by the middle of March 2018. This will be based on the indicative data of Haringey's pupils collected at the end of autumn 2017 and October 2017 census. Please note that this is an indicative allocation and will be adjusted during 2018-18 based on number of Haringey's statements at the school.

6. Attendance and Welfare

- 6.1. It was further agreed that the Education Welfare Service (EWS) would make a case for continuing the £122k de-delegated funding at Schools Forum in January 2018. The case is set out below with a recommendation that this be continued to continue to deliver an effective service which supports vulnerable children and young people in the Borough.

6.2. EWS undertakes the Local Authority's statutory duty to ensure children registered at our schools attend on a regular basis (as per sections 436 – 447 of the 1996 Education act and subsequent amendments). The service offers additional and discretionary casework in order to improve attendance with both referred families and in a preventative capacity. The service also offers advice, guidance and register inspections to maintained schools in order to support and challenge schools to ensure schools fulfil their statutory obligations in relation to school attendance.

6.3. The EWS budget also funds the LA's Elective Home Education (EHE) Advisory Teacher who assesses the quality of education of EHE children, and contributes significantly to safeguarding by ensuring that these children are 'seen' and any safeguarding concerns reported to Children's Social Care. Withdrawal of funding may therefore have a significant impact on our ability to safeguard this very vulnerable cohort.

6.4. A reduction in EWS budget would result in a reduced offer to schools in relation to supporting improvements in pupil attendance. A significant reduction in the EWS budget would result in the service offering statutory duties only. This would necessarily be restricted to:

- (a) enforcement (court action)
- (b) enforcement (penalty notices)
- (c) child licencing
- (d) working jointly with schools to locate missing children.

6.5. The service currently receives £601k in funding, made up as follows:

- (a) £122,000 de-delegated
- (b) £172,000 centrally retained (agreed as part of CSSB in 2018-19)
- (c) £177,000 from High Needs
- (d) approximately £130,000 in traded income

6.6. Restructuring the service and the resulting inability to achieve significant income through trading would further reduce the service's budget.

6.7. Working to improve the attendance of our pupils is a key aspect in ensuring that our children receive the best start in life. Research has clearly demonstrated links between irregular school attendance and lower academic achievement even with relatively low levels of absenteeism. This is evident in SATs and GCSE results. There is also clear evidence of links with poor life outcomes, such as involvement in crime and anti-social behaviour, teenage pregnancy, drug and alcohol misuse and in the perpetuation of cycles of deprivation and poverty.

6.8. The service comprises a team manager, 6.5 Education Welfare Officers, 0.5 Child Performance Licencing Officer, 1 Administration Officer and a part time

Elective Home Education Advisory Teacher. Education Welfare Officers are allocated to schools that trade with the service, and will undertake to improve individual pupil attendance through casework. Where this is unsuccessful, cases are progressed to consideration of enforcement actions in order to persuade parents to ensure that their children attend school regularly. This includes the issuing of penalty notices and legal proceedings through the courts.

6.9. Specifically, EWS conducts 'missing child' enquiries prior to deletion from registers; investigates reasons for absence and undertakes agreed actions accordingly; undertakes safeguarding home visits in relation to children missing from school; home visits to investigate reasons for absence and will work with schools to offer preventative early help casework. Additionally, EWS will provide information, advice and guidance in relation to deletions from registers and use of register codes in order to remain compliant with legislation; provide support and advice in relation to school strategies to address specific periods of absence; attend professionals' meetings (including child protection conferences) as and when required. EWS work to improve whole school attendance, including participation at whole school assemblies and parents evenings; 'late gate' checks to address punctuality problems and early intervention attendance clinics. EWS also offers whole school data analysis; supporting schools to implement whole school attendance and absence policies and procedures; training sessions for attendance staff; training for governors and pre-Ofsted support (this list is not exhaustive).

6.10. The service cannot make the claim that attendance at Haringey's schools has improved over the years solely due to the work of the EWS. As the service works in partnership with attendance staff at schools, but the service has made a significant and valuable contribution to improving attendance, at both whole school and individual pupil level, and continues to do so. The Education Welfare Service also contributes significantly to ensuring that our pupils are safeguarded. This includes conducting enquiries into the whereabouts of pupils that are reported as missing by schools. Missing pupil referrals represent approximately 50% of all referrals to the service.

6.11. The data for the past 5 years indicates an increase in the numbers of pupils referred as irregular attenders or as missing from education. In total, over the last 5 years, 2,917 pupils have been formally referred to the Education Welfare Service, in addition to work on behalf of schools that did not require a referral. The number of referrals to the service 2012-2013 to 2016-2017:

Year	Poor Attendance	Missing/Non- returners	Totals
2012-2013	292	268	560
2013-2014	268	248	516
2014-2015	296	247	543
2015-2016	323	309	632

2016-2017	303	363	666
Totals	1482	1435	2917

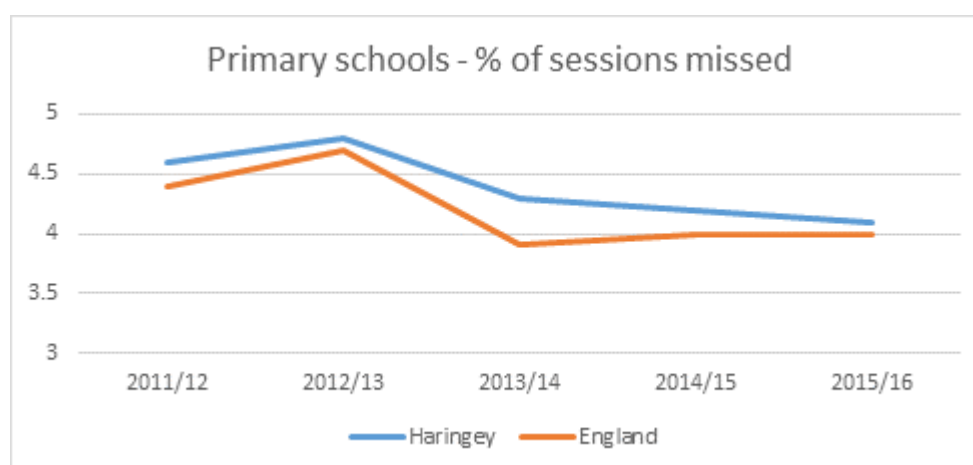
6.12. Of these referrals to the service, the following enforcement actions resulted:

Year	Court Cases	Court Assessment Meetings	Fixed Penalties
2011-2012	74	138	21
2012-2013	115	154	79
2013-2014	88	135	140
2014-2015	74	126	132
2015-2016	89	160	125
2016-2017	100	152	191
Totals	540	865	688

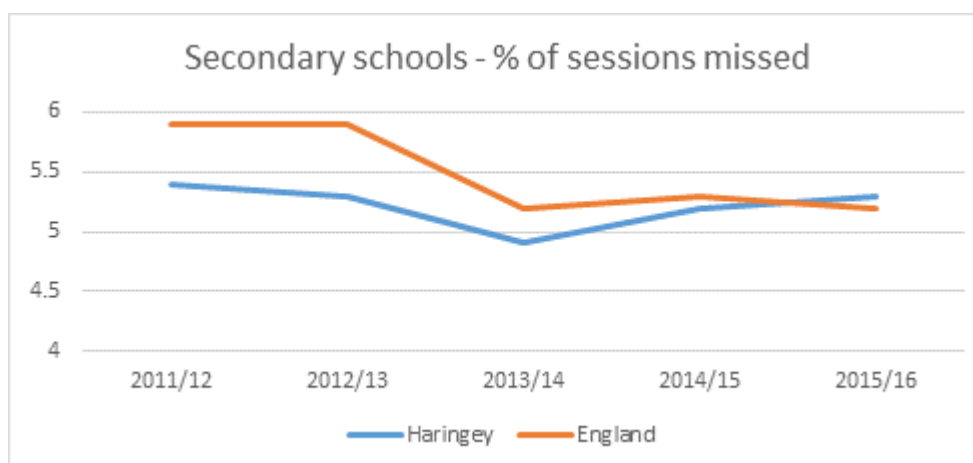
6.13. This totals 2,093 individual enforcement actions during the last 6 years, an average of 349 enforcement actions per year on behalf of Haringey's schools during this period.

6.14. To add some attendance data to this information, here are the attendance percentages for the last 5 full years (most recent that are available from DfE for 6 half terms):

	Haringey Primary	National Primary	Haringey Secondary	National Secondary
2011-2012	95.4%	95.6%	94.6%	94.1%
2012-2013	95.2%	95.3%	94.7%	94.1%
2013-2014	95.7%	96.1%	95.1%	94.8%
2014-2015	95.8%	96.0%	94.8%	94.7%
2015-2016	95.9%	96.0%	94.7%	94.8%



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Continued funding of EWS from de-delegated budget:

6.15. The loss of £122,000 would represent a significant impact on the staffing of EWS as a restructure would be necessary and the loss of 2-3 staff would impact on EWS ability to trade with schools to make up the shortfall, potentially leading to further restructures. It may also impact on the EHE officer as she is currently only employed on a part time basis. Given EWS contribution to safeguarding, the loss of £122,000 may impact on our ability to safeguard children as well as our ability to improve the attendance of both referred and non-referred pupils.

6.16. Reduced funding for the service would necessarily result in experienced EWOs leaving the council; a loss of expertise and experience, and would necessarily reduce the amount and range of work undertaken by the remaining EWOs on behalf of schools. This would have an impact on individual pupil attendance, as EWS focus would have to be on fulfilling the LA's statutory duties rather than on casework and support to individual families. The more extensive levels of support, currently traded to some schools, would have to cease as EWOs would no longer have the capacity to dedicate large amounts of time to schools; rather, their focus would have to be on more entrenched cases. This would have a knock-on impact on whole school attendance levels, in addition to a negative impact on the LA's ability to safeguard vulnerable children.

6.17. An end to the funding of the Education Welfare Service would result in officers undertaking statutory duties only. This would mean school staff undertaking the large swathe of attendance work as detailed above. Additionally, any enforcement action that entailed legal action would require school staff to complete the required court paperwork, and where necessary, to attend court to provide live evidence during trials. This is currently work undertaken by the Education Welfare Service.

Re-arranged offer to maintained schools:

- 6.18. It is recognised that de-delegated funding is agreed and paid by maintained schools, but both maintained schools and academies benefit. Therefore, EWS discretionary services would be offered to maintained schools at a discount. From 2017-2018, EWS services to maintained schools would be priced at a level lower than the current 2016-2017 prices; the same services to academies and free schools would be priced at the same level as this year. Services for schools outside of Haringey would be more expensive.
- 6.19. Additionally, maintained schools would receive a termly attendance “health check” from an EWO. In addition to a register check and advice/guidance in relation to identified cases of concern, the time spent during the visit to school by the EWO could be used however the school wished. This may be used to operate a “late gate”, meet parents, brief staff or governors etc.

Recommendation 3:

Haringey’s maintained primary school Schools Forum representatives agree to de-delegate funding for Attendance and Welfare.

OTHER ESFA GRANTS

7. Pupil Premium Grant

- 7.1 The rates per eligible pupil for pupil premium in 2018 to 2019 will be maintained at their current rates. EFA will calculate the allocation using:
- the number of pupils recorded on the January 2018 school census who are Ever 6 FSM (not eligible for the LAC and post-LAC premium)
 - post-LAC pupils
 - Ever 6 service child FTE pupils aged 4 and over in year groups reception to year 11
- 7.2 The PPG per pupil for 2018 to 2019 is as follows:

Disadvantaged pupils	Pupil premium per
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	pupil
Pupils in year groups reception to year 6 as recorded as Ever 6 FSM	£1,320
Pupils in years 7 to 11 recorded as Ever 6 FSM	£935
Looked after children (LAC) defined in Children Act 1989 as one who is in the care of, or provided with accommodation by, an English local authority	£2,300
Children who have ceased to be looked after by a local authority in England and Wales because of adoption, a special guardianship order, a child arrangements order or a residence order	£2,300
Service children	Pupil premium per pupil
Pupils in year groups reception to year 11 recorded as Ever 6 service child or in receipt of child pension from the Ministry of Defence	£300

- 7.3 The grant may be spent in the following ways:
- for the purposes of the school, that is for the educational benefit of pupils registered at that school
 - for the benefit of pupils registered at other maintained schools or academies
 - on community facilities eg services whose provision furthers any charitable purpose for the benefit of pupils at the school or their families, or people who live or work in the locality in which the school is situated
- 7.4 The grant does not have to be completely spent by schools in the financial year, some or all of it may be carried forward to future financial years.
- 7.5 PPG allocations will be confirmed in June 2018 once pupil number data from the January 2018 census has been validated and agreed. PPG will be paid to LAs in quarterly instalments by:
- 30 June 2018
 - 29 September 2018
 - 29 December 2018
 - 30 March 2019
- Schools cash flow will be paid quarterly once the PPG is received.
- 8. Universal Infant Free School Meals (UIFSM)**

- 8.1 **The grant for universal infant free school meals (UIFSM) continues at a meal rate of £2.30 for the 2018 to 2019 academic year.** Each meal taken by an eligible pupil attracts £2.30. An allocation assumes that pupils will take 190 school meals over an academic year, providing £437 per eligible pupil. The EFA will confirm the arrangements later in the year.
- 8.2 For the academic year 2017 to 2018, EFA will base a provisional allocation to schools on the final allocation for academic year 2016 to 2017. EFA will count dual registered pupils at the setting at which they took the meal on the census day, even if it is their subsidiary setting. EFA will calculate a **final allocation for academic year 2017 to 2018 in June 2018** using the number of pupils recorded as taking a meal in year 1 and year 2 in the October 2017 and January 2018 school censuses. EFA will then subtract those pupils known to be eligible for FSM in the same censuses who are taking a meal. This figure is then divided by 2 to give the average number of eligible UIFSM pupils in years 1 and 2 this figure is then divided by 2. The number of reception pupils used will be the greater of either :
- number of pupils recorded as taking a meal in the October 2017 and January 2018 school censuses, minus those pupils taking a meal known to be eligible for FSM in the same censuses, divided by 2. This gives the average number of eligible UIFSM pupils in reception for academic year 2017 to 2018; or
 - the number of pupils recorded as taking a meal in January 2018 school censuses, minus those pupils taking a meal known to be eligible for FSM in the same census

EFA will count dual registered pupils where they took their meal on the census days, even if it is their subsidiary setting.

- 8.3 Where a school does not record pupils in year groups, EFA will use those aged 4, 5 or 6 on the relevant school censuses to calculate the allocations. EFA will include pupils on the alternative provision census placed in independent schools in the provisional and final allocations to local authorities.

Terms on which UIFSM grant is allocated to schools

- 8.4 The grant supports schools in delivering the legal requirement to offer free school meals, meeting the school food standards, to all their reception, year 1 and year 2 pupils. Subject to meeting this legal duty, schools may spend the grant for the purposes of the school; that is to say for the educational benefit of pupils registered at that school, or for the benefit of pupils registered at other schools. They may also spend it on community facilities, for example services whose provision furthers any charitable purpose for the benefit of pupils at the school or their families, or people who live or work in the school's locality.

8.5 Schools do not have to spend the entire grant in the financial year beginning 1 April 2018; they may carry forward some or all the grant.

8.6 The grant will be paid to schools and LAs as follows:

Month	Proportion of grant
July 2017	7/12ths of each school's provisional main allocation. Schools that were academies on 1 April 2017 will receive their UIFSM grant direct from EFA in July 2016.
July 2018	The final main allocation for each maintained school as at 1 April 2018 minus the amount of the main allocation paid in July 2017. Any school that converts to academy status after 1 April 2017, and by 1 April 2018, will receive the rest of its main allocation direct from EFA in July 2018.

8.7 The Secretary of State and the Comptroller and Auditor General may inspect the books, records and other documents that relate the recipient's accounts. Under Section 6 of the National Audit Act 1983, the Comptroller and Auditor General may examine whether the authority or school spent the premium in an efficient and cost-effective way. The recipient should provide any information the Secretary of State requires in order determine whether the authority or school has complied with the conditions in this document. The Secretary of State may require the repayment of the whole or any part of the grant if the authority or school fails to follow the conditions in this document.

9. Year 7 Catch-up Premium

9.1 The year 7 catch-up premium continues in 2018 to 2019. The EFA will confirm the arrangements in early 2018.

9.2 The literacy and numeracy catch-up premium gives schools additional funding to support year 7 pupils who did not achieve [the expected standard](#) in reading or maths at the end of key stage 2 (KS2).

All state-funded schools with year 7 pupils receive this funding, including:

- schools maintained by the local authority
- [academies](#)
- [free schools](#)
- special schools (schools for children with special educational needs or disabilities), including:
 - special schools maintained by the local authority
 - special [academies](#)
 - special [free schools](#)

- alternative provision settings (places that provide education for children who can't go to a mainstream school), including:
- pupil referral units (PRUs)
- AP [academies](#)
- AP [free schools](#)

How schools should use the year 7 literacy and numeracy catch-up premium

9.3 Schools should identify pupils who need extra support from the year 7 catch-up premium, so it can decide the best way to use the funding. Schools should only select programmes and approaches that are effective. For example, schools could use the funding to pay for:

- individual tuition
- intensive small-group tuition
- external services and materials
- summer schools that help students catch up over a short period of time

9.4 Schools can find examples of effective approaches and programmes in our summary of [research into literacy and numeracy catch-up strategies](#).

Accountability

9.5 Schools must publish details of how it spends the year 7 catch-up premium funding on their website. Guidance on what [specific information you need to publish on their website](#) is available.

9.6 Ofsted inspectors will also consider how your school is using the premium.

10. Primary PE and Sport Premium

10.1 The primary PE and sport premium continues in 2018 to 2019. The EFA will confirm the arrangements later in the year.

10.2 The premium for the 2017 to 2018 academic year is paid in 2 instalments from the Secretary of State to the authority as follows:

Financial year	2017 to 2018 academic year	Payment date
2017 to 2018	September 2017 to March 2018	29 October 2018
2018 to 2019	April to August 2018	27 April 2018

10.3 The premium must be used to fund additional and sustainable improvements to the provision of PE and sport, for the benefit of primary-aged pupils, in the 2016 to 2017 academic year, to encourage the development of healthy, active lifestyles. Information on [how much PE and sport premium funding primary schools receive and advice on how to spend it](#) has been published.

- 10.4 Allocations for the academic year 2017 to 2018 are calculated using the number of pupils in years 1 to 6, as recorded in the January 2018 census, as follows:

- schools with 17 or more pupils receive £16,000 plus £10 per pupil
- schools with 16 or fewer pupils receive £1,000 per pupil

Where year group does not record schools' pupils, aged 5 to 10 deemed eligible.

Terms on which the premium is allocated to schools

- 10.5 Local authorities must pass the premium to maintained schools within one month of receipt, and must require that maintained schools comply with the conditions set out below.
- 10.6 The premium must be spent by schools on making additional and sustainable improvements to the provision of PE and sport for the benefit of all pupils to encourage the development of healthy, active lifestyles.
- 10.7 The Secretary of State **does not** consider the following expenditure as falling within the scope of additional or sustainable improvement:
- employing coaches or specialist teachers to cover [planning preparation and assessment \(PPA\) arrangements](#) - these should come out of schools' core staffing budgets
 - teaching the minimum requirements of the national curriculum PE programmes of study - including those specified for swimming
- 10.8 Maintained schools, including those that convert to academies, must publish information about their use of the premium on their website by 4 April 2018. Schools should publish the amount of premium received; a full breakdown of how it has been spent (or will be spent); what impact the school has seen on pupils' PE, sport participation and attainment and how the improvements will be sustainable in the future. Schools should also consider how their use of the premium is giving pupils the opportunity to develop a healthy, active lifestyle.

11. Summary of budget information to be released for schools

- 11.1. This report confirms decisions of Cabinet about schools budgets for 2017/18. Some elements of budgets are fixed and others are provided on a provisional basis and are adjusted during the year, once actual data becomes available. Based on the information in this report, schools should set their 2018-19 draft and final budget plans using the following information.
- a. Agreed allocated budget share from:
- Schools Block APT Proforma (based on October 2017 census)
 - High Needs Block Place Funding (approved by EFA in January 2018)

- b. Indicative budget share from:
 - Early Years Block for 3 & 4 Year Funding (based on May 2017, October 2017 and January 2018 census)
 - Early Years Block Maintained Nursery School Funding (notified by EFA)
 - High Needs Block Top up Funding from Haringey (base on October 2017 data)
 - High Needs Block Top up Funding from other local authorities
- c. Pupil Premium Grant (Financial Year based on eligible pupils on the January 2018 census)
- d. Universal Infant Free School Meals Grant (Academic Year based on eligible pupils on October 2017 and January 2018 census for Academic Year 2017-18 and Academic Year based on eligible pupils on October 2017 and January 2019 census for Academic Year 2018-19)
- e. 2018-19 Year 7 Catch-up Premium Grant (Financial Year based on October 2017 census)
- f. Primary PE and Sport Premium (Academic Year 2017-18 based on January 2017 census and Academic Year 2018-19 based on January 2018 census)