

Cabinet – 23 October 2013

Schools Forum Proposed Revised Schools Funding Formula

Portfolio: Councillor Rachel Andrew, Children's Services

Related portfolios: Councillor Chris Towe, Resources

Service: Education

Wards: All

Key decision: Yes

Forward plan: Yes

1. Summary

- 1.1 The Department for Education ("DfE") are requiring all local authorities in conjunction with their Schools Forum to produce a schools funding formula by 31 October 2013. The changes to regulation for the 2014/15 financial year will force a change in the Walsall schools funding formula, as the 'lump sum' element of the formula will have to change.
- 1.2 Walsall Schools Forum has been through an exercise to review the schools funding formula, all schools have been consulted as defined in legislation, Schools Forum has then reviewed that consultation and now recommends this formula to Cabinet.
- 1.3 There is currently no indication that funding provided by central government to Walsall schools is decreasing for financial year 2014/15. The schools funding formula is the process that divides the Dedicated Schools Grant ("DSG") amongst schools in the borough of Walsall. DfE want to see more funding distributed on a per pupil basis which is why the 'lump sum' will need to decrease.
- 1.4 Nationally this funding formula not only impacts maintained schools but also Academies. The only exceptions to the application of this funding formula in Walsall currently are the Black Country University Technical College and the original Walsall Academy. The total funding for Walsall schools will not be altered by this formula but the division of funding between schools will be.
- 1.5 A recent financial resilience report from Grant Thornton gave Walsall school balances a 'green' (positive rating). This would imply that maintained schools have strong and appropriate financial management.

- 1.6 The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on 26 June 2013 the intention to move to a national schools funding formula. At the time of writing (14 October 2013) there are no public details. A consultation is expected in the autumn
- 1.7 Over recent years, despite efforts to allocate, there has been an increasing surplus on the ring fenced Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). This unallocated surplus is expected to be £2.5m by 31 March 2014 and some or all of it will be allocated amongst schools in 2014/15. The surplus has developed as the council services funded by DSG have become more efficient and the Education Services contract that had been out-sourced to Serco Limited has been reduced and then ended. Per EFA regulations, this surplus will be allocated amongst all schools in Walsall (including nursery and special) as part of the 2014/15 formula. Schools have endorsed a flat rate per pupil for division of this one off windfall.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 That Cabinet receives and approves the recommendation of the Schools Forum meeting from 15 October 2013 which states “Walsall Schools Forum unanimously endorses the revised schools funding formula to Cabinet on behalf of all Walsall Schools. That Walsall Schools Forum approve **Appendix 2** as the Walsall Schools funding formula for 2014/15 subject to changes demanded by EFA and update for October 2013 census numbers. Walsall Schools Forum approve that any use of surplus in 2014/15 and future years be based on a flat per pupil rate. This will be achieved by pushing the funding through AWPU and asking the EFA to disapply the Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG) in regards to these funds.
- 2.2 That Cabinet notes that the DfE may request revisions to the school funding formula and that values attributed in the formula may change once the DfE receive the October census data and Cabinet therefore delegates authority to the Director of Children’s Services in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Children’s Services to alter or amend the formula in line with DfE requirements and to comply with all and any relevant DfE regulations.

3 Recommendations

Background

- 3.1 The Education Funding Agency (“EFA”) published on 5 June “Schools Funding Reform: Findings from the Review of 2013-14. Arrangements and Changes for 2014-15.” The aim of this document was to update the schools finance regulations for the 2014/15 financial year. The number of changes is considerably smaller than last year but have an impact on Walsall as the size of the lump sum is reduced.
- 3.2 This report builds on a series of reports that have been published by DfE and EFA in recent years. This outlines a clear direction for schools funding towards a national schools funding formula. George Osborne announced on 26 June 2013 that it was intended to implement a national schools funding formula from 1 April 2015. While it is clear that the many changes in recent years are building towards this, there has been no sight yet of either a draft national

formula or a consultation to discuss it. The most recent documents are available at:

<http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/adminandfinance/financialmanagement/schoolsrevenuefunding/a00221523/review-of-2013%D014-school-funding-arrangements>

- 3.3 In **Appendix 1** there is a breakdown of all formula factors allowable, what the rules were in 2013. /14, what the rules are in 2014/15 and why there is a change per the EFA.
- 3.4 The key changes to consider would be:
 - 3.4.1 There would be a minimum of £2,000 Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU) per primary aged pupils. (Walsall already exceeds this minimum)
 - 3.4.2 KS3 and KS4 AWPU has a minimum of £3,000 per pupil (Walsall already exceeds that)
 - 3.4.3 At least 80% of funding needs to be passed on through pupil led funding. (Walsall passes on over 88% of pupil led funding).
 - 3.4.4 A new sparsity factor has been introduced to help schools in predominately rural areas. (This will not apply in Walsall as we are too densely populated).
 - 3.4.5 The lump sum can now be different by phase and a maximum of £175k. (See later). Also, primary and secondary sectors can have a different size of lump sum.
 - 3.4.6 On 'High Needs' (High Needs in this case is for children with high levels of special education al need) the £6,000 threshold before top up funding is applied is now mandatory. (Walsall has already adopted this in 2013/14).
 - 3.4.7 Minimum Funding Guarantee – no change
 - 3.4.8 DfE have also allowed another option to help authorities who are expecting significant increases in pupil numbers in years to come. It maybe that a school does not have sufficient pupil numbers to be sustainable in the short term but has a higher intake forecast for years to come There is a further option to give a school in this position more funding to allow them to continue until higher pupil numbers are achieved. This only applies to schools who have a current OFSTED judgement of 'good' or 'outstanding'. This appears unlikely to apply in Walsall but further work is taking place
- 3.5 This report is focused on the Schools Block funding formula. Cabinet will receive a further report on High Needs funding before the 2014/15 financial year. High Needs deals with pupils with special educational need and alternative provision (e.g. pupil referral units).

Walsall Approach to a New Funding Formula

- 3.6 Walsall Association of Secondary Head Teachers (WASH) and Primary, Special and Nursery Forum were asked to nominate members for a working party. This formula only impacts primary and secondary schools and as a result it is only primary and secondary representatives. **Table 1** reflects the make up of the working group

Table 1

Headteacher	School
Mike Ison (Governor)	Grace Academy
Gary Crowther	Shire Oak Academy
Max Vlahakis	Alumwell Junior
Gary Thornton	Palfrey Junior
Michelle Sheehy	Millfield Primary

The group shared various information via e-mail and phone. There was a half day workshop to consider and develop options following on from this. The workshop took place on 1 July 2013. With one head unable to attend further briefings have also being delivered.

There were additional meetings with members of the group and extensive e-mail correspondence.

- 3.7 The group developed the following guiding principles:
- 3.7.1 That Walsall schools put a lot of time and effort into developing the schools funding formula used in 2013/14. This was well received across Walsall schools. Therefore, unless the new regulations enforced a change there would be no further change for 2014/15
- 3.7.2 That if a national funding formula consultation were to be published then this would be something that would be useful for potentially looking at other areas of Walsall's formula. Therefore, before publishing the consultation with schools locally, the maximum amount of time would be allowed to see if EFA or DfE were to publish any more national information.
- 3.7.3 That no decisions would move money between primary and secondary sectors. EFA have not recommended an advisable ratio and Walsall would therefore preserve the status quo.
- 3.7.4 That primary and secondary sectors would have different lump sums and develop their own models in this respect.
- 3.7.5 That any surplus divided amongst schools would be done so on a per pupil basis at a flat rate per pupil.
- 3.8 On the back of these principles a consultation was launched on Tuesday 24 September, with a response date of Monday 7 October. Documents were e-mailed to all heads (**Appendix 3**). In addition to this there has been discussion

at Schools Forum at the June, July and September meetings. WASH discussed at 16 September 2013 and Primary Forum at 3 October 2013. An e-mail survey has also been despatched to all schools to make responding simpler.

- 3.9 The key decision that schools have had to make is what level to set the lump sum at. Also, once that lump sum has been set, a decision needs to be made of where the funding released from the lump sum would be allocated. Schools considered various options. Eight detailed models were produced and further analysis was performed on a number of these.
- 3.10 Primary Schools felt that a lump sum of £175k (the maximum allowable) would work best for Walsall primary schools. The £25k funding released from reducing the lump sum from £200k to £175k was added to Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU). AWPU was considered the best option as it is in line with the direction of travel of national policy and produced the fairest results.
- 3.11 Secondary schools looked at a lump sum of either £150k or £175k with the funding released going to AWPU. The majority of those within the consultation recommended a lump sum of £175k and therefore that has been taken into the formula.

Schools Funding Formula

- 3.12 The final funding formula proposed for 2014/15 is very similar to 2013/14 with only the lump sum basis changing. Below is a brief summary of the principles of the funding formula:

Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU)

AWPU is the biggest part of the funding formula, it is the funding which has not been allocated to the other factors and is allocated on a per pupil basis. The AWPU rates are different for primary and secondary children. Government insist on minimum AWPU rates per pupil.

Lump Sum

Secondary schools will have a lump sum of £150k. This means each school will receive £150k with no reference to pupil numbers, deprivation, buildings etc. This is designed to cover the costs all schools need to meet regardless of size.

For primary schools it is £175k.

The maximum allowable lump sum under regulations is £175k.

Deprivation

Walsall allocates funds to schools for both the IDACI measure of deprivation and the number of children who receive free school meals (FSM). The IDACI element is higher. DfE allocate Pupil Premium funding (£1300 per child in 14/15) outside of Walsall's formula and use Ever 6 Free School Meals (Ever 6) to do so. Previous work has highlighted that this composite measure will ensure that all schools with deprivation should therefore receive some funding

to help them. There has always been extensive debate if one measure is 'the best' and a composite measure has proved successful.

Low cost High Incidence Special Educational Need (SEN)

The only factor that is allowed under SEN and is a proxy measure is prior attainment. Therefore, the funding previously allocated through SEN has been allocated:

Lump Sum £25k per school
Of the remaining funding:
Free School Meals 55%
AWPU 15%
Prior Attainment 30%

It is hoped DfE will provide more flexibility in future years.

Looked After Children (LAC)

The government consultation has stated that LAC pupils have some of the lowest attainment. Rather than identifying a cash value, the method proposed will see pupils identified as looked after for 6 months being allocated a sum equal to 50% of the unweighted AWPU. With both the extra funding from this increase and the increased funding from pupil premium, it is felt that this would give schools a meaningful amount of money to support improved attainment for these pupils

English as an Additional Language

The group have allocated funding that was previously used in the Ethnic Minority factor of the funding formula. For simplicity the funding unit is the same for both secondary and primary pupils and is the same for each of the 3 years. This results in an approximate unit of funding per pupil per year of c£438.

Split sites

Walsall council pays split site allocation for 3 schools only. The total funding allocated through the funding is £50k out of over £200 million. It is proposed to continue with the current approach.

Business Rates

Business rates will be funded through the formula.

Rental Exceptional Factor

One school in the borough has to pay extra funding as rent. The rationale for allowing this is that it is similar to business rates. This has been individually agreed with DfE.

The following factors have either not been used or don't apply:

- Private finance initiative (PFI) contracts
- For the 5 local authorities who have some but not all of their schools within the London fringe area, flexibility to reflect the higher teacher cost in these schools.
- A per pupil factor which continues funding for post-16 pupils up to the level that the authority provided in 2012/13, either through directly allocating per pupil funding, or indirectly through premises and other factors
- Pupil mobility (optional factor)
- Sparsity

4. Council priorities

- 4.1 The new funding formula is seen as equitable and is transparent by those consulted. It will not alter the total amount of funding given to Walsall schools. The role that schools play in meeting council objectives will not be impacted by these changes.

5. Risk management

- 5.1 The DfE in their consultation of March 2012 recognise that smaller schools may become less financially viable under the new funding formula and continued changes. Walsall Council new funding formula has provided the maximum lump sum for 2014/15 for smaller primary schools. This will allow smaller schools time to manage these impacts. If the DfE continue with their plan of a national funding formula for 2015/16 then the larger lump sum will protect schools until this is fully implemented. There is no further information on what a national funding formula will look like at this time.

6. Financial implications

- 6.1 Total Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) funding for Walsall schools will remain at the same overall level. Impacts of this change will be felt differently by schools across the borough.
- 6.2 No school will lose more than 1.5% of funding per pupil per year for the financial year 2014/15 under the minimum funding guarantee (MFG). Clearly if schools have fluctuations in pupil numbers between years then this will impact budgets but always has. . There will also be schools who will gain from this process.
- 6.3 The DfE in the March 2012 consultation emphasised that smaller schools may have financial challenges from this new formula. The nature of the new funding formula favours larger schools. It is difficult to define 'smaller' schools but one form of entry primary schools or schools who have pupil numbers significantly below the published admission number (PAN)
- 6.4 It remains important to emphasise that the only change Walsall Schools have made to the formula this year has been one driven by the DfE altering its regulations. There has been no drive from schools to change the formula other than due to regulation changes. Walsall schools are largely content with the current formula based on two separate consultations. DfE caused the formula to change significantly in 2013/14 and this will still be impacting on some

schools. It is worthwhile to emphasise that there may well be inequalities built into the 'old' formula which have built up over a number of years and are currently working their way out of the formula. Comparing schools on a per pupil funding basis is a very valid way of comparing budgets rather than looking at historical funding levels. The minimum funding guarantee of no school losing 1.5% is also based on a per pupil measure.

- 6.5 Walsall Schools Forum have been presented with benchmarking data showing local and national comparisons. This information did not influence schools to make changes to the Walsall formula.

7. Legal implications

- 7.1 The Council is bound to comply with any legislation relating to the financing of schools.
- 7.2 The DfE has prescribed the way in which schools will be financed with effect from the financial year 2014/2015 as detailed in paragraph 3 of this Report. The Council is bound to adhere to these new arrangements. The purpose of these new arrangements will help secure greater consistency in how funding is distributed to schools.

8. Property implications

- 8.1 Unless schools were to close there will be no property impacts.

9. Health and wellbeing implications

- 9.1 There has been no indication from consultation or response or Grant Thornton's resilience check on school balances that schools funding would impact on health and well being.

10. Staffing implications

- 10.1 Where schools suffer budget reductions there is a risk that staff posts could be reduced. Budgets will not be reduced by more than 1.5% in 2014/15 and finance officers will work with schools that face financial difficulty.

11. Equality implications

- 11.1 The schools funding formula takes advantage of most factors that are allowed to be used. Funding is allocated for English as an additional language, to support Looked After Children and to support deprivation. Pupil mobility has not been funded.

12. Consultation

- 12.1 Schools Forum has received a number of reports on schools funding formula.
- 12.2 A formal consultation was released to schools on 24 September 2013; a Schools Forum working group was established, WASH have discussed, Primary Forum have discussed and an electronic survey has been used

Background papers

Schools Forum report 11 June 2013 – Schools Funding Formula (includes comparison details with other local funding formulas)

Schools Forum report 9 July – Schools Funding Formula

Schools Funding Formula consultation published 24 September 2013 (“**Appendix 2**”)

EFA – “School funding reform: Next steps to a fairer system” published on 26 March 2012

EFA – “Review of 2013-14 School Funding arrangements” February 2013

David Laws written ministerial statement on school funding reforms – 4 June 2013

EFA – Schools Funding Reform: Findings from the Review of 2013-14. Arrangements and Changes for 2014-15. 5 June 2013

EFA – Operational information for Local authorities: for revenue funding arrangements for the 2014-15 financial year

EFA – 2014-15 revenue funding arrangements: additional information for local authorities August 2013

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Rose Collinson
Interim Executive Director
15 October 2013



Councillor R Andrew
Portfolio holder
15 October 2013

Appendix 1

Funding Factor	2013-14 Budget	2014-15 Budget	Reason for Change
<p>1. Basic entitlement</p> <p>A compulsory funding factor that assigns funding to individual pupils with the number of pupils for each school or academy based on the October pupil census.</p>	<p>Funding allocated according to an age weighted pupil unit (AWPU). There were different rates for primary and secondary (where there could be different rates for key stage 3 and key stage 4). Local authorities could choose to increase the pupil number count where schools had previously had higher reception pupil numbers in January than in the October census.</p>	<p>As 2013-14 but with minimum values of £2,000 for primary and £3,000 for secondary (KS3 and 4)</p>	<p>Strengthens the principle that funding formula should be pupil-led.</p>
<p>2. Deprivation</p> <p>A compulsory factor</p>	<p>Local authorities could choose to use free school meals and/or the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI). For the free meals measure, they could use either free meals as at the previous October census or “ever 6” – the number of pupils entitled to free meals at any time in the last 6 years – but not both. The IDACI measure uses 6 bands, so different values could be used for each band. There could be separate unit values for primary and secondary.</p>	<p>No change</p>	

Appendix 1

<p>3. Prior attainment</p> <p>This is optional though it is used by nearly all local authorities. It acts as a proxy indicator for low level high incidence special</p>	<p>The primary indicator was based on the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP). Local authorities could choose to use the number of pupils achieving below either 73 or 78 points.</p> <p>The secondary indicator was based on the number of pupils not achieving level 4 in English and Maths at Key Stage Two.</p>	<p>The primary indicator will include those who failed to achieve a good level of development for the cohort of pupils in the 2013 assessments. This will only apply to this cohort; for older year groups in the school, there will still be the same choice between using the thresholds of 73 and 78 points because they were assessed under the old profile.</p> <p>The secondary indicator will be based on the number of pupils not achieving level 4 in English or Maths at Key Stage Two.</p>	<p>The EYFS has changed in 2013, so a change in definition is unavoidable.</p> <p>For the secondary measure, the number failing to achieve level 4 in English and Maths has reduced significantly in the last couple of years, so the revised definition includes a wider and more appropriate proportion of the pupil population.</p>
<p>4. Looked after children</p> <p>This is optional</p>	<p>This used the return completed by local authorities in March each year and was mapped to schools using the January school census. Local authorities had a choice to select one of three indicators – all those on the return, those who had been looked after for at least 6 months and those who had been looked after for at least a year.</p>	<p>Only one indicator will be allowed – all those on the return who were being looked after on 31st March 2013, regardless of how long they had been looked after</p>	<p>This provides consistency in the movement to a National Funding Formula. Also, evidence shows that children who have been looked after for one day are equally likely to under-perform at Key Stage 4 as those looked after for 12 months or more.</p>

Appendix 1

English as an additional language (EAL) This is optional	Pupils with English as an additional language could attract funding for up to 3 years after they enter the statutory school system. Local authorities could choose to use indicators based on one, two or three years. There could be separate unit values for primary and secondary.	No change	
6. Pupil mobility This is optional	This measure counted pupils who entered the school in the last three academic years, but did not start in August or September (or January for reception pupils). There could be separate unit values for primary and secondary.	There is now a 10% threshold, so schools will only qualify for the measure if more than 10% of their pupils are counted as mobile. Funding will be allocated based on the proportion above the threshold – so if a school has 12% mobility, then 2% of its pupils would attract funding.	There were concerns that the previous measure spread funding too thinly; the change enables greater targeting of those schools with the most mobile populations, such as service schools.
Proportion allocated through pupil-led factors	No restriction	Local authorities must allocate at least 80% of the delegated schools block funding through pupil-led factors (the factors in lines 1-6 above, and London fringe uplift where relevant).	This supports the policy that as much funding as possible should follow the pupil.
7. Sparsity This is optional	Not in use	Pupils are allocated to their nearest school. For each school, the average distance as the crow flies to those pupils'	This enables small necessary schools in rural areas to be supported.

Appendix 1

		<p>second nearest school is calculated. Schools can only qualify for sparsity funding if this distance is greater than 2 miles for primary or middle and 3 miles for secondary, and if they have fewer than 150 pupils for primary or 600 pupils for secondary or middle. Local authorities can narrow the criteria (set a greater distance or smaller maximum size). The maximum amount which can be allocated to an individual school through this factor is £100,000. Local authorities can choose whether to use a single amount for all sparse schools, or to use a tapered amount which increases the smaller the school.</p>	
<p>8. Lump sum</p> <p>This is optional though it is used by all local authorities</p>	<p>This had to be a single value applied to all schools. The maximum amount was £200,000.</p>	<p>Local authorities can set different lump sums for primary and secondary (middle schools would receive a weighted average based on the number of year groups in each phase). The maximum lump sum will now be £175,000. Where schools amalgamate, they will retain 85% of the total lump sums in the year after the</p>	<p>The change responds to concerns that a single lump sum did not recognise the differences in school size between phases. The maximum lump sum has been reduced because the sparsity factor is now available. The change to arrangements for amalgamated schools removes the previous financial disincentive to amalgamate.</p>

Appendix 1

		amalgamation instead of going down to one lump sum immediately.	
9. Split sites This is optional	The purpose of the factor was to support schools which have unavoidable extra costs because they have a split site. EFA checked the definition submitted by the local authority to check that it was objective and transparent, and can be applied easily to academies.	No change	
10.Rates This is optional but is used by all local authorities	Funded on the basis of actual costs; academies are reimbursed by the EFA separately from the main budget allocation.	No change	
11.Private Finance Initiative (PFI) contracts This is optional	The purpose of this factor was to support schools which have unavoidable extra premises costs because they are a PFI school and/or to cover situations where the PFI "affordability gap" is delegated and paid back to the local authority. The EFA checked the definition submitted by the local authority to check that it is objective and transparent, and can be applied easily to academies.	No change	

Appendix 1

<p>12.London fringe</p> <p>This is optional but can only be used by five authorities</p>	<p>The purpose of this factor was to support schools which have had to pay higher teacher salaries because they are in the London fringe area, and where only part of the authority is in this area. The authorities where this could be used were Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent and West Sussex. It is applied as a multiplier to relevant factors.</p>	<p>No change</p>	
<p>13.Post-16</p> <p>This is optional but can only be used where the local authority had used such a factor in 2013-14</p>	<p>Local authorities could use this factor but only up to the per pupil value used in the previous financial year (2012-13)</p>	<p>No change to the principle – the value is restricted to the per pupil amount allocated in 2013-14</p>	
<p>Exceptional premises factors</p> <p>Local authorities can apply to the EFA to use exceptional factors relating to premises</p>	<p>The exceptional factors had to relate to premises costs. Local authorities were advised that applications should only be submitted where the extra factor would be more than 1% of a school's budget and covered fewer than 5% of the schools in the authority's area. The most frequently approved factors in 2013-14 were for rents and for joint use of sports facilities.</p>	<p>No change – any factors approved in 2013-14 can automatically be used in 2014-15 provided that the criteria are still met.</p>	

School Forum – 15th October 2013

Proposed Walsall Funding Formula 2014 – 2015

Detail of allocation factors:

Factor		Indicator / Criteria / Data		
Basic Entitlement (AWPU)	Mandatory	October 2013 census		
Deprivation	Mandatory	Indicator 1 - via Free School Meal %		
		Indicator 2 – IDACI (Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index) score. The DfE match pupil records where the pupil's postcode is known and then placed into six bands. Only pupils with an IDACI score above 0.2 can be funded. This data will be taken from the October School Census at pupil level and aggregated to school level.	Band 1	0.2 < 0.25
			Band 2	0.25 < 0.3
			Band 3	0.3 < 0.4
			Band 4	0.4 < 0.5
			Band 5	0.5 < 0.6
			Band 6	0.6 < 1
Lump Sum		£175,000 – Maximum Allowable		
Prior Attainment	optional	<p>A prior attainment factor will be applied for primary pupils identified as not achieving a good level of development within the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) and for secondary pupils not reaching L4 at KS2 in either English or maths.</p> <p>Primary schools: A new EYFSP was published in March 2012. The new Profile was introduced in September 2012 and the first assessments using the new Profile took place in the summer of 2013. This means that for pupils in October 2013, pupils in year 1 will have been assessed using the new Profile and pupils in other years will have been assessed using the old Profile.</p> <p>For pupils assessed using the new Profile, the local authority will target funding at all pupils who did not achieve the expected level of development. In practice this means that we will use two indicators at primary school level: the number of pupils in years 2 to 5 who achieved fewer than 78 points and pupils in year 1 who did not achieve a good level of development.</p> <p>For secondary schools, funding can be targeted at all pupils who achieved a Level 3 or below in either English or mathematics at Key Stage 2.</p> <p>In 2012 the KS2 English assessment methodology was changed and now includes a reading test, a new grammar, punctuation and spelling test and teacher assessed writing. For those assessed at Key Stage 2 up to 2011, the English element of the KS2 measure will identify those pupils who fail to achieve a level 4 in English. For pupils assessed at Key Stage 2 from 2012 onwards and who have been part of these new arrangements, the English element of the KS2 measure will identify those who do not achieve a level 4 in either the reading or teacher assessed writing elements</p>		
Looked After Children	optional	The data will be collected from the March SSDA903 and mapped to schools using the January School Census, identifying the number of looked after children in each school/academy. The DfE have amended this factor for 2014-15 and a single indicator will be provided, covering all pupils who have been looked after for one day or more on 31st March 2013.		

English as Second Language	optional	Data will be provided for pupils who have been in the National Pupil Database for up to 1 year, 2 years or 3 years, and will separate the data into primary and secondary pupils.
Business Rates	optional	Rateable value of premises as at January 2014, with discretionary relief applied where appropriate.
Split Site – fixed sum	optional	A separate site is recognised either where a single school occupies more than one building separated by a public highway or following an amalgamation of two schools where the new school continues to use the two former sites and maintains two entrances e.g. one for infant pupils and one for junior pupils, thus necessitating two reception & administration areas.
Premise Rental	exceptional circumstances	An exceptional factor approved by DfE to fund one primary school for the premise rental charged by the diocese of the school

October 2013