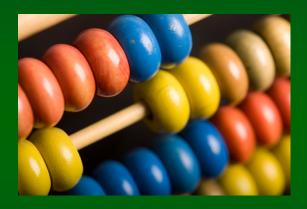
# Institute for Fiscal Studies



# School Funding Reform

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## Key Announcements on Schools Spending

- School spending in England protected in real-terms between 2015-16 and 2019-20
  - Implies real-terms cut of 7.5% in spending per pupil
- Commitment to introduce a national funding formula for schools in England in 2017
  - Consult on details in early 2016

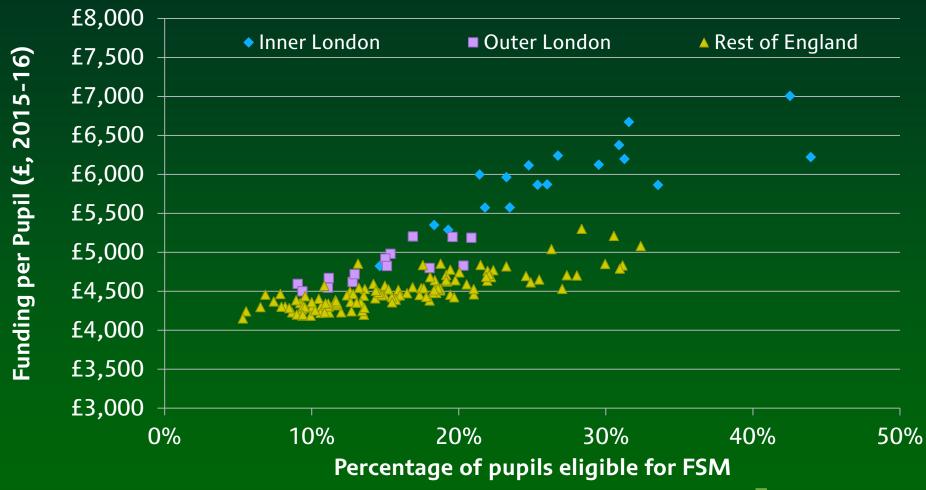


### The current school funding system (and the problems)

- Central government allocates funds to local authorities, who in turn allocate funds to schools in their areas
- Results in wide variation in funding across schools and local authorities
  - Partly reflecting different characteristics of schools and areas, e.g. deprivation or cost of employing staff
- Schools with similar characteristics can receive different funding levels
- a) Discrepancy between needs and funding at local authority level
- b) Different priorities in local authority funding formulae



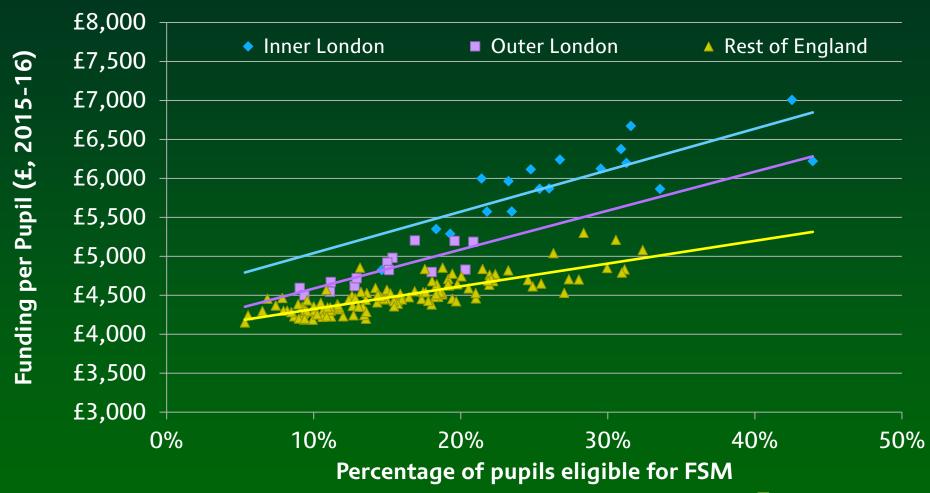
# Significant variation in funding per pupil across similar local authorities



Source: Author's calculations using "Dedicated Schools Grant Allocation for 2015-16" (<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dedicated-schools-grant-dsg-2015-to-2016">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dedicated-schools-grant-dsg-2015-to-2016</a>) and "Pupils, Schools and their Characteristics, January 2014" (<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2014">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2014</a>).



# Significant variation in funding per pupil across similar local authorities

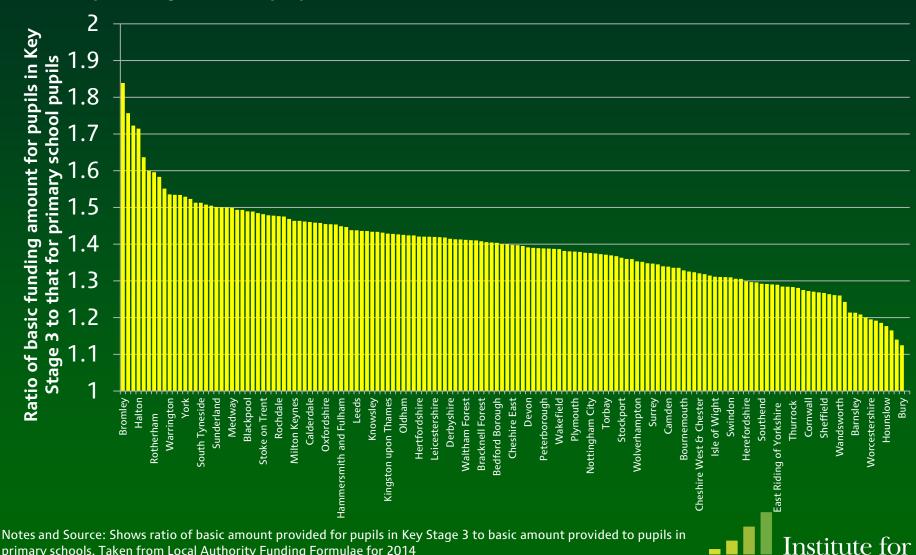


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#### Local authorities do make different choices

E.g. Differences in ratio of basic amount provided for pupils aged 11-14 and primary school pupils.



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primary schools. Taken from Local Authority Funding Formulae for 2014 (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/schools-block-funding-formulae-2014-to-2015)

# The current school funding system (and the problems)

- Central government allocates funds to local authorities, who in turn allocate funds to schools in their areas
- Results in wide variation in funding across schools and local authorities
  - Partly reflecting different characteristics of schools and areas, e.g. deprivation or cost of employing staff
- Schools with similar characteristics can receive different funding levels
- a) Discrepancy between needs and funding at local authority level
  - No formula for allocating funds to local authorities for at least a decade
  - This type of variation is not desirable
- b) Different priorities in local authority funding formulae
  - Good use of local discretion and information?
  - Or, unjustifiable variation between similar schools in different areas?



# Plans for national funding formula from April 2017

- Already topped up most 'under-funded' local authorities in April 2015
- Two main options for 2017 formula:

#### 1. Local-Authority Formula

- Ensures local authority funding reflects differences in needs and costs
- If April 2015 formula chosen, would imply largest cuts to inner London

#### 2. School-Level Formula – single formula for all schools in England

- Equalise differences across similar local authorities
- Plus effects of harmonising 150 different funding formula into one
- Creates significant numbers of winners and losers
- Loss of local discretion



### Summary

- Total school spending protected in real-terms, but still likely to be realterms to schools spending per pupil of 7.5%
- Plans for a national funding formula for schools
  - Lots of options; effects will depend on precise formula chosen
  - How much local discretion is desirable?
- Government consultation in early 2016 should set out implications of different options and make plans for transitional arrangements

