

Proposed changes to Derbyshire's Mainstream Schools' Block Funding Formulae

At the end of 2012 the DfE committed to review the national funding arrangements for schools in the light of the impact of the changes for 2013-14 namely, simplified local formulae and further delegation to schools. On 4 June 2013 the DfE published details of the changes to the national framework for 2014-15. The main points are as follows:

- The changes for 2014-15 are a development of 2013-14 and continue the journey towards a national funding formula for pre -16;
- The structure of the 2013-14 reforms remains in place;
- Simplified local formulae are still the centre of the system, based on a closely limited set of factors;
- Increased flexibility regarding the lump sum allowance;
- Sparsity – the DfE will allow LAs to use a new factor which could provide additional support to small rural primary and secondary schools;
- LAs permitted to top slice the DSG to create a fund to support schools and academies rated as good or outstanding by OFSTED with short term falling rolls; and
- Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG) confirmed at minus 1.5% per pupil for 2014-15.

The Authority has considered carefully the increased flexibility which the DfE's announcement provides and this document sets out the Authority's indicative proposals for 2014-15. As ever your thoughts are welcomed on any of the issues raised but views are particularly welcomed on the questions set out in bold typeface. **The deadline for responses is the close of business on Tuesday 15th October 2013.**

Responses should be submitted electronically using the [proforma provided](#) and e-mailed to schoolfunding@derbyshire.gov.uk on or before the above date. Responses can be submitted either by the Head, Chair of Governors or Governing Body but only one response will be accepted from each school or academy. The responses will be reported to the Schools Forum on Thursday 17th October 2013.

If you have any queries about the information contained in this document please email schoolfunding@derbyshire.gov.uk. Your query will be dealt with by an appropriate colleague and a response provided as soon as possible.

Section 1 of the consultation sets out some general important background issues, specific matters relating to the formula are contained in Section 2. Section 3 covers centrally retained Schools Block funds. N.B. Throughout the document reference to schools should be taken to include academies as well unless specified otherwise.

1. Formula Changes & Financial Context

1.1 Formula Changes

This document reviews each of the areas for which the DfE is now allowing LAs increased flexibility and discusses the implications of some potential changes for 2014-15. Making changes carries something of a risk as the government has re-affirmed its intention to move to a national funding formula, possibly as soon as April 2015. Since the shape of the national formula is not yet known, any changes now to local formula indicators/multipliers could move the Authority's formula further away from the national formula. This in turn would have the potential to increase funding turbulence in future years.

Accordingly, the proposed changes are limited in their scope compared with previous years. For primary schools no specific changes are proposed for 2014-15, however there are several matters of importance relating to primary schools' funding such as the continued de-delegation of monies allocated for contingency, insurance etc. on which the Schools Forum and the Authority would welcome views. For the limited changes proposed in the secondary sector, it has been necessary to assume that these should be cost neutral, with any increase in costs arising from increase(s) to existing formula multipliers being paid for by reducing the value of one or more of the existing formula multipliers.

The proposals take into account Derbyshire's current formula distribution relative to other LAs. This is based on information provided by the DfE; Appendices 1 and 2 provide an extract of this data for the 27 shire local authorities.

The impact of the secondary changes has been modelled for each school as required by the DfE, these details are contained in Appendix 3 to this document. It is worth remembering that the impacts of the changes will be largely mitigated by the MFG which has been set at minus 1.5% per pupil for 2014-15. The extent to which the "pure" changes in formula allocations impact on an individual school will depend on each individual school's current budget position relative to its MFG/capping baselines.

For example a school currently in receipt of significant MFG protection, and which would lose funding as a result of the proposed changes, would be protected from these further losses in the form of increased MFG protection. By contrast if the same school were to see a gain through the formula changes, its actual level of funding could stay the same but the school's reliance in future years on MFG would be reduced. Secondary schools therefore could have some or all of their losses or gains either protected or withheld due to the MFG and capping arrangements. Accordingly, Appendix 3 shows the pure formula changes for each change in isolation, the collective impact on MFG/capped gains is shown as an adjustment in the end columns.

It should be noted that Appendix 3 shows the impact of the changes **had they taken place in 2013-14**, they do not show what schools will receive in 2014-15 as next year's allocations will be driven by revised formula data, levels of DSG etc.

1.2 Financial Context

As you will be aware the County Council is facing unprecedented reductions in its funding over the next 4 years. The Council has estimated that it has a budget shortfall of £157m between now and 2017/18, this equates to almost a third of its current annual spend.

Whilst this reduction relates to the Council's non DSG budgets, the spending choices it will have to make will almost certainly impact on the nature and shape of the Council's services to schools.

Work is on-going to identify ways of addressing the £157m gap. However, it seems inevitable that at some point a choice will have to be made between schools and academies either buying a previously "free" service through a traded arrangement, or for some services to cease to be provided by the Council.

As this broader trading relationship develops the Authority will at the same time seek to provide additional DSG resources to schools, either from existing budgets or previous years' underspends. This is designed to maximise schools' spending power with which to buy services previously subsidised by the Council.

It is too early to state what the formula multiplier implications might be of any increased allocations to schools and this agenda has therefore not been covered in this consultation. Further information will be provided to schools and the Schools Forum on the changing financial framework later in the year.

2. Formula Changes

2.1 Lump Sum Allowance – Secondary

In modelling the 2013-14 formula, the lump sum allowance for secondary schools was constrained by the requirement to allocate the same allowance to each primary school. The DfE has now relaxed this requirement but has capped the maximum lump sum at £175,000. Unofficial, but informed, advice from the DfE is that the national funding formula is likely to have a lump sum allowance of less than £175,000. It should be noted that any changes to the lump sum are outside of the MFG protection arrangements.

Given the reductions which 11-16 schools generally experienced as a result of the formula changes for April 2013, the Authority is minded to increase the lump sum allowance for secondary schools which currently stands at £126,006. Increasing the lump sum to the maximum allowed, £175,000, would:

- cost around £2.25m;
- place Derbyshire's lump sum significantly above the current national and shire averages (£130,975 and £120,427 respectively); and
- reduce Derbyshire's pupil led percentage further if the increase was funded by a reduction in AWPU multipliers.

In addition, as only 20 LAs (of 152) currently have a lump sum of £175k or above, this gives credence to the indications from the DfE that a national formula will have a lump sum below the maximum allowed in 2014-15.

As a compromise the Authority proposes to set the secondary lump sum allowance at **£150,000** at a cost of £1.1m. Your views on this proposal are welcomed.

To fund the increase the Authority could apply a pro rata reduction of around 0.625% to all secondary multipliers (except the lump sum). Alternatively the increase could be funded by a pro rata reduction of around 0.724% in the value of the Key Stage 3/4 pupil multipliers, i.e. approx. £25.68 (KS3) & £30.25 (KS4). This latter option has been assumed for the purposes of modelling.

Your views on the options to fund the increase in lump sum are welcomed.

Q1. Do you agree that the secondary lump sum allowance should be increased?

Q2. If you agree, do you think the new level should be raised to £150k / £175k / Other (please specify what level and your reasoning in the comments box)

Q3. Which of the two options should the LA adopt in order to fund any increase, AWPU reduction or a pro rata reduction across all multipliers (except Lump Sum)?

2.2 Lump Sum Allowance - Primary

The current lump sum for primary schools, also £126,006, is based on the modelling used to create the simplified formula for 2013-14 and includes the effect of the further delegation of responsibilities to schools from April 2013.

Derbyshire's lump sum allowance is mid-way between the shire and national averages. However, due to the number of primary sector schools in Derbyshire, the lump sum allocations take up a greater proportion of the overall delegated funding. Derbyshire's lump sum allowance allocations equate to 12.7% of the funding delegated to schools, whereas the shire average is only 9.8%. This 2.9% difference equates to ~£12m and also explains the relatively low AWPu value for primary schools in Derbyshire.

Despite this, Derbyshire is not minded to reduce the primary lump sum allowance for 2014-15 as the current multiplier is a key part of the modelling undertaken in 2012 to achieve a model of "best fit" and thus minimise schools' funding turbulence.

Q4. Do you agree with the proposal to retain the existing lump sum value in primary schools?

Q5. If you disagree, do you think the lump sum should be higher or lower?

2.3 Sparsity – Both Sectors

The DfE is to allow authorities to provide additional protection to small rural primary and secondary schools via a new sparsity factor. The sparsity factor is calculated as follows:

- (i) The number of children for whom School A is their nearest school will be identified;
- (ii) For the above children the DfE will measure how far each child lives from their second nearest school; and then
- (iii) The sum of the distances in (ii), divided by the number of children in (i), determines School A's sparsity factor.

It should be noted that the calculation looks at where the children live and their proximity to the closest alternative school, it does not look at which school a child actually attends. Additional funding may be allocated to schools with fewer than 150 pupils (primary) and 600 pupils (secondary) and where the average distance to an alternative school is at least 2 miles (primary) and 3 miles (secondary). Authorities can tighten, but not expand, the criteria i.e. the 150/600 NOR ceiling can be reduced and the 2/3 mile average distance increased.

Sparsity funding is capped at a maximum of £100k per school and this could be provided either in the form of a lump sum or by a tapered approach based on the size of the school.

The DfE's data shows that only 16 primary schools and two secondary schools in Derbyshire meet the distance and size criteria. The primary schools which meet the 2 miles/150 pupils criteria have between 16 and 133 pupils on roll (reception to year 6). The secondary schools have 462 and 583 Key Stage 3 and 4 pupils respectively.

Allocating funding to these schools purely because they serve sparsely populated communities is difficult to justify. Taking primary schools as an example, Derbyshire currently has 177 schools with fewer than 150 pupils on roll, of these only 16 meet the distance criterion so 161 would go un-supported even if this factor were adopted.

If the size of school supported through this indicator was reduced to primary schools with below 50 pupils on roll, of the 37 such schools in Derbyshire only 9 would be eligible for sparsity funding leaving 28 schools unsupported. A similar picture emerges in the secondary sector with only 2 of the 8 schools with below 600 on roll eligible for sparsity funding.

The only scenario in which the sparsity factor might be justified would be if the Authority were to reduce the level of the lump sum allowance. In these cases the DfE's view would be that schools could offset the loss of funding by federating or merging to reduce costs. In this scenario a sparsity factor would have the potential to support those schools for which federation or merger was not a viable solution.

Since Derbyshire does not propose reducing the primary lump sum allowance, the Authority has concluded there is an insufficient case to support the introduction of a sparsity factor in its formula for 2014-15.

Q6. Do you agree with the proposal that a sparsity factor should not be used in the primary schools' formula for 2014-15?

Q7. Do you agree with the proposal that a sparsity factor should not be used in the secondary schools' formula for 2014-15?

2.4 Other Formula Changes

The DfE has refined several of the existing indicators within LAs formulae. These are set out briefly below:

2.4.1 Prior Attainment - Secondary

This optional indicator is the government's vehicle for supporting secondary schools with Low Cost High Incidence (LCHI) additional educational needs. For 2014-15 the measure will change to the number of pupils failing to achieve level 4 or higher in English or maths at Key Stage 2; currently the indicator measures the number failing to achieve level 4 or higher in English and maths.

The new broader count will capture more children, based on DfE October 2012 data the count will rise from 3,652 to 9,044, an increase of 148%. Consequently, assuming the cash allocated through this indicator were to remain constant, the

multiplier would have to be reduced by 60% to compensate for the increased count.

The Authority proposes to retain the indicator within this sector and to reduce the multiplier to retain the existing cash quantum.

Q8. Do you agree with the Authority's proposal in respect of the secondary sector prior attainment indicator?

2.4.2 Prior Attainment - Primary

The Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) will be retained as an indicator for supporting primary schools with Low Cost High Incidence (LCHI) additional educational needs. However, following the introduction of the new EYFSP, the count for the new cohort which is moving into KS1 will be based on those pupils that have not achieved a "good level of development". Data to show the impact of this change is not available at this time. However, as with the secondary sector, the Authority proposes that any change in the count would be reflected in a change to the multiplier in order to keep the quantum allocated via this factor in line with 2013-14.

Q9. Do you agree with the Authority's proposal in respect of the primary sector prior attainment indicator?

2.4.3 Looked After Children (LAC)/Pupil Mobility

The DfE has also amended the basis of the counts for two factors not currently used by Derbyshire, namely the pupil mobility and support for Looked After Children (LAC) indicators. The pupil mobility factor will in future only apply to schools with mobility levels above a 10% threshold. The LAC count has been expanded to include any child who has spent one day or more in care on the census date, March 31st 2013. DfE evidence suggests that the education performance of pupils in care is lower than their peers irrespective of the actual time spent in care.

Both of these indicators were the subject of extensive consultation during 2012 with schools and the Schools Forum. Neither indicator was adopted due to:

- the lack of targeting (mobility);
- the basis on which the count was measured (both);
- a lack of assurance that monies would be used for the benefit of the target group (LAC); and
- the funding not following the child (LAC).

These problems persist with the revised indicators and therefore the Authority does not propose to utilise either in 2014-15.

Q10. Do you agree with the Authority's proposal not to use the mobility indicator?

Q11. Do you agree with the Authority's proposal not to use the LAC indicator?

2.5 Protections for Losses and Limits to Gain

The overall impacts of simplifying the formulae for 2013-14 at individual school level were mitigated by the government's MFG protection arrangements. For 2013-14, 126 primary and 16 secondary schools were in receipt of MFG protection at an overall cost of £5.455m.

For 2014-15, MFG will again ensure that the year on year reductions in most elements of a school's budget are limited to no more than 1.5% per pupil. Some elements e.g. lump sum allowance, rates, post 16, early years, etc. are excluded from the MFG calculation. Excluding these items could mean that some schools experience a funding reduction in excess of 1.5% per pupil.

In terms of gains, for 2013-14 the Authority placed a cap on gains of 2.5% per pupil for 2013-14 to help pay for the MFG protection arrangements. This resulted in 117 primary and 12 secondary schools having their gains capped, the capped gains having a total value of £1.89m.

For the moment the figures in Appendix 3 for secondary schools have been calculated on the basis that the current 2.5% cap was retained. Ideally, the Authority would prefer not to apply a cap in order to maximise the amount of funding in schools' budgets to help meet inflationary, demographic and other pressures. However, the extent to which this is financially possible will depend on next year's DSG allocations, the level of Early Years and High Needs Block costs as well as the collective impact of changes in schools' formula data. The need for any cap will only become clearer once the above factors are known.

2.6 De-delegated (re-pooled) funding

Following consultation during 2012, and with the subsequent approval of the Schools Forum, the sums delegated in respect of a range of budgets were de-delegated (re-pooled) from primary and secondary schools (not academies). A list of the budgets and amounts de-delegated for 2013-14 is attached as Appendix 4.

Technically the decision to de-delegate these budgets only applied for 2013-14 and the DfE require LAs to consult with all of their maintained schools about the approach that should be adopted for 2014-15. Final decisions on whether funding for particular functions should be de-delegated for 2014-15 are a matter for each sector's school representatives on the Schools Forum.

The Authority's view remains that the sound reasons for de-delegating these budgets remain in place and that change for 2014-15 would be de-stabilising for both schools and the LA. The Authority's preference would be to retain the status

quo for 2014-15, particularly as a national funding formula or framework is expected from April 2015. The amount of funding to be de-delegated for 2014-15 would reflect the pattern of spending in 2013-14. If spending against the de-delegated budgets in 2013-14 is lower than expected the Authority would reduce the amount de-delegated in 2014-15 thus freeing up more resources for schools to use as they see fit.

Q12 Do you support the continued de-delegation of the items in Appendix 4? Please comment on any budgets which you consider should not be de-delegated.

3. Central Funds

3.1 Schools Block - Falling Rolls Fund

The DfE guidance confirmed the following addition to the list of permitted centrally held budgets within the Schools Block for 2014-15: *“we will enable local authorities, using top-sliced DSG funding, to create a small fund to support schools with falling rolls in exceptional circumstances. Funding can be retained centrally for falling rolls where a population bulge is expected in the future but where a good and necessary school or academy currently has surplus places and faces an unmanageable funding shortfall in the short term.”*

The intention is to support popular schools and avoid unnecessary redundancy costs only for the schools affected to recruit staffing once more when pupil numbers and budgets increase. The Falling Rolls Fund would be restricted to population increases expected in 2-3 years in “necessary” schools which are classed by OFSTED as good or outstanding. The DfE will not allow it to be used to prop up unpopular or failing schools. The amount of funding to be top-sliced and the criteria for allocation must be agreed by the Schools Forum and applied fairly to academies and maintained schools.

The Authority’s concern with this proposal is the restrictions which it places on supporting only those schools which are deemed “necessary”, the definition of which is unclear, and which are judged to be good or outstanding by OFSTED. By implication schools which have falling rolls and which are not judged “necessary” and/or are not good or outstanding, will be forced to reduce their staffing in line with the reductions in pure formula funding. In addition top-slicing the fund would mean that all schools would see a reduction in their delegated funding.

Given the limitations and restrictions on the allowed approach the Authority is not minded to top slice the DSG for this purpose in 2014-15. Schools’ views on this issue are welcomed.

Q13. Do you agree with the Authority’s proposal not to create a Falling Rolls Fund for 2014-15?

3.2 High Needs Funding

The DfE has confirmed that the arrangements which applied in 2013-14 will continue. The main points to note in this area, and which are largely matters of report rather than issues for consultation, are as follows:

- The £6,000 AEN “threshold” which LAs were strongly encouraged to adopt will become mandatory from April 2014.
- The number of pre 16 pupils on which a school’s formula allocation is based will exclude those pupils in enhanced resource provision. The adjustment to a school’s pupil count to reflect this will in future reflect the number of places funded, rather than the number of pupils actually in the provision.

- The value of a Post 16 place in Special schools will be standardised at £10,000 (the 2013/14 methodology resulted in varying levels of funding; the average being £11,164). The DfE will transfer the difference in funding to local authorities so that the Top Up rates can be enhanced to make up the difference.
- Special Schools – LAs will be required to ensure that the top up funding rates (from the maintaining authority) will be no less than 98.5% of the 2013-14 rates.
- Pupil Referral Units –The £8,000 per place will remain; the top up is funded by the commissioner (the maintaining Authority for the High Needs Block or the school/academy from funding where devolved to the school/academy). No particular changes are envisaged locally for PRUs for 2014-15.

Glossary

AWPU	Age Weighted Pupil Unit	This is sometimes called AWP, Age Weighted Pupil Number. There are separate values for primary, KS3 and KS4 pupils.
AEN	Additional Educational Needs	AEN covers any aspect of a pupil's need that is over and above the normal curriculum. This is not just SEN but also EAL and Social Needs.
DSG	Dedicated Schools Grant	The Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) is the ring-fenced government grant to support the Schools Budget in each Children's Services Authority.
EAL	English as Additional Language	Pupils for whom English is not a first language.
Ever 6 FSM	Ever 6 Free School Meal	Count based on a pupil ever being eligible for a free school meal (FSM) in the previous 6 years (18 census points). Pupils count as 1 regardless of the number of occasions they were entitled.
FSM	Free School Meals	Free school meals are offered to children of families who are in receipt of certain benefits; these include Income Support, Income Based Job Seekers Allowance or Tax Credit.
IDACI	Index of Deprivation Affecting Children Index	A national database that focuses on the probability that a child is deprived. The database is divided into over 32,000 areas consisting of an average of 1,500 people. For example, a child with an IDACI score of 0.25 has a 25% chance of coming from a deprived family.
LCHI	Low Cost High Incidence (SEN)	This equates to the first £6,000 of SEN support under the new funding arrangements. The indicators available are based on prior attainment. For primary schools, funding can be allocated on the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile. For 2013-14, secondary schools funding could be allocated on the basis of the number of pupils who fail to achieve Level 4 or above in both English and Mathematics at KS2. This will change to English OR Maths for 2014-15.
PPG	Pupil Premium Grant	A direct grant made by the DfE to schools based on Ever 6 free school meal eligibility, the number of pupils recorded as living in Service families and the number of Looked After Children.

Primary Multipliers – Shire LAs

Appendix 1a

			IDACI	IDACI	IDACI	IDACI	IDACI	IDACI					
		FSM	0.2-	0.25	0.3-	0.4-	0.5-	0.6-	LCHI				Lump
	AWPU	Dep'n	0.25	- 0.3	- 0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	SEN	EAL	Mobility	LAC	Sum
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Buckinghamshire	2,490	500	831	831	1,039	1,247	1,454	1,662	1,433	248	0	0	113,145
Cambridgeshire	2,447	400	250	500	750	1,000	1,250	1,500	750	750	0	750	150,000
Cumbria	3,399	428	0	0	0	0	0	0	375	166	36	302	70,000
Devon	2,908	1,265	0	0	0	0	0	0	484	376	0	0	50,000
Dorset	2,579	850	150	225	338	525	600	675	700	300	100	1,069	138,000
East Sussex	2,443	1,038	269	337	404	539	673	808	528	0	0	0	175,000
Essex	2,661	393	245	490	490	735	735	735	619	467	0	0	150,000
Gloucestershire	2,887	861	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,608	804	0	0	67,000
Hampshire	2,471	5	356	712	1,068	1,781	2,849	3,201	1,436	602	136	1,983	190,000
Hertfordshire	2,538	2,177	0	83	83	83	257	257	451	303	454	2,207	147,592
Kent	2,727	359	415	435	468	515	566	708	1,309	885	0	525	120,000
Lancashire	2,793	650	125	200	300	325	375	425	349	336	0	1,500	155,000
Leicestershire	2,515	413	625	625	937	1,250	1,562	1,875	507	0	0	0	150,000
Lincolnshire	2,543	1,186	76	151	233	320	386	484	1,641	1,000	0	0	115,490
Norfolk	2,781	315	394	509	818	849	1,197	1,197	584	333	0	0	114,362
North Yorkshire	2,483	443	605	871	740	1,214	1,322	1,549	589	922	205	0	127,044
Northamptonshire	2,580	2,416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	0	125,000
Nottinghamshire	2,930	307	70	70	70	70	1,225	1,225	1,075	473	25	3,000	100,000
Oxfordshire	2,773	1,208	0	0	116	232	348	463	821	266	65	0	120,000
Somerset	2,805	650	280	330	390	440	500	550	980	0	0	0	95,000
Staffordshire	2,736	2,121	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,326	452	0	0	116,900
Suffolk	2,568	80	190	600	1,507	1,507	1,577	1,697	885	1,500	88	925	114,000
Surrey	2,579	4,838	0	0	0	0	0	0	869	276	0	796	135,000
Warwickshire	2,663	1,460	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,460	0	0	0	95,000
West Sussex	2,677	870	161	242	484	806	1,128	1,128	985	417	0	0	150,000
Worcestershire	3,372	858	0	0	0	894	1,118	1,229	1,237	929	0	0	42,000
Derbyshire	2,505	1,469	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	350	0	0	126,006
Derbyshire rank	22	5	17	18	19	20	20	20	26	14	10	11	12
Simple average	2,706	1,004	194	277	394	551	735	822	885	454	48	502	120,213
DCC diff from avge	-201	466	-194	-277	-394	-551	-735	-822	-724	-104	-48	-502	5,794

				IDACI	IDACI	IDACI	IDACI	IDACI	IDACI					
			FSM	0.2-	0.25	0.3-	0.4-	0.5-	0.6-	LCHI				Lump
	KS3	KS4	Dep'n	0.25	- 0.3	- 0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	SEN	EAL	Mobility	LAC	Sum
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Buckinghamshire	3,375	3,915	500	950	950	1,180	1,416	1,652	1,888	1,891	248	0	0	113,145
Cambridgeshire	3,434	4,464	400	250	500	750	1,000	1,250	1,500	750	750	0	750	150,000
Cumbria	3,874	4,792	428	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	166	36	302	70,000
Devon	4,074	4,074	372	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,335	435	0	0	50,000
Dorset	3,618	4,543	850	150	225	338	525	600	675	1,200	600	100	1,069	138,000
East Sussex	3,592	4,512	1,902	403	503	604	805	1,007	1,208	928	0	0	0	175,000
Essex	3,938	4,796	393	281	561	561	842	842	842	2,099	131	0	0	150,000
Gloucestershire	3,762	4,514	737	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,525	804	0	0	67,000
Hampshire	3,736	4,481	62	409	818	1,227	2,044	3,271	3,684	2,384	1,452	111	1,983	190,000
Hertfordshire	3,708	4,895	1,913	0	0	0	813	813	813	1,341	2,438	1,214	2,207	147,592
Kent	3,788	4,157	334	447	469	504	555	610	763	2,551	3,344	0	525	120,000
Lancashire	4,030	4,030	1,100	450	800	1,050	1,150	1,250	1,300	750	336	0	1,500	155,000
Leicestershire	3,571	4,263	413	634	634	951	1,268	1,584	1,901	1,120	0	0	0	150,000
Lincolnshire	3,560	4,388	1,305	162	327	490	685	807	1,075	3,190	1,000	0	0	115,490
Norfolk	3,544	4,450	315	534	656	984	1,018	1,387	1,387	1,495	333	0	0	114,362
North Yorkshire	3,651	4,528	550	879	1,098	719	1,151	1,031	145	1,956	890	131	0	127,044
Northamptonshire	3,774	4,273	3,318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	0	125,000
Nottinghamshire	4,071	4,999	307	70	70	70	70	1,225	1,225	1,075	473	25	3,000	100,000
Oxfordshire	4,106	4,306	2,212	0	0	127	254	381	508	2,103	727	0	0	120,000
Somerset	3,750	4,254	720	320	380	450	510	580	640	1,950	0	0	0	95,000
Staffordshire	3,727	4,599	2,675	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,114	1,082	0	0	116,900
Suffolk	3,771	4,175	80	190	600	1,507	1,507	1,577	1,697	2,555	1,500	88	925	114,000
Surrey	3,445	4,373	3,588	887	1,599	1,599	1,599	1,599	1,599	2,415	673	0	796	135,000
Warwickshire	3,568	4,748	1,780	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,780	0	0	0	95,000
West Sussex	3,695	4,314	484	346	518	1,037	1,728	2,419	2,419	1,967	417	0	0	150,000
Worcestershire	4,126	4,970	726	0	0	0	1,251	1,532	1,672	2,875	2,273	0	0	42,000
Derbyshire	3,548	4,178	1,787	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,360	317	0	0	126,006
Derbyshire rank	23	22	7	18	18	19	21	21	21	8	19	9	11	12
Simple average	3,742	4,454	1,056	283	412	544	777	977	1,036	1,862	772	71	502	120,213
DCC diff from avge	-194	-276	730	-283	-412	-544	-777	-977	-1,036	497	-455	-71	-502	5,794

				LCHI			Lump	Post	Rates/ S Site/	Excp't'n		Total ex		Capped	Pupil led
	AWPU	Dep'n	LAC	AEN	EAL	Mobil'y	Sum	16	PFI	Circ's	London	MFG/ Cap	MFG	Gains	Total
Shire LA	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Buckinghamshire	76.8%	6.2%	0.0%	5.4%	0.4%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.5%	100.0%	2.3%	0.9%	88.9%
Cambridgeshire	78.2%	4.0%	0.1%	3.1%	1.0%	0.0%	12.3%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1.9%	0.0%	86.3%
Cumbria	85.6%	1.9%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1.5%	1.5%	89.7%
Devon	84.7%	4.2%	0.0%	3.9%	0.1%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.2%	0.0%	100.0%	1.2%	0.0%	93.0%
Dorset	78.3%	4.3%	0.1%	2.4%	0.1%	0.1%	11.2%	0.4%	2.6%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%	1.4%	0.9%	85.3%
East Sussex	73.2%	9.2%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	12.3%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.8%	1.0%	84.8%
Essex	77.9%	5.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.2%	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.5%	100.0%	0.8%	0.0%	87.2%
Gloucestershire	81.3%	3.4%	0.0%	7.8%	0.5%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.8%	1.0%	93.0%
Hampshire	74.4%	4.7%	0.2%	4.8%	0.4%	0.2%	13.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1.3%	1.1%	84.8%
Hertfordshire	76.5%	5.9%	0.2%	1.7%	0.7%	0.8%	10.9%	0.4%	1.6%	0.1%	1.3%	100.0%	0.9%	0.2%	85.8%
Kent	76.7%	5.2%	0.1%	5.7%	1.2%	0.0%	8.4%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.2%	100.0%	1.6%	0.3%	88.9%
Lancashire	74.2%	8.8%	0.1%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%	12.9%	0.3%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1.7%	1.3%	84.9%
Leicestershire	78.3%	5.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1.3%	0.6%	86.5%
Lincolnshire	76.0%	5.8%	0.0%	6.2%	0.7%	0.0%	10.2%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1.7%	0.4%	88.6%
Norfolk	76.2%	7.1%	0.0%	3.8%	0.3%	0.0%	11.0%	0.2%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1.6%	1.6%	87.3%
North Yorkshire	74.4%	4.8%	0.0%	3.3%	0.3%	0.3%	14.9%	0.0%	1.9%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	1.7%	1.7%	83.1%
Northamptonshire	75.9%	12.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	9.5%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1.3%	1.5%	88.9%
Nottinghamshire	82.9%	3.2%	0.3%	4.3%	0.2%	0.0%	7.6%	0.0%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	1.3%	1.2%	91.0%
Oxfordshire	79.6%	4.4%	0.0%	4.2%	0.3%	0.1%	9.8%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.6%	0.6%	88.6%
Somerset	79.3%	5.2%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%	0.3%	1.4%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.6%	2.1%	89.3%
Staffordshire	78.2%	6.6%	0.0%	3.9%	0.3%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1.0%	1.0%	89.0%
Suffolk	75.6%	6.4%	0.1%	6.0%	0.4%	0.1%	9.7%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1.3%	1.3%	88.7%
Surrey	74.4%	11.2%	0.0%	3.6%	0.4%	0.0%	8.7%	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1.1%	1.7%	89.6%
Warwickshire	79.8%	7.1%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1.5%	0.6%	91.1%
West Sussex	78.2%	4.3%	0.0%	4.9%	0.2%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.3%	100.0%	0.7%	0.7%	87.6%
Worcestershire	83.8%	4.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.6%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.4%	10.2%	94.6%
Derbyshire	74.2%	8.6%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.7%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1.4%	0.5%	85.2%
DCC Rank	26	5	11	21	22	10	4	7	7	15	6		10	21	23
Average ex DCC	78.1%	5.8%	0.0%	4.0%	0.3%	0.1%	9.8%	0.1%	1.7%	0.1%	0.1%		1.2%	1.3%	88.3%
DCC diff from ave	-3.9%	+2.7%	0.0%	-1.5%	-0.3%	-0.1%	+2.9%	-0.1%	+0.4%	0.0%	-0.1%		+0.2%	-0.8%	-3.1%

IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED SECONDARY FORMULA CHANGES
APPENDIX 3

		ACTUAL 2013-14 BUDGETS				IGNORING MFG & CAPPING			INCLUDING MFG & CAPPING			
DfE No.	SCHOOL	2013-14 SCHOOLS BLOCK PRE MFG & CAPPING	2013-14 ACTUAL MFG	2013-14 ACTUAL CAPPING	2013-14 TOTAL SCHOOLS BLOCK	SEC LCHI COUNT CHANGE	SEC LUMP SUM	TOTAL CHANGE EXC MFG & CAPPING	2013-14 REVISED MFG	2013-14 REVISED CAPPING	2013-14 REVISED SCHOOLS BLOCK	TOTAL ACTUAL CHANGE
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
4000	SWANWICK HALL	4,937,513	0	0	4,937,513	(2,498)	(4,665)	(7,164)	0	0	4,930,349	(7,164)
4001	ALFRETON GRANGE ARTS COLLEGE	3,134,900	0	0	3,134,900	(21,852)	7,522	(14,330)	0	0	3,120,570	(14,330)
4019	CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH HIGH	4,434,411	0	0	4,434,411	(41,138)	34	(41,104)	0	0	4,393,308	(41,104)
4034	TUPTON HALL	6,977,988	0	(27,167)	6,950,821	(11,132)	(13,466)	(24,597)	0	(2,058)	6,951,333	512
4054	WILSTHORPE COMMUNITY	3,092,862	0	(7,193)	3,085,669	(15,605)	6,563	(9,042)	0	0	3,083,820	(1,849)
4057	NEW MILLS BUSINESS & ENTERPRISE COLLEGE	2,274,677	49,345	0	2,324,023	22,978	11,256	34,234	16,638	0	2,325,550	1,527
4074	THE WILLIAM ALLITT	4,621,428	0	0	4,621,428	4,962	(3,185)	1,778	0	0	4,623,205	1,778
4089	ALDERCAR COMMUNITY LANGUAGE COLLEGE	3,069,444	0	0	3,069,444	(1,693)	7,252	5,559	0	0	3,075,004	5,559
4097	GRANVILLE SPORTS COLLEGE	2,938,434	0	0	2,938,434	(4,137)	7,111	2,974	0	0	2,941,407	2,974
4103	FREDERICK GENT	4,222,289	0	0	4,222,289	6,753	(986)	5,767	0	0	4,228,056	5,767
4126	ECKINGTON	5,361,696	0	0	5,361,696	22,386	(7,906)	14,480	0	(8,432)	5,367,745	6,048
4172	JOHN FLAMSTEED COMMUNITY	2,857,231	96,501	0	2,953,732	(14,590)	7,320	(7,271)	104,170	0	2,954,131	399
4173	TIBSHELF COMMUNITY	3,744,044	191,828	0	3,935,871	(23,606)	2,153	(21,453)	215,358	0	3,937,949	2,078
4174	HIGHFIELDS	5,201,179	0	0	5,201,179	(19,084)	(7,037)	(26,121)	0	0	5,175,058	(26,121)
4191	GLOSSOPDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	5,168,333	0	(61,713)	5,106,620	35,905	(5,830)	30,076	0	(91,612)	5,106,797	177
4192	THE MEADOWS COMMUNITY	2,617,198	0	0	2,617,198	(25,859)	9,931	(15,928)	0	0	2,601,269	(15,928)
4193	HASLAND HALL COMMUNITY	3,723,453	0	(35,825)	3,687,628	(11,107)	2,314	(8,793)	0	(26,269)	3,688,391	763
4194	NEWBOLD COMMUNITY	4,664,051	0	(79,723)	4,584,329	7,554	(1,501)	6,054	0	(84,923)	4,585,182	853
4195	PARKSIDE COMMUNITY	2,442,394	417,228	0	2,859,622	(12,112)	11,476	(636)	419,462	0	2,861,221	1,599
4198	HERITAGE HIGH	4,315,191	155,505	0	4,470,696	(34,595)	859	(33,736)	190,470	0	4,471,925	1,229
4200	SPRINGWELL COMMUNITY COLLEGE	4,365,878	424,572	0	4,790,450	(30,269)	972	(29,297)	454,836	0	4,791,416	967
4505	ANTHONY GELL	2,690,215	155,664	0	2,845,879	5,145	7,906	13,051	141,781	0	2,845,046	(832)
4509	DRONFIELD HENRY FANSHAW	6,500,879	0	0	6,500,879	7,141	(16,927)	(9,787)	0	0	6,491,093	(9,787)
4510	BUXTON COMMUNITY	4,984,970	0	(50,205)	4,934,765	14,772	(5,882)	8,890	0	(59,878)	4,933,982	(783)
4601	ST THOMAS MORE CATHOLIC	1,788,423	184,435	0	1,972,858	(10,678)	13,225	2,547	183,398	0	1,974,368	1,510
4602	ST PHILIP HOWARD CATHOLIC	2,358,795	139,625	0	2,498,420	22,767	9,998	32,765	106,697	0	2,498,258	(162)
5404	BELPER SCHOOL AND SIXTH FORM CENTRE	5,108,073	0	0	5,108,073	(219)	(8,198)	(8,417)	0	0	5,099,656	(8,417)
5409	FRIESLAND	4,902,982	0	0	4,902,982	8,351	(5,802)	2,548	0	0	4,905,531	2,548
5410	THE PINGLE	4,594,392	0	(28,941)	4,565,451	(41,575)	(2,588)	(44,163)	0	0	4,550,229	(15,222)
5411	LADY MANNERS	4,933,888	0	0	4,933,888	7,662	(8,429)	(767)	0	0	4,933,122	(767)
5416	MILL HILL	3,587,757	0	(19,537)	3,568,221	26,316	2,880	29,196	0	(47,305)	3,569,648	1,427
ACADEMIES (FOR INFORMATION ONLY):												
4002	ORMISTON ENTERPRISE ACADEMY	1,833,936	195,349	0	2,029,285	(25,686)	15,128	(10,557)	209,115	0	2,032,494	3,209
4052	THE LONG EATON	4,927,590	0	(3,233)	4,924,357	(11,222)	(4,556)	(15,778)	0	0	4,911,812	(12,545)
4111	HOPE VALLEY COLLEGE	2,776,965	180,306	0	2,957,271	(1,033)	6,414	5,381	175,722	0	2,958,068	797
4167	THE ORMISTON ILKESTON ACADEMY	3,311,534	0	(130,085)	3,181,449	(1,157)	4,887	3,729	0	(130,888)	3,184,376	2,927
4169	KIRK HALLAM COMMUNITY	4,975,651	0	(3,623)	4,972,027	(20,634)	(5,806)	(26,440)	0	0	4,949,211	(22,816)
4196	BROOKFIELD COMMUNITY	4,074,246	81,295	0	4,155,541	(1,955)	(1,982)	(3,937)	85,840	0	4,156,149	608
4197	THE BOLSOVER	3,748,527	348,436	0	4,096,963	16,889	2,298	19,188	329,608	0	4,097,323	360
4500	QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR	4,938,936	0	0	4,938,936	19,780	(7,213)	12,567	0	0	4,951,504	12,567
5400	NETHERTHORPE	3,818,344	0	0	3,818,344	36,460	1,024	37,484	0	0	3,855,828	37,484
5401	THE ECCLESBOURNE	4,476,610	3,410	0	4,480,020	22,806	(5,825)	16,981	0	0	4,493,591	13,571
5405	JOHN PORT	7,080,098	0	(18,327)	7,061,770	36,993	(22,080)	14,913	0	(33,479)	7,061,532	(238)
5408	HEANOR GATE SCIENCE COLLEGE	5,291,141	0	0	5,291,141	23,436	(8,044)	15,392	0	0	5,306,533	15,392
5413	ST MARY'S CATHOLIC HIGH	4,211,058	0	0	4,211,058	48,252	(3,075)	45,177	0	0	4,256,235	45,177
5415	ST JOHN HOUGHTON CATHOLIC	2,646,883	105,487	0	2,752,370	10,377	7,444	17,820	88,299	0	2,753,002	632
6905	SHIREBROOK ACADEMY	3,534,969	245,304	0	3,780,272	(24,249)	5,015	(19,234)	264,829	0	3,780,564	291
SECONDARY TOTALS		187,261,459	2,974,289	(465,573)	189,770,175	0	(0)	(0)	2,986,224	(484,844)	189,762,838	(7,337)

Summary of Budgets De-delegated (Re-Pooled) in 2013-14

Appendix 4

			2013-14	2013-14	
		2013-14	Multiplier	De-delegated	
Primary		Count	£	£	
Contingencies	AWPU	55,117	14.66	808,063	e.g. Schools in financial difficulty, exceptional unforeseen costs (unreasonable for a GB to meet), pupil number growth, funding for additional costs of closing, opening and reorganised schools
Insurance	AWPU	55,117	18.43	1,015,691	Includes premises, cash in transit, public liability and employers' liability
Library & Museum Services	AWPU	55,117	1.41	77,501	Learning and teaching experiences to support all curriculum areas, creative learning needs and early years; predominantly used by nursery, primary and special schools
	Lump Sum	348	219.22	76,289	
Licences & Subscriptions	AWPU	55,117	0.35	19,291	Educational Recording Agency licences
Staff Costs: Maternity	AWPU	55,117	17.41	959,575	Cover costs for staff on maternity, paternity or adoption leave
Staff Costs: Public Duties	AWPU	55,117	0.09	5,050	Cover costs for staff on jury service.
Staff Costs: Trade Unions	AWPU	55,117	3.48	191,714	Cover costs for staff undertaking approved union duties
TOTAL				3,153,175	
Secondary					
Contingencies	AWPU	26,351	4.90	129,124	See primary
Insurance	AWPU	26,351	16.24	427,900	See primary
Licences & Subscriptions	AWPU	26,351	0.62	16,417	See primary
Staff Costs: Trade Unions	AWPU	26,351	3.48	91,657	See primary
TOTAL				665,098	