

17 October 2016

Scrutiny Review of Disadvantage in Early Years and School

Summary

The Committee is requested to consider information on the use of Pupil Premium in School and Early Years. This meeting will be used to provide an overview of how Pupil Premium has been used in local schools, and particularly how the learning from this can be applied to ensure effective use of the new Early Years Pupil Premium.

Detail

1. In order to raise achievement of disadvantaged pupils the Government has provided pupil premium funding to schools. The funding is targeted at disadvantaged pupils from Reception to Year 11.
2. In 2015-16 this meant that 'primary schools would receive £1,320 for every pupil who has been registered for free school meals at any time in the last 6 years (known as 'Ever 6 FSM' pupils) with secondary schools continuing to receive £935 for 'Ever 6 FSM' pupils. All schools will continue to receive £1,900 for those who are looked after or have left care through adoption or under a residence or special guardianship order' (House of Commons Library).
3. Schools make their own decisions on how to allocate their share of funding taking account of their individual circumstances, and must publish details of funded initiatives online. Ofsted inspections take account of the achievement of disadvantaged pupils.
4. Early Years Pupil Premium was introduced in April 2015 to provide additional funding to settings for disadvantaged 3 and 4 years olds. Eligibility criteria are outlined in **Appendix 1**.
5. This meeting will be used to provide an overview of how Pupil Premium has been used in local schools, and particularly how the learning from this can be applied to ensure effective use of the new Early Years Pupil Premium.
6. Attached at **Appendix 2** is a House of Commons Library Briefing Paper on 'Support for Disadvantaged Children in Education in England'. This sets out the national background to a range of policies relating to support for disadvantaged children in school.

7. Attached at **Appendix 3** are the notes of the visit to Tilery Primary School; these include examples of the use of Pupil Premium.
8. **Appendix 4** is the Glossary of Terms relevant to the review.

Next Steps

9. It is currently planned that the meeting on 21 November will be used to summarise the evidence received during the review and form draft recommendations.

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Appendix 1

Eligibility for Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP) (Sourced from gov.uk – Guide to EYPP for Local Authorities)

'Early years providers are any organisation offering education for children aged under 5, including nurseries and childminders.

3- and 4-year-olds in state-funded early education will attract EYPP funding if they meet at least 1 of the following criteria:

a) their family gets 1 of the following:

Income Support

income-based Jobseeker's Allowance

income-related Employment and Support Allowance

support under part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999

the guaranteed element of State Pension Credit

Child Tax Credit (provided they're not also entitled to Working Tax Credit and have an annual gross income of no more than £16,190)

Working Tax Credit run-on, which is paid for 4 weeks after they stop qualifying for

Working Tax Credit

Universal Credit

b) they are currently being looked after by a local authority in England or Wales

c) they have left care in England or Wales through:

an adoption

a special guardianship order

a child arrangement order

Children must receive free early education in order to attract EYPP funding. They do not have to take up the full 570 hours of early education they are entitled to in order to get EYPP.

Children become eligible for free early education at different points in the year depending on when they turn 3. Details of the dates when children become eligible are available.

Please note that 4-year-olds in primary school reception classes who already receive the school-age pupil premium are not eligible for EYPP funding.

Identifying eligible children

Early years providers are ultimately responsible for identifying eligible children. However, you should encourage providers to speak to parents to find out who is eligible for EYPP funding.

In particular, providers should speak to the parents of children who took up the early education entitlement for 2-year-olds, as most of these children will attract EYPP when they turn 3.'

(Source: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/early-years-pupil-premium-guide-for-local-authorities> Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0)