Pupil Premium Grant (PPG)

Tamara Quinn
9th November 2016

Content

This guidance note outlines:

- The EFA mechanism for allocating the Deprivation PPG to schools
- How the LA make payments and adjustments to schools
- How schools can forecast their PPG allocation

The EFA mechanism for allocating the Deprivation PPG to schools

- The EFA passport funding through the LA to maintained schools
- Academies receive deprivation PPG direct from EFA
- There are other types of PPG such as looked after children

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pupil-premium-conditions-of-grant-2016-to-2017/pupil-premium-2016-to-2017-conditions-of-grant

- The deprivation PPG for 2016 to 2017 will include pupils recorded in the January 2016 school census who were known to have been eligible for free school meals (FSM) since May 2010, as well as those first known to be eligible at January 2016. This is known as FSM6 or Ever6 FSM.
- PPG allocations are confirmed by the EFA in June/July once pupil number data from the January 2016 census has been validated and agreed. PPG will be paid to LAs in quarterly instalments (with the first in June)

How the LA make payments and adjustments to schools

- Payment in advance of grant confirmation to assist schools with cash flow
- From 2017/18 proposed to use the previous years confirmed allocation as the basis for any payments before the allocations are finalised.
- This will mean that in some cases the cash payment will be more than the final PPG grant and for others less.
- Schools form their own estimate on the likely PPG allocation for budget setting and planning purposes
- The cash advance to schools will continue to be adjusted in year to reflect the PPG allocation notified to the LA.
- The LA will be moving to monthly instalments where possible for most payments from April 2017.

Details of the existing payments schedule is on the below link

 https://www.egfl.org.uk/sites/default/files/Finance_data/Budgets/Appen dix%202%20-%20Guidance%20on%20budget%20process%202016-17.pdf

How schools can forecast their PPG allocation

Example of methods used to estimate deprivation PPG:

- 1. Calculating FSM6 estimates
- 2. Making more general assumptions about % increase and decreases over time
- 3. Applying local knowledge

Reasons for estimating PPG:

- Changing demographic
- Improved budget monitoring
- Financial planning over a 1 to 3 year period.

NOTE: For 2017/18 FSM6 includes pupils recorded in the January 2017 school census who are known to have been eligible for free school meals (FSM) at any stage since May 2011, as well as those first known to be eligible at January 2017.

Calculating FSM6 estimates

- Schools can see a child's FSM history for the period they have been at their school on SIMS. SIMS guidance provided by the data team
- CTF so a high school for example should now be able to see the FSM history for a new year 7 if they have imported the CTF from their primary school for them.
- Guidance on EGFL on pupil premium data and how schools can flag children in SIMS as pupil premium.
- Key to success Pupil Premium search option. To check whether any pupils that are new to their school were pupil premium in 2016/17 via a block UPN search
- Labour intensive and may not deliver an accurate picture.
- Majority of children who were eligible in 2016/17 will be eligible again in 2017/18, it is only those pupils who were last FSM between May 2010 and May 2011 and have not been FSM since who will no longer be eligible for FSM6 in 2017/18.

about % increase and decreases over time

• This method does not require a school getting into the detail of calculating the FSM6.

Under this approach schools would consider whether:

- FSM numbers have reduced, increased or remained stable historically. Across many schools FSM6 is reducing over time, and the PPG allocation has reduced.
- Using past trends to give a reasonable estimate of your PPG for the coming year
- Ever 6 FSM change at each school over the past 5 Years.

Extract - 5 years of FSM6 data

Deprivation Pupil Premium (FSM6) Overtime 2012-2016 as a proportion of number on roll																
School	Number of Pupils (R-11 - sole or main registration)					Deprivation Pupil Premium										3yr change in FSM6
	2012	2013	2014	2014 2015 2016		20)12	20			14	2015		2016		2013 - 2016
High	14369	14193	14083	14107	14353	5696	39.6%	5835	41.1%	5624.5	39.9%	5330	37.8%	5173.5	36.0%	-5.1%
Acton High School	1187	1180	1109	1146	1167	654	55.1%	687	58.2%	649	58.5%	635	55.4%	607	52.0%	-6.2%
Alec Reed Academy (high)	875	837	738	659	642	479	54.7%	446	53.3%	369	49.9%	323	49.0%	298	46.4%	-6.9%
Brentside High School	1107	1112	1108	1092	1103	450	40.7%	474	42.6%	475	42.9%	462	42.3%	437	39.6%	-3.0%
Cardinal Wiseman Catholic High School	1493	1493	1491	1485	1476	309	20.7%	321	21.5%	297	19.9%	278	18.7%	265.5	18.0%	-3.5%
Dormers Wells High School	904	967	1063	1101	1141	453	50.1%	466	48.2%	491	46.2%	466	42.3%	455	39.9%	-8.3%
Drayton Manor High School	1192	1187	1190	1186	1183	474	39.8%	518	43.6%	527	44.3%	526	44.4%	505	42.7%	-0.9%
Elthorne Park High School	901	896	903	887	916	240	26.6%	252	28.1%	231	25.6%	222	25.0%	230	25.1%	-3.0%
Featherstone High School	1208	1199	1197	1200	1199	610	50.5%	617	51.5%	619	51.7%	564	47.0%	555	46.3%	-5.2%
Greenford High School	1220	1230	1215	1210	1193	495	40.6%	523	42.5%	515	42.4%	496	41.0%	480	40.2%	-2.3%
Northolt High School	1129	1028	891	795	737	443	39.2%	426	41.4%	376	42.2%	323	40.6%	300	40.7%	-0.7%
The Ellen Wilkinson School for Girls	1073	1067	1068	1059	1055	457	42.6%	469	44.0%	473	44.3%	455	43.0%	445	42.2%	-1.8%
Twyford CE High School	956	949	947	974	979	170	17.8%	174	18.3%	166	17.5%	176	18.1%	172	17.6%	-0.8%
Villiers High School	1124	1048	981	938	990	462	41.1%	462	44.1%	404	41.2%	325	34.6%	306	30.9%	-13.2%
William Perkins CE High School		•	182	375	573					33	18.1%	79	21.1%	118	20.6%	
Primary	26464	27671	28654	29603	30481	7636	28.9%	8424	30.4%	8232	28.7%	7975	26.9%	7616	25.0%	-5.5%
Alec Reed Academy	473	501	512	536	575	178	37.6%	200	39.9%	198	38.7%	197	36.8%	204	35.5%	-4.4%
Allenby Primary School	218	219	218	216	213	76	34.9%	81	37.0%	88	40.4%	86	39.8%	71	33.3%	-3.7%
Ark Byron Primary Academy					58									11	19.0%	
Ark Priory Primary Academy			60	120	180					11	18.3%	24	20.0%	28	15.6%	
Beaconsfield Primary School	222	223	222	224	243	72	32.4%	85	38.1%	66	29.7%	52	23.2%	48	19.8%	-18.4%
Berrymede Infant School	292	306	296	305	288	145	49.7%	160	52.3%	128	43.2%	130	42.6%	109	37.8%	-14.4%
Berrymede Junior School	322	333	365	377	376	221	68.6%	227	68.2%	231	63.3%	238	63.1%	225	59.8%	-8.3%
Blair Peach Primary School	414	415	414	414	415	104	25.1%	115	27.7%	101	24.4%	86	20.8%	79	19.0%	-8.7%
Brentside Primary School	337	355	371	371	399	143	42.4%	139	39.2%	138	37.2%	118	31.8%	113	28.3%	-10.8%
Christ the Saviour CE Primary School	601	659	687	719	751	81	13.5%	119	18.1%	118	17.2%	111	15.4%	109	14.5%	-3.5%
Clifton Primary School	314	315	342	352	376	108	34.4%	112	35.6%	100	29.2%	98	27.8%	91	24.2%	-11.4%
Coston Primary School	428	426	423	407	408	132	30.8%	119	27.9%	104	24.6%	95	23.3%	101	24.8%	-3.2%

Applying local knowledge

Assumptions schools choose to apply to the FSM6 numbers:

- Where there are no clear trends
- Circumstances at a school are changing
- Local knowledge of variables affecting a school and
- Remembering that PPG is an in (funding) and out (supporting deprived children).

For example:

- If you have improved the identification of pupils entitled to FSM, you may wish to assume an increase in PPG, where the historic trend has been a downwards one.
- If you believe that previous increases have peaked and will remain stable