

## HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

### Report

<b>Committee/Panel:</b>	Education Advisory Panel
<b>Date:</b>	22 June 2011
<b>Title:</b>	Pupil Premium
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<b>Report From:</b>	Director of Children's Services

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#### 1. Summary

- 1.1 A Pupil Premium grant of £430 per pupil per year will be paid to schools for each child in care and each child in receipt of free school meals on roll. In addition, a Pupil Premium grant of £200 will be paid to schools for each service child on roll.
- 1.2 This grant is expected to enable schools to provide additional support in order to improve the educational attainment of the children in care, and those children living in conditions of deprivation, and to provide additional emotional and pastoral support for the children of service families.

#### 2. Contextual information

- 2.1 The government sets out in the Coalition Agreement its commitment to tackle educational inequality, via a Pupil Premium allocated to schools in addition to their budget. The Government believes that the Pupil Premium is the best way to address the current inequalities, by ensuring that funding to tackle disadvantage reaches the pupils who need it most.
- 2.2 The government is clear that a good education is the key to improving young people's life chances, to enable them to progress into adulthood with the skills and confidence for success. They believe this to be particularly true for disadvantaged children, who are far less likely to leave schools with good GCSE results than other children. The government draws on evidence that indicates that:

- After prior attainment, poverty is the single most important factor in predicting a child's future life chances.
- Attainment gaps between pupils from deprived backgrounds and their more affluent peers persist through all stages of education, including entry into Higher Education.
- The highest early achievers from deprived backgrounds are overtaken by lower achieving children from advantaged backgrounds by age seven. By the end of Key Stage 1 (age seven), the odds of a pupil eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) achieving level 2 in reading, writing and mathematics are one third those of a non-FSM pupil.
- The gap widens further during secondary education and persists into Higher Education. The odds of an FSM pupil achieving five or more GCSEs at A\*-C including English and mathematics are less than one third those of a non FSM pupil.
- A pupil from a non-deprived background is more than twice as likely to go on to study at university as his or her deprived peers.

2.3 It is the government's intention that the Pupil Premium will provide schools with the resources with which to address inequalities in the system, and raise the attainment of those pupils from low income families and those who are in care.

### **3. Finance**

3.1 All three types of Pupil Premium are financed by direct government grant. The amount available nationally is expected to grow from the £625m in 2011/12 to £2,500m in 2014/15. The Pupil Premiums are in addition to school budget share allocations.

3.2 The main or deprivation Pupil Premium amounts to £430 per school pupil, in Years R to 11, eligible for free school meals on the January 2011 census date. It has been allocated to schools with their 2011/12 school budget shares and amounts to £6.864m in total. The average Hampshire primary school would have 11% FSM and would receive £10,320 in Pupil Premium grant. This equates to 1.2% of their budget share. Similarly, the average Hampshire secondary school would have 8.2% FSM and would receive £33,970 in Pupil Premium grant. This equates to 0.8% of their budget share. More examples are included in Appendix C.

3.3 The service family Pupil Premium is £200 per service family child. Many schools have very few or no children from service families. Some have many. The primary school with the most has received £42,400 (3.9% of overall budget share).

3.4 The looked after child premium is £430 a year and is allocated to the care authority for distribution to the schools that those children attend. It covers pupils who have been looked after continuously for at least 6 months and

who are in Year Groups R to 11 during the 2011-2012 financial year. It will be allocated in termly instalments so as to reflect any movements by such pupils. The fact that the funding and allocation are by care authority to schools means that payments have to be made to the relevant schools in other authorities and, correspondingly, schools in Hampshire will receive funds from other authorities when their looked after children (LAC) attend a Hampshire school. These movements are broadly equal. The amount of grant for Hampshire is £0.328m. The average Hampshire primary school would receive £287 in Pupil Premium grant for LAC. This equates to 1 LAC for 2 terms and represents 0.03% of the school's budget share. Similarly, the average Hampshire secondary school would receive £1,922 in Pupil Premium grant for service children. This equates to 0.04% of their budget share. In practice the distribution of LAC across schools is far from equal and some schools, therefore, are receiving no additional resource.

- 3.5 It is clear that the impact of the Pupil Premiums is likely to be limited. In most schools the premiums are tiny proportions of the overall budget. Even when the premiums are increased, the overall impact is likely to be small.

#### **4. Performance**

- 4.1 Despite improvements in the educational outcomes of some groups, such as Hampshire children in care attaining 5A\*-C at GCSE including English and mathematics, the performance of the groups on which the premium is focused has not improved sufficiently to close the gap with the cohort as a whole.
- 4.2 The Government believes that the Pupil Premium, in providing funding which is additional to main school funding, is the best way to address the current inequalities by ensuring that funding to tackle disadvantage reaches the pupils who need it most.
- 4.3 The Pupil Premium will be allocated to schools for most pupils and will be clearly identifiable. It will be for schools to decide how the Pupil Premium is spent since they are best placed to assess what additional provision should be made for the individual pupils within their responsibility.
- 4.4 The Pupil Premium is not ring fenced. Schools will be free to spend the Pupil Premium as they see fit and they will be held accountable for how they have used the additional funding to support deprived pupils, those looked after and service children. The government states that new measures will be included in the performance tables that will capture the achievement of those deprived pupils covered by the Pupil Premium. From September 2012, the government will also require schools to publish online information about how they have used the premium. The government intends that this will ensure that parents and others are made fully aware of the progress and attainment of pupils covered by the premium.

- 4.5 Ofsted are not expected to specifically inspect how the Pupil Premium is used although they should form a view of the outcomes of the groups that receive the premium, and this should inform their overall judgment of value for money provided by the school.
- 4.6 Every child in care has a care plan and a constituent part of the care plan is the personal education plan (PEP). The PEP focuses on ensuring the child receives a suitable education and attains expected educational outcomes. A good PEP will specifically record how the various funding streams, including the Pupil Premium, will be used to support the child in their education.
- 4.7 In the main, service children achieve well at school. However, schools have reported that there are many additional high-level needs relating to service children's emotional and social well being. In the past, support often had to be accommodated from within their existing budgets. Schools will be able to use the Pupil Premium to fund this support, if they feel that is appropriate.

## **5. How the Pupil Premium could be used**

- 5.1 In Hampshire we are clear that it is schools that are responsible for the outcomes of all children and young people, including those groups that are the focus of the Pupil Premium. We share the government's view that schools can have a direct impact on children's attainment as well as influencing the home environment. Life chances are not fixed at age five and schools are independently important for improving children's attainment and narrowing gaps.
- 5.2 Evidence nationally and locally shows that the most effective schools achieve this through a combination of high quality teaching, strong leadership, a relevant and coherent curriculum, a culture of high expectations and targeted catch-up and enrichment activities.
- 5.3 Intensive support in the basics (via one-to-one tuition or as a group) can enable children from disadvantaged backgrounds to catch up with their peers. Evidence locally and nationally also demonstrates the positive impact that interventions and packages of support can have. Examples include:
- Paired reading and Phono-Graphix projects
  - Paired mathematics project
  - 1:1 tuition in English and mathematics
  - Transition project
  - Peer mentoring.
- 5.4 Schools also influence how parents support their child's learning and behaviour as they grow older and their needs develop. They can also help parents understand the breadth of possibilities open to their child and how

their child can achieve their aspirations. The work of the reading and mathematics projects for children in care in Hampshire also demonstrate the value of schools and carers supporting children with their learning. This is not limited to the subject, but also raises expectations and aspirations.

## **6. The role of the LA**

- 6.1 For most pupils, the Pupil Premium will be allocated directly to schools and will be clearly identifiable. Local authorities are responsible for passing on the Pupil Premium to schools, and for managing its distribution in respect of looked after children and children in non-mainstream settings. For deprived pupils in non-mainstream settings, it will be for the local authority to decide how to allocate it. For instance, it could be allocated to the setting where they are being educated, or held by the local authority to spend specifically on additional educational support to raise the standard of attainment for these pupils. The authority must consult non-mainstream settings about how the premium for these pupils should be used.
- 6.2 Local authorities are responsible for looked after children in care, and will make payments to schools and academies where an eligible looked after child is on roll. There will be some looked after children that are not in mainstream provision, and it will be the role of the local authority to use the Pupil Premium to support these children, as per each child's personal education plan.
- 6.3 The white paper "The Importance of Teaching" articulates the role of the LA as the champion for children and parents, and it reaffirms the LA's role as the corporate parent. Consequently, the LA continues to have a key role in challenging and supporting schools to secure high educational standards. To that end, the LA will need to take a view on how effectively the Pupil Premium is used and, when necessary, intervene.
- 6.4 The LA will also continue to provide leadership and advice by offering training and professional development. In addition, we will increasingly support groups, partnerships and networks to address the inequalities in the system and improve the educational outcomes for vulnerable children.

## **7. Future direction**

- 7.1 The Pupil Premium will provide an extra £2.5 billion a year by 2014-15.
- 7.2 The Government aims to reform the funding system to ensure that, over time, deprived children in every part of the country receive the same level of financial support. The Department will consult on how best to meet this objective.
- 7.3 It is the Government's intention to consult on the future distribution of the Pupil Premium by June 2011. The aim will be to extend the coverage of the

premium from 2012-13 to pupils who have previously been known to be eligible for free school meals.

## **8. Conclusion**

- 8.1 The Pupil Premium grant is additional funding which is passported directly to schools and other education providers. It is not ring fenced. The government intends the Pupil Premium to be used to address the inequalities in the system that are manifest in the under attainment of disadvantaged children, who are far less likely to leave schools with good GCSE results than other children.
- 8.2 The LA, as the corporate parent and as the champion for children and parents, has a key role in challenging and supporting schools to secure high educational standards of all pupils, including the Pupil Premium target groups. Consequently, the LA will need to take a view on how effectively schools and providers use the Pupil Premium and, when necessary, intervene.
- 8.3 Finally, as a system leader the LA will need to continue to provide leadership, support and guidance to schools, CSD colleagues and partners on how best to tackle the inequalities that the Pupil Premium is focussed upon.

**CORPORATE OR LEGAL INFORMATION:****Links to the Corporate Strategy**

<b>Hampshire safer and more secure for all:</b>	yes
Corporate Improvement plan link number (if appropriate):	
<b>Maximising well-being:</b>	yes
Corporate Improvement plan link number (if appropriate):	
<b>Enhancing our quality of place:</b>	yes
Corporate Improvement plan link number (if appropriate):	

**Section 100 D - Local Government Act 1972 - background documents**

**The following documents discuss facts or matters on which this report, or an important part of it, is based and have been relied upon to a material extent in the preparation of this report. (NB: the list excludes published works and any documents which disclose exempt or confidential information as defined in the Act.)**

DocumentLocation

None

## **IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:**

### **1. Equalities Impact Assessment:**

1.1.

### **2. Impact on Crime and Disorder:**

2.1.

### **3. Climate Change:**

- a) How does what is being proposed impact on our carbon footprint / energy consumption?
- b) How does what is being proposed consider the need to adapt to climate change, and be resilient to its longer term impacts?

## SOME EXAMPLES OF SCHOOL EFFECT OF PER PUPIL PREMIUM

### Free School Meals Premium

School	NOR	%FSM	Pupil Premium for FSM	Total Pupil Premium FSM as % of budget share
Primary A	216	43%	£39,990	3.5%
Primary B	267	28.5%	£32,680	2.9%
Primary C	228	15%	£14,620	1.8%
Primary D	110	9%	£4,300	1.0%
Primary E	419	1.4%	£2,580	0.2%
Average Primary	221	11.0%	£10,320	1.2%
Secondary A	890	28.5%	£109,220	2.0%
Secondary B	666	12.0%	£34,400	0.9%
Secondary C	1106	7.6%	£36,120	0.7%
Secondary D	1047	5.1%	£22,790	0.5%
Secondary E	1049	2.4%	£10,570	0.2%
Average Secondary	961	8.2%	£33,970	0.8%

### Service Family Premium

School	NOR	Pupil Premium for Service	As % of budget share
Highest Primary	295	£42,400	3.9%
Top 8% primary	237	£5,800	1.5%
Average Primary	221	£3,600	0.4%
Highest Secondary	1746	£47,200	0.6%
Top quarter Secondary	1072	£6,000	0.1%
Average Secondary	961	£1,000	0.02%

### Looked After Children (LAC) Premium – based on 2010 data, as at 2011 not yet confirmed

School	NOR	Pupil Premium LAC	As % of budget share
Highest Primary	516	£2,437	0.13%
Top 8% primary	185	£1,004	0.13%
Average Primary	221	£287 – only 2 terms	0.03%
Highest Secondary	697	£5,590	0.13%
Top quarter Secondary	665	£2,580	0.08%
Average Secondary	961	£1,922	0.04%