



OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

A Guide to Schools Funding and Finance 2020-21 and Onward

(version 2.0 – February 2020)

NOTE:

This document will be updated as further information becomes available.
Updates in highlighted **italics**

Allocations not included within School Budget Shares for 2020-21

The following are not included in individual School Budget Shares and further funding information is provided below:

1. Early Years Single Funding Formula (EYSFF) for LA Maintained Nursery classes
2. Post 16 allocations from the Education & Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) for schools with sixth forms
3. Universal Infant Free School Meals (UIFSM)
4. Pupil Premium Summer School Grant
5. Year 7 Catch Up Premium allocations
6. Pupil Premium 2020-21
7. Pupil Premium Allocations for Children Looked After
8. Growth Funding for school changes
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31. Longer term grant funding assumptions 2021-22 and 2022-23

1. Early Years National Funding Formula (EYNFF) and LA Maintained Nursery Schools and Classes

Early Years National Funding Formula (EYNFF) has been in place since the 2017-18 financial year. This formula relates to both the then previously existing 15-hour universal entitlement for all 3 and 4-year olds and the additional 15 hours for 3 and 4-year old children of eligible working parents (the 30 hours offer) that was introduced from September 2017.

There are a number of requirements on how local authorities allocate funding to providers for the 2020-21 financial year, similar to the previous financial year. These include the following:

- A minimum amount of funding to be passed through to providers of 95% continues as introduced in 1 April 2018
- A local universal base rate for all types of provider
- Supplementary funding for the maintained nursery schools for 2020-21, allocations for the future are subject to government review
- Restrictions on the overall level of supplements (10% cap)
- Disability access fund (DAF) for 3 and 4-year olds in receipt of child disability living allowance and receive free early education
- A special educational needs (SEN) inclusion fund

The underlying universal provider base rates (excluding the deprivation supplement and SEN inclusion fund) are as set out below:

| Setting | Underlying Provider Rate per hour 2018-19 | Underlying Provider Rate per hour 2019-20 | Underlying Provider Rate per hour 2020-21 |
|--|---|---|---|
| Nursery School | £4.03 | £4.04 | £4.12 |
| Attached Nursery School | £4.03 | £4.04 | £4.12 |
| Nursery Class in maintained school | £4.03 | £4.04 | £4.12 |
| Nursery Class in academy | £4.03 | £4.04 | £4.12 |
| Private, Voluntary and Independent providers | £4.03 | £4.04 | £4.12 |

Note the above rates quoted for 2019-20 does not include the one-off additional funding paid during that financial year.

Basis of calculation

Universal entitlement Number of pupils x 38 weeks x 15 hours x rate per hour¹

Assuming that a pupil attends for the maximum entitled time otherwise this calculation needs to be scaled back accordingly.

Extended 30 hours Number of pupils x 38 weeks x 30 hours x rate per hour²

The standalone Maintained Nursery Schools will continue to receive separate supplementary funding from the DfE to support funding at 2016-17 levels for 2020-21.

Funding rates per hour for 2-year olds are as follows:

| Setting | Rate per hour 2018-19 | Rate per hour 2019-20 | Rate per hour 2020-21 |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| All settings | £5.52 | £5.52 | £5.60 |

Basis of calculation

Number of pupils x 38 weeks x 15 hours x rate per hour³

Assuming that pupils attend for the maximum entitled time otherwise this calculation needs to be scaled back accordingly.

Supplement - Deprivation:

The allocation methodology remains the same as that introduced in 2017-18 and will follow the funding for Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP) eligible children. The deprivation funding will be paid alongside EYPP at a rate of 47p per hour, rather than an amount being allocated at the start of the financial year. Funding for the EYPP will continue at 53p per hour for 3 and 4-year old children eligible children attending up to 15 hours per week. The combined rate for the EYPP and deprivation supplement will therefore be £1 per hour for each EYPP eligible child.

There no deprivation allocation for 2-year olds because funding is already targeted at the most disadvantaged 2-year olds.

Special Educational Needs (SEN) Inclusion Fund

LAs are required to have a SEN Inclusion Fund for all three and four-year olds with SEN who are taking up free entitlements. This is to target funding at children with lower level or emerging SEN. A process is in place to identify these children in the PVI sector and this is

¹ Alternatively, a school can use a similar calculation for each pupil 38 weeks x number of hours (maximum 15 hours) x rate per hour, then total the individual pupil calculations.

² Alternatively, a school can use a similar calculation for each pupil 38 weeks x number of hours (maximum 15 hours) x rate per hour, then total the individual pupil calculations.

³ Alternatively, a school can use a similar calculation for each pupil 38 weeks x number of hours (maximum 15 hours) x rate per hour, then total the individual pupil calculations.

continuing for 2021-21. Children in the school sector are identified through the school census (where identified as Category “K” children, excluding children with higher needs). Early Years colleagues will notify nursery schools and schools with nursery classes the amounts of their allocations.

Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP)

Additional funding of 53p per hour up to a maximum of 570 hours is available to support eligible disadvantaged three and four-year olds. Cash equivalent £302.10 per annum. See section 13 for more information.

Eligibility Checking System and Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP)

More information about how to confirm eligibility for EYPP is available on the webpage at the link below:

<https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/early-years-pupil-premium>

2. Post 16 allocations from the Education Funding Agency (ESFA) for schools with sixth forms

There is a national funding formula used by the ESFA to allocate post 16 funding to fund programme costs. The ESFA funding formula incorporates factors including student numbers, student retention, higher cost subjects, disadvantaged students and area costs.

This is supplemented by additional funding for high needs students, bursaries and other financial support awarded to individual students.

Allocations are calculated on academic years and for maintained schools are adjusted to financial year allocations by applying the simply pro-rata calculation of 4/12th of current year funding and 8/12th of next academic year's funding. Detailed funding figures are not yet available. It is expected that these will be released to schools and the local authority in line with the ESFA's timetable – by end of March 2020.

For 2020-21 allocation will be made to only one maintained secondary school – Carterton Community College.

3. Universal Infant Free School Meals (UIFSM)

Introduced in September 2014 all Reception, Year 1 and Year 2 pupils in stated-funded schools have been offered a Free School Meal (FSM). The cost of these meals have been subject to a separate government grant, Universal Infant Free School Meals (UIFSM).

For academic year 2020-21 funding continues to be based on £2.30 per meal taken by pupils who have become eligible for FSM following the introduction of the UIFSM policy.

The DfE uses the school census to indicate the actual number of pupils eligible for FSM and the meals take-up figures. Schools will need to ensure that all appropriate school census fields are completed for all children taking up a school meal regardless of the FSM eligibility status which must also be recorded for all pupils known to be eligible for FSM.

The UIFSM grant is based on the numbers of infant pupils taking up a meal and calculated for academic years, part 2019-20 and part 2020-21.

The final allocations for the academic year 2019-20 will be based on actual take-up will not be known until around June 2020. Schools need to be aware of and account for any possible clawback.

The initial allocation for the first part of the academic year 2020-21 falling in the 2020-21 financial will be estimated, on past actual numbers, by the DfE.

Further general information on this grant has been made available by the DfE and was circulated by the LA to all maintained schools by e-mail 26 June 2019 (e-mail title "Universal Infant Free School Meals (UIFSM) Grant 2019-20").

4. Pupil Premium Summer School Grant

Funding now ceased.

5. Year 7 Catch-up Premium (Grant) Allocations

The Year 7 literacy and numeracy catch-up premium grant continues at least for the academic year 2020 -21.

The ESFA have confirmed (26 February 2020) the per pupil rate and schools' allocations for 2019-20 as shown below. The allocation methodology remains the same approach used in 2018-19 and is also briefly explained above the table.

Year 7 literacy and numeracy catch-up premium for the 2019 to 2020 financial year
State-funded maintained schools, maintained special schools, and pupil referral units (PRUs)
By school

Please note: for schools with no pupils in Year 7 in October 2018 we have used local authority proportion of eligible pupils in 2015 to 2016 as shown in column M. This percentage is multiplied by the 2019 to 2020 year 7 cohort and the 2015 to 2016 per-pupil rate of £500.

This is the sum of all eligible pupils in the local authority in 2015 to 2016 divided by the sum of pupils in Year 7 in the local authority in October 2016, excluding pupils in schools that did not receive funding (no eligible pupils) in 2015 to 2016.

(1) Status as at February

(2) number of pupils in Year 7 (or aged 11 in year group X) from the October 2018 schools census

(3) number of pupils in Year 7 (or aged 11 in year group X) from the October 2019 schools census

| Local authority number | Local authority name | LAestab | Current establishment name | Establishment type group(1) | % change in cohort between 2015 to 2019 to 2020 | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | 2018 to 2019 year 7 cohort(2) | 2019 to 2020 year 7 cohort(3) | 2016 and 2018 to 2019 | Funding in 2018 to 2019 funding | 2019 to 2020 |
| 931 Oxfordshi | 9314041 | Carterton Community College | Local authority maintained schools | | 125 | 97 | -22.40% | £17,361 | £13,472 |
| 931 Oxfordshi | 9317002 | Woodeaton Manor School | Special schools | | 20 | 18 | -10.00% | £7,500 | £6,750 |
| 931 Oxfordshi | 9317010 | Frank Wise School | Special schools | | 10 | 6 | -40.00% | £5,000 | £3,000 |
| 931 Oxfordshi | 9317011 | John Watson School | Special schools | | 8 | 3 | -62.50% | £4,000 | £1,500 |
| 931 Oxfordshi | 9317012 | Springfield School | Special schools | | 9 | 10 | 11.11% | £3,750 | £4,167 |
| 931 Oxfordshi | 9317020 | Mabel Prichard School | Special schools | | 10 | 8 | -20.00% | £3,335 | £2,668 |
| 931 Oxfordshi | 9317030 | Bishopswood School | Special schools | | 7 | 8 | 14.29% | £3,500 | £4,000 |

With the exception of Bishopswood and Springfield Special Schools all allocations are considerably lower than those of 2018-19. Schools may need to reconsider the assumptions and plans included in their current budget planning.

For planning purposes for 2020-21 schools should use the following:

The DfE have allocated funding to schools on the basis of the same overall amount of year 7 catch-up premium funding the school received in 2018-19. This allocation will be adjusted to reflect the percentage change in the size of their year 7 cohort, based on the October 2019 census. This approach, adjusted for relevant October counts, can be used for all years in the school's three-year budget plan. However, should the grant cease the school should be in a position to identify appropriate costs and either remove these from their budget plan or find an alternate funding stream.

Terms on which the Year 7 catch-up premium is allocated to schools:

- The grant may be spent by maintained schools 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 maintained schools and academies; and 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 locality in which the school is situated.
- The grant does not have to be completely spent by schools in the financial year beginning 1 April; some or all of it may be carried forward to future financial years. The grant is made available irrespective of the existence of any deficit relating to the expenditure of the school's budget share. The Year 7 catch-up premium is not part of schools' budget shares and is not part of the Individual Schools Budget. It is not to be counted for the purpose of calculating the Minimum Funding Guarantee.

Payment arrangements

The grant will probably be paid to local authorities by end of February 2021 (in line with previous years). Transfer to schools' accounts would follow shortly thereafter.

As likely levels of funding are relatively small and for initial planning purposes schools may decide to include the allocations for 2019-20 across all years of their budget plan for the period 2020-21 to 2022-23, subject to the caveats referred to above.

The school must publish on its website details of how the year 7 catch-up funding has been used.

6. Pupil Premium Grant 2020-21

In February 2020 the DfE updated the Schools revenue funding 2020 to 2021 operational guide confirming the funding rates for the financial year 2020-21, shown below. The terms and conditions in respect of Pupil Premium Grant for 2020-21 are awaited but are expected not to differ from those in place for 2019-20. These are repeated below for 2020-21.

Pupil Premium being providing funding for two policies

- Raising the attainment of disadvantaged pupils of all abilities to reach their potential
- Supporting children and young people with parents in the regular armed forces.

| Pupil Premium | 2019-20 (£) | Draft 2020-21 (£) |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Primary Pupil | 1,320 | 1,345 |
| Secondary Pupil | 935 | 955 |

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Looked After Child | 2,300 | 2,345 |
| Children ceased to be looked after because of adoption, special guardianship order etc. | 2,300 | 2,345 |
| Service Child | 300 | 310 |

Overall increase around 1.8%, roughly similar to the minimum increase rate required within the APT.

From 2015 the calculation to deduct “money following permanently excluded pupils” includes the relevant proportion of Pupil Premium.

Conditions of Grant

The grant may be spent by maintained schools 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 maintained schools; and 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 locality in which the school is situated.

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.

Individual school allocations for 2020-21 will be confirmed by the end of June 2020. Final calculations being based on Spring 2020 census data. Details will be made available by the DfE and then circulated by the LA to all schools by e-mail will schools' SAP accounts being credited shortly thereafter. Allocation table and pupil data used to calculate school Pupil Premium funding will then be lodged on the LA's Schools finance webpages.

7. Pupil Premium Grant 2020-20 Looked After Children (LAC)

Eligible pupil rate for 2020-21 has been increased by £45 to £2,345.

Basis of the allocations to the local authority

The DfE allocates an allocation of £2,345 per child for the number of children looked after for at least one day as recorded in the March 2019 Children Looked After Data Return (SSDA903) and aged 4 to 15 at 31 August 2018. This allocation will be updated and finalised in December 2020 based on the number of children looked after for at least one day as recorded in the previous March Children Looked After Data Return (SSDA903) and aged 4 to 15 at previous 31 August 2019. Some allocations to individual schools may therefore be reduced.

Use of the Looked After Children Premium

The Looked After Children premium must be managed by the designated Virtual School Head in the LA that looks after those children to be used for the benefit of the looked after child's educational needs as described in their Personal Education Plan (PEP). The Virtual School Head is to ensure there are arrangements in place to discuss with the child's education setting – usually with the designated teacher – how the child will benefit from any

pupil premium funding. The LA is not permitted to carry forward funding held centrally into the next financial year. Grant held centrally that has not been spent by 31 March 2021 will be recovered by DfE.

8. Growth Funding for school changes

The local authority (LA) is allowed to retain DSG funding from the Schools Block (with Schools Forum approval), to provide additional revenue funding for significant pupil growth. Since 2009 the authority has provided additional funding to primary schools which have been required, through agreement with the LA to admit significantly increased intakes. This funding is to recognise additional costs incurred after budgets have been set.

The funding has been based on the estimated costs of staffing and resourcing for an additional class for the period before the increased pupil numbers are included in formula funding allocations. This covers the period from September to March for maintained schools and for a full academic year for an academy. The current funding rates are up to £33,000 per maintained school (and £55,000 for academies).

The qualification criteria were, as annually required, presented to Schools Forum (13 November 2019), and confirmed. The following summarises these and key processes:

The DfE requires that local authorities make provision in their growth funds to support increases in pupil numbers relating to basic need. This can relate to new schools, or existing schools which are expanding.

Schools Expanding on their Existing Site

Additional class funding is for the purpose of supporting primary schools to provide additional classes as requested by the Local Authority to meet the basic need for school places.

Payments are made to non-academy schools on the basis of the seven months from September to March, when the additional children will not be reflected in the school's budget. For academies, the payments are on the basis of 12 months, as the additional children will not be reflected in the academy's budget until the following September. Where schools are permanently expanding, the limit for payments is two years per school. Where schools are accepting bulge classes, payments are made each time an additional class needs to be created.

Funding is allocated as follows:

The first payment will be made when:

1. The school or academy is admitting at least 5 more pupils into Reception than the Published Admission Number (PAN) that applied prior to the expansion (e.g. a school with a PAN of 15 for 2019 would qualify if it admitted 20 or more in 2020, whatever the PAN for 2019).
2. AND both the LA and the school have confirmed that an additional class will need to be set up.
3. AND the increase is requested by the LA.

For schools that are permanently expanding, a second payment will be made when:

1. The total number of teachers employed by the school has increased by two teachers over the years affected by the increased intake.
2. AND the Local Authority agrees that another additional class needs to be set up in order to comply with class size limits across Reception and Key Stage 1.
3. AND the increase is requested by the LA.

Where schools agree to create an additional class after the start of the school year, due to significant in-year population growth, and the pupils are not reflected in their funding for the second year, an additional contribution may be agreed for the second year.

9. Primary PE and sport premium

This premium will continue in 2020-21.

The primary PE and sport premium (“the premium”) will be paid by the Secretary of State for Education (“Secretary of State”) to the local authority (“Authority”) for their distribution to maintained schools.

The premium for the academic year is funded over two instalments. For the academic year, the first payment will be paid around November while the second instalment will fall in the first half of the following financial year, due May time.

Purpose of the premium: The premium must be used to fund improvements to the provision of PE and sport, for the benefit of primary-aged pupils, in the academic year to give them the opportunity to develop a healthy lifestyle.

Basis of allocation: Allocations for the academic year will be calculated using the number of pupils in years 1 to 6 (or aged 5 to 10 years where pupils are not recorded by year group), as recorded on January 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

These allocation rates will be confirmed by the DfE later in the year.

The premium must be made available by the LA to the school irrespective of the existence of any deficit relating to the expenditure of the school’s budget share. The premium is not part of schools’ budget shares and is not part of the Individual Schools Budget.

The premium must be spent by maintained schools on improving the provision of PE and sport for the benefit of pupils to give them the opportunity to develop a healthy lifestyle.

Maintained schools, including those that convert to academies, must publish, on their website, information about their use of the premium by April each year.

Schools should publish

- the amount of premium received;
- how it has been spent (or will be spent) and
- what impact the school has seen on pupils’ PE and sport participation and attainment as a result.

Schools should also consider how their use of the premium gives pupils the opportunity to develop a healthy lifestyle.

Individual school allocations for the next academic year are not likely to be confirmed until September 2020. In the financial year 2020-21, as in previous financial years, schools are likely to receive 35% of their allocation for the academic year 2019-20 and 65% for the academic year 2020-21. For planning purposes schools are advised to use the confirmed allocation for 2019-20 and adjust for significant known pupil eligibility changes.

10. High Needs funding

a) High-needs top-up funding

For pre-16 pupils, this is paid directly by the commissioning local authority for high needs pupils where the total cost exceeds the following thresholds.

Where the pupil is in a Special Educational Needs Unit, the cost threshold is £10,000, this amount includes the costs of all pupils' basic educational entitlement, which is funded through the place funding

If the pupil is not in a unit, the cost threshold is £6,000, which only covers the costs of additional SEN support.

Schools are expected to meet any cost of support below these thresholds from their budget allocations. See high needs matrix for pre-16 below.

| Pre-16 | | |
|---|--|--|
| Type of provision | Core funding | Top up funding (expected to be distributed in real time) |
| Mainstream schools | First £6,000 of additional need costs to be met from delegated budget | Agreed per pupil top up paid by commissioning LA |
| Special units and resourced provision in mainstream schools | A combination of per pupil funding through the LA funding formula plus £6,000 per place for those occupied by pupils on roll and £10,000 for remainder of places to be funded. | Agreed per pupil top up paid by commissioning LA |
| Maintained special schools | £10,000 per place based on number of places to be funded | Agreed per pupil top up paid by commissioning LA |
| Nursery Schools | Per pupil funding through the early years funding formula. The place funding system doesn't operate in 0 to 5-year only settings | Agreed per pupil funding paid by commissioning LA |

b) Secondary school SEN funding

A in previous years, secondary school SEN funding had been delegated to schools through the Schools Funding Formula as a SEN allocation, using number on roll, deprivation and low- cost high incidence data.

Since 2014-15 this secondary schools' high needs funding from the DSG High Needs Block has simply been allocated to secondary schools using the pre-April 2013 allocation methodology. The draft allocation for the remaining maintained secondary school for 2020-21 is given below.

| SEN High Needs Top Up - Secondary Schools - 2020-21 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| The top up amounts below will be paid to Secondary Academies from 1 September 2020 to 31 August 2021. The top up elements for maintained Secondary schools will be paid from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021. | | | | | | | | | |
| Per Pupil Unit Rates | | | | | | | | | |
| £17.36 £199.50 £84.55 | | | | | | | | | |
| LAEstab | DfE | School Name | NOR | Deprivation units (FSM%) | LCHI SEN units | Basic Entitlement element | Deprivation element | LCHI SEN (Prior Attainment) element | High Needs Top up 2020-21 |
| | | | NOR | Secondary FSM units | Low Attainment Secondary Units | A | B | C | D = A+B+C |
| 9314041 | 4041 | Carterton Community College | 523 | 67 | 163.28 | £9,078 | £13,366 | £13,806 | £36,250 |

c) Special Educational Needs (SEN) Units (Resource Bases)

For 2020-21 and onward, pre-16 places at special unit and resourced provision (bases) occupied by pupils recorded on the school census (as either sole or dual [main]) will be funded at £6,000. This funding will come from the High needs block and allocated to the school by the LA. In addition, the pupils in these places will also have attracted funding through the mainstream school formula (deemed to be £4,000).

Other agreed places will be funded at £10,000 and may apply where:

- The place is or will be occupied by a pupil registered on the roll of another school
- A place is occupied at the time of the school census
- Spare capacity is required for another reason.

Where there are SEN units or resourced bases school pupil number counts are no longer adjusted downward reduced by the number of agreed places and the school's Basic Entitlement allocations is reduced.

The number of unit places for 2020-21 is summarised below.

| School Location | School Name | Total number of pre-16 high needs places in 20Current year | Number of primary (excluding nursery class) current and main registered pupils in the school occupying high needs places in 20Current year | Number of KS3 current and main registered pupils in the school occupying high needs places in 20Current year | Number of KS4 current and main registered pupils in the school occupying high needs places in 20Current year |
|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| ED2352 | St Nicholas Primary School | 15 | 12 | | |
| ED3182 | St Andrew's Church of England Primary School | 7 | 5 | | |
| | Academies | 122 | 4 | 63 | 53 |
| | TOTAL | 144 | 21 | 63 | 53 |

11. Redundancy Allocations 2020-21

Since September 2011 maintained schools have been responsible for paying their own redundancy costs. The previously centrally held funding has been passed to schools annually. Allocations are made to schools either as a per pupil amount for primary and secondary schools or for special schools based on pupil numbers but weighted to reflect the higher adult to pupil ratio.

It was agreed at Schools Forum of 10 March 2011 that the overall resources to be made available to schools would be capped at £6.79 per pupil and this remains the allocation rate for 2020-21.

The details of maintained special school allocations will be issued shortly.

12. Devolved Capital 2020-21

The Devolved Formula Capital methodology will remain unchanged and calculated using the same approach as in previous years until March 2021.

Each year's allocation per school will be calculated according to the DfE formula set out below

Allocation for 2020-21 (the same as per 2015-16)

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Per nursery/primary pupil | £11.25 |
| Per secondary pupil | £16.88 |
| Per special school pupil | £33.75 |
| Lump sum all settings | £4,000 |

Schools are to ensure that devolved formula capital allocations are spent appropriately on Asset Management Plan and ICT priorities.

Details have yet to be made available by the DfE but will be circulated by the LA to all schools as soon as they become available. The allocation schedule will be lodged on the LA's Schools finance webpages. The allocations will be calculated to reflect the January 2018 school pupil census numbers.

As in previous years at time of writing provisional amounts for the next 2 years (in this case 2021-22 and 2022-23) are not yet known or whether Devolved Formula Capital (DFC) allocations will continue. However, for planning purposes schools should assume that DFC will continue at the current levels of funding. Early access to future year allocations (2021-22 and 2022-23) will not be considered at this time.

13. Early Years Pupil Premium

The Government introduced an Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP) for 3 and 4-year olds from the start of the financial year 2015-16. The qualification for this will be as per the School Pupil Premium, i.e. free school meals. This will be available for children in all Early Years settings, and as with the School Pupil Premium, emphasis will be placed on showing the impact of the use of this funding and it will be included in Ofsted Inspections.

The funding rate for the EYPP continues at £302.10 per child accessing the full 570 hours. This funding will be allocated directly to providers as an addition to the hourly rate (Base Rate), an enhancement of 53p per hour. EYPP is paid on the universal 15 hours only up to a maximum of 570 hours in the year (an eligible pupil attending for 30 hours per week will only receive EYPP for the universal 15 hours element).

For example, if eligible children are attending their full 15 hours of funded early education a week this would generate funding as follows:

| Number of children | Amount each year |
|--|------------------|
| 1 child | £302.10 |
| 2 children | £604.20 |
| 829 children, provisional allocation to LA | £250,602 |

Schools will be notified of their allocations in the summer 2020 term.

This allocation does not apply to 2-year olds because the related funding continues to be targeted at the most disadvantaged 2-year olds.

14. National Copyright Licences

The Department for Education has agreed with the following agencies to purchase a single national licence for all state-funded schools in England:

- Christian Copyright Licensing International (CCLI);
- Copyright Licensing Agency (CLA);
- Education Recording Agency (ERA);
- Filmbank Distributors Ltd. (for the PVSL);
- Mechanical Copyright Protection Society (MCPS);
- Motion Picture Licensing Company (MPLC);
- Newspaper Licensing Authority (NLA);
- Performing Rights Society (PRS);

- Phonographic Performance Limited (PPL) and
- Schools Printed Music Licence (SPML).

This means that local authority and schools no longer need to negotiate any of the individual licences listed above. Schools are not permitted to opt out of this arrangement.

The arrangements cover

- Maintained schools
- Academies
- Free schools
- Special schools
- Non-maintained special schools
- Pupil referral Units

All other licenses required by individual schools must be purchased from the school's delegated budget.

15. Permanently Excluded Pupil funding

The Schools and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations require where a pupil is permanently excluded from a school maintained by the local authority (other than a special school, pupil referral unit or from a place with the authority have reserved for children with special educational needs) the authority must re-determine the excluding school's budget share in accordance these regulations. (These arrangements are slightly different for academies.) The intention of the regulations is to ensure that the funding attributable to a pupil follows them out of the excluding school and into any school that then takes them on roll, or provides funding with which the local authority can fulfil its duty to provide education for a permanently excluded pupil. The regulations state that the financial adjustment should reflect the funding that would be attributable to a registered pupil of the same age and personal circumstances as the pupil in question and define how the calculations are to be made.

Where a pupil is permanently excluded, Base Entitlement funding will be withdrawn for the remainder of the financial year at the rate relevant for the Key Stage in that financial year.

If the pupil is eligible for pupil premium funding, this funding will be withdrawn for the remainder of the financial year.

Where an excluded pupil is admitted to another, then the receiving school will be allocated funding from the admission date to the end of the current financial year.

16. Pupils who are the responsibility of other local authorities

Any top up funding in respect of out of county pupils that schools (and academies) educate will need to be agreed between the school (academy) and the commissioning local authority that is the placing local authority. Schools are recommended to ensure that the amount reimbursed is at least the same as a pupil with similar needs is funded by Oxfordshire.

Schools are reminded that it is their responsibility to ensure that the income is collected.

17. What Schools Must Publish Online

The maintained schools are required to publish on their websites the following additional information relating to some of the funding in this document.

Every maintained school must publish specific information on its website to comply with The School Information (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2016⁴.

(a) Pupil premium

You must publish a strategy for the use of the pupil premium funding. Schools are no longer required to publish a “pupil premium statement”

You must include the following:

- your pupil premium allocation
- a summary of the main barriers to educational achievement faced by eligible pupils at the school
- details of how you spent your allocation to address those barriers and the reasons for that approach
- how you will measure the impact
- the date of the next review of the strategy

For the previous academic year you must include:

- how you spent the pupil premium allocation
- the impact of the expenditure on eligible and other pupils

The funding is allocated for each financial year, but the information you publish online should refer to the academic year, as this is how parents and the general public understand the school year.

As allocations will not be known for the latter part of the academic year (April to July), you should report on the funding up to the end of the financial year and update it when you have all the figures.

(b) Year 7 literacy and numeracy catch-up premium

If your school receives year 7 literacy and numeracy catch-up premium funding, you must publish details of how your school spends this funding and the effect this has had on the attainment of the pupils who attract it.

You must include the following:

- your year 7 literacy and numeracy catch-up premium allocation for the current academic year
- details of how you intend to spend your allocation
- details of how you spent your previous academic year’s allocation
- how it made a difference to the attainment of the pupils who attract the funding

⁴ Replaces The School Information (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2012

(c) PE and sport premium for primary schools

If your school receives PE and sport premium funding, you must publish details of how your school spends this funding and the effect it has had on pupils' PE and sport participation and attainment.

You must include the following:

- your PE and sport premium allocation for the current academic year
- a full breakdown of how you have spent or will spend your allocation
- *the effect of the premium on pupils' PE and sport participation and attainment*
- how you will make sure that these improvements are sustainable
- *how many pupils within their year 6 cohort can do each of the following:*
 - *swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres*
 - *use a range of strokes effectively*
 - *perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations*

Failure to comply with the above requirements may result in loss of the funding.

(d) Special educational needs (SEN) and disability information

- The school must publish an SEN information report on the school's policy for pupils with SEN and is to be updated annually or as soon as changes occur.
- The report must comply with section 69 of the Children and Families Act 2014 and include
- The arrangements for the admission of disabled pupils#
- The steps taken to prevent disabled pupils from being treated less favourably
- The facilities provided to help disabled pupils access to school
- Information as to the accessibility plan required under paragraph 3 of schedule 10 to the Equality Act 2010
- Regulation 51 and schedule 1 of SEN and Disabilities Regulations 2014
- Section 6 of SEN and disability code of practice 0 to 25 years

(e) Governors' information and duties

Schools must publish information about their school's governors, including:

- details of each governor's:
 - business interests
 - financial interests
 - governance roles in other schools
- the structure and responsibilities of the governing body and committees

Further information can be found on page 10 of the DfE document "Constitution of governing bodies of maintained schools".

The information maintained schools are required to publish on their websites must include:

- School contact details
- Admission arrangements

- Ofsted reports
- Examination and assessment results
- Equality objectives
- Performance tables
- Careers programme information
- Curriculum
- Behaviour policy
- Schools complaints procedure
- Pupil premium
- Year 7 literacy and numeracy catch-up premium
- PE and sports premium for primary schools
- Special educational needs (SEN) and disability information
- Governors' information and duties
- Charging and remissions policies
- Values and ethos
- Requests for paper copies

The link below will take you to the Gov.uk web pages that provide further information.

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/what-maintained-schools-must-publish-online>

18. Budget Submission Timetable

All maintained primary, including nursery schools and secondary schools are to submit their governor approved budget to the Local Authority covering the period 2020-21 to 2022-23 by Friday 1 May 2020. For maintained special schools the date is Friday 15 May 2020.

A paper will be presented to Schools Forum in October 2020 to agree the budget submission timetable for 2021-22. Once agreed maintained schools will be notified (notification expected to be before October half term).

19. School Budget and Inflationary Pressures 2020-21

| Income | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pressure | Inflation / Increase Rate | Comment |
| Formula funding allocations | 0 to about 4% on selected funding factors | Some inflation included. Formula model is replicating the national funding formula in full. Changes is allocations made up of change in factors, allocation rates for factors and inflation |
| Pupil Premium - FSM Ever 6 eligible - Looked After Children (LAC) - Service Children | >0% | Rates increased by cash amounts for 2020-20, allocation dependent on pupil eligibility |
| PE and Sports Grant | 0% | Rates provisional, as per updated 2019-20, allocation dependent on pupil eligibility count |

| Income | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Pressure | Inflation / Increase Rate | Comment |
| UIFSM Grant | 0% | Rates no change, as per 2019-20, allocation dependent on pupil eligibility count |
| Devolved Capital Grant | 0% | Rates provisional, as per 2019-20, allocation dependent on pupil eligibility count |
| Fees and Charges and other incomes | 0-2.0% | Assumed to be in line with general inflation costs and where appropriate as agreed by the LA's annual Review of Charges |

| Expenditure | | |
|---|--|---|
| Pressure | Inflation / Increase Rate | Comment |
| Teachers Pay | Assumed average of about 2.75% from September 2020 | A pay award is anticipated but dependent on outcome of STPCD. Unsure how minimum of £30k for newly qualified teachers will be implemented and phased in. Most teachers are in the teachers' pension scheme. |
| Teachers on-costs National Insurance | No change expected from 2020-21 | Government announced pay award for 2018-19 and 2019--20 are part funded through specific pay grant. No grant expected for September 2020 pay award. |
| Teachers on-costs – Pension contributions | Increased from 16.48 to 23.6% in September 2019 | Increase in rate from 1 September 2019. Additional cost to be covered by specific grant in 2020-21. Any increased costs incurred in 2020-21 not likely to be covered by further grant. |
| Other teacher pay-related costs - Threshold - Leadership - Increments | School specific | Dependent on each employee's current pay point and progress criteria |
| Non-teaching Staff Pay | National and local pay deals | Non-teaching staff pay – pay award expected of 2% from April 2020. |
| Non-teachers on-costs - National Insurance - Pensions | No change expected from 2020-21 | Overall cost to school dependent on school's specific staffing structure. |
| Most pay award assumptions included in the schools' budget planning tool are summarised in the separate table at the end of this section. | | |
| Other staff pay related costs - Increments | School specific | Dependent on each employee's current pay point and progress criteria |
| Apprenticeship Levy | 0% | Payable on total amount of wages, bonuses etc. that are subject to Class 1 secondary National Insurance |

| Expenditure | | |
|---|---|--|
| Pressure | Inflation / Increase Rate | Comment |
| | | Contributions, no increase in rate remains at 0.5% |
| Redundancy | School specific | Costs met by schools unless agreement compatible with contents of Scheme for Financing Schools |
| Demographic pressures - Free School Meals - SEN | School specific | Dependent on specific demand and need |
| Insurances – specific arrangements made by schools | 0-2% | Specific to contractual arrangements entered into by school, also dependent on claims history Some employee related insurance based on staffing cost estimates and will reflect anticipated pay awards and pension rate increases |
| Contracts – Building Maintenance | 0-3% | Specific to contractual arrangements entered into by school |
| Rates | 1.7% | As per amounts included in national funding formula for Oxfordshire schools |
| Contracts - General | 2% | Specific to contractual arrangements entered into by school |
| Contracts – Agency Staff | ?% | No specific inflationary rate as dependent on contractual arrangement but could be assumed to be in line with teachers pay award assumption above |
| ICT Purchases & Services | 2.0% | Increase in line with CPI |
| Catering Supplies | 0-3% | Specific to contractual arrangements entered into by school, may increase as consequence of Brexit. |
| Examination Fees | 2.0% | Increase in line with CPI |
| Licences | Various | Many school based licences paid centrally on behalf of all schools. Schools need purchase only specific licences (see section 14 above) |
| Bought-in Services | Generally, around 2% but may vary due to some changes to offers | In-house bought in services mainly re-costed to bundling of similar services costs increased for anticipated pay awards. Final figures yet to be agreed. |
| Energy | Generally around 0-2% | Specific to contract. Difficult to specify as market made up of multiple suppliers. Gas tending to be low increases at present while electricity prices increasing. Average increase on all energy given. |
| Water | ?% | Specific to supplier and contract. New provider for many schools. |

| Expenditure | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Pressure | Inflation / Increase Rate | Comment |
| Staff insurance schemes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maternity - Teaching staff long term sickness - Non-teaching staff long term sickness | Various | Arranged locally by schools and cover tailored to school's individual needs Premium rates usually dependent on claims history |
| General Price Increases (inflation) | 2.0% | Average CPI Consumer Price Index over last year. |

Some of the above inflationary pressures will have already been built into the local authority (via Hampshire's EFS) provided budget planning tool. Specifically, teachers' pay award estimated at around 2.75% and non-teaching staff pay award estimated at 2% on all scale points. There is some uncertainty around future pay awards and as this is the significant element of school budget plan costs and schools should consider making appropriate contingency and/or seek economy of scale efficiency savings.

Pay award assumptions included in the schools' budget planning tool and/or should be considered by schools are summarised below.

| Employee Type | Pay Award Payable from | 2020-2021 to 2022-23 three year planning assumptions | | | five-year planning assumptions | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
| Teaching Staff | September | Overall 2.75% but dependent on £30K NQT phasing | Overall 2.0% but dependent on £30K NQT phasing | Overall 2.0% but dependent on £30K NQT phasing | 1% | 1% |
| Supply Teaching Staff | September | As above if directly employed by school otherwise as per agency charge | As above if directly employed by school otherwise as per agency charge | As above if directly employed by school otherwise as per agency charge | As above if directly employed by school otherwise as per agency charge | As above if directly employed by school otherwise as per agency charge |
| Education Support (Classroom) | April | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Premises Staff | | | | | | |
| Admin Staff | | | | | | |
| Catering Staff | | | | | | |
| Cost of Other Staff | | | | | | |

20. Budget Pressures identified by Schools

These lists are not in any particular order of either impact or importance. There are also not exhaustive and are similar to those of earlier years.

| Primary | Secondary |
|--|---|
| Increments / high cost staff | Increments / high cost staff |
| Provision for pupils with SEN | Impact of formula changes |
| Volatility in pupil numbers in nursery | (Reduction in academies ESG allocations) |
| Impact of formula changes | Provision for pupils with SEN |
| Implementing the new curriculum | Reduction in EFA sixth form funding |
| Prices inflation on resources | Falling pupil numbers |
| Energy and water inflation | Auto enrolment in pension schemes |
| School expansion, increase pupil numbers | Implementing change to and maintaining the curriculum |

| | |
|--|---|
| Decreasing pupil numbers (long term) | Increasing class sizes |
| CPD costs and requirements | Increasing pupil numbers (long term) |
| Auto enrolment in pension schemes | Prices inflation on resources |
| Leadership and management costs | School expansion, increase pupil numbers |
| Curriculum provision in a small school | Curriculum provision in a small school |
| Apprenticeship Levy | Apprenticeship Levy |
| Falling pupil numbers | Energy and water inflation |
| Building maintenance costs and inflation | Cost of agency staff due to recruitment difficulties |
| Cost of agency staff – supply cover | Leadership and management costs |
| Reduction in enrichment activities | |
| Reduction in counselling/mental health support | |
| Voluntary donations from parents | |
| Increasing levels of sickness | |
| Cost of agency staff due to recruitment difficulties | Volatility in pupil numbers in sixth form |
| Extra cost to ensure recruitment and retention (R&R payments) | Building maintenance costs and inflation |
| Cost of UIFSM provision and varying take-up | Extra cost to ensure recruitment and retention (R&R payments) |
| Ancillary staff pay scale restructure and assimilation | |
| Teachers' pension contribution increase | |
| Teachers pay grant | |
| Recruitment costs – advertising, recruitment agencies | Examination fees |
| Uncertainty as to future years funding | |
| Staff vacancies | |
| Uncertainty as to continuation of specific grants (UIFSM, PE and Sports, Pupil Premium, Year 7 Catch-up) | |
| Contingency planning and uncertainty of costs relating to impact of unknowns (Coronavirus) | |
| Increasing demand and costs associated with SEN pupils | |
| Increasing staff workloads | |
| Parental expectation with regards to support for SEN | Recruitment costs – advertising, recruitment agencies |

21. Deficit budget planning 2020-21

The Scheme for Financing Schools, requires schools to submit a balanced or in surplus budget plan covering the three-year period (2020-21 to 2022-23) to the local authority. Where a school believes it will not be able to submit a balanced budget, it must contact and submit a draft budget plan to Education Finance Services (EFS) by 31 March 2020, or earlier if possible. The local authority, through EFS, will then work with those schools in seeking a balanced budget.

Schools are reminded that there is no right to a deficit budget under the above Scheme. A deficit will only be allowed with the permission of the Director for Children's Services and the Chief Finance Officer. Conditions relating to the approval of a deficit budget are set out in the Scheme for Financing Schools, Section 4.

Schools with existing deficits and are still forecasting a deficit at March 2020 must continue to work closely with their EFS contact officer and look to set an agreed budget for 2020-21.

22. Reception Uplift

Since April 2018, the schools' formula funding model (referred to as APT) has not included any adjustment for reception children admitted in the January following the previous year's October pupil census and who were therefore not on the October count.

23. Early Years Formula Funding Allocation Transfers Process (within SAP)

For maintained nursery schools and schools with nursery classes the change in the way Early Years formula allocations are passed into schools' SAP accounts during the financial year introduced in 2018-19 will again continue in 2020-21. This is similar to that process used with Private, Voluntary and Independent early years settings.

The allocation process for 2020-21 will be as follows:

At the start of each (traditional) term 60% of the estimated funding for that term will be credited to the school's SAP during the first month of each term. Following the termly count in the second month in each term, a balance adjustment to that term's allocation will be made. This approach continues the benefits of

- As the initial allocation, will be 60% of the estimated income for the term, it is likely that the balance adjustment will be positive (no clawbacks). However, in exceptional circumstances they may be a reduction adjustment.
- Provide improved clarity of the income stream, how much is actually received by the school and when. It will also be easier to reconcile against the pupil/hours returns submitted by the school to the LA.
- Budget monitoring will be improved as schools' accounts will be credited when income is due and not "front loaded" at the start of the financial year and then increased or decreased as actual numbers are known.

The following shows the timing of the income transfers

| April | May | September | October | January | February |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| 60% of estimated allocation for term | Balance based on actual count taken in month | 60% of estimated allocation for term | Balance based on actual count taken in month | 60% of estimated allocation for term | Balance based on actual count taken in month |

24. Union Facilities Charge

Schools Forum, following discussion and deliberation, has agreed to continue with the de-delegated from maintained schools of the per pupil contribute to the cost of providing the union facilities arrangement. Also, academies will be asked to contribute at the same level.

For maintained schools the charge for 2020-21 will be £1.16 per pupil based on the school's October 2019 census return. For maintained schools, charges will be processed into schools' SAP accounts during April 2020 and appear against Consistent Financial Reporting (CFR) category E28.

Other than make appropriate provision in the school's budget, maintained schools need do nothing further.

25. Heathy Pupil Capital Fund

This fund has ceased and therefore are no monies to be allocated to schools from this fund in 2020-21.

26. Provisional LA funding APT funding model approval time table for 2020-21

| <i>Approval Process for LA Funding Model 2020-21</i> | |
|---|---|
| <i>3 October 2018</i> | <i>Schools Forum, initial discussions on 2019-20 school funding and budget allocations</i> |
| <i>3 October 2019</i> | <i>School census day</i> |
| <i>11 October 2019</i> | <i>Deadline for submitting formula amendments</i> |
| <i>Mid-November 2019</i> | <i>High Needs place change submission</i> |
| <i>20 November 2019</i> | <i>Deadline for submitting disapplication requests</i> |
| <i>28 November 2019</i> | <i>Deadline for submitting disapplication requests for movement of funding out of Schools Block</i> |
| <i>Mid-December 2019</i> | <i>DfE issued APT (schools budget allocation tool) with updated Schools Census data</i> |
| <i>15 January 2020</i> | <i>Schools Forum consider final schools funding model 2020-21</i> |
| <i>16 January 2020</i> | <i>Executive approval final schools funding model 2020-21</i> |
| <i>21 January 2020</i> | <i>Deadline for submission of final APT to ESFA/DfE</i> |
| <i>Sometime between 21 January and 28 February 2020</i> | <i>ESFA/DfE to confirm LA funding model 2020-21</i> |
| <i>21 February 2020</i> | <i>School and Early Years Finance Regulations for 2020 come into force</i> |
| <i>28 February 2020</i> | <i>Deadline for confirmation of schools' budget shares to maintained schools</i> |
| <i>31 March 2020</i> | <i>Deadline for confirmation of schools' budget shares to maintained special schools</i> |

27. Teacher Pay Award and Pay Grant

Originally there were two grants – one relating to the September 2018 pay award while a further grant cover some of the costs associated with the September 2019 pay award.

On 23 October 2019 the DfE updated their guidance on the calculation methodology for teachers' pay grant. This involved the amalgamation of the two separate grants into one.

The following is a brief summary of what has taken place.

In summary nationally, the teachers' pay grant for the 2018 pay award was worth £187m in the 2018-19 financial year and £321m in the 2019-20 financial year. While the teachers' pay grant for the 2019 pay award is calculated at £105m in the 2019-20 financial year.

To determine the grant totals, the DfE have taken the overall annual pay bill for teachers, including additional costs such as pensions and national insurance, and applied the average percentage uplift of the 2018 and 2019 pay awards. From this the DfE subtracted (their assumption) the 1% pay award that schools would have been planning for in 2018 in line with the previous public sector pay cap. And for the 2019 pay award the DfE subtracted (again their assumption) the 2% which is the pay award demonstrated to be affordable in the financial year 2019-20. This was set out in the DfE published document schools' costs technical note.

The 2019-20 figures therefore represent:

- For the 2018 pay award, the ongoing cost for the 12 months of the 2019-20 financial year
- And for the 2019 pay award, the cost of the award for the seven months from 1 September 2019 to the end of the 2019-20 financial year.

This gives a national total of £426m in 2019-20 to allocate to schools across the country.

To arrive at a school allocation, the DfE divided the funding available between the sectors - primary (including early years), secondary (including school sixth forms) and special schools. This was based on the size of the teacher wage bill for each sector. This approach was used to take into account, for example, that special schools generally spend more on staff per pupil.

Two further adjustments were made

- An Area Cost Adjustment (ACA) has been applied to take account higher teacher wages in different parts of the country.
- It is assumed that all mainstream schools have at least 100 pupils, and special schools have at least 40 places (guaranteeing minimum levels of funding).

The amount of funding, for each sector, has been divided between the number of pupils in those sectors nationally, to generate a per-pupil rate.

The amalgamated (single) rates for 2019-20 for Oxfordshire establishments were as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Primary schools | £ 40.30 |
| Secondary schools | £ 59.32 |
| Special schools | £150.00 |

Minimum for primary school with less than 100 pupils £4,030 and special school (40 pupils) £6,000.

For the financial year 2020-21 the DfE will publish updated rates and allocations in spring 2020. However for planning purposes schools can assume that the funding rates will continue and for 2020-21 estimated rates would be

| | |
|-------------------|---------|
| Primary schools | £ 47.02 |
| Secondary schools | £ 69.20 |
| Special schools | £174.99 |

Minimum for primary school with less than 100 pupils £4,702 and special school (40 pupils) £6,999.77.

There is no indication that there will be any teachers pay grant for the September 2020 pay award. It is generally expected that the government has included sufficient increases in schools' formula funding allocations to meet pay awards agreed for 2020-21 financial year.

More on this will follow when available.

28. Finance Documents

The following documents are of use to schools:

- Scheme for Financing Schools
- Financial Manual of Guidance

Both these documents are available on the Finance pages of the local authority's InSite: Schools web pages.

29. Teachers' Pension Employer Contribution Grant (TPECG)

The information currently available is given below. The DfE are planning to publish detailed allocations for April 2020 onwards in due course. Schools should for planning purposes, at this time, plan to receive amounts based on the information below. Schools should not, at this time, assume that any grant allocation relating to cost incurred from April 2020 and onward will be increased to reflect any proposed teachers pay award for September. The current thinking regarding the expected teachers pay award for September 2020 is that schools, having received increases through their national funding formula allocations, will

meet these additional costs from those monies. A similar assumption is to be assumed for any inflationary increase in teachers pensions costs.

It was announced during the autumn term that the amount maintained schools and academies must contribute to teaching staff pensions is to increase from 16.48% to 23.6% (an increase of 43%) from September 2019 (previously scheduled for April 2019).

The DfE is consulting on plans to provide extra funding to fully fund the increase pension contributions estimated £830 million for schools in 2019-20 in the first year.

This funding will cover the 2019-20 year, after which any further funding will rely on the outcome of the government's spending review.

The consultation will end on 12 February and the DfE plan to circulate the results and the Department's response in Spring 2019.

This is separate to discussions on how to allocate proposed funding. DfE are discussing this with stakeholders and will continue to do so over the coming weeks.

Funding for 2020 to 2021 onwards is subject to Spending Review 2019.

More on this matter will be made available when known.

How to plan and budget for teachers pensions grant?

Information as to this grant is currently restricted to the March 2020. Therefore, based on available information and using best assumptions schools are advised to use the following when budget planning.

For 2019-20,

The employers' pension contribution will increase is effective from 1 September 2019. Schools will receive a grant allocation based on rates already issued multiplied by pupil numbers. Funding will be made available through the local authority later in the autumn term. It is assumed, for now, that the pupil county will be October 2019.

Rates (part year)

Primary schools including nursery schools £77.50

Secondary schools £114.08

Special schools £282.89

Grant allocations will be based the total pupil numbers from the following pupil counts:

Mainstream schools

Age range 2 to 4 years old headcount of funded places from January 2019 census

5 to 16 years old headcount from October 2018 census

16 to 19 years old pupil numbers from 2019-20 academic year allocations

While special school allocations will be based on

For maintained - place numbers from the 2019-20 financial year budget returns (section 251)

For academies – the DfE published high needs place numbers for 2019-20 academic year.

To calculate your school's funding for the 7 months – September 2019 to March 2020, take the relevant rate and multiple it by the school's pupil numbers.

Supplementary Fund will be available for schools where the grant allocation falls short of the school's actual pension cost increase by more than 0.05% of their overall budget for the period September 2019 to March 2020. Schools will be able to claim for costs above that threshold. Methodology -

- (A) Pension grant
- (B) Less actual pension costs
- (C) (A) less (B)

Where (A) exceeds (B) (positive figure) no further funding

Where (B) exceeds (A) (negative figure)

(D) Deduct 0.05% of school's overall budget

Where (B) less (A) less 0.05% is positive no further funding

Where (B) less (A) less 0.05% is negative then school can claim negative amount.

For 2020-21 and onward,

It is unclear if a specific grant will continue or whether the funding will be subsumed within the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). However, the increased cost for teachers' pensions will still be incurred by schools so including funding in some form is required.

Until the situation becomes clearer the local authority's advice is that the grant will continue with the allocation rates for future years being based on 2019-20 part-year rates as below.

Rates (full year)

Primary schools including nursery schools £132.86

Secondary schools £195.57

Special schools £484.95

Given the above schools should also assume that grant allocations will continue to be based the total pupil numbers from the following pupil counts:

Mainstream schools

Age range 2 to 4 years old headcount of funded places from January 2020 census

5 to 16 years old headcount from October 2019 census

16 to 19 years old pupil numbers from 2020-21 academic year allocations

Special school allocations will be based on

For maintained - place numbers from the 2020-21 financial year budget returns (section 251)

For academies – the DfE published high needs place numbers for 2020-21 academic year.

To calculate your school's funding for the year April 2020 to March 2021, take the relevant rate and multiple it by the school's pupil numbers as determined from the above.

Supplementary Fund will be available for schools where the grant allocation falls short of the school's actual pension cost increase by more than 0.05% of their overall budget (this is not

specifically defined but schools should assume that this includes all income streams included in their 2019-20 and onward budget plans) for the period April 2020 to March 2021. Schools will be able to claim for costs above that threshold. Methodology -

- (A) Pension grant
- (B) Less actual pension costs
- (C) (A) less (B)

Where (A) exceeds (B) (positive figure) no further funding

Where (B) exceeds (A) (negative figure)

- (D) Deduct 0.05% of school's overall budget

Where (B) less (A) less 0.05% is positive no further funding

Where (B) less (A) less 0.05% is negative then school can claim negative amount.

For future years repeat the above.

A more simplistic approach, at this time may be to assume that the different elements making up these costs and associated grant mirror, grossed up to the full year, the figures calculated for 2019-20.

30. Additional capital funding

In October 2018 the Chancellor in his budget identified an extra £400m for capital funding for schools. Allocations were available for 2018-19 only. There are no monies to be allocated to schools from this fund in 2020-21.

31. Longer term grant funding assumptions 2021-22 and 2022-23

In terms of school budget planning it can be assumed, based on no information to the contrary at this time, that specific grants as detailed above will continue unless otherwise stated. Schools should be aware that, given that funding streams are likely to be dependent on the next national Spending Review decisions, any decisions by the school to include these grants in future years the school should have sufficient contingency plans in place should the grant cease. A sufficient contingency plan should include detail as to where each grant's compensating spend is allocated with the school's budget plan. The withdrawal of a specific grant being matched by a similar reduction in spending.

As more information becomes available it will be circulated to schools.

Abbreviations

| | |
|-------|---|
| CPI | Consumer Price Inflation (use replaces RPI Retail Prices Index) |
| DSG | Dedicated Schools Grant |
| EFS | Education Finance Services (Hampshire) |
| LA | Local authority (Oxfordshire) |
| NQT | Newly Qualified teacher |
| TPECG | Teachers' Pension Employer Contribution Grant |

