



Cabinet

Date **Wednesday 11 December 2019**
Time **10.00 am**
Venue **Main Hall, The Glebe Centre, Durham Place, Murton,
Seaham, Co. Durham, SR7 9BX**

Business

Part A

**Items during which the press and public are welcome to attend -
members of the public can ask questions with the Chairman's
agreement**

1. Public Questions
2. Minutes of the meeting held on 13 November 2019 (Pages 3 - 6)
3. Declarations of interest

Ordinary Decisions:

4. Quarter Two, 2019/20 Performance Management Report -
Report of Corporate Director of Resources (Pages 7 - 82)
5. Update on the delivery of the Medium Term Financial Plan 9 -
Report of Director of Transformation and Partnerships
(Pages 83 - 88)
6. Mainstream Primary and Secondary Formula Funding 2020-21 -
Joint Report of Corporate Director of Children and Young
People's Services and Corporate Director of Resources
(Pages 89 - 148)
7. Such other business as, in the opinion of the Chairman of the
meeting, is of sufficient urgency to warrant consideration.
8. Any resolution relating to the exclusion of the public during the
discussion of items containing exempt information.

Part B

Items during which it is considered the meeting will not be open to the public (consideration of exempt or confidential information)

9. Variation to Existing Agreement at Merchant Park, Heighington Lane Industrial Estate - Report of Corporate Director of Regeneration and Local Services (Pages 149 - 156)
10. Such other business as, in the opinion of the Chairman of the meeting, is of sufficient urgency to warrant consideration.

Helen Lynch

Head of Legal and Democratic Services

County Hall
Durham
3 December 2019

To: **The Members of the Cabinet**

Councillors S Henig and A Napier (Leader and Deputy Leader of the Council) together with Councillors J Allen, O Gunn, L Hovvels, C Marshall, A Patterson, K Shaw, B Stephens and A Surtees

Contact: Ros Layfield

Tel: 03000 269708

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL

At a Meeting of **Cabinet** held in **Committee Room 2, County Hall, Durham** on **Wednesday 13 November 2019** at **10.00 am**

Present:

Councillor S Henig (Leader of the Council) in the Chair

Cabinet Members:

Councillors J Allen, O Gunn, L Hovvels, C Marshall, A Napier, A Patterson, K Shaw, B Stephens and A Surtees

Also Present:

Councillors R Crute, J Shuttleworth, H Smith and M Wilkes

1 Public Questions

There were no public questions.

2 Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on 16 October 2019 were confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Chair.

3 Declarations of interest

There were no declarations of interest.

4 Review of School Provision – Wolsingham School & Sixth Form [Key Decision: CYPs/03/2018]

The Cabinet considered a joint report of the Corporate Director of Children and Young People's Services and the Corporate Director of Resources which provided an update on the future of Wolsingham School and Sixth Form. The report set out the issues and implications arising from the decision of Wolsingham School and Sixth Form to seek to join the Advance Learning Partnership Academy Trust in order to achieve a financially sustainable position for the school going forward (for copy see file of minutes).

In response to a question from Councillor Shuttleworth about whether there were any negative aspects for the school becoming an Academy, Councillor Gunn advised that the pros and cons of an academy was not a focus of the report, and that the school would have given due diligence to any negative as well as positive aspects. She explained how a school being part of a Multi Agency Academy may differ for it.

Resolved:

That the recommendations in the report be approved.

**5 Review of the Council Tax Long Term Empty Premium Charges
[Key Decision: CORP/R/19/03]**

The Cabinet considered a joint report of the Corporate Director of Regeneration and Local Services and the Corporate Director of Resources which considered the outcomes of the consultation on the council's policy in terms of empty homes discounts and the policy of applying 50% premium on properties which have been unoccupied and unfurnished for more than 2 years, where councils now have the power to:

- a) apply a maximum 100% premium on such properties (from April 2019) along with;
- b) apply a maximum 200% premium on properties which have been unoccupied and unfurnished for more than 5 years (from April 2020).

(for copy see file of minutes).

Councillor Shaw in responding to a question from Councillor Wilkes advised that any funding generated from the proposals would form part of the council's medium term financial plan income for 2020/21. He advised of the increase in staffing resources, and the number of empty properties brought back into use, and the initiatives being taken to help people who are homeless, vulnerable or living in poor conditions.

Resolved:

That the recommendations in the report be approved.

**6 Council Tax Base 2020/21 and Forecast Surplus on the Council Tax Collection Fund as at 31 March 2020
[Key Decision: CORP/R/19/02]**

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director of Resources which determined the council's tax base for domestic properties liable to pay council tax, and, reported on the estimated collection fund surplus as at 31 March 2020, which will need to be distributed to the principal precepting authorities in 2020/21 (for copy see file of minutes).

Resolved:

That the recommendations in the report be approved.

7 Mid-Year Review Report on Treasury Management for the period to 30 September 2019

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director of Resources which provided information on the treasury management mid-year position for 2019/20 (for copy of report and presentation see file of minutes).

Resolved:

That the recommendations in the report be approved.

8 Overview and Scrutiny Review, Children's Residential Care Homes

The Cabinet considered a report of the Director of Transformation and Partnerships which presented a draft report for approval, following review activity on Children's Residential Care Homes by Members from the Children and Young People's and Safer and Stronger Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committees (for copy see file of minutes).

Councillor H Smith, Chair of the Children and Young People's Overview and Scrutiny Committee presented the report and the findings from the review. Cabinet members thanked the Chair and its members of the joint committee for the work they had undertaken and welcomed the comprehensive review report.

Resolved:

That the recommendations in the report be approved.

9 Forecast of Revenue and Capital Outturn 2019/20 – Period to 30 September 2019

The Cabinet considered a report of the Corporate Director of Resources which provided Cabinet with information on the:

- (a) updated forecast revenue and capital outturn for 2019/20;
- (b) updated forecast for the council tax and business rates collection fund position at 31 March 2020;
- (c) updated forecast use of earmarked, cash limit and general reserves and estimated balances to be held at 31 March 2020.

The report also sought approval of the budget adjustments and proposed sums outside of the cash limit (for copy see file of minutes).

Resolved:

That the recommendations in the report be approved.

10 County Durham Plan – Delivery of the Western Relief Road

The Cabinet considered a joint report of the Corporate Director of Regeneration and Local Services and the Corporate Director of Resources which sought agreement to the delivery of the proposed Western Relief Road (for copy see file of minutes).

Councillor Marshall in responding to a question from Councillor Wilkes advised that when the plan to Cabinet was considered earlier in the year it was confirmed that a further paper would be brought back to Cabinet to provide more clarity in terms of the delivery of the Relief Road should they be accepted by the inspector. He advised that this was the report and it provided additional information regarding the financial costs and phasing of the road.

The western relief road is a major priority for thousands of residents in the County as it will bring significant benefits. It is required to reduce traffic congestion at the west side of the City and through Nevilles Cross, thereby reducing journey times, and for the development of Sniperley which will bring more housing options for people to live in the County.

He explained that they were currently in the middle of an examination in public looking into these matters and as such the officers undertaking this project were very busy in facilitating this important process, and that having only received the question the day before did not have the precise figures at that time but would provide them in the near future once officers became available. There is no further current spend committed pending the outcome of the examination.

Resolved:

That the recommendation in the report be approved.

Cabinet

11 December 2019

Quarter Two, 2019/20

Performance Management Report

Ordinary Decision



Report of Corporate Management Team

John Hewitt, Corporate Director of Resources

Councillor Simon Henig, Leader of the Council

Electoral division(s) affected:

Countywide.

Purpose of the Report

- 1 To present progress towards achieving the key outcomes of the council's corporate performance framework.

Performance Reporting

- 2 Following an extensive public consultation programme, a shared vision for the county for the next 15 years has been developed with partners. This vision, agreed by Council on 23 October and formally launched at the County Durham Partnership event on 25 October, is structured around three externally focused results-based ambitions of 'more and better jobs', 'long and independent lives' and 'connected communities'.
- 3 As the Council has now adopted this vision, it is appropriate to modify the format of this performance report to align to our new ambitions. This quarter, as a first step, the existing performance information has been realigned to the three new ambitions plus a fourth 'better council' theme. Over the coming months, we will review the report to ensure it captures all elements of our new vision, as well as monitoring progress in improving how the Council works.

Executive summary

- 4 Key performance messages for quarter two have been realigned to the ambitions of the new Durham 2035 vision plus a 'better council' theme.

More and Better Jobs

- (a) This ambition has a wide ranging focus which includes not only development of the economy and creating jobs, but also working with young people and adults to help them into work, through good quality education and training.
- (b) Across the county, our medium-term employment rate remains positive, the employment rate of our young people is higher than regional and national levels, and schools have maintained their success from last year.
- (c) However, challenges remain. Latest data, from 151 upper-tier authorities across England, shows our ranking for relative deprivation has deteriorated from 59th to 48th, and places us within the 30% most deprived for employment. Poverty pressures across the county, the proportion of schools rated as 'requires improvement' or 'inadequate', the proportion of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training and the employment gap between those with a disability and those without, remain areas of concern.
- (d) To mitigate against these challenges, we are continuing to invest, building on our growing tourism and cultural activity, creating new infrastructure and developing new business parks with the potential to create thousands of jobs. We are developing focused improvement plans, reviewing educational provision across the county (including elective home education), offering intensive support to young people not in education, employment and training, and addressing inequality across employment through our work to become a Disability Confident Leader.

Long and Independent Lives

- (e) The ambition for longer and independent lives focuses strongly on the health and wellbeing of the local population, including ensuring that all of our children and young people get the best start in life, and services for children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) are improved. The ambition has a strong focus on improving mental as well as physical wellbeing.
- (f) There are a number of areas where positive progress is being made to help people live long and independent lives. Our stronger families

programme is continuing to drive opportunity, address inequalities and secure better outcomes for children, young people and their families. Smoking prevalence has fallen significantly to a position where we are on par with the rest of the country, although we have set ourselves a challenging target to reduce smoking much further and have particular challenges around smoking in pregnancy which is higher than North East and England average. We continue to perform extremely well in preventing delayed transfers of care from hospital (third best performing unitary authority in England).

- (g) Key challenges to improve life expectancy and quality of life include delivering the targeted reduction in smoking prevalence, supporting people to achieve a healthy weight and improving mental health and wellbeing. We are continuing to tackle these issues. Through the Tobacco Control Alliance, we influence regulation related to smoking, support people to stop smoking, reduce exposure to second-hand smoke and promote campaigns such as Stoptober. Our partnership approach to help people achieve a healthy weight focuses on the Best Start in Life, the physical and food environments, with actions to increase physical activity in schools (Active 30 programme), promote active travel and improve the regulation of hot food takeaways. We have implemented a full workforce mental health awareness programme (incorporating more Mental Health First Aiders and Time to Change Champions), established a workforce leads network to ensure a consistent approach to mental health training across partners, and are developing a tailored approach to mental health awareness across small-to-medium sized businesses.
- (h) We continue to experience high demand in relation to services for children and young people with special educational needs and disability (SEND). We are working closely with the CCG and health providers to monitor key areas of work, including waiting times for therapeutic services and have allocated additional resource to our SEND Casework Team.

Connected Communities – Safer focus

- (i) This ambition focuses on making life better in local communities across the County. On how we ensure that children and young people have safe lives in safe communities where people support each other, and have access to high quality housing, good transport links and vibrant town and village centres. As it is a broad ambition, performance reporting is split into two areas of focus: safer communities, and sustainable communities.
- (j) In relation to safer communities, there are many positives across this area. The Council's services for children in need of help and

protection have just been inspected. Although Ofsted rated our services as 'requires improvement', they did recognise many strengths and the significant progress we have made since previous inspections, particularly in relation to reducing drift and delay for children, reducing social work caseloads and the restructure of the service. We are also performing well in relation to the timeliness of statutory referrals (first contact) and single assessments. However, the rising number of children in our care and inconsistency of practice continue to impact this area.

- (k) Overall crime levels remain relatively static and are below our most similar group and national average, but for some categories (violence against the person, shoplifting, criminal damage and arson) County Durham is recording high levels. We believe much of these increases, as well as increases in alcohol and drug related crime, domestic violence repeat referrals and hate crime, is due to improved recording compliance. We are using focused improvement plans, initiatives and interventions to mitigate against the challenges we face. For example, two dedicated neighbourhood wardens now patrol Durham City centre, we are putting in place a multi-agency training programme in relation to licensing, have implemented a plan for student fresher week in relation to water safety and started planning for the 2020 cold-water shock campaign.

Connected Communities – Sustainable Communities focus

- (l) The sustainable communities focus includes considerations of the quality and sustainability of the natural environment as well as housing and transport, and towns and village centres.
- (m) Across the county, carbon emissions are reducing significantly as we generate more energy from renewable sources, supporting businesses and reducing consumption through energy efficiency measures. Having declared a climate emergency, we are now seeking views on our proposed actions to reduce emissions by 60% by 2030 for the council and exploring measures to become carbon neutral as a county by 2050.
- (n) Reducing the amount of contamination in waste collected for recycling remains a challenge and a range of campaigns are underway to improve both the level and the quality of recycling which are having a positive effect. Although overall environmental cleanliness levels remain good, there has been some deterioration, especially in relation to detritus although an action plan is being developed, and new replacement vehicles will shortly be introduced. Some specific enviro-crime categories (graffiti and drug paraphernalia (incl. needles)) and the number of untidy yards and gardens are increasing however this is related to pro-active

recording by wardens, and joint operations. The number of reported fly-tips is continuing to decrease against a backdrop of year on year national increases. Further increases have been seen this quarter in both the number of households and length of stay within temporary accommodation. It was anticipated that following the opening of the Assessment Centre (based at the Fells, Plawsworth) and a Stay Safe Hub positive changes would be seen, with service users being supported to go straight into 'move on' accommodation.

- (o) Work continues on the Town and Village Regeneration Programme, with £1.6 million of National Lottery Heritage Funding being secured for the Seaham Townscape Heritage Project. Both the new Housing and Homelessness Strategies were approved.

Better Council

- (p) Through our transformation programme, we are continuing to make a difference to the way we work and the services we provide. Our new [Digital Strategy](#) sets out our wider digital ambitions as we continue to build on our achievements to date. Aware of the importance of our staff in meeting our objectives, we have strengthened our approach of valuing, engaging with and recognising their contribution, as well as increasing their opportunities. Our targeted interventions appear to be impacting positively on attendance management and having surveyed our workforce to gain a better understanding of the factors affecting staff health and wellbeing, we have been able to develop focused initiatives. Although, performance relating to Freedom of Information (FOI) and Environmental Information Regulations (EIR) has dipped as we embed our new FOI/EIR system, we are working to resolve the issues and expect a marked improvement next quarter.

Risk Management

- 5 Effective risk management is a vital component of the council's agenda. The council's risk management process sits alongside our change programme and is incorporated into all significant change and improvement projects. Appendix 3 summarises key risks in delivering the ambitions and how we are managing them.

Recommendation

- 6 That Cabinet considers the overall position and direction of travel in relation to quarter two performance, and the actions being taken to address areas of underperformance.

Contact: Jenny Haworth

Tel: 03000 268071

Appendix 1: Implications

Legal Implications

Not applicable.

Finance

Latest performance information is being used to inform corporate, service and financial planning.

Consultation

Not applicable.

Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty

Equality measures are monitored as part of the performance monitoring process.

Climate Change

We have declared a climate change emergency and consider the implications of climate change in our reports and decision-making.

Human Rights

Not applicable.

Crime and Disorder

A number of performance indicators and key actions relating to crime and disorder are continually monitored in partnership with Durham Constabulary.

Staffing

Performance against a number of relevant corporate health indicators has been included to monitor staffing issues.

Accommodation

Not applicable.

Risk

Reporting of significant risks and their interaction with performance is integrated into the quarterly performance management report.

Procurement

Not applicable.



Durham County Council Performance Management Report

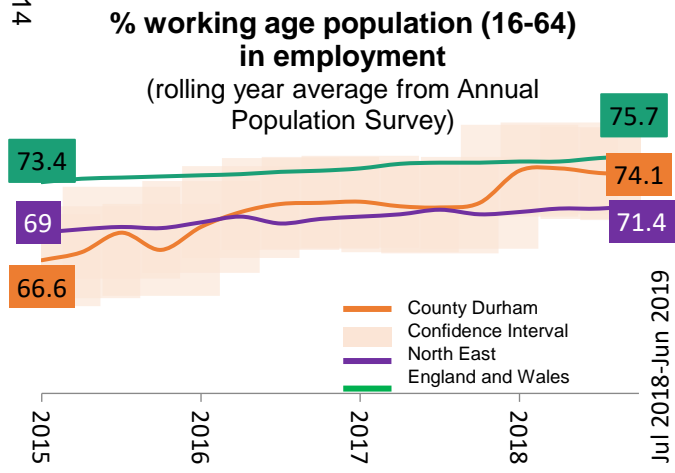
Quarter Two, 2019/20



MORE AND BETTER JOBS

(a) Do residents have good job prospects and (b) is County Durham a good place to do business?

Page 14




Additional employment rate information available via [Durham Insight](#) and [Index of Deprivation in County Durham](#) (Employment Domain)

Key employment rate stats:
(Jul 18-Jun 19)

Male	79.1%	80.1%
Female	69.3%	71.3%
Private sector	75.4%	79.0%
Part-time	24.4%	24.5%
Without a disability	84.3%	81.2%
With Equality Act core or work limiting disability	46.3%	55.1%
Age 16-24	59.6%	53.7%

	County Durham	National
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177 jobs created and **244** jobs safeguarded* as a result of Business Durham activity (quarter two)

Employability Programmes
(Apr-Jun 19)

- **436** referrals
- **194** registrations
- **65** progressed into employment
- **6** progressed into education or training

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 – Employment Domain

Ranked **26** of 151 upper tier local authorities in England
(1 is most deprived)

*Job safeguarded: must be a permanent, paid, full time equivalent (FTE) job which is at risk

Jul-Sep 19	Business Durham Activity	compared Jul-Sep 18
2	inward investments	↑ 1
32	businesses receiving intensive support	
86%	Floorspace occupied (<i>Business Durham</i>)	↑ 4pp
£12.4	GVA from jobs created/safeguarded (million)	↑ £4.7

Additional information on businesses is available via [Durham Insight](#)

£8.1m grant applications submitted to European Regional Development Fund for 3 projects – Durham City Incubator, Digital Drive and Durham Future Innovation Building

12 businesses supported and **16** FTE jobs created by **targeted business improvement schemes** (during quarter two)

3 projects approved by County Durham Growth Fund (quarter two)

Future Business Magnates scheme launched

County Durham Plan

Inspector now appointed.

Examination in Public to run from 22 October to 5 December 2019.

More and Better Jobs

- 1 The ambition of More and Better Jobs is linked to the following key questions:
 - (a) Do residents have good job prospects?
 - (b) Is County Durham a good place to do business?
 - (c) How well do tourism and cultural events contribute to our local economy?
 - (d) Do our young people have access to good quality education and training?

Do residents have good job prospects?

- 2 Latest data from the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2019) places County Durham in the top 40% most deprived upper-tier authorities across England and ranked 48th out of 151 (IMD 2015 ranked us 59th out of 152 which was also in the top 40% most deprived). It should be noted that the overall index is a composite measure of seven domains, with our county having relatively high levels of deprivation (top 30%) in the domains of Income, Employment, and Health which are counter-balanced by lower levels of deprivation in the domains of Education, Crime, Barriers to Housing and the Living Environment.
- 3 The employment rate remains relatively static at 74.1% and continues to exceed our target (73%). However, as the rate is an estimate from a sample survey it is possible that the increase since June 2018 is due to random sample variation, as it is within the estimated confidence intervals (+/- 2.8%). We continue to monitor the data closely.
- 4 We remain concerned by the 38 percentage point gap which exists between the employment rate of those with an Equality Act core or work limiting disability and those without (compared to a 26 percentage point gap nationally). We intend to submit our application to become a [Disability Confident Leader](#) in December, which if successful would involve working with local employers to support, attract and retain disabled staff.
- 5 Although the employment rate of young people (16-24) continues to improve, and is at its highest point since 2007, its small sample size means there is a large confidence interval (+/- 8.4%) associated with the data. We also acknowledge that the recent population fall in this age group could also impact the data.

Is County Durham a good place to do business?

- 6 Construction is now underway for Jade Business Park at Murton. The first units are due to be completed in June 2020 and a pre-let has already been

agreed on the largest unit of 55,000 sq. ft with Sumitomo Electric Wiring Systems Europe (produces and distributes automotive wiring harnesses, fuse boxes, connectors and cables).

- 7 A 30-year head-lease has been agreed at the Merchant Park Industrial Estate at Newton Aycliffe, which has enabled the developer to secure £5 million investment. The 2.5 acre site has the potential to deliver 50,000 sq. ft in terrace buildings from 3,500 sq. ft to 5,000 sq. ft in the first instance. Proposals for the site's development will soon be submitted to the planning committee.
- 8 A £140 million business park at Forrest Park, Newton Aycliffe has been granted outline planning permission. The development will include 1.75 million sq. ft of business, industrial, warehouse and trading units, a 60-bed hotel, public house, restaurant and retail space, and has the potential to create 3,200 jobs.
- 9 The Seaham Townscape Heritage Project has secured £1.6 million of National Lottery Heritage Funding which will enable it to offer property grants to repair and reinstate traditional features and provide access to currently inaccessible vacant upper floor spaces.

How well do tourism and cultural events contribute to our local economy?

- 10 Latest tourism data (2018 compared to 2017) highlights fewer day visitors to the county but more overnight visitors spending more.
- 11 Although the 2018 tourist economy was impacted by various factors, including the 'beast from the east' which prevented people from travelling, the football World Cup and the summer heatwave where people were more likely to spend time in their own gardens rather than visit attractions and gardens, there were several positive developments. 24 new accommodation establishments opened (an additional 1,268 bed spaces), Auckland Tower opened, and a strong events programme included new events such as the North Pennines Stargazing festival.
- 12 The £1.5 million refurbishment of Bishop Auckland Town Hall has begun. This includes a new café, bar and contemporary art gallery space on the ground floor, as well as enhanced library facilities, a revamped auditorium with more comfortable seating and a fully digitised cinema which will allow popular blockbusters to be shown as well as live screenings, theatrical productions, comedy nights and lectures.

(c) How well do tourism and cultural events contribute to our local economy?

Bishop Auckland Food Festival

(13-14 April 2019)

- **29,000** visitors
- **£413,445** net visitor spend
- **£705,248** total net economic impact
- **1.3% ROI**



2019 Tour Series (18 May 2019)

- **7,000** visitors (69% from outside Durham)
- **£203,672** net visitor expenditure
- **£115,382** net GVA impact
- **6 FTE** employment impact



Durham Brass Festival (12-21 July)

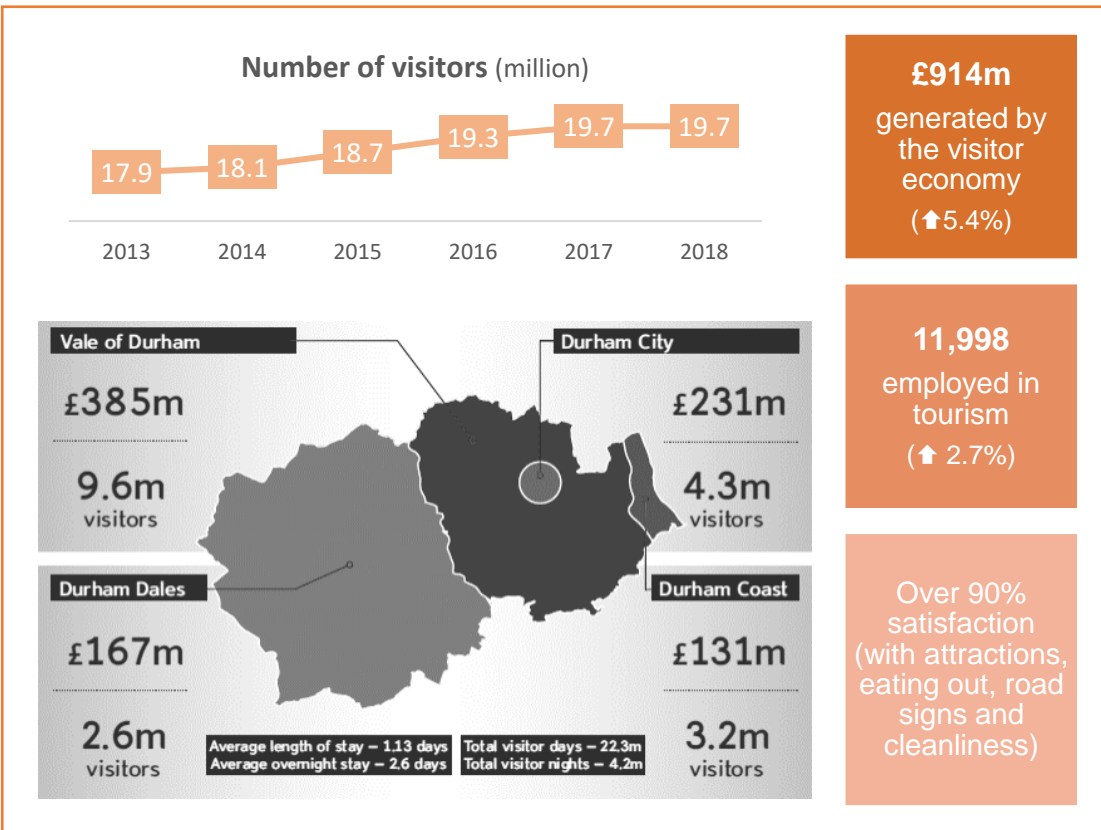
- **42,442** people attended events (incl. 16,000 pupils from 82 schools)



Durham City Run Festival

(25-27 July 2019)

- **3,000** runners tackled the 10K and 5K races
- **100** families signed up for the Paula's Families on Track event, giving families the opportunity to work together to complete 10K in a continuous relay of laps



£914m generated by the visitor economy (↑5.4%)

11,998 employed in tourism (↑2.7%)

Over 90% satisfaction (with attractions, eating out, road signs and cleanliness)



Wolsingham has achieved nationally recognised 'Walkers are welcome' accreditation with the help of Weardale Action Partnership



Page 18 **1) Do our young people have access to good quality education and training?**



Schools judged good or outstanding
(as at 30 June 2019)

100%
Maintained
nurseries

89%
Primary

64%
Secondary

Based on the old inspection frameworks, three primary and three secondary schools were rated as inadequate.

Click [here](#) for the relationship between secondary school Ofsted ratings and indices of deprivation.

% of children with at least one fixed term exclusion

Primary

0.5%

↓ (0.1pp from 17/18)

↓ England (0.6%)

↑ North East (0.4%)

Secondary

4.4%

↑ (0.1pp from 17/18)

↓ England (4.7%)

↓ North East (6.1%)

Special

3.6%

↓ (2.88pp from 17/18)

↓ England (4.9%)

↓ North East (4.9%)

Educational Attainment 2018/19 academic year

Early Years Foundation Stage achieving good level of development
71.8%

KS2 pupils achieving expected standard in Reading, Writing, Maths
65%

KS2 Attainment Gap
-19.3

Average Attainment 8 KS4
44.6

KS4 Attainment Gap
-14.4

Average A-level entry point score
35.4

Legend: ■ better than last year ■ similar to last year ■ worse than last year

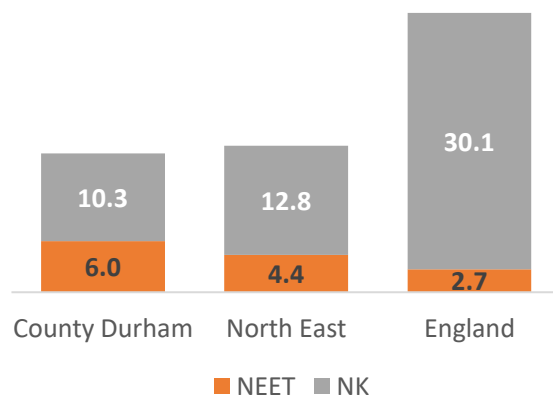


Ofsted's new [school inspection framework](#) began in September 2019

443

children and young people are known to be electively home educated (as at September 2019)

% of 16-17 year olds Not in Education, Employment or Training / Not Known



- 13 The 10th anniversary of the Lumiere festival will take place in November 2019 and the public has been encouraged to get involved. A series of creative events at libraries turned used green and white plastic bottles into glittering, icicle-like chandeliers which will form part of 'Bottle Festoon', a spectacular art installation. In addition, piano players are to be given the opportunity to perform at the festival as part of the 'Keys of Light' installation which will see their music visualised through dazzling projections.
- 14 The first Bishop Auckland History and Heritage Festival was held in September. 21 different organisations were involved in running 30 different events. More than 1,800 people participated across the town from walks to talks, exhibitions, events, film screenings, workshops and radio shows.

Do our young people have access to good quality education and training?

- 15 Ofsted's new school inspection framework began at the start of the new school term in September 2019. Although its focus is on the quality of education, the framework retains its emphasis on safeguarding, with schools required to demonstrate how well they identify concerns, help children and families, and manage situations effectively.
- 16 National research has suggested that a breakdown in the relationship between families and schools might be a key factor in families choosing to home educate their children. Therefore, the government has recommended that schools and local authorities develop clear processes for working together once a parent's intention to home-educate is known. Our Children and Young People's Overview and Scrutiny Committee is currently undertaking a review of elective home education, focusing on education standards, protecting children from harm and the support available for children and their families.
- 17 Successful contact, and low numbers of Not Knowns, means that we have identified County Durham young people who are not participating in education, employment or training (NEET). This stands at 6.0%. DurhamWorks offers intensive support to young people aged 16-24 who are resident in County Durham and confirmed as NEET. Early identification of this cohort enables DurhamWorks to support them to overcome barriers and develop skills and knowledge to be able to enter education, employment or training. Please note that quarter two performance cannot be taken as a representative snapshot of participation, NEET and NK rates as young people are completing academic programmes and planning for their next stage of learning. New programmes are also commencing in September with intensive work underway to confirm the new destinations of young people. The stable and representative

timeframe is the 3 month average of December to February and this is used by the Department for Education.

- 18 The recently published Ofsted Inspection of Local Authority Children's Services (ILACS) states "*The local authority takes seriously its responsibilities to children who are being electively home educated (EHE). As soon as it becomes clear that a young person is being educated at home, initial screening checks are carried out. However, tracking and monitoring is not sufficiently robust, and managers cannot be assured that all children receive visits, or that, when they do, the visits are effective.*" We will include actions to address this in our Ofsted Improvement Plan which we will share with Ofsted by the end of January 2020.
- 19 Our Poverty Action Steering Group has received £150,000 of government funding for holiday activities with food. £140,000 will be divided between our 14 area action partnerships (AAPs) for schemes that provide opportunities for youngsters and families to socialise, be active and learn new skills, while tucking into healthy meals and snacks. The remaining £10,000 will be made available for countywide projects.

Long and Independent Lives

- 20 The ambition of Long and Independent Lives is linked to the following key questions:
- (a) Are children, young people and families in receipt of universal services appropriately supported?
 - (b) Are children, young people and families in receipt of early help services appropriately supported?
 - (c) Are our services improving the health of our residents?
 - (d) Are people needing adult social care supported to live safe, healthy and independent lives?

Are children, young people and families in receipt of universal and early help services appropriately supported?

- 21 Key findings from the latest Student Voice Survey, which is carried out every two years and covers a wide range of topics including progress at school, online safety, drug and alcohol consumption, culture and leisure, and health and wellbeing, include:
- Pupils experiencing bullying has remained static and is line with national rates;
 - Consumption of energy drinks remains high;

- Relatively low numbers of children read at home.

Specific to primary school pupils:

- A high proportion live with someone who smokes. More than 850 children stated someone they live with smokes, and of these, more than 200 children said that people smoke in the car they are travelling in.

Specific to secondary school pupils:

- Although relatively low, a number of children feel unable to cope if things are difficult in their day to day life;
- More than a quarter don't feel safe in their local neighbourhood;
- One in ten drink alcohol weekly or more frequently;
- A relatively small number have been asked to send pictures or videos of themselves to someone they've never met, and have done so.

- 22 We are developing a response to these findings. Focused work already exists in some areas, such as our schools' bullying policy and the re-development of the quality framework for schools (piloted from October 2019) which provides a clear understanding of the health and wellbeing needs of children and young people and helps schools develop improvement plans supported by quality assured interventions.
- 23 Our Early Help service continues to support over 2,000 children and their families and we have recently approved 'The County Durham Strategic Partnership Approach to Early Help'. Focusing on family and community resilience, it sets out how we will provide effective, targeted and coordinated 'early help' to address inequalities, promote opportunity and secure better outcomes for children, young people and their families. Actions include development and implementation of a Quality Improvement Framework, which includes service user feedback from a broad range of sources and embedding the 'Signs of Safety' practice model within the One Point Service.
- 24 As at August 2019, the Stronger Families Programme (where we work with partners to support families in a 'whole family' approach) had 'turned around' 3,386 families. Equating to 78% of our March 2020 target, this means 'significant and sustained outcomes' across a variety of areas such as worklessness, school attendance and domestic abuse, had been achieved. The government has announced additional funding, until March 2021, for the national Troubled Families Programme, although no further detail has been provided.

LONG AND INDEPENDENT LIVES

Page 22
a) Are children, young people and families in receipt of universal services appropriately supported and (b) are children, young people and families in receipt of early help appropriately supported?

2,171

cases open to **One Point**
(as at 30 Sep 19)

Early help assessments completed
within 45 working days (Jul-Sep 2019)

88%

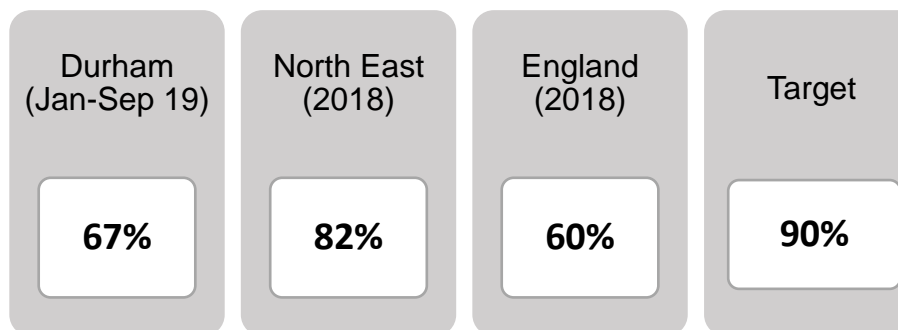


Think Family

3,386 families have achieved significant and
sustained outcomes (as at end August 2019).

78% of May 2020 target

% EHCP completed within 20 week timescale



Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Framework

- under-18 conception rate is higher than:
- same period last year ↑
- North East ↑
- England ↑

More than £1 million NHS England funding...

- with complementary funding from Public Health over the next three years
- will allow three Mental Health Support Teams to support 5-18 year olds within an educational setting
- up to 60 educational settings, including three further education colleges, across three localities



During quarter two, we launched **Kooth**, an online counselling programme for low to moderate mental health issues, available to all 11-18 year olds, 365 days a year until 10pm each evening.

25 The number of County Durham residents with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) is higher now than at any point since the national SEND Reforms. We have increased resource in our SEND Casework Team to assist with the increasing demand. Significant pressures remain, both for us and nationally, in relation to the SEND High Needs Block (HNB) budget. Across the partnership, we are closely monitoring a number of performance indicators and working with the CCG and health providers where service waiting times are longer than target times. Waiting times remain within target for a number of services including Paediatric Occupational Therapy and Physiotherapy Services. Latest nationally published data for CAMHS highlights lower waiting times in Durham than nationally.

Are our services improving the health of our residents?

26 Reducing smoking continues to be one of the main priorities to be addressed by the council and partners. The annual County Durham Tobacco Control Alliance update, presented to the Health and Wellbeing Board in July 2019, highlighted future work of the alliance, including:

- Smoke-free homes, working with housing providers;
- Review of the council's No Smoking Policy;
- Progressing a vaping pilot;
- Reducing tobacco dependency in pregnancy.

27 The specialist Stop Smoking Service contract is in the process of re-procurement and a service review has been conducted. A number of recommendations are being considered to inform the new service specification. It is anticipated that a contract will be awarded prior to Christmas 2019.

28 Four-week smoking quitter rates have reduced across the country, including rates for the North East and County Durham. A Health Equity Audit (conducted in August 2018) shows that the Stop Smoking Service successfully reaches those in the most deprived communities. However, challenges to changing smoking behaviour in such areas has led to a slowdown in quitter rates in Durham.

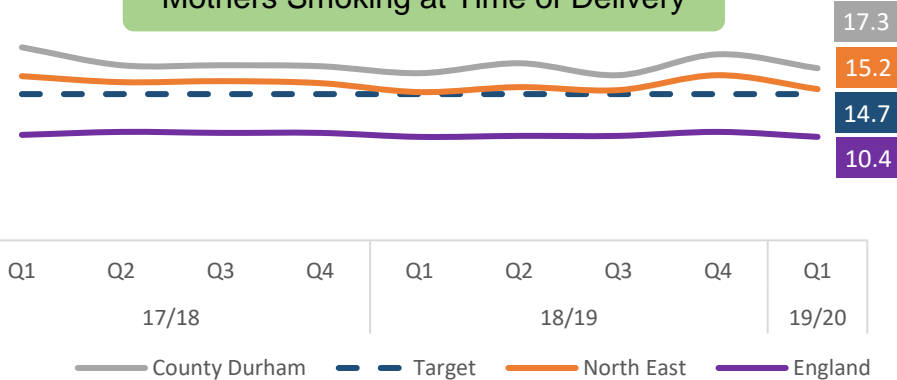
29 The method of recording the number of people setting a quit date and quitting at four weeks, through the Stop Smoking Service, has changed from 1 April 2019. Following these changes, it is anticipated that future data will show increases in the number of people setting quit dates, alongside a reduced percentage of overall smoking quitters. We will monitor how the change in recording affects service performance.

LONG AND INDEPENDENT LIVES

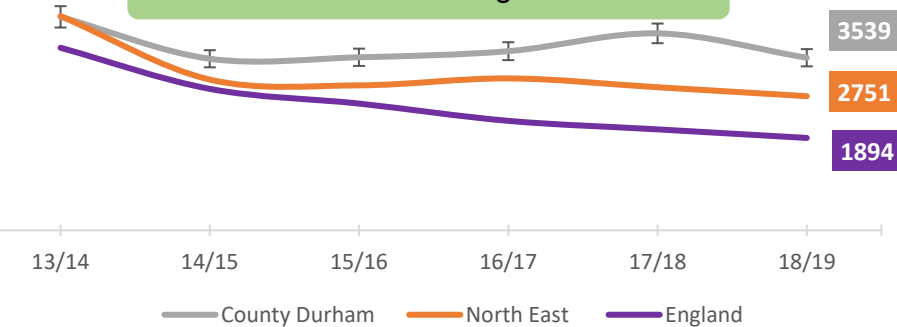
Page 24

c) Are our services improving the health of our residents?

Mothers Smoking at Time of Delivery



Four Week Smoking Quitters



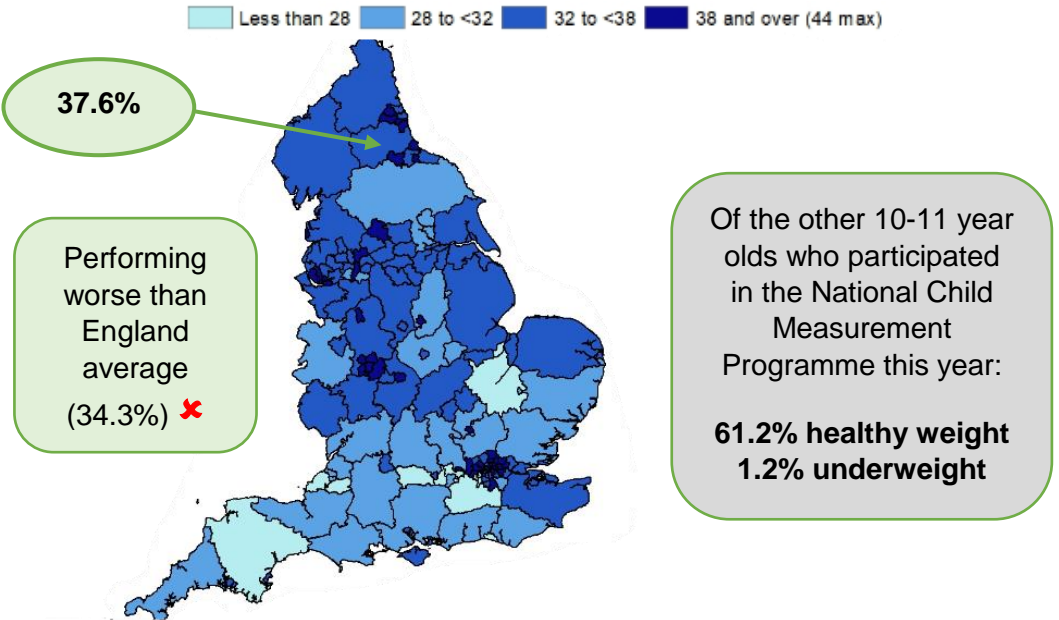
Suicide Rate per 100,000 population (2016-18)

County Durham

12.8

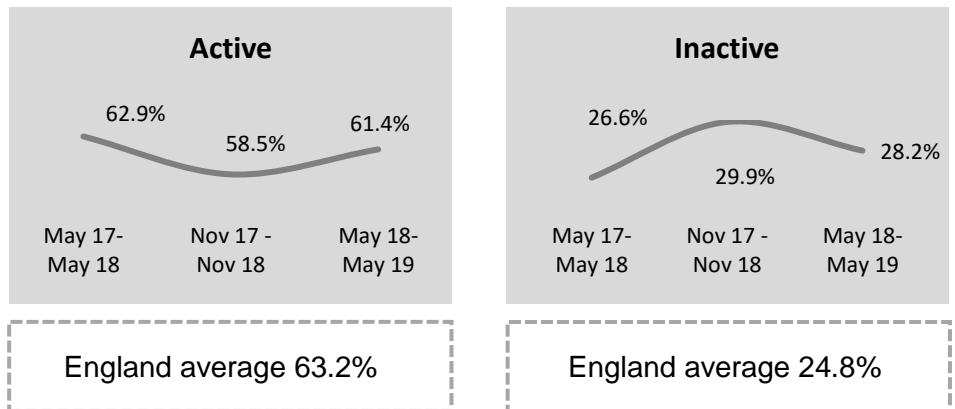
Increased since 2015-17 ↑
 Worse than England average (9.6) ✗
 Worse than NE average (11.3) ✗

Prevalence of children aged 10-11 who are overweight and obese (18-19)



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Adult participation in sport and physical activity (May 18 to May 19)



- 30 There was significant planning for Stoptober 2019, with many partners within the Tobacco Control Alliance taking part in the promotion of the campaign. A photoshoot, attended by the Director of Public Health and the Portfolio Holder for Adult and Health Services, took place at the beginning of September for the local promotion of the campaign. Stoptober commenced on 1 October 2019.
- 31 County Durham and Darlington NHS Foundation Trust announced its smoke-free status on 1 October 2019. The move to smoke-free Trust status has seen the development of policies to treat tobacco dependency whilst admitted to hospital.
- 32 The reduction of smoking in pregnancy continues to be a key area of work. A multi-agency strategic plan tackling tobacco dependency in pregnancy has been implemented. Ongoing work also continues with the regional Local Maternity System, to ensure that links are in place between regional and local work.
- 33 Public Health has worked with the Stop Smoking Service to undertake focus groups with pregnant women who currently, or who have previously, smoked. This work has captured valuable insights into the journey of pregnant women who smoke.
- 34 E-cigarettes, also known as vapes, are the most commonly used quit-aid among smokers in England and there is growing evidence of their effectiveness. Leading health and public health organisations (including the Royal College of General Practitioners, British Medical Association, Cancer Research UK and the US National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine) agree that although not risk-free, e-cigarettes are far less harmful than smoking. We continue to monitor the latest advice and guidance from Public Health England.
- 35 A multi-agency action plan to improve breastfeeding has been developed which links into the regional work being taken forward by the Local Maternity System. As part of this, Public Health has worked with the Infant Feeding Team to ensure that Durham County Council venues and customer access points are scheduled to be re-accredited for the breastfeeding friendly County Durham scheme by December 2019.
- 36 The Mental Health Strategic Partnership has been involved in developing a system-wide approach to wellbeing across the county. The six principles underpinning the approach have been used to develop a tool which has been used to review the Housing Strategy and also to help inform the work of AAPs.

- 37 Activities supporting the Better Health at Work agenda included a focus on events for World Mental Health Day (10 October 2019). These included a focus on helping staff to develop a common language to support mental health and stamp out stigma and discrimination.
- 38 Funding from the Durham, Darlington, Teesside, Hambleton, Richmondshire and Whitby Integrated Care Partnership totalling £49,420 has been transferred to the County Durham Time To Change Hub, to continue development of anti-stigma work, with a focus on improving men's mental health.
- 39 Suicide rates for County Durham are significantly lower than the period 2013-15 and have almost returned to the levels seen in the early 2000s. As part of the continued work to tackle suicide, the Council undertook a feasibility study for alterations to Newton Cap Viaduct during the summer, with implementation planned for quarter three. Other work included setting up a station adoption scheme and community action group in Chester-le-Street in response to suicides in recent years. The Samaritans "Small Talk Saves Lives" and the Northern Rail "All Right?" campaign have been widely promoted in the town, including an event by Northern Rail at the train station on 3 July for the England vs New Zealand match during the ICC Cricket World Cup. Between April and August 2019, the If U Care Share Foundation (an organisation providing emotional support to young people and those affected by suicide) received 46 referrals. From these referrals, 36 people are now engaged with the service.
- 40 A strategic physical activity and cycling group has been established, to increase participation and improve cycle networks across the County. The first meeting took place in September 2019 and included colleagues from Access and Rights of Way, Road Safety, Sustainable Transport and Culture, Sport and Tourism.
- 41 Public Health facilitated a review of the council's Healthy and Sustainable Food Policy in September 2019 with key partners, to ensure it is in line with the current evidence base, as well as local and national policies. This will help to demonstrate our commitment to staff wellbeing, offering healthy and sustainable food when catering for public events and functions, as well as the promotion of local food supply chains wherever possible.
- 42 A new contract for the Health Check programme (for people between the ages of 40 and 74 who have not previously been diagnosed with CVD) is being implemented through the Derwentside Health Federation. This will increase the offer of lifestyle interventions, which will in turn increase the rate of

referrals into behaviour change programmes. Between April and June 2019, 5,702 NHS Health Checks were offered, with 2,508 carried out. There were 219 offers of a referral to a lifestyle programme. Numbers accepting a referral remain low.

- 43 The 'Fit for Farming' project funded by AAPs will seek to increase engagement rates within the farming community with formal healthcare provision, in partnership with Public Health and Upper Teesdale Agricultural Support Services. This five-year initiative also aims to support outreach work with local GPs through undertaking health checks at local Farmer Auction Marts, to tackle gender and geographical health gaps in the rural communities.
- 44 Delivery of the Macmillan Joining the Dots service is progressing well. The service capacity continues to increase and after one year has now engaged with 403 clients - 284 clients with cancer, the remainder being carers, families or friends. DDES and North Durham CCGs have now agreed to continue this service indefinitely, which will allow continuing support to cancer patients and their families, friends and carers in County Durham.
- 45 Public Health has supported the Silverdale Project, a pilot undertaken by the Silverdale GP practice, to offer respiratory clients an opportunity to apply for a winter warmth package funded by Durham County Council. Boiler replacement, cavity wall insulation and support with utility payments are all potential interventions. An evaluation has been carried out and this pilot will inform the potential to extend the approach / interventions to identified vulnerable groups and locations and increase joint work with DDES and North Durham CCG colleagues.

Are people needing adult social care supported to live safe, healthy and independent lives?

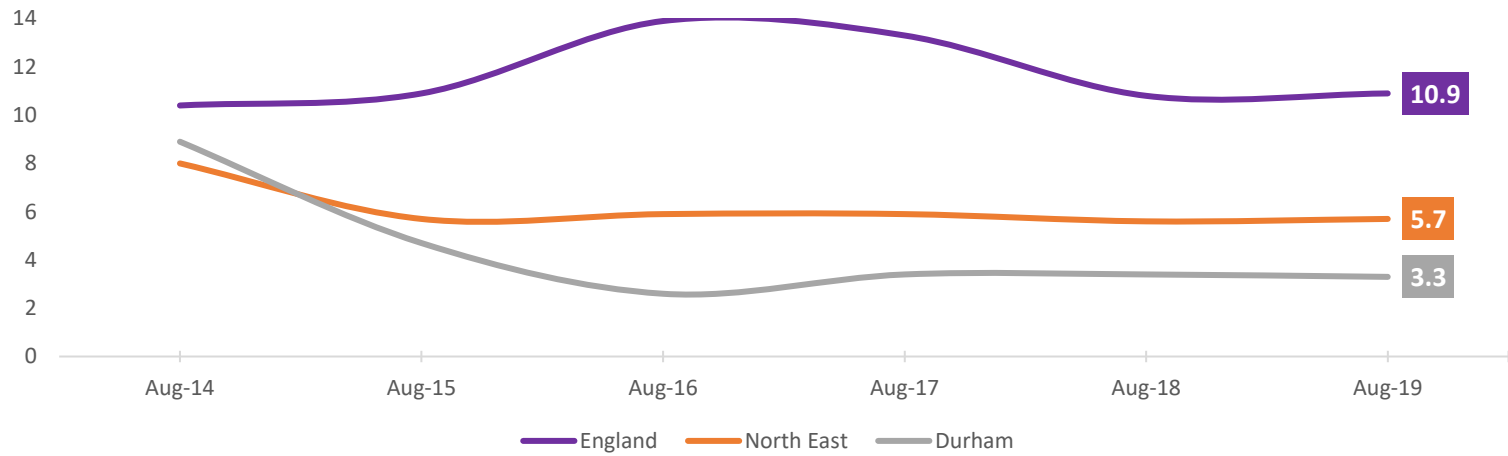
- 46 Nationally, Better Care Fund (BCF) planning submissions were submitted to NHS England by Health and Wellbeing Boards at the end of September 2019. Consequently, no national reporting has taken place for quarters one and two. It is anticipated that provisional targets will be made available in quarter three.
- 47 In the meantime, delayed transfers of care in County Durham continue to be one of the lowest in the country. The latest data for August 2019 show that we recorded an average of 3.3 daily delayed transfers per 100,000 population, which is better than the England (10.9) and North East (5.7) averages. Data for August show that Durham was the 9th best performing local authority in England.

LONG AND INDEPENDENT LIVES

d) Are people needing adult social care supported to live safe, healthy and independent lives?

Page 28

Daily delayed transfers of care (rate per 100,000 population)



384.5

adults aged 65+ per 100,000 population admitted to residential or nursing care on a permanent basis (Apr-Sep 19)

↓ compared to last year (391.6)



86.9%

of patients discharged into reablement / rehabilitation services still at home after 91 days (Apr-Sep 19)

↑ compared to last year (84.0)



87.9%

of service users receiving an assessment or review within the last 12 months (Sep 18 – Sep 19)

↑ compared to last year (86.6)



95.2%

of individuals achieved their desired outcomes from the adult safeguarding process (Apr-Sep 19)

↓ compared to last year (95.3)

- 48 Work to improve delayed transfers of care has included proactively monitoring the discharge of patients, an enhanced reablement offer, increasing the number of Continuing Health Care assessments outside of the hospital and extensive work with care home providers with regards to the brokerage service.
- 49 Durham continues to perform well in the Adult Social Care survey around overall satisfaction of those receiving care and support and those having enough choice over the services they receive.

Connected Communities - Safer

- 50 The ambition of Connected Communities – Safer is linked to the following key questions:
- (a) Are children, young people and families in receipt of social work services appropriately supported and safeguarded?
 - (b) Are we being a good corporate parent for children looked after?
 - (c) How effective are we at tackling crime and disorder?
 - (d) How effective are we at tackling anti-social behaviour?
 - (e) How well do we reduce misuse of drugs and alcohol?
 - (f) How well do we tackle abuse of vulnerable people, including domestic abuse, child exploitation and radicalisation?
 - (g) How do we keep our environment safe, including roads and waterways?

Are children, young people and families in receipt of social work services appropriately supported and safeguarded?

- 51 At 30 September 2019, our statutory social work teams were supporting 3,657 children, including 371 children on a child protection plan and 878 children in care.
- 52 Following the recent Inspection of Local Authority Children’s Services (ILACS), Ofsted issued an overall judgement of ‘requires improvement’. The inspection report is available [here](#). We have already identified areas for improvement and begun to respond to these. We will develop an Improvement Plan by the end of January. Specific areas of improvement will include:

(a) Are children, young people and families in receipt of social work services appropriately supported and safeguarded?

Page 30

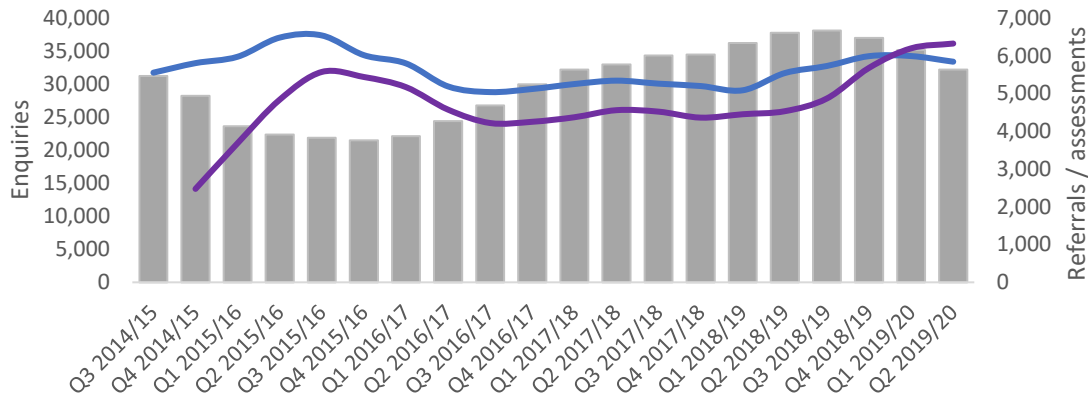
Journey of a child

↓ 15% in contacts compared to Sep 18

↑ 5% in referrals compared to Sep 18

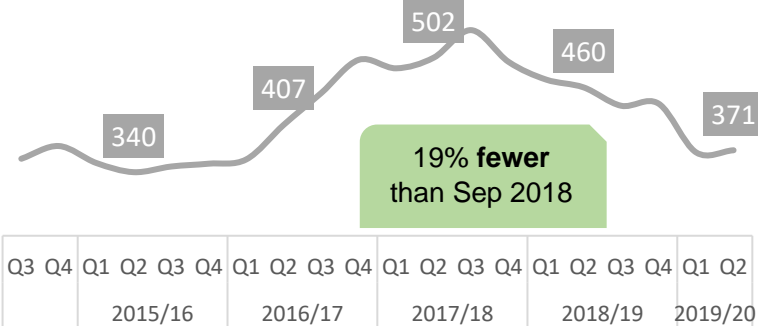
↑ 40% in single assessments compared to Sep 18

Contacts, Referrals and Assessments (rolling 12 months)



91.4% social work assessments completed within 45 working days (Apr-Sep 19)

Number of children on a Child Protection Plan (CPP)

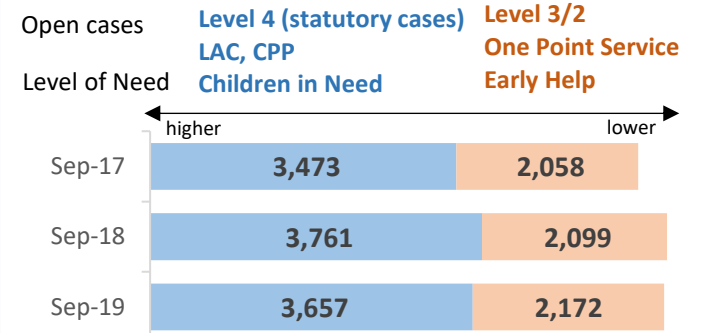


Quality of case work Collaborative audits (Jul-Sep 19)

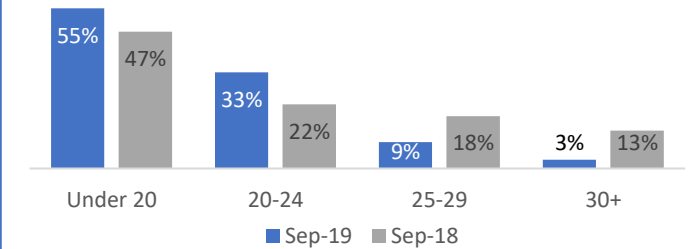
89% case files given a scaling score of 6 or above



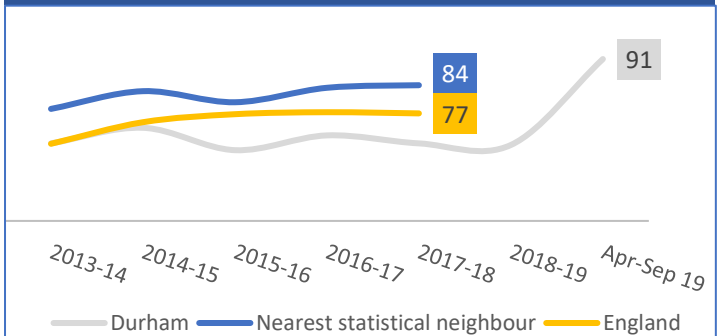
Number of children by Level of Need



Social Worker Caseload Distribution



% of Initial Child Protection Conferences held within 15 days of Section 47 investigation commencing



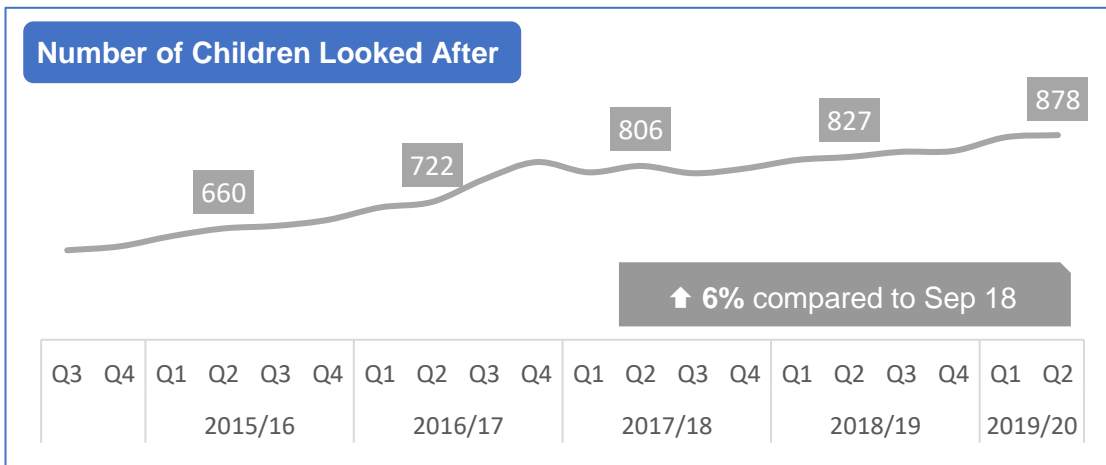
- The quality and impact of management oversight, including that of child protection chairs.
- The quality of children's plans, so that they are timebound, and include clear actions and contingency plans.
- The response to disabled children, children in private fostering arrangements, and children who are homeless aged 16 and 17.

- 53 It should be noted that inspectors also identified many strengths and recognised that significant progress has been made since the Joint Targeted Area Inspection (JTAI) in July 2018 and the focused visit in January 2019, particularly in relation to reducing drift and delay for children, reducing social work caseloads and the restructure of the service. We recognise our momentum of change and improvement must continue as we focus on key areas of our service and work to improve consistency of practice to ensure the needs of *all* children are fully identified and effectively met.
- 54 Leaders have had a key focus on ensuring children are routinely seen and are seen alone throughout the year and this was noted by inspectors. They stated that our social workers listen to and take note of what children say and that home visits are purposeful. The quality of the direct work undertaken with children by social workers and family support workers helps them to understand and make sense of children's lived experiences. Positive changes to our services have also taken place following feedback we have received from listening to children and young people.
- 55 First Contact, including the multi-agency safeguarding hub (MASH), our front door for social care contact was found to be well managed and providing an effective and timely response to contacts and referrals, ensuring that thresholds are applied consistently. Consent is carefully considered and information is shared effectively.
- 56 In relation to children at immediate risk of significant harm, prompt action to safeguard and protect these children was found. The multi-agency commitment to child protection was highlighted in the report.
- 57 They also recognised the council's strong commitment to children's services, demonstrated through significant investment to increase workforce capacity both at a managerial and social worker level, and noted that the implementation of Liquidlogic has enabled us to transform performance information, resulting in improved compliance in most areas.

b) Are we being a good corporate parent to Children Looked After (CLA)?



The vast majority of children in care are placed within County Durham. Of those placed out of county, many remain in the North East. Only 7% of our children in care are placed over 20 miles from their home and outside of County Durham.



Where do our children in care live?	%
In-house foster care	49.7
Friends and family	16.0
Independent Fostering Agency	14.7
Placed with parents	6.7
In-house residential (incl. children's homes)	2.7
External residential (incl. children's homes and res school)	4.1
Placed for adoption	3.0
Independent living (incl. supported lodgings)	2.4
Secure (incl. YOI and prisons)	0.3

Are we being a good corporate parent to Children Looked After (CLA)?

- 58 The number of children in our care continues to rise, mirroring the regional picture. However, despite this increasing trend our rate of children in care (number per 10,000 aged 10-17) is lower than the North East average and is third lowest in the region.¹
- 59 Key findings from Ofsted's recent inspection are:
- Children in care and care leavers across the county are benefiting from a "good" service.
 - Inspectors stated: *“most children enter care when they need to do so and live in appropriate and permanent placements that meet their needs. The vast majority of children are developing well and have improving experiences, progress and outcomes. Children receive an equally good service when they are placed close to home and when they live further afield. Children contribute well and understand consistently their life stories. Children in care and care leavers get good support to keep themselves safe, and they benefit from clear and effective risk assessments and multi-agency interventions”*.
 - Inspectors praised the improved quality of practice, highlighted that children influence leaders at all levels and noted strong political and corporate parenting focus, oversight and challenge.
 - Adoption services were found to be “excellent” and the Full Circle service described as “invaluable”.
 - The Children in Care Council (CiCC), which routinely informs the work of our Corporate Parenting Panel, was said to be “really making a difference to the lives of Durham’s children in care and care leavers”.
- 60 The report does however also make recommendations for services to our children in care and care leavers, including improving the timeliness of assessments for children who return home from care and annual reviews of foster carers'. We also want to ensure the plans we produce with our care leavers as they move into adulthood are consistently good across the service.
- 61 Aycliffe Secure Centre, our secure children’s home which provides high quality, specialist secure accommodation for up to 38 vulnerable 10-18 year olds, has recently been inspected. It was rated as ‘outstanding’ in all four areas assessed, building on its ‘good’ rating at its previous two inspections.

¹ Provisional data

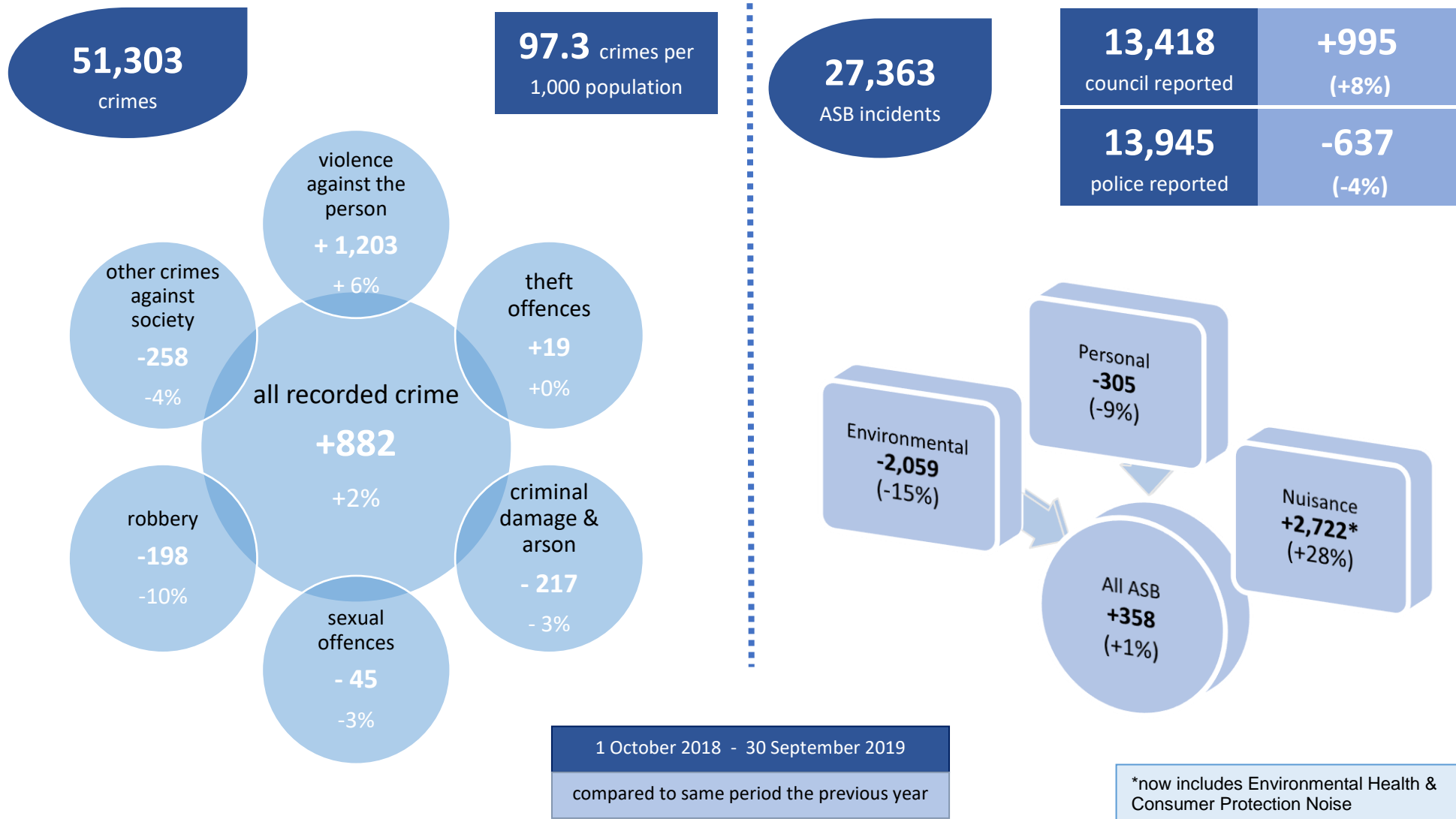
- 62 The centre was judged as 'outstanding' in terms of the overall experiences and progress of children and young people, based on how well they are helped and protected, their health, the effectiveness of leaders and managers, and outcomes in education and related learning activities.
- 63 [Ofsted's report](#) states: "The children's home provides highly effective services that consistently exceed the standards of good. The actions of the children's home contribute to significantly improved outcomes and positive experiences for children and young people who need help, protection and care."

How effective are we at tackling crime and disorder, and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)?

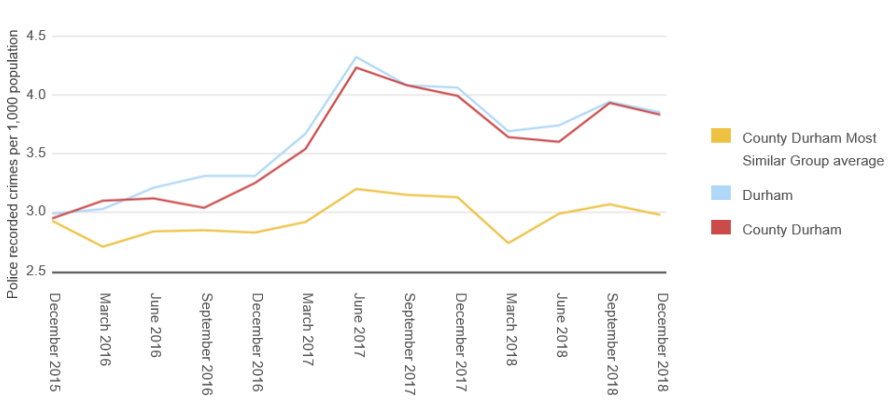
- 64 Following increases over recent years, the overall crime level remains relatively static. Generally, crime rates are below the most similar group and national average except for violence against the person, shoplifting, criminal damage and arson where Durham has relatively high levels. This can be at least partly explained by improved compliance with National Crime Recording Standards by Durham Constabulary, rated 'good' in their Crime Data Integrity Inspection which found 91.5% of crimes were recorded correctly.
- 65 Violence against the person, the most frequently recorded crime, mainly consists of violence without injury. Trends are showing a levelling out of violence against the person crimes, in line with the changes in recording practices referred to above.
- 66 Although overall theft, the second most frequently reported crime, has remained static, shoplifting continues to increase. Shoplifting has also seen a six percentage point reduction in the resolved rate. Increases have been seen in Newton Aycliffe, Stanley and Spennymoor.
- 67 The reduction in the resolved rate in shoplifting is reflected across the majority of crime categories. However, national comparison (July 18 to June 19) shows Durham Constabulary are ranked in the top three forces nationally for 14 of the 16 crime types. Resolved rates for Durham are higher than both the national and most similar force average for every crime type and in some cases two or three times higher, for example, burglary and other theft, respectively.

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES – SAFER

(c) How effective are we at tackling crime and disorder, and (d) anti-social behaviour?



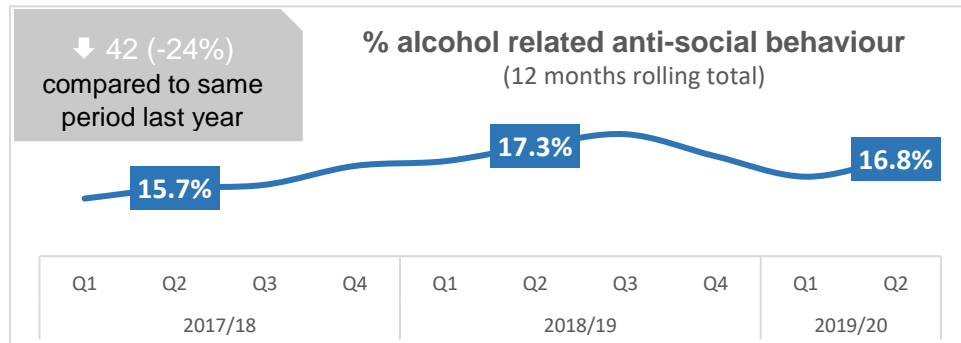
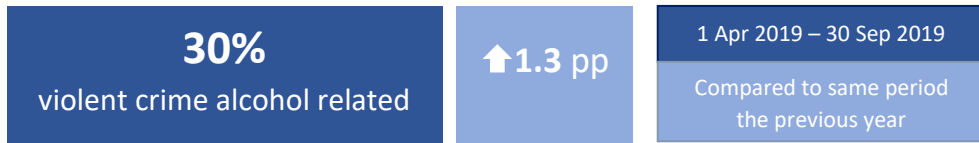
- 68 Over the past 12 months the repeat victim rate has remained between 31-33%. 1,230 repeat victims accounted for 5% of all recorded crime in the 12 months to the end of August 2019. Based on the ONS harm score, victims at highest risk are reviewed and interventions or management plans are put in place. The Police are due to commence ‘Do it right, do it better’ training which will include the importance of victim care and victim support including restorative approaches.
- 69 In April 2019 Durham Constabulary implemented the Park, Walk and Talk initiative, where in certain crime and anti-social behaviour hot spots police officers get out of their vehicles and talk to people. Intelligence based on Neighbourhood Inspector experience and research and analysis of the most common location over the last six months for crime related and anti-social behaviour incidents are being used to identify areas for this initiative.
- 70 Police benchmarking data (December 2018) show that criminal damage and arson in Durham is higher than the most similar group average.



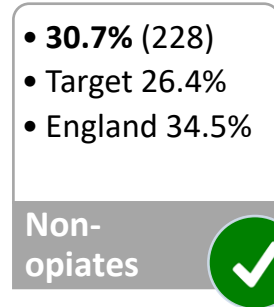
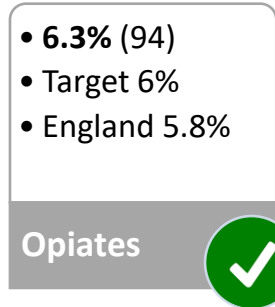
- 71 Following concerns raised by Durham City Safety Group in response to issues from businesses and shoppers, the council has appointed two dedicated neighbourhood wardens to patrol Durham City centre to tackle the behaviour of a small group of troublemakers. The two wardens are carrying out regular patrols as well as being on hand to deal with any incidents that occur. They will work closely with businesses, visitors and residents to offer reassurance and support. Their work includes looking at how troublemakers can be deterred from meeting in problem areas as well as closer monitoring of CCTV in the city centre.

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES – SAFER

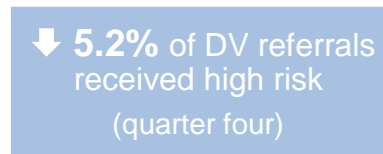
(e) How well do we reduce misuse of drugs and alcohol and (f) tackle abuse of vulnerable people?



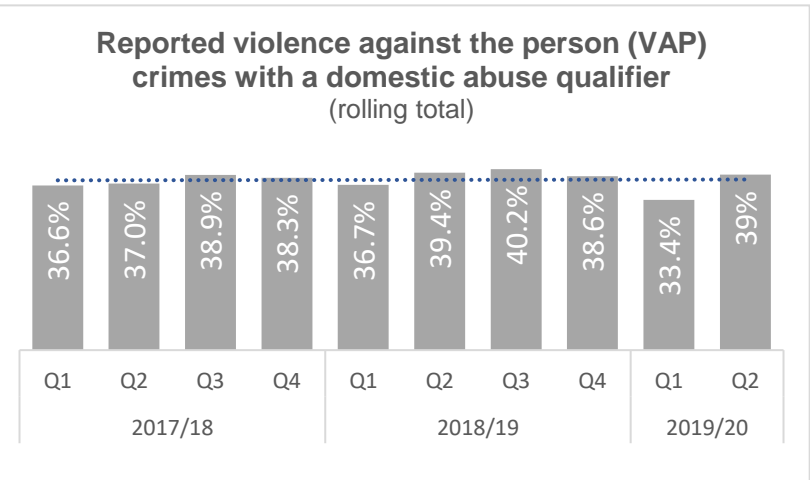
Successful completion of treatment... (March 18 to February 19 with reps to Aug 19)



Domestic Violence (Sep 19)



Operation Encompass in every County Durham school



- 72 It is difficult to identify whether there is a link between trends in shoplifting and rollout of Universal Credit without DWP data. Working with Durham Constabulary, we have examined localised crime data in relation to shoplifting, compared with the phased roll out of Universal Credit and concluded that two areas, Crook and Spennymoor, demonstrated significantly higher levels of shoplifting compared with previous years and continuing increasing trends as opposed to initial spikes².

How well do we reduce misuse of drugs and alcohol?

- 73 In the 12 months to the end of August 2019, the number and proportion of alcohol related crimes/incidents has increased in most categories. This is despite a fall in crime and incident levels in the majority of categories. The Crime Survey for England and Wales data for the 12 months to March 2019 shows that 9.5% of the public said there is a very/fairly big problem with 'people being drunk or rowdy in public places' in County Durham, which ranked Durham 11th lowest out of 42 forces (Metropolitan Police and City of London are combined). This is a slight increase on December 2018.
- 74 Durham Constabulary are delivering an ongoing programme of training to Neighbourhood Policing Team Inspectors and Sergeants regarding the Licensing Act, the section 182 guidance (statutory guidance from the Secretary of State to local authorities in relation to the discharging of their responsibilities under the Licensing Act) and the local Statement of Licensing Policy. There will also be a programme of four week attachments for key Neighbourhood Policing Team Sergeants to be Licensing Champions in their areas which is anticipated to be complete by March 2020.
- 75 Alcohol related Police reported anti-social behaviour continues to decrease with an 11% reduction in the first six months of 2019/20 compared to 2018/19. This reduction is reflected across all areas of County Durham to varying extents with the exception of Bishop Auckland and Durham City.
- 76 The number of drug related crimes / incidents has increased in most categories. Although the numbers are low, the number of drug related possession of weapons has doubled when compared with 2018 and now account for 12% of possession offences; and drug related violence against the person accounts for around 34% of all drug related crime in the 12 months to August 2019.

² [Welfare Reform and Poverty Issues](#), Oct 2019, OSMB

How well do we tackle abuse of vulnerable people, including domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation and radicalisation?

- 77 Following continued increases over the past three years, domestic abuse incidents reported to the police have fallen this quarter by 4% however levels remain higher than in 2017/18.
- 78 Repeat referral to the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) continue to show a longer-term increasing trend with approximately one in five being repeat referral this quarter.
- 79 Durham Constabulary has refreshed the Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Profile, examining the nature and scale of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation in County Durham. The number of reported Sexual offences (including indecent images) with a victim under-18 has increased by 104% over the last 5 years. This is in part affected by the drive for better National Crime Recording Standards recording compliance, and victims of historic crimes who are increasingly coming forward to report offences. The amount of child victims of sexual offences as a proportion of all recorded sexual offences has remained fairly stable across 5 years. 76% of sexual offences against children since 2016 resulted in 'No Further Action'.
- 80 The Vulnerability Intervention Pathways (VIP) programme has secured additional funding to continue providing support to adults with no parental responsibility who require a multi-agency response because of presenting problems, support needs and repeat requirements for services. In the six months to August 2019 there have been 117 VIP referrals; with mental health, accommodation and alcohol being the most common issues.
- 81 There were 908 hate crimes recorded in the 12 months to the end of August 2019, although this is the same as to the end of August 2018 it is 30% higher than the same period in 2016. Analysis shows that race followed by religion remain the two most common factors, however, sexual orientation, gender and alternative lifestyles have seen year-on-year increases. East Durham has the largest amount of offences (314) accounting for 35% of all recorded hate crime; whilst the largest increases were seen in Bishop Auckland (32, +62%).
- 82 The Crown Prosecution Service has shared their proposed Hate Crime Checklist with Durham Constabulary. This has been agreed between the Crown Prosecution Service and the National Police Chiefs Council but has not yet been given operational approval, however it is anticipated that once adopted there will be a drive to increase the number of evidence led (victimless) prosecutions.

(g) How do we keep our environment safe including roads and waterways?

People killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions*

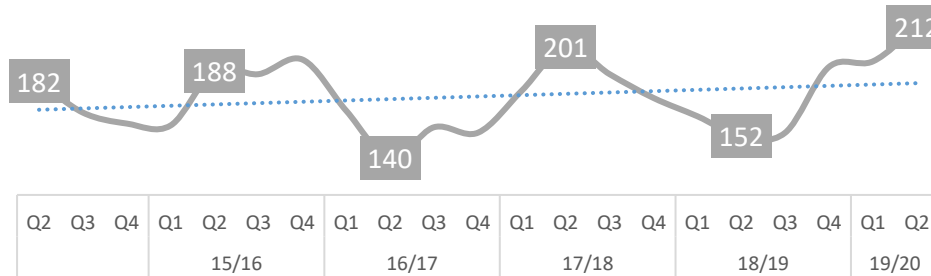
229
17 fatalities
212 injuries

34

0 fatalities
34 injuries

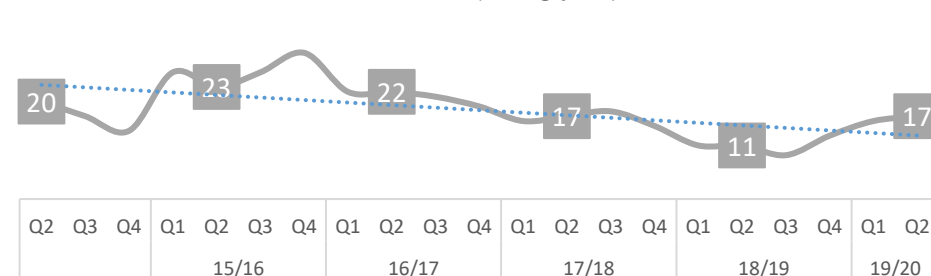
Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions*

Serious Injuries (rolling year)



*CRASH recording system allows casualty information to be updated throughout the year and as such numbers and severity of injury can change. 2018 data has been verified and can be used for comparative analysis, published by the Dft in June 2019

Fatalities (rolling year)



Road safety improvement



£1.4 million scheme to improve safety at A19 / A179 / B1280 junction is now complete. Traffic lights installed. Speed limit reduced to 40mph.



Junior Road Safety Officer (JRSO) scheme

Launched for a 5th year. This national programme aimed at primary schools encourages peer to peer education. Scheme helps schools recruit primary school pupils as JRSOs and teaches them valuable road safety messages, which they pass on to classmates.

How do we keep our environment safe, including roads and waterways?

- 83 Both water safety forums, responsible for managing water safety in the city centre and countywide, continue to meet.
- 84 During quarter two, the City Safety Group continued to focus on issues specific to the city centre, including preparation for student fresher week. Safety and security arrangements were amended to adequately control the expected higher footfall and potential for queuing students. All licensed premises, outside of the Walkergate complex but within the vicinity of the river corridor, were asked to be vigilant for students unfamiliar with their surroundings and detached from their social group. We also distributed our night lights poster which highlights lit routes which people are advised to take when walking home after dark ([link](#)).
- 85 From a countywide perspective, we evaluated our cold-water shock campaign and commenced planning for the 2020 campaign, which includes the intention to expand the social media and advertising methods previously deployed.
- 86 In 2018, County Durham saw the lowest number of fatal, serious and slight injuries on the roads since records began in 1979. However, up to the end of September 2019, County Durham has already seen 13 fatalities compared to 9 last year, and 172 serious injuries between January and September, compared to 154 in the whole of 2018. This trend is also reflected across the north east region.
- 87 In relation to keeping our environment safe we took enforcement action against a pig farmer for breach of Animal Welfare Regulations. As a result, the farmer was sentenced to a 12-month community order comprising 300 hours of unpaid work and 15 rehabilitation days. The farmer was also disqualified from keeping pigs, horses, poultry and sheep, and was ordered to pay costs of £2,501.65 and a £85 victim surcharge.
- 88 The work of our Pest Control team has been assessed as still meeting the highest industry standard and they have been given Confederation of European Pest Management Association certified status for the second year running.
- 89 The Speedwatch Van project has been launched in partnership with all six 3 Towns AAP elected members and Durham Constabulary in August 2019. The camera can register multiple vehicles at a time, making results more reliable compared to the traditional Speedwatch which relies on the accuracy of the volunteers' eye. Speeding incidents are sent straight through to a laptop

operated by volunteers in the front cabin of the van. Warning letters are automatically generated by the van's system and sent to the driver. This innovative scheme is the first one in the country.

Connected Communities - Sustainability

90 The ambition of Connected Communities – Sustainability is linked to the following key questions:

- (a) How clean and tidy is my local environment?
- (b) Are we reducing carbon emissions and adapting to climate change?
- (c) How effective and sustainable is our collection and disposal of waste?
- (d) Do residents have access to decent and affordable housing?
- (e) Is it easy to travel around the county?

How clean and tidy is my local environment?

91 We are aware of an increasing trend in detritus (as measured by the environmental cleanliness survey).

92 Reports of graffiti and drug paraphernalia (including needles) continue to increase. The graffiti incidents were mainly within Durham City, Chester-le-Street, Bishop Auckland and Stanley, more than half were offensive and one in ten was racist. Drug paraphernalia was mainly concentrated within Durham City Centre, Horden and Ferryhill.

93 The highest levels of fly-tipping incidents reported during quarter two were within Horden, South Moor and West Auckland areas. The most common locations to fly-tip are council land (46%), back alleys (24%) and highways (11%). Incidents in relation to back alleys cause difficulties as we are unable to use CCTV cameras in these areas due to privacy issues.

94 We have noticed that the number of untidy yards and gardens (which the public often perceives as fly-tipping) has increased. 72% of the Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) issued during quarter two (126 of 176) related to non-compliance of waste in yards and gardens.

95 During quarter two, our Community Action Team (CAT) tackled a range of housing and environmental issues at Crook. Actions were taken on all identified issues. The CAT team will move to Eldon, Bishop Auckland over the autumn.

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES – SUSTAINABILITY

(a) How clean and tidy is my local environment?



Northumbria in Bloom

- Tanfield: best overall entry & best small village
- Durham: best small city
- Bishop Auckland: best large town
- Sedgefield: best small town
- Belmont: best urban community

Reported and responded to fly-tipping incidents

↓ 420
(-6%)



82 graffiti incidents
↓ 29% compared to quarter two, 18/19

81 reports of needles & drug paraphernalia
↑ 113% compared to quarter two, 18/19

During quarter two:

11 cameras deployed

0 incidents caught on CCTV

9 stop and search operations

9 duty of care warning letters

4 producers issued*

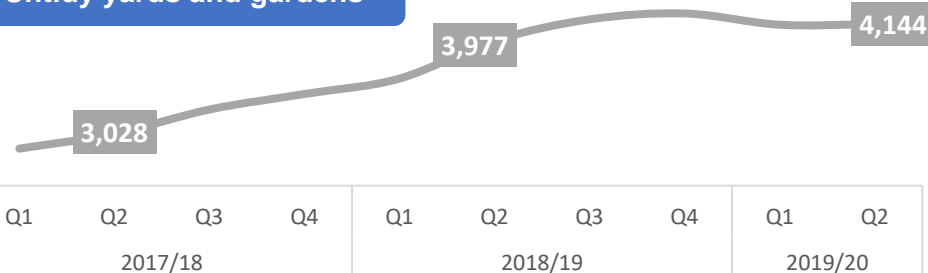
403 further investigations

3 prosecutions

5 FPNs

* producers are issued to scrap and waste businesses to produce their documents to show they are licensed to collect and dispose of scrap and waste materials.

Untidy yards and gardens

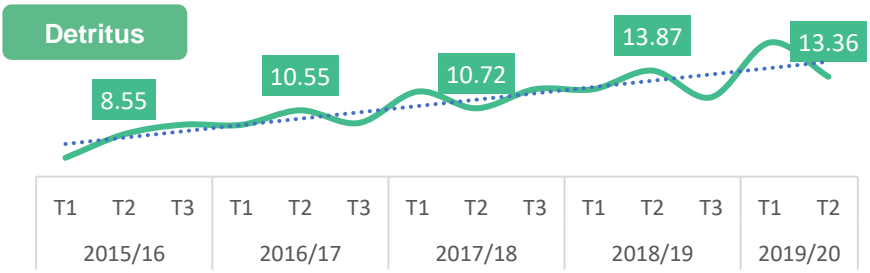


Environmental Cleanliness: % of relevant land and highways assessed as falling below an acceptable standard

Litter **6.90%** ↑ +0.29pp

Detritus **13.36%** ↓ -0.51pp

Dog fouling **0.90%** ↓ -0.10pp



Are we reducing carbon emissions and adapting to climate change?

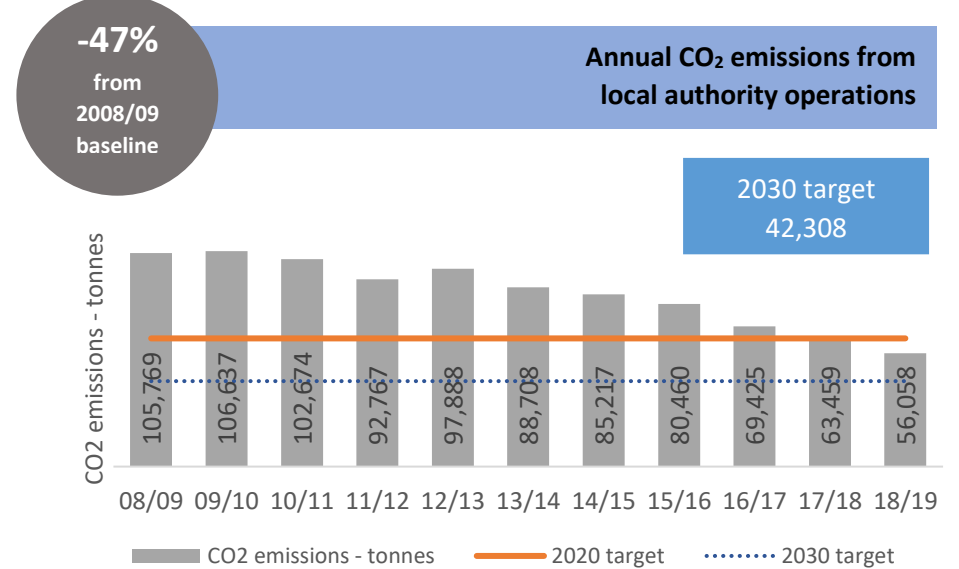
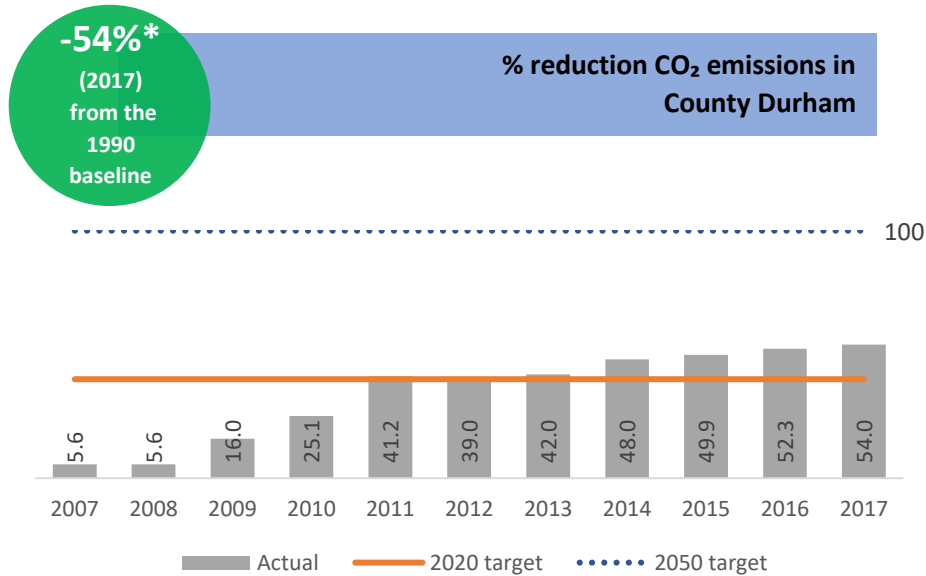
- 96 Following our declaration of a Climate Emergency ([Climate Emergency Update Report](#)) we are now seeking views on a range of projects, measures and opportunities which will contribute to achieving a 60% reduction in emissions by 2030. Feedback will help develop the Climate Emergency Action Plan, expected to be available in early 2020.
- 97 We have secured £160,000 of funding to help small and medium sized businesses (SMEs) change their energy behaviour, reduce operational costs and cut carbon emissions. This builds on the success of the Business Energy Efficiency Project (BEEP) which has helped 200 local businesses to improve their energy performance and save money.
- 98 The £6.2 million project in Chester-le-Street has already seen improvements to the north end of Front Street and the existing 'red carpet' area of the Market Place. Phase two will involve opening up a 90 metre stretch of the culvert running underneath the town's Market Place. New footpaths and seating will be installed, and the area will be landscaped to provide a haven for wildlife and storage for flood water during severe storms.

How effective and sustainable is our collection and disposal of waste?

- 99 The second phase of government consultation in relation to its [Resources and Waste Strategy](#) is now expected to be March 2020.
- 100 We are continuing to take action to reduce contamination. In addition to campaigns, door-knocks and sessions with community groups, recycling assistants continue to accompany bin crews on their rounds. Consequently, more contaminated bins continue to be identified with almost 16,000 contamination notices being issued during the 12 months ending 30 September.
- 101 The annual Green Move Out campaign was carried out in July. The initiative, which encourages students moving between properties or away from Durham to donate their unwanted belongings to local charities, collected more than 4.2 tonnes of waste.
- 102 During quarter two, we successfully prosecuted an unlicensed scrap-man in the Haswell area who was fined £440 and ordered to pay £304 in costs and a victim surcharge.

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES - SUSTAINABILITY

(b) Are we reducing carbon emissions and adapting to climate change?



Climate Change Emergency

- Climate Emergency Update Report agreed
- Public consultation on recommendations will run from 19 September - 31 October 2019.



Single Use Plastics (SUP)

- We received the 'Best Waste Prevention Project' award at the national Local Authority Recycling Advisory Committee annual awards.



Chester-le-Street Deculvert

- Phase 1 now complete
- Improvements made to the north end of Front Street
- Existing 'red carpet' area of the market place refurbished.



Tanfield Solar Farm

- Will be utilised to power Comeleon House
- Expected to be operational from November
- Expected to generate **214,000 kWh** of electricity a year, saving **£25,000 per year** in electricity bills

*Latest available figures from Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

(c) How effective and sustainable is our collection and disposal of waste?

95.5% of municipal waste diverted from landfill (Apr 18-Mar 19)

-1.3pp
(same period last year)

+7.7pp
(National 17/18)

No change
(same period last year)

-1.8pp
(National 17/18)

41.4% of household waste re-used, recycled or composted (Apr 18-Mar 19)

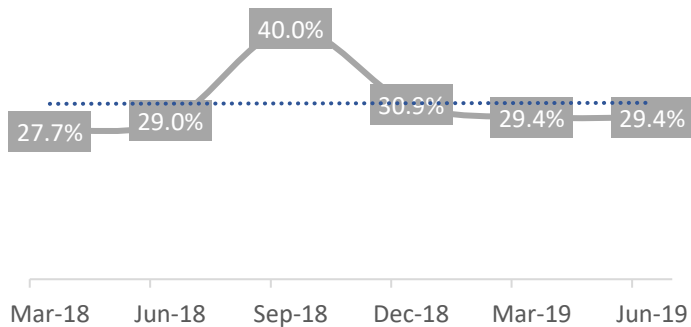
Green Move Out 2019

- Partnership project enabling students leaving Durham City to donate unwanted items to a local charity.
- 1,769 properties in 72 streets visited
- Scheme discussed with 672 students
- 519 bags weighing 4.2 tonnes collected from student houses

Unlicensed scrapman

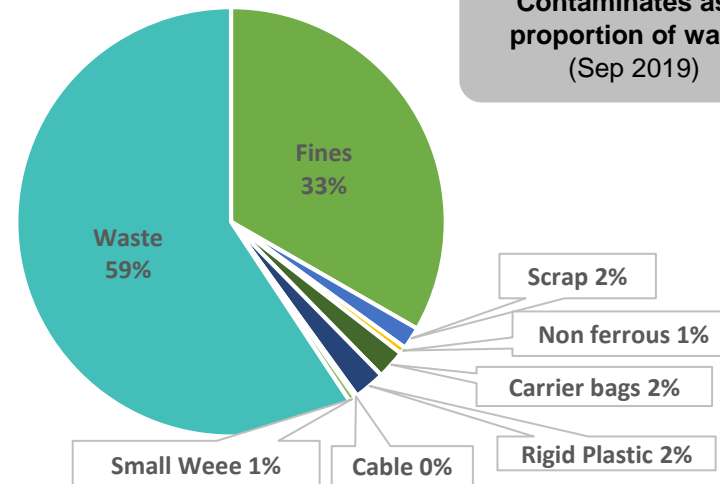
- An unlicensed scrapman successfully prosecuted
- Fined **£440**
- Ordered to pay **£260** in costs and a victim surcharge of **£44**

Proportion of waste collected for recycling identified as contaminated (12 months ending)



Increase in enforcement action has led to a **↑ 21%** in number of households at stage one of our contamination process

Contaminates as a proportion of waste (Sep 2019)



- 103 We have been awarded the 'Best Waste Prevention Project' at the Local Authority Recycling Advisory Committee annual awards for our work to reduce the use of single use plastics.

Do residents have access to decent and affordable housing?

- 104 Our Housing and Homelessness Strategies have now been approved ([link](#)).
- 105 During National Empty Homes Week (23 to 29 September) we raised awareness of the issue and promoted the work being undertaken to bring vacant properties back into use through a series of events and walkabouts.
- 106 Our consultation to change the council's policy and increase the premium on long term empty homes from April 2020 has now closed ([link](#)).
- 107 Following the opening of the Assessment Centre (based at the Fells, Plawsworth) and a Stay Safe Hub it was anticipated that the number of households and length of stay within temporary accommodation would see a positive change through service users being supported to go straight into 'move on' accommodation. However, with further increases being seen this quarter, this is to be investigated.

Is it easy to travel around the county?

- 108 We are now responsible for enforcing bus lane contraventions and will deploy a portable enforcement camera to sites across the county, starting with North Road in Durham City. Money raised through fines (£60 penalty charge reduced to £30 if paid within 14 days) will be invested back into managing our road network.
- 109 We have started work to reduce traffic congestion in Gilesgate. A new link road and a signalised junction will be created between Damson Way and A181 Sherburn Road.
- 110 Whorlton Suspension Bridge is closed to traffic (but not pedestrians or cyclists) due to a safety issue. However, it is not possible to determine the length of closure as the bridge is a scheduled monument so the repairs cannot be undertaken without permission from Historic England.
- 111 A new £2.5 million replacement to Witton Park Bridge in Bishop Auckland has been approved. We expect to demolish the existing bridge next spring and begin work on the new crossing soon after, subject to Environment Agency approval. The project is expected to take six months.

d) Do residents have access to decent and affordable housing and (e) is it easy to travel around the county?

Housing advice and support

(Apr–Sep 19, compared to same period last year)

1,014	properties improved, adapted or brought back into use	↑ 11%
6,340	households accessed Housing Solutions	↑ 1.4%
596	households helped to stay in their homes	↑ 11%
552	households helped to move to alternative accommodation	↑ 40%

Number of households supported under Homelessness Reduction Act (HRA) during quarter two:

257
prevention

8
main duty (to secure accommodation)

142 relief (within 56 days)

Average of **19** days spent in temporary accommodation (Jul-Sep 19)
↑ 6.1 days from same period last year

73 'new' households placed into temporary accommodation (Jul-Sep 19)
↑ 52% compared to same period last year

791

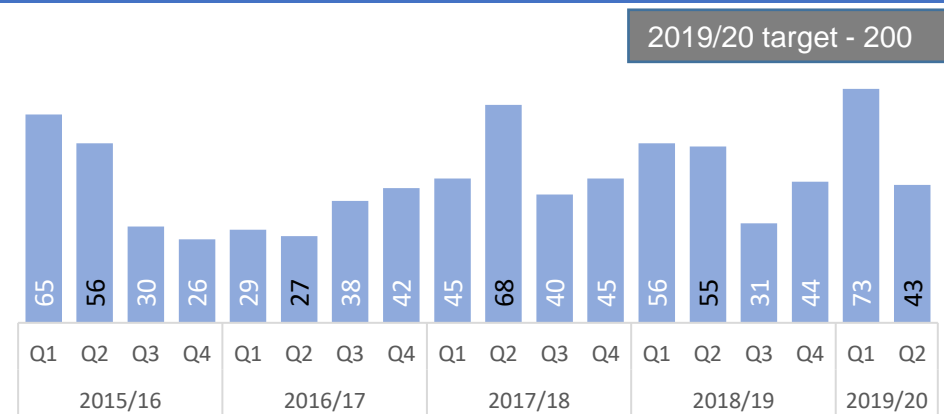
↑ 20% compared to same period last year

Net homes completed

(Apr-Sep 19)

Additional housing information available via the [Durham Insight – Housing factsheet](#)

Empty properties brought back into use through LA intervention



Bridge Stock Condition - Principal roads Good to fair 80.7% (+0.7pp)

Good to fair

79.9% (-1.1pp)

Bridge Stock Condition - Non-principal roads

Cycling and Walking Delivery Plan 2019-21

Development of Implementation of Right of Way Improvement Plan (2019-2021) is underway. Public consultation to be completed by the end of the year. On target to be completed March 2020

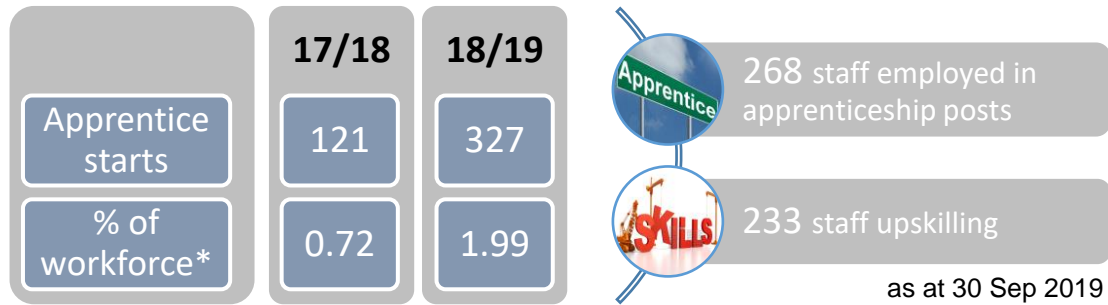
Better Council

- 112 The ambition of Better Council is structured around the following key questions:
- (a) How well do we look after our people?
 - (b) Are our resources being managed for the best possible outcomes for residents and customers?
 - (c) How good are our services to customers and the public?

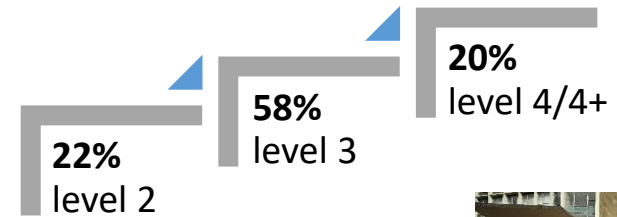
How well do we look after our people?

- 113 During quarter two, we opened nominations for our 2019 inspiring people awards which recognise the good work of our staff. Finalists will be announced in November and we will hold the awards ceremony in December.
- 114 We also approved a new 'Valuing our Employees Strategy' which sets out how we will strengthen our approach to employee engagement, employee recognition, employee benefits and employee ideas/innovation.
- 115 Improving attendance and consistently managing absence continues to be a high priority. The council adopt a best practice approach to managing attendance at work with a clear policy and targets in place to effectively manage attendance and support employees to be able to return to work at the earliest opportunity. The data and causes of sickness absence are regularly scrutinised in order that a strategic and comprehensive approach can be taken. In addition to this, proactive initiatives are being implemented to take a preventative approach to prevent absence occurring where possible and this work is linked to our Health and Wellbeing Strategy.
- 116 We continue to work extensively with senior managers of services identified as having high absence rates; facilitating case review groups where appropriate, delivering practical workshop sessions and identifying hotspot areas and associated proactive interventions. In addition, we are encouraging managers to discuss alternatives to sick leave, such as working from home or undertaking different duties, and at the Return to Work stage, consider options to support attendance moving forward. All managers now have access to real-time sickness data.

a) How well do we look after our people?



*Government target is at least 2.3% of our staff (averaged between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2021) enrol in an apprenticeship, whether as a new recruit or part of career development for existing employees



We received over **1,000** applications for **70+** apprenticeship opportunities (level 2-6)



12 month rolling trend: days lost to sickness



Health & Safety incidents: 1,614 (Oct 18-Sep 19)

3 most frequent:

- **423** behavioural (26%)
- **215** physical violence and aggression (13%)
- **181** slips, trips and falls (11%)

8,602 days lost to work related incidents

60% of posts had no absence. 79% had 5 days or fewer.

87% of managers have completed the e-learning Attendance Management training module

2% of Return to Work interviews are outstanding

10.17 days equates to 4% of work hours

12.2% was work related

72% was long term (>20 work days)

36% due to mental health

27% due to 'musculo-skeletal'

% Staff Turnover (excl. school staff)

Oct 17-Sep 18

6.6

Oct 18-Sep 19

10.1

17/18 England Average

13.8*

* include school support staff, but exclude teachers

- 117 87% of managers have completed the E-learning Attendance Management training module (up four percentage points since last reported to Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Management Board in October 2019). Our new Performance and Development Review (PDR) process reminds employees and managers to check that mandatory training has been completed, and a mandatory training profile is in place for corporate mandatory training requirements so this can be monitored and any gaps identified and addressed.
- 118 Although we would like to benchmark our absence rates against other organisations, both public and private, to learn from their actions, this practice should be used with caution.
- 119 Comparative data shows sickness absence rates to be higher in the public sector than the private sector and that rates across the public sector shows significant variation. There are many factors driving this variation, including the make-up of the workforce, public sector employs many women in low paid jobs and women in low paid jobs tend to have poorer health. Whether frontline services have been outsourced, some occupations have a greater 'sickness risk', e.g. musculo-skeletal injuries due to manual work, cross-infection from clients, physical abuse, stress and depression, e.g. social work. Differences in human resources policies, procedures and practices, public sector organisations are more like to use flexible working and special leave for family circumstances; whether the employee receives sick pay, many private sector organisations restrict sick pay in some way, e.g. not getting paid for the first three days, and whether the employee works shifts, this gives more opportunity to cover sickness by moving people across rotas.
- 120 We continue to work toward gold status of the Better Health at Work Award, and having surveyed our staff to understand the factors affecting their health and wellbeing, we are now developing initiatives that focus on personal resilience, mental health, physical activity, women's and men's health, good health and common ill-health causes.
- 121 These initiatives include recruiting more walk and run leaders to build on our existing physical activity programme, developing routes for walking meetings at our strategic sites, rolling out healthy eating and 'eat wise drop a size' classes to more locations, encouraging Time to Change Champions to tell their story and empower others to talk about mental health, incorporating the employee assistance programme into inductions, hosting drug and alcohol toolbox talks in our depots and setting up a support group for women going through the menopause.

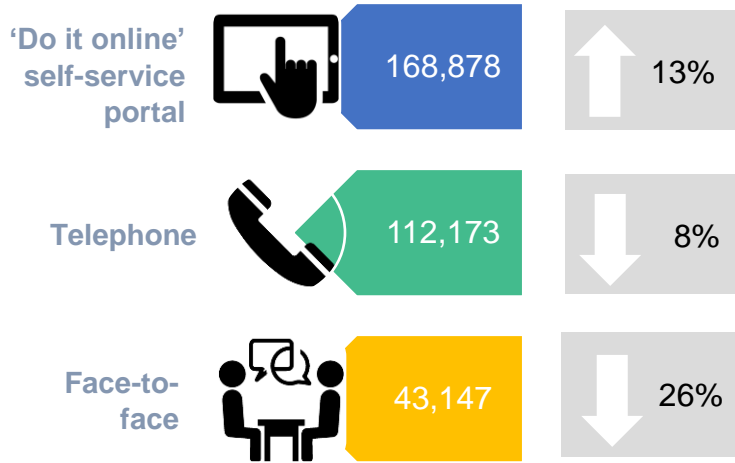
- 122 During quarter two, 89 employees attended our themed 30 minute 'lunch and learn' workshops which provided insight, advice and support in relation to cancer awareness, quitting smoking and the menopause. Attendees included employees who are coping with the conditions and managers who want to assist affected staff.
- 123 In recent months we have revised both our compassionate leave and bereavement leave policies. Managers can now authorise up to five working days paid leave following an emergency or death of a close relative. It is too early to determine the impact of these changes on the sickness rate. However, in future reports we will be including working days lost due to a) bereavement leave, and b) compassionate leave, in addition to reporting days lost due to sickness.
- 124 We are increasing opportunities for both new and existing staff in line with our [Apprenticeship Strategy 2019-2022](#) and during quarter two, 80 people joined an apprenticeship programmes linked to their career pathway.
- 125 Promoting our Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) has led to more staff accessing counselling and advisory services for finance, bereavement, legal, health and relationship issues. This has led to an increase in structured counselling sessions following initial referral.
- 126 Our 2019 flu vaccination programme, to protect our most vulnerable residents, is underway. To help increase take-up amongst eligible staff, we are encouraging greater management buy-in, 'myth-busting' through improved communication (especially perceived side effects) and approaching eligible staff on an individual basis with the option to 'opt-out' and give a reason why, e.g. eligible on the NHS.

Are our resources being managed for the best possible outcomes for residents and customers?

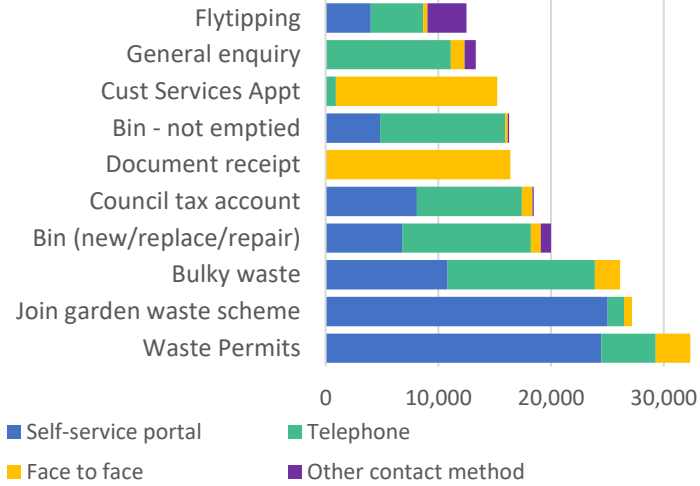
- 127 The collection rate for council tax (56%) is below target. People on universal credit are subject to regular changes in their income and this continues to result in multiple revised bills being issued. Initial investigations show that this is having a substantial impact upon collection rates nationally including County Durham.

(b) Are our resources being managed for the best possible outcomes for residents and customers?

Top 3 Customer Services request methods



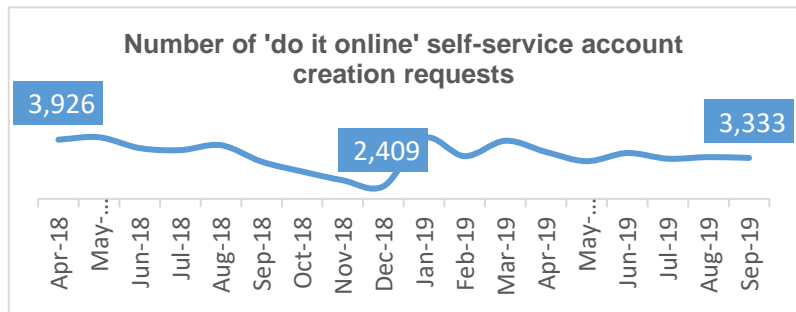
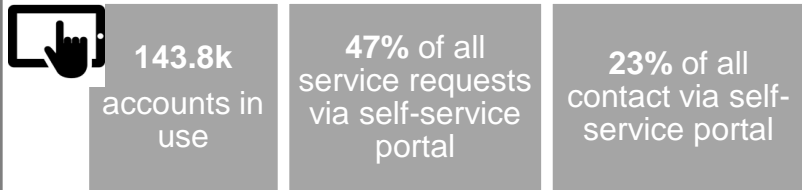
Top 10 Customer Services Requests by channel



Non-Service Request Contact

Our Customer Services Team also responded to more than **550,000** non-service requests from our customers. This included:

- providing general policy advice
- transferring calls to the appropriate department / organisation
- booking appointments
- providing updates about service requests



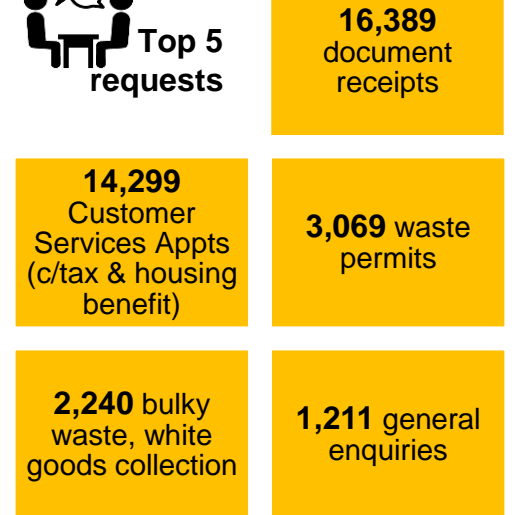
Customer Services (ACD lines)

- 567,997 calls
- 98% answered
- 95% answered within 3 minutes

Other (ACD lines)

- 470,997 calls
- 93% answered
- 91% answered within 3 minutes

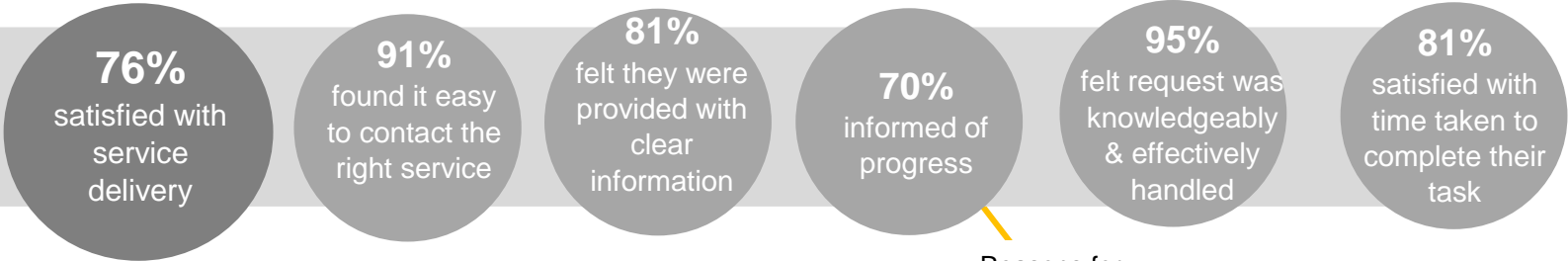
Top 5 requests



- 128 The collection rate for business rates (59%) is below target. There are still no significant appeals being made under the Valuation Office's 'check, challenge, appeal' system. As a result, there have been few alterations to the rating list and reduced charges for ratepayers. There have been no further legislative changes to the small business rate relief values/thresholds this year.
- 129 During quarter two, we launched our new [Digital Strategy](#) which sets out our digital ambitions to improve access to our services, expand digital connectivity and provide new, efficient ways of working. Planned action includes using assistive technologies in adult social care, extending mobile working for frontline services, supporting online access and safety among communities, and seeking funding opportunities to ensure technologies, such as superfast broadband and 5G networks, can be rolled out.
- 130 Through our transformation programme, we are continuing to use digital tools, techniques and processes to make our internal procedures more efficient and effective.
- 131 Our Eckoh system (voice recognition for call transfer) is now live. The new system will not only increase customer satisfaction by quickly directing callers to the most appropriate place for their needs, it will also divert low-value calls away from our staff which will allow us to better respond to peaks in demand and free-up staff time for more complex cases. We will be assessing the impact of the new system in the coming months.
- 132 We are also providing support to those who wish to use our online services. Staff at our Customer Access Points (CAPs) are available to guide customers through the online processes, and we are providing individual training to members on how to use the members' portal.
- 133 As part of our integrated customer services initiative, we are extending our use of Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) technologies. During quarter two, we transferred the welfare rights advice line (extending the hours during which the service can be accessed and enhancing the service offer to some of our most vulnerable customers) and first point of contact telephony for housing solutions.
- 134 £140,000 of government funding has been received to help reduce holiday hunger over the 2019/20 academic year. The money will be used by our 14 Area Action Partnerships (AAPs) to introduce schemes that provide opportunities for youngsters to socialise, be active and learn new skills, whilst receiving healthy meals and snacks. A further £10,000 will be made available for countywide multi-agency projects.

(c) How good are our services to customers and the public?

Customer Satisfaction:
from the CRM closure process
(based on **5,426** responses, across
78 different service requests)

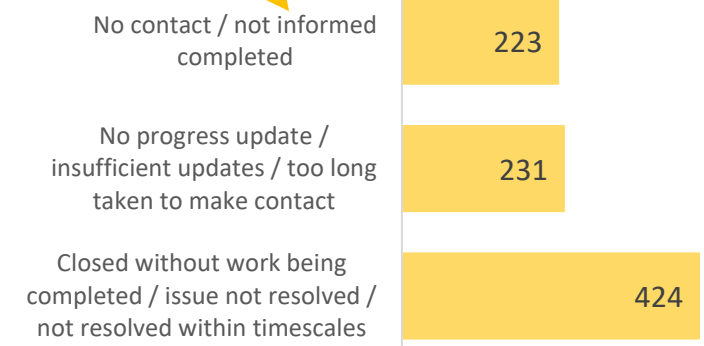


Customer Feedback:

from the CRM including compliments, suggestions and complaints

1,108 compliments (+34)	519 suggestions (+10)	186 comments about policies and procedures (-182)	8.5 average working days to respond	48% of complaints related to three issues:
173 objections to our decisions (-89)	143 dissatisfied with fees and charges (+83)	2,742 corporate complaints (-528) 98% investigated & 65% upheld*	Missed collections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 722 • 77% upheld • 26% of all complaints
196 statutory complaints (-20)	179 independent investigation requests	83 decisions from the Ombudsman 17 complaints upheld (20%)	Correspondence issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 439 • 92% upheld • 16% of all complaints
			Staff practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 155 • 79% upheld • 6% of all complaints

Reasons for dissatisfaction



Customer experience of completing online request

(based on **46,204** customers)



Unless stated data is Oct 18-Sep 19, compared to previous year

How good are our services to customers and the public?

135 The decrease in both recorded complaints and the percentage justified is mainly due to a reduction in complaints about missed collections.

This reduction followed a change to the complaints process which re-categorised disputed missed collection service requests as complaints. This change increased visibility of this complaint type which allowed us to identify hotspots and key trends and drive discussions with the refuse and recycling teams. By addressing and better managing the disputed missed collections (which mainly related to contamination) we have successfully reduced contact of this type.

136 In addition, where we are able, if our crews are unable to collect a bin due to, for example, access issues, we will send text messages to the affected households informing them of the situation and what we will do to resolve it.

137 Customers can now provide feedback in relation to 78 different service requests, five more than during quarter one. However, we are aware of significant variation in both feedback and satisfaction levels across those service requests. It appears the more emotive requests encourage greater participation, and to increase feedback across all request types and drive further improvements, we are working to develop a more in-depth understanding as to why customers engage with us and what stops them providing feedback.

138 Performance relating to Freedom of Information (FOI) and Environmental Information Regulations (EIR) has dipped slightly as we embed the new system and work through the best approach to responding. We expect to see a marked improvement during quarter three as the council becomes familiar with the system and the process.

139 More customers are extending council tax and business rate payments over 11 or 12 months. Over 29,000 council tax customers and 1,900 business customers took up this option in quarter two, equating to more than 12% and 13% of customers respectively.

140 Due to our Digital Durham infrastructure programme, overall coverage of superfast broadband remains at 96%³ of residential and commercial properties in County Durham, which is in line with the rest of the UK. Residential take up for contract has now reached 61% for phase one and 51% for phase two - well above the government's programme targets of 20% and 30% respectively. We

³ [ThinkBroadband](#) – County Durham Superfast and Fibre Coverage

do not currently have figures that include commercial uptake, but will provide an update (including line speeds, availability start dates etc.) once available.

- 141 Over the last 12 months, 14 vulnerable refugee families arrived in the county. They are receiving ongoing integration, resettlement and employability support, including education support within schools and English language training.

Key Performance Indicators – Data Tables

There are two types of performance indicators throughout this document:

- (a) Key target indicators – targets are set as improvements can be measured regularly and can be actively influenced by the council and its partners; and
- (b) Key tracker indicators – performance is tracked but no targets are set as they are long-term and/or can only be partially influenced by the council and its partners.

A guide is available which provides full details of indicator definitions and data sources for the 2019/20 corporate indicator set. This is available to view either internally from the intranet or can be requested from the Strategy Team at performance@durham.gov.uk

KEY TO SYMBOLS

	Direction of travel	Benchmarking	Performance against target
GREEN	Same or better than comparable period	Same or better than comparable group	Meeting or exceeding target
AMBER	Worse than comparable period (within 2% tolerance)	Worse than comparable group (within 2% tolerance)	Performance within 2% of target
RED	Worse than comparable period (greater than 2%)	Worse than comparable group (greater than 2%)	Performance >2% behind target

National Benchmarking

We compare our performance to all English authorities. The number of authorities varies according to the performance indicator and functions of councils, for example educational attainment is compared to county and unitary councils however waste disposal is compared to district and unitary councils.

North East Benchmarking

The North East figure is the average performance from the authorities within the North East region, i.e. County Durham, Darlington, Gateshead, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Newcastle upon Tyne, North Tyneside, Northumberland, Redcar and Cleveland, Stockton-On-Tees, South Tyneside, Sunderland. The number of authorities also varies according to the performance indicator and functions of councils.

More detail is available from the Strategy Team at performance@durham.gov.uk

MORE AND BETTER JOBS

Do residents have good job prospects?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
1	% of working age population in employment	74.1	Jul 18-Jun 19	73%	70.6	75.7	71.4			Yes
				GREEN	GREEN	AMBER	GREEN			
2	Per capita household disposable income (£)	15,445	2017	Tracker	15,166	19,988	15,809			No
				N/a	GREEN	RED	RED			
3	Number of gross jobs created or safeguarded as a result of Business Durham activity	4,075	Oct 18-Sep 19	Tracker	1,707					Yes
				N/a	GREEN					
4	% of 16 to 17 year olds in an apprenticeship	7.8	as at Jun 2019	Tracker	9.8	5.8	7.6	7.7		No
				N/a	RED	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN		

MORE AND BETTER JOBS

Is County Durham a good place to do business?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
5	Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita in County Durham (£)	16,718	2017	Tracker	16,513	27,430	20,121			No
				N/a	GREEN	RED	RED			
6	Number of registered businesses in County Durham	17,150	2018	Tracker	17,120					No
				N/a	GREEN					
Page 59	Value (£M) of new contracts secured	0	Jul-Sep 2019	Tracker	New indicator					Yes
				N/a	N/a					

MORE AND BETTER JOBS

Is County Durham a good place to do business?

Page 60 Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
8	Value (£M) of GVA growth from jobs created	12.4	Jul-Sep 2019	6 GREEN	7.7 GREEN					Yes
9	Number of Inward Investments secured	2	Jul-Sep 2019	Tracker N/a	1 GREEN					Yes
10	% of Business Durham business floor space that is occupied	86.0	Jul-Sep 2019	Tracker N/a	82.0 GREEN					Yes

MORE AND BETTER JOBS

How well do tourism and cultural events contribute to our local economy?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
11	Number of visitors to County Durham (million)	19.71	2018	Tracker N/a	19.71 GREEN					Yes
12	Number of jobs supported by the visitor economy	11,998	2018	Tracker N/a	11,682 GREEN					Yes
13	Amount (£ million) generated by the visitor economy	913.84	2017	Tracker N/a	866.71 GREEN					Yes

MORE AND BETTER JOBS

Do our young people have access to good quality education and training?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
14	Average Attainment 8 score	44.6	2018/19 (academic year)	Tracker	44.4	46.5	47			Yes
				N/a	GREEN	RED	RED			
15	Average point score per A level entry of state-funded school students	35.4*	2018/19 (academic year)	Tracker	33	32.4	32.5		2017/18 (academic year)	Yes
				N/a	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN			
16	% of pupils achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths (KS2)	65*	2018/19 (academic year)	Tracker	67	65	68		2017/18 (academic year)	Yes
				N/a	RED	GREEN	RED			
17	% of 16 to 17 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET)	6.0	Jul-Sep 2019	Tracker	5.4	2.7	4.4			Yes
				N/a	RED	RED	RED			
18	Gap between average Attainment 8 score of Durham disadvantaged pupils and non-disadvantaged pupils nationally (KS4)	-14.4*	2018/19 (academic year)	Tracker	-14.5	-13.5	-15.4		2017/18 (academic year)	No
				N/a	GREEN	RED	GREEN			
19	% of children in the Early Years Foundation Stage achieving a Good Level of Development	71.8	2018/19 (academic year)	64	72.8	71.8	71.8			Yes
				GREEN	AMBER	GREEN	GREEN			
20	Gap between % of Durham disadvantaged pupils and % of non-disadvantaged pupils nationally who achieve expected standard in reading, writing and maths (KS2)	-19.3*	2018/19 (academic year)	Tracker	-15.1	-20	-16			Yes
				N/a	RED	GREEN	RED			
21	Ofsted % of Primary schools judged good or better	89	as at 30 Sep 19	Tracker	92	88	90		as at 31 Aug 19	Yes
				N/a	RED	GREEN	AMBER			
22	Ofsted % of secondary schools judged good or better	64	as at 30 Sep 19	Tracker	61	76	58		as at 31 Aug 19	Yes
				N/a	GREEN	RED	GREEN			

*provisional data

MORE AND BETTER JOBS

Do our young people have access to good quality education and training?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
23	Exclusion from school of all Durham children - percentage of children with at least one fixed exclusion	2.1*	2018/19 (academic year)	Tracker	2.1	2.33	2.81		2016/17 (academic year)	Yes
				N/a	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN			

LONG AND INDEPENDENT LIVES

Are children, young people and families in receipt of universal services appropriately supported?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
24	% of all school pupils eligible for and claiming Free School Meals (FSM)	20.8	Jan 2019	Tracker	19.4	15.4	21			No
				N/a	RED	RED	GREEN			
25	Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 girls aged 15 to 17	25.0*	Jul 17- Jun 18	Tracker	22.3	16.9*	24.2*			Yes
				N/a	RED	RED	RED			
26	% of five year old children free from dental decay	74.2	2016/17	Tracker	64.9	76.7	76.1			No
				N/a	GREEN	RED	RED			
27	Alcohol specific hospital admissions for under 18s (rate per 100,000)	53.1	2015/16- 2017/18	Tracker	56.2	32.9	62.7			No
				N/a	GREEN	RED	GREEN			
28	Young people aged 10-24 admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm (rate per 100,000)	350.1	2017/18	Tracker	400.8	421.2	458.0			No
				N/a	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN			
29	% of children aged 4 to 5 years classified as overweight or obese	23.9	2018/19	Tracker	25.0	22.6	24.3			Yes
				N/a	GREEN	RED	GREEN			

LONG AND INDEPENDENT LIVES

Are children, young people and families in receipt of universal services appropriately supported?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
30	% of children aged 10 to 11 years classified as overweight or obese	37.6	2018/19	Tracker	37.1	34.3	37.5			Yes
				N/a	AMBER	RED	AMBER			
31	% of Education Health and Care Plans completed in the statutory 20 week time period (excl. exceptions)	66.6*	Jan-Sep 2019	90	92.4	60.1	81.7		2018	Yes
				RED	RED	GREEN	RED			

LONG AND INDEPENDENT LIVES

Are children, young people and families in receipt of early help services appropriately supported?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
32	% of successful interventions (families turned around) via the Stronger Families Programme (Phase 2) [number]	78 [3,386]	Sep14-Aug19	TBC	N/a	49.9	52.5	46.5	Mar 19	Yes
				N/a	N/a	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN		
33	% of children aged 0-2 years in the top 30% IMD registered with a Family Centre and having sustained contact	90	Apr-Sep 2019	90	90					Yes
				GREEN	GREEN					

LONG AND INDEPENDENT LIVES

Are our services improving the health of our residents?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
34	% of mothers smoking at time of delivery	17.3*	Apr-Jun 2019	14.7 RED	16.9 RED	10.4* RED	15.2* RED			Yes
35	Four week smoking quitters per 100,000 smoking population [number of quitters]	3,538 [2,313]	2018-19	Tracker N/a	4,038 [2,497] RED	2,750 GREEN	1,894 GREEN			Yes
36	Male life expectancy at birth (years)	78.3	2015-17	Tracker N/a	78.0 GREEN	79.6 AMBER	77.9 GREEN			No
37	Female life expectancy at birth (years)	81.4	2015-17	Tracker N/a	81.3 GREEN	83.1 RED	81.6 AMBER			No
38	Female healthy life expectancy at birth (years)	58.7	2015-17	Tracker N/a	59.0 AMBER	63.8 RED	60.4 RED			No
39	Male healthy life expectancy at birth (years)	58.9	2015-17	Tracker N/a	59.1 AMBER	63.4 RED	59.5 AMBER			No
40	Excess weight in adults (Proportion of adults classified as overweight or obese)	66.7	2017/18	Tracker N/a	67.7 GREEN	62.0 RED	66.5 AMBER			No
41	Suicide rate (deaths from suicide and injury of undetermined intent) per 100,000 population	12.8	2016-18	Tracker N/a	12.0 RED	9.6 RED	11.3 RED			Yes
42	Prevalence of breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks from birth	28.6	Jan-Mar 2019	Tracker N/a	29.2 RED	47.3 RED	33.8 RED			No
43	Estimated smoking prevalence of persons aged 18 and over	15.0	2018	Tracker N/a	14.3 RED	14.4 RED	16.0 GREEN			No
44		8.9	2017/18	Tracker	6.9	8.2	9.1			No

LONG AND INDEPENDENT LIVES

Are our services improving the health of our residents?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
	Self-reported wellbeing - people with a low happiness score			N/a	RED	RED	GREEN			
45	Participation in Sport and Physical Activity: active	61.4	May 18-May 19	Tracker	62.9	63.2				Yes
				N/a	RED	RED				
46	Participation in Sport and Physical Activity: inactive	28.2	May 18-May 19	Tracker	26.6	24.8				Yes
				N/a	RED	RED				

*provisional data

LONG AND INDEPENDENT LIVES

Are people needing adult social care supported to live safe, healthy and independent lives?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
47	Adults aged 65+ per 100,000 population admitted on a permanent basis in the year to residential or nursing care	384.5	Apr-Sep 2019	TBD	391.6					Yes
				N/a	GREEN					
48	% of older people who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital into reablement/ rehabilitation services	86.9	Apr-Sep 2019	TBD	84.0	82.4	83.0	80.7*	2018/19	Yes
				N/a	GREEN	Not comparable	Not comparable	Not comparable		
49	% of individuals who achieved their desired outcomes from the adult safeguarding process	95.2	Apr-Sep 2019	Tracker	95.3	94.2		93.6*	2017/18	Yes
				N/a	AMBER	Not comparable	Not comparable			
50	% of service users receiving an assessment or review within the last 12 months	87.9	Sep 18-Sep 19	Tracker	86.6					Yes
				N/a	GREEN					

LONG AND INDEPENDENT LIVES

Are people needing adult social care supported to live safe, healthy and independent lives?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
51	Overall satisfaction of people who use services with their care and support	67.8	2018/19	Tracker	66.6	64.3	66.2	66.0*		Yes
				N/a	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN		
52	Overall satisfaction of carers with the support and services they receive (Biennial survey)	51.2	2018/19	Tracker	43.3**	38.6	47.2	41.8*		No
				N/a	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN		
53	Daily delayed transfers of care beds, all, per 100,000 population age 18+	3.3	Aug 2019	Tracker	3.4	10.9	5.7	9.9*		Yes
				N/a	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN		
54	% of adult social care service users who report they have enough choice over the care and support services they receive	75.1	2018/19	Tracker	74.9	67.5	71.8	69.3*		Yes
				N/a	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN		

*unitary authorities

** results from 2016/17 survey

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES - SAFER

Are children, young people and families in receipt of social work services appropriately supported and safeguarded?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
55	% of statutory referrals received by the First Contact Team or Emergency Duty Team processed within 1 working day	94.2 [2,556]	Apr-Sep 2019	Tracker	82.1 [2,381]					Yes
				N/a	GREEN					
56		31.8 [904]	Apr-Sep 2019	Tracker	15.9 [464]	21	18	18	2017/18	Yes

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES - SAFER

Are children, young people and families in receipt of social work services appropriately supported and safeguarded?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
	% of statutory children in need referrals occurring within 12 months of a previous referral			N/a	RED	RED	RED	RED		
57	% of single assessments completed within 45 working days	94.1 [2,449]	Apr-Sep 2019	Tracker	79.3 [1,857]	83	82	86	2017/18	Yes
				N/a	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN		
58	Rate of children subject to a child protection plan per 10,000 population aged under 18 [number of children]	36.9 [372]	as at 30 Sep 19	Tracker	45.9 [471]	45	66	50	as at 31 Mar 18	Yes
				N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a		
59	Rate of children in need per 10,000 population aged under 18 (statutory L4 open cases) [number of children]	363.7 [3,657]	as at 30 Sep 19	Tracker	374.9 [3,769]	341	460	404	as at 31 Mar 18	Yes
				N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a		
60	Rate of children at level 2 or 3 per 10,000 population aged under 18 (One Point open cases) [number of children]	216.1 [2,172]	as at 30 Sep 19	Tracker	208.7 [2,058]					Yes
				N/a	N/a					
61	% of strategy meetings initiated which led to an initial child protection conference being held within 15 working days	90.5 [147]	Apr-Sep 2019	75	69.2 [256]	77	83	84	2017/18	Yes
				GREEN	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN		
62	% of Social Workers with fewer than 20 cases	54	as at 06 Oct 19	Tracker	47					Yes
				N/a	GREEN					
63	% of Statutory Case File Audits which are given a scaling score of 6 or above	88.9	Jul-Sep 2019	80	New indicator					Yes
				GREEN	N/a					

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES - SAFER

Are we being a good corporate parent to Looked After Children?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
64	Rate of children looked after per 10,000 population aged under 18 [number of children]	87.3 [878]	as at 30 Sep 19	Tracker	81.8 [822]	64	95	90	as at 31 Mar 18	Yes
				N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a		
65	% of children adopted from care (as % of total children leaving care) [number of children]	11.3* [22 of 186]	Jul-Sep 2019	15	12.6 [21 of 167]	13	14	19	2017/18	Yes
				RED	RED	RED	RED	RED		
66	% of CLA who are fostered	79 [691]	as at 30 Sep 19	Tracker	74.6 [613]	73	77	73	2017/18	Yes
				N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a		
67	% of external residential placements	4.1 [36]	as at 30 Sep 19	Tracker	2.7 [22]					Yes
				N/a	N/A					
68	% of children looked after continuously for 12 months or more who had a dental check	89.7	as at 30 Sep 19	Tracker	92	88	94	95	2017/18	Yes
				N/a	RED	GREEN	RED	RED		
69	% of children looked after continuously for 12 months or more who have had the required number of health assessments	91.9	as at 30 Sep 19	Tracker	87.3	88	94	95	2017/18	Yes
				N/a	GREEN	GREEN	RED	RED		
70	Emotional and behavioural health of children looked after continuously for 12 months or more (score between 0 to 40)	14.0*	2018/19	Tracker	16.0	14.2	14.1	14.0		Yes
				N/a	GREEN	RED	RED	RED		
71	Average Attainment 8 score of Children Looked After	21.9	2017/18	Tracker	21.9	18.9	20.8	19.5	2017/18 (academic year)	No
				N/a	N/a	GREEN	AMBER	GREEN		

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES - SAFER

Are we being a good corporate parent to Looked After Children?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	Period target	Period target	Period target	Period target	Period target	
72	% of CLA achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths (at KS2)	39.5	2017/18	Tracker	39.5	35	44	38	2017/18 (academic year)	No
				N/a	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN		
73	% of care leavers aged 17-18 in education, employment or training (EET)	64.8	as at 11 Oct 19	Tracker	85.9	64	66	64	2017/18	Yes
				N/a	RED	GREEN	AMBER	GREEN		
74	% of care leavers aged 19-21 in education, employment or training (EET)	64.6	as at 11 Oct 19	Tracker	51.6	51	52	58	2017/18	Yes
				N/a	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN		
75	% of care leavers aged 17-18 in suitable accommodation	93.2	as at 11 Oct 19	Tracker	92.9	89	93	84	2017/18	Yes
				N/a	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN		
76	% of care leavers aged 19-21 in suitable accommodation	94.8	as at 11 Oct 19	Tracker	84.5	84	91	90	2017/18	Yes
				N/a	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN	GREEN		

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES - SAFER

How effective are we at tackling crime and disorder?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
77	First time entrants to the youth justice system aged 10 to 17 (per 100,000 population aged 10 to 17)	262	Apr 18-Mar 19	Tracker	253	238	332	251		Yes
				N/a	RED	RED	GREEN	RED		
78	Overall crime rate per 1,000 population	49.8	Apr-Sep 2019	Tracker	51.0					Yes
				N/a	GREEN					

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES – SAFER

How effective are we at tackling crime and disorder?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
79	Rate of theft offences per 1,000 population	13.7	Apr-Sep 2019	Tracker	14					Yes
				N/a	GREEN					
80	Proportion of all offenders who re-offend in a 12 month period (%)	30.6	Oct 16-Sep 17	Tracker	32	29.4	35.5			No
				N/a	GREEN	AMBER	GREEN			
81	Proven re-offending by young people (who offend) in a 12 month period (%)	46.3	Oct 16-Sep 17	Tracker	41.6	39.2	41.7			No
				N/a	RED	RED	RED			

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES – SAFER

How effective are we at tackling anti-social behaviour?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
82	Dealing with concerns of ASB and crime issues (%) by the local council and police	47.5	Jun 19	Tracker	53			53.7		Yes
				N/a	RED			RED		
83	Number of police reported incidents of anti-social behaviour	7,611	Apr-Sep 2019	Tracker	7,587					Yes
				N/a	AMBER					
84	Number of council reported incidents of anti-social behaviour	5,683	Apr-Sep 2019	Tracker	5,791					Yes
				N/a	GREEN					

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES - SAFER

How well do we reduce misuse of drugs and alcohol?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
85	% of successful completions of those in alcohol treatment	30	Mar 18-Feb 19 with rep to Aug 19	28 GREEN	32 RED	37.9 RED				Yes
86	% of successful completions of those in drug treatment - opiates	6.3	Mar 18-Feb 19 with rep to Aug 19	6 GREEN	5.5 GREEN	5.8 GREEN				Yes
87	% of successful completions of those in drug treatment - non-opiates	30.7	Mar 18-Feb 19 with rep to Aug 19	26.4 GREEN	29.2 GREEN	34.5 RED				Yes
88	% of anti-social behaviour incidents that are alcohol related	16.8	Sep 19	Tracker N/a	18.5 GREEN					Yes
89	% of violent crime that is alcohol related	30	Sep 19	Tracker N/a	28.7 AMBER					Yes
90	Alcohol seizures	194	Apr-Jun 2018	Tracker N/a	398 GREEN					No

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES – SAFER

How well do we tackle abuse of vulnerable people, including domestic abuse, child exploitation and radicalisation?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
61	Building resilience to terrorism (self-assessment). Scored on level 1 (low) to 5 (high)	3	2017/18	Tracker N/a	3 GREEN					No
72	Number of child sexual exploitation referrals	128	Jul 18-Jun 19	Tracker N/a	191 N/a					No

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES - SAFER

How do we keep our environment safe, including roads and waterways?

Page 72 Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
93	Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	229	Oct 18-Sep 19	Tracker	163					Yes
	- Number of fatalities	17		N/a	RED					
	- Number of seriously injured	212			12					
94	Number of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	34	Oct 18-Sep 19	Tracker	17					Yes
	- Number of fatalities	0		N/a	RED					
	- Number of seriously injured	34			0					

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES - SUSTAINABILITY

How clean and tidy is my local environment?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
95	% of relevant land and highways assessed as having deposits of litter that fall below an acceptable level	6.9	Sep-Oct 2019	Tracker	6.6					Yes
				N/a	AMBER					
96	% of relevant land and highways assessed as having deposits of detritus that fall below an acceptable level	13.4	Sep-Oct 2019	Tracker	13.9					Yes
				N/a	GREEN					
97	% of relevant land and highways assessed as having deposits of dog fouling that fall below an acceptable level	0.9	Sep-Oct 2019	Tracker	1.0					Yes
				N/a	GREEN					

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES - SUSTAINABILITY

How clean and tidy is my local environment?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
98	Number of fly-tipping incidents	7,073	Oct18-Sep 19	Tracker N/a	7,493 GREEN					Yes

*Not directly comparable

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES - SUSTAINABILITY

Are we reducing carbon emissions and adapting to climate change?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
99	% reduction in CO ₂ emissions in County Durham (by 40% by 2020 and 55% by March 2031)	54	2017	Tracker N/a	52.3 GREEN					Yes
100	% change in CO ₂ emissions from local authority operations	-7	2018/19	Tracker N/a	-9 RED					Yes

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES - SUSTAINABILITY

Are we reducing carbon emissions and adapting to climate change?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
101	% of municipal waste diverted from landfill	95.5	Jul 18-Jun 19	95 GREEN	96.8 AMBER	87.3 GREEN	92 GREEN		2017/18	Yes
102	% of household waste that is re-used, recycled or composted	41.4	Jul 18-Jun 19	Tracker N/a	40.4 GREEN	43.2 AMBER	34.5 GREEN		2017/18	Yes

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES - SUSTAINABILITY

Do residents have access to decent and affordable housing?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
103	Number of properties improved, adapted or brought back into use	1,014	Apr-Sep 2019	Tracker N/a	916 GREEN					Yes
104	Number of empty properties brought back into use as a result of local authority intervention	116	Apr-Sep 2019	100 GREEN	111 GREEN					Yes
105	Number of net homes completed	791	Apr-Sep 2019	Tracker N/a	659 GREEN					Yes
106	Number of affordable homes delivered	532	2018/19	200 GREEN	473 N/a					No
107	Number of households accessing the Housing Solutions Service	6,340	Apr-Sep 2019	Tracker N/a	6,250 GREEN					Yes
108	Number of households helped to stay in their home	596	Apr-Sep 2019	Tracker N/a	536 GREEN					Yes
109	Number of households helped to move to alternative accommodation	552	Apr-Sep 2019	Tracker N/a	395 GREEN					Yes

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES - SUSTAINABILITY

Is it easy to travel around the county?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
110	% of A roads where maintenance is recommended	2.6	2018	Tracker	2.6	3			2016/17	No
				N/a	GREEN	GREEN				
111	% of B and C roads where maintenance is recommended	4.7	2018	Tracker	4.7	6			2016/17	No
				N/a	GREEN	GREEN				
112	% of unclassified roads where maintenance is recommended	21	2018	Tracker	20	17			2016/17	No
				N/a	AMBER	RED				
113	Highways maintenance backlog (£millions)	179.7	2018	Tracker	187.6					No
				N/a	GREEN					
114	Bridge Stock Condition – Principal Roads	80.7	2018	Tracker	80.0					No
				N/a	GREEN					
115	Bridge Stock Condition – Non-Principal Roads	79.9	2018	Tracker	81.0					No
				N/a	AMBER					

BETTER COUNCIL

How well do we look after our people?

Page 76 Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
116	% of performance appraisals completed in current post in rolling year period (excluding schools)	N/a ⁴	-	N/a	N/a					No
117	Days / shifts lost to sickness absence (all services excluding schools)	10.17	Oct 18-Sep 19	11.20 GREEN	10.94 GREEN	9.2 ⁵ RED			2017/18	Yes
118	% posts with no absence in rolling year (excluding schools)	59.52	Oct 18-Sep 19	Tracker N/a	57.73 AMBER					Yes
119	% of sickness absence which is short term	13.45	Jul-Sep 2019	Tracker N/a	14.19 N/a					Yes
120	% of sickness absence which is medium term	14.62	Jul-Sep 2019	Tracker N/a	14.52 N/a					Yes
121	% of sickness absence which is long term	71.93	Jul-Sep 2019	Tracker N/a	71.29 N/a					Yes
122	% of employees having five days or less sickness per 12 month period	78.28	Oct 18-Sep 19	Tracker N/a	79.58 AMBER					Yes

⁴ Due to new system introduction

⁵ Include school support staff, but exclude teachers. All single / upper tier councils: [Local Government Workforce Survey 2017/18](#)

BETTER COUNCIL

Are our resources being managed for the best possible outcomes for residents and customers?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
123	% of council tax collected in-year	55.96	Apr-Sep 2019	56.38 AMBER	56.23 AMBER					Yes
124	% of business rates collected in-year	58.73	Apr-Sep 2019	59.08 AMBER	58.9 AMBER					Yes

BETTER COUNCIL

How good are our services to customers and the public?

Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
125	% of Freedom of Information and Environmental Information Regulations requests responded to within 20 working days	74	Jul-Sep 2019	90 RED	79 RED					Yes
126	Customer contacts: telephone	1,038,994	Oct 18-Sep 19	Tracker N/a	972,426* N/a					Yes
127	Customer contacts: face to face	115,931	Oct 18-Sep 19	Tracker N/a	145,358 N/a					Yes
128	Customer contacts: web forms	145,386	Oct 18-Sep 19	Tracker N/a	119,601 N/a					Yes
129	Customer contacts: emails	40,786	Oct 18-Sep 19	Tracker N/a	45,267 N/a					Yes

BETTER COUNCIL


How good are our services to customers and the public?

Page 78 Ref	Description	Latest data	Period covered	Comparison to						Data updated this quarter
				Period target	12 months earlier	National figure	North East figure	Nearest statistical neighbour	Period covered if different	
130	Customer contacts: social media	2,944	Oct 18-Sep 19	Tracker	4,405					Yes
				N/a	N/a					
131	% of calls answered	95.9	Oct 18-Sep 19	Tracker	94.9*					Yes
				N/a	GREEN					
132	% of calls answered within 3 minutes	92.9	Oct 18-Sep 19	Tracker	88.1*					Yes
				N/a	N/a					

*it should be noted that data is not comparable as new telephony lines have been added to ACD throughout 2019

Appendix 3: Risk Management

- 1 Effective risk management is a vital component of the council's challenging improvement agenda, so that any risks to successful delivery can be identified and minimised. The council's risk management process therefore sits alongside service improvement work and is integrated into all significant change and improvement projects.
- 2 The key risks to successfully achieving the objectives of each corporate theme are detailed against each ambition in the relevant sections of the report. These risks have been identified using the following criteria:
 - a) Net impact is critical, and the net likelihood is highly probable, probable or possible.
 - b) Net impact is major, and the net likelihood is highly probable or probable.
 - c) Net impact is moderate, and the net likelihood is highly probable.
- 3 As at 30 September 2019, there were 28 risks on the corporate strategic risk register, one more than as at 31 May 2019. During this period, two risks were added, and one was removed. The following matrix categorises the strategic risks according to their net risk evaluation as at 30 September 2019. The number of risks as at 31 May 2019 is shown in brackets.

Corporate Risk Heat Map						
IMPACT	Critical	1 (1)		3 (3)		1 (1)
	Major		5 (5)	5 (4)		
	Moderate			10 (10)	3 (2)	
	Minor				0 (1)	
	Insignificant					
		Remote	Unlikely	Possible	Probable	Highly Probable
 Key risks	LIKELIHOOD					

4 Two risks were added during the latest review period:

- (a) *Risk that the council does not fully respond to the drivers of poverty to help alleviate the impacts on County Durham residents.* In addition to the impacts of welfare reforms, the drivers of poverty include Brexit and wider economic trends, which are reflected in the new risk. The council has a Poverty Action Steering Group to oversee and coordinate its approach to mitigate poverty and has developed a network of statutory, voluntary and community organisations who work together to provide advice services across the county through the Advice in County Durham Partnership. The steering group has developed a new Poverty Action Strategy and Poverty Action Plan.

- (b) *Potential Adverse effects of a no-deal Brexit on the economy, safety and welfare of the county.* Following the referendum in June 2016, in which the United Kingdom (UK) voted to leave the European Union (EU), the government has yet to conclude a withdrawal agreement with the EU. The UK was due to leave the EU on 31 October 2019, but in the absence of a deal, the government was required to request an extension through to 31 January 2020, which has been granted by the EU. A draft withdrawal agreement has been agreed between the UK government and the EU, and accepted by the House of Commons, but the timetable for the necessary legislation was been rejected. In the meantime, a General Election has been called for 12 December 2019 with the different political parties adopting different positions on the proposed deal, a second referendum and revoking the Article 50 process. In the absence of a deal, there is a risk that the UK may leave the EU without mutually beneficial arrangements setting out the future EU/UK relationship in terms of trade, cooperation and the movement of people, goods and services. The uncertainty is already having an effect on the local economy and a no-deal exit would have the potential to adversely affect the economy, safety and welfare of the county from 31 January 2020, the current date when the UK is scheduled to leave the EU, unless a deal and transitional arrangements are agreed and put in place.

A Brexit Task & Finish Group, with representatives from all service groupings and reporting to Corporate Management Team was established last year. Taking account of a range of guidance from the government and professional bodies, the Group is working with key partners including the Local Resilience Forum, as well as key suppliers and service providers, to identify and where possible mitigate the

impacts on council services and service users. Advice has been provided to businesses, schools, council suppliers and the community and voluntary sector. The council has also applied to the government to act as an assistance hub for residents which need to apply for EU Settled Status in order to remain in the county.

5 One risk has been removed:

Risk that the Council does not respond to the government's changes to welfare reform. This risk has been superseded by the new Poverty risk outlined in paragraph 4(a).

6 At a corporate strategic level, key risks to the Council, with their respective net risk evaluations shown in brackets, are:

- (a) If there was to be slippage in the delivery of the agreed MTFP savings projects, this will require further savings to be made from other areas, which may result in further service reductions and job losses (Critical / Possible);
- (b) There is significant uncertainty in relation to future funding settlements from government, which will be impacted by the upcoming Comprehensive Spending Review and the Fair Funding Review (Critical / Highly Probable);
- (c) Failure to protect a child from death or serious harm (where service failure is a factor or issue) (Critical / Possible);
- (d) Failure to protect a vulnerable adult from death or serious harm (where service failure is a factor or issue) (Critical / Possible).

7 The implementation of additional mitigation on several risks has enabled the Council to improve performance, decision-making and governance, and this is detailed in the relevant sections of the report.

- a) **More and Better Jobs:** There are no key risks in delivering the objectives of this ambition.
- b) **Long and Independent Lives:** There are no key risks in delivering the objectives of this ambition.
- c) **Connected Communities - Safer:**
 - i. *Failure to protect a child from death or serious harm (where service failure is a factor or issue).* Management consider it possible that this risk could occur which, in addition to the severe impacts on children, will result in serious damage to the council's reputation and to relationships with its safeguarding partners. To mitigate the risk, actions are taken

forward from Serious Case Reviews and reported to the Durham Safeguarding Children Partnership. Lessons learned are fed into training for front line staff and regular staff supervision takes place. This risk is long term and procedures are reviewed regularly.

- ii. *Failure to protect a vulnerable adult from death or serious harm.* Management consider it possible that this risk could occur which, in addition to the severe impacts on service users, will result in serious damage to the council's reputation and to relationships with its safeguarding partners. As the statutory body, the multi-agency Safeguarding Adults Board has a Business Plan in place for taking forward actions to safeguard vulnerable adults including a comprehensive training programme for staff and regular supervision takes place. This risk is long term and procedures are reviewed regularly.

d) **Connected Communities - Sustainability:** There are no key risks in delivering the objectives of this ambition.

e) **Better Council:**

- i. *If there was to be slippage in the delivery of the agreed Medium Term Financial Plan savings projects, this will require further savings to be made from other areas, which may result in further service reductions and job losses.* Management consider it possible that this risk could occur, which will result in a funding shortfall, damaged reputation and reduced levels of service delivery. To mitigate the risk, a programme management approach for key projects has been established and embedded across the council. Monitoring by Corporate Management Team and Cabinet provides assurance over the implementation of the agreed MTFP savings projects. It should be recognised that this will be a significant risk for at least the next four years.
- ii. *There is significant uncertainty in relation to future funding settlements from government, which will be impacted by the upcoming Comprehensive Spending Review and the Fair Funding Review.* Management consider it highly probable that this risk could occur, and to mitigate the risk, sound financial forecasting is in place based on thorough examination of the government's red book plans. This will also be a significant risk for at least the next four years.

Cabinet

11 December 2019

**Update on the delivery of the Medium
Term Financial Plan 9**

Ordinary Decision



Report of Corporate Management Team

Lorraine O'Donnell, Director of Transformation and Partnerships

**Councillor Simon Henig, Leader of the Council and all Cabinet
collectively**

Electoral division(s) affected:

None

Purpose of the Report

- 1 This report provides an update on the position of the delivery of the 2019/20 Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP9).

Executive summary

- 2 This report gives detail of the cumulative MTFP savings since 2011 and confirmation of the savings achieved up to the end of quarter 2 (September 2019) for the MTFP9 period of 2019/20.
- 3 For MTFP9 the council has delivered quarter 2 savings of £8,808,379 which is 85% of the £10,334,712 target.
- 4 In total to date, the Council has delivered in excess of £232 million in savings since 2011.

Recommendation(s)

- 5 Cabinet is recommended to:
 - (a) note the contents of this report and the amount of savings delivered during quarter 2 of the MTFP9 period;
 - (b) consider MTFP10 proposals once all information is available.

Background

- 6 Cabinet has received regular updates on the progress made by the Council in delivering the financial targets within the MTFP since 2011/12.
- 7 MTFP9 savings were agreed by Council in February 2019 and set a savings target of over £10 million for 2019/20. This brings the overall savings target for the period from 2011/12 to 2020/21 to circa £251 million. At the current time there is significant progress towards these savings.

Progress to date

- 8 The delivery of the MTFP has been managed through a robust programme management approach to ensure the Council takes into account:
 - (a) the duties under the Equality Act;
 - (b) appropriate consultation;
 - (c) the HR implications of the change including consultation with employees and trade unions;
 - (d) communication of the change and the consultation results;
 - (e) sound risk management.
- 9 Through this approach the Council is managing the programme to ensure the savings for 2019/20 are successfully delivered.
- 10 Members have been advised of the careful planning and monitoring of the savings which is carried out. On occasions plans need to change which could delay when savings are made, but through the ongoing management of the process we are able to smooth out delivery of savings using cash limits, ensuring we haven't missed our overall savings targets.
- 11 To date, there has been £46,981 identified as at risk and this has been mitigated using cash limits in order to achieve the MTFP savings for 2019/20.
- 12 The development of MTFP10 proposals for 2020/21 has been underway since the 2019/20 proposals were agreed. The latest information suggests that the settlement figure will be higher than anticipated therefore further consideration is currently being undertaken and some of the proposals for next year are being revisited.

Consultation

- 13 There has not been any public consultation on MTFP 9 proposals in the last quarter.
- 14 Consultation has been undertaken in connection with the review of the High Needs Block Funding for SEND and Inclusion (MTFP10) which was approved by Cabinet on 10 July 2019. The consultation was open from 17th July to 17th October 2019 and received a significant response.
- 15 The recommendations report following the consultation will be presented to Cabinet on 15th January for approval.

HR implications

- 16 Equality data relating to the 15 staff leaving through voluntary redundancy, early retirement and ER/VR during quarter 2 of MTFP9 showed that 81% were female and 29% were male. In terms of race, 18% of leavers had not disclosed their ethnicity and the remaining 82% stated that they were white British or white English. Regarding disability status no employees said they had a disability, 41% had no disability and 59% did not disclose their disability status.
- 17 The numbers of those leaving through compulsory redundancy are also too low to effectively analyse (zero).
- 18 Since austerity began in 2011, equality data relating to staff leaving through voluntary redundancy, showed that 62.5% were female and 37.5% were male. The higher proportion of female leavers is likely due to the exercises which took place in previous years which focused on traditionally female occupied professions, (these included the closure of care homes, reduction in service in the Pathways and Youth service and a restructure and change of working pattern for Care Connect).
- 19 In terms of race, since 2011, 47% of leavers had not disclosed their ethnicity, with 52% stating that they were white British or white English. Regarding disability status 3% said they had a disability, 12.5% had no disability and 84.5% did not disclose their disability status.

Equality Impact Assessments

- 20 Services have completed EIA screenings as part of the decision-making process. Full assessments are underway in order to be presented as part of the budget setting process in February 2020.

Project Management Approach

- 21 MTFP savings are monitored and managed through a recognised and robust approach utilising service-based savings targets and associated

project plans for their delivery which are reviewed independently to provide assurance that they are realistic and achievable.

- 22 Through the Transformation Programme, efficiencies are becoming Council Wide and non-service specific due to cross cutting nature of both efficiency and income generation. In order to accommodate the additional methods of achieving efficiency savings, the way in which savings are to be monitored for 2020/21 includes an additional element relating to Council Wide initiatives and progress towards their achievement. The process will remain transparent and with regular updates to cabinet on progress.

Conclusion

- 23 We are continuing to plan on the basis that the government's austerity will continue for several more years. The Council remains in a strong position to meet the ongoing financial challenges through an updated and refreshed robust programme management process.
- 24 For MTFP9 the council has delivered quarter 2 savings of £8,808,379 which is 85% of the £10,334,712 target and in total to date, we have delivered over £232 million in savings since 2011.
- 25 From MTFP10 onwards, monitoring will include an additional element to track progress against Council Wide Transformation based efficiency savings and income targets.

Background papers

- None

Other useful documents

Update on the delivery of the Medium Term Financial Plan 9 (16 October 2019)

Author(s)

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Appendix 1: Implications

Legal Implications

The legal implications of any decisions required are being considered as part of the delivery of the proposals.

Finance

The delivery of the MTFP involves cumulative saving of approximately £251million over the period from 2011 to 2021 of which over £232 million has been delivered to date.

Consultation

A full consultation with a range of stakeholders was undertaken on the MTFP prior to its agreement and again in 2013 and 2018. In addition, where appropriate for individual proposals, internal and external consultation plans are developed so that consultation informs the decision making process.

Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty

An Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) was undertaken for the original 4 year MTFP plan and additional screening is undertaken for proposals which are identified for subsequent MTFPs, together with any other changes made to the original plan. In addition, for each proposal an EIA is undertaken as part of the decision-making before the proposal is implemented.

Climate Change

None.

Human Rights

None.

Crime and Disorder

None.

Staffing

Where the proposals affect staff, full consultation is undertaken and the trade unions consulted. Wherever possible, staff reductions are done through voluntary means. In addition, there has been a proactive management of vacancies to lessen the impact on staff and the Council has a redeployment process which continues to find alternative employment for a number of staff.

Accommodation

As proposals are planned the impact on accommodation is ascertained, with staff being consulted on any moves as part of the process. The loss of over 2,800 posts from the Authority will mean a requirement for less accommodation and the Office Accommodation Team has built this into the Office Accommodation Strategy.

Risk

The delivery of the MTFP is highlighted as one of the Council's strategic risks and is monitored through the corporate risk management process. In addition, risks for individual proposals are being monitored through the work undertaken to deliver the proposal.

Procurement

Several proposals involve the changing of existing contracts and this work is being taken forward through the Council's agreed procurement processes.

Cabinet

11 December 2019

**Mainstream Primary and Secondary
Formula Funding 2020-21**

Ordinary Decision



Report of Corporate Management Team

John Pearce, Corporate Director of Children and Young People's Services

John Hewitt, Corporate Director of Resources

Councillor Olwyn Gunn, Portfolio Holder for Children and Young People's Services

Councillor Alan Napier, Portfolio Holder for Finance

Electoral division(s) affected:

Countywide

Purpose of the Report

- 1 To update Members on mainstream primary and secondary formula funding arrangements for the coming financial year and recommend that Members approve the proposed approach to setting the local formula for mainstream primary and secondary funding 2020/21. Final decisions on the formula will be reported to Cabinet in February.

Executive summary

- 2 Information about mainstream primary and secondary formula funding for the 2020-21 financial year was published on 11 October 2019, following the Spending Round announcements on 4 September 2019.
- 3 There has been a national increase in funding for 2020-21 and further increases are planned for 2021-22 and 2022-23.
- 4 There is no information at this stage about how much of the announced increases for 2021-22 and 2022-23 will be for the mainstream formula.

- 5 The Units of Funding per pupil (UFs), which determine most of the funding for the formula have increased from last year. The primary increase is near the national average (4.4%), but the secondary increase (2.5%) is less than the national average (3.8%).
- 6 The National Funding Formula, which determines UFs, has been amended for 2020/21:
 - (a) The mobility factor has been amended and Durham will receive funding for this for the first time. The proposed local formula includes the mobility factor for the first time;
 - (b) There has been an increase in most factor values;
 - (c) The Minimum Per Pupil Funding (MPPF) values have increased and the NFF values will be mandatory for local formulas;
 - (d) The MPPF changes are of concern, because they tend to benefit larger schools with relatively few pupils with additional needs. The council has responded to a consultation about this and a copy of the response is included at appendix 2;
 - (e) There are changes to the Funding Floor in the NFF and to the Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG) in the local formula, which means that all schools will see an increase in funding per pupil next year. Local formulas are allowed to vary the MFG value, between a minimum of a 0.5% increase per pupil and a 1.84% increase per pupil;
 - (f) The increase in funding per pupil does not protect schools from falling rolls and some funding is excluded from the MFG calculation.
- 7 The council will continue to determine the local formula and needs to take account of feedback from the Schools Forum when doing so. The formula includes a continuation of the transition from the local formula to the NFF at the rate set last year i.e. to achieve convergence in 2021-22.
- 8 The report identifies that a request has been made to the Secretary of State to disapply funding regulations in respect of the MFG/capping calculation for Bowburn Primary School, so that it does not lose the benefit of a split-site allowance in the first year in which this is received. This was supported by the Schools Forum at its meeting on 25 November 2019.
- 9 The council intends to make adjustments to the pupil numbers used in the 2020-21 formula for four primary schools in respect of basic need growth. The council asked the DfE to review a decision not to provide

growth funding for a group of secondary schools and the DfE has not questioned the decision.

- 10 The Schools Forum is to meet again on 7 January 2020 to consider the use of the growth funding provided as part of formula funding.
- 11 Options for the formula have been modelled using current year's pupil numbers and data, with changes to reflect school amalgamations and academy conversions to demonstrate the pure formula impacts. The council is not requesting a transfer of funding from the Schools Block to the High Needs Block in 2020/21.
- 12 Five options have been modelled, using the minimum and maximum permitted MFG values. These were discussed with the Schools Forum on 25 November 2019, which supported a transitional mid-point option, therefore the MFG will be a 1.17% increase next year.

Recommendation(s)

- 13 Cabinet is recommended to:
 - (a) note the impact of the government's announcements and the draft local formula funding proposals for 2020-21 outlined in this report;
 - (b) note and support the request to disapply the funding regulations to exclude the split-site allowance for Bowburn Primary from the MFG/capping calculation;
 - (c) note that the Schools Forum will meet again on 7 January 2020, to consider the use of growth funding;
 - (d) agree to the adjustments planned for growth at Red Rose, Howden-le-Wear, Montalbo and Framwellgate Moor primary schools for the 2020-21 formula;
 - (e) agree the continued use of the transitional formula, including the new mobility factor, with the aim of achieving convergence with the NFF in 2021-22;
 - (f) agree the use of a transitional MFG value of 1.17% in the local formula for 2020-21.
 - (g) note that a further report will be brought to Cabinet in February with the final formula values and factoring the impacts on schools of the formula and the October 2019 pupil census numbers.

Background

- 14 The main source of funding for mainstream primary and secondary schools and academies is the local schools funding formula. Each local authority currently sets its own formula, within the restrictions imposed by the Department for Education (DfE), after consultation with all schools and the Schools Forum.
- 15 The DfE had previously announced that local formulas would be replaced by the National Funding Formula (NFF) from 2020-21, however, in July 2018, the DfE announced that this has been postponed and local authorities will continue to set local formulas for 2020-21.
- 16 The DfE has cited the progress made by local authorities in aligning local formulas to the NFF as the main reason for this decision. The DfE has expressed confidence that in the light of the progress made to date, local authorities will continue to increase the alignment between local formulas and the NFF in 2020-21 without the need for a statutory deadline of convergence in that year.
- 17 In the DfE's view, the NFF is fairer to schools than local formulas, because it is consistent between local authority areas, but in the short-term it sees local formulas as a way to allow a smoother transition from local formulas to the NFF. The argument for this is presumably that each local authority is best placed to determine the appropriate transition to the NFF from its local formula.
- 18 Members will recall that in setting the funding formula for mainstream primary and secondary schools for the current financial year, the Council took the decision to use a transitional formula, intended to smooth the transition from the local formula in place in 2017-18 to the NFF allocations for individual schools over three years (2018-19 to 2020-21), with the plan to fully converge in 2021-22.

Mainstream School Funding

- 19 Funding for the mainstream primary and secondary schools formula is provided through the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG).
- 20 Until 2013-14 this funding was provided as a single allocation and local authorities had significant freedom as to how this was used, with the caveat that it was ring-fenced for spending on schools / education.
- 21 Since 2013-14, the DSG has been split into different funding blocks, Early Years, Schools and High Needs (for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities - SEND) and from 2018-19 a Central School Services

Block (CSSB) - the latter includes funding formerly included in the Schools Block and Education Services Grant.

- 22 The allocations for academies, as determined by the local formula, is recouped from the overall DSG allocations for the local authority area and paid by the DfE directly to academies in County Durham in line with the local formula allocations for those individual schools. The remaining DSG is paid to the Council, who then distributes (delegates) the funding received to individual maintained schools in line with their formula funding allocations.
- 23 Mainstream schools and academies also receive funding for pupils with SEND, early years, (where primary schools have nursery units), post-16 funding and also the Pupil Premium, which in the current year is worth circa £20 million. From 2013/14 there were also changes to how SEND is funded, which affected the amounts provided through formula funding.
- 24 Since 2013-14, local discretion over the local funding formulae has been significantly restricted, with local decision making limited to the application of a relatively small number of permissible formula factors, most of which are pupil-led, (i.e. an amount per eligible pupil), with the rest being either school-led, (i.e. an amount per school), or relating to specific premises related costs, for example rates. There is still, however, significant variation between local authorities in terms of the proportions of funding allocated to different factors within the formula.
- 25 Local authorities must consult Schools Forums and all schools about their local formula proposals before deciding on the final version. The final version of the formula needs to be determined in early January, by adjusting the agreed formula to take account of the actual amount of funding received and updated pupil numbers and data for schools, including the proportions of pupils deemed to have additional needs, for example, because of deprivation.
- 26 Between 2013-14 and 2017-18, the local schools funding formula in County Durham did not change significantly from year-to-year in respect of either the formula factors or the proportions allocated to each factor and in general there was little appetite by either schools or the Council to make significant changes to the formula. This was a conscious decision to try and restrict turbulence within the schools funding regime in County Durham. One exception was in respect of the primary lump sum, which was reduced over the two years 2016-17 and 2017-18, with the funding released being used to increase the allocation of pupil-led funding for secondary schools.

- 27 For 2018-19, the Council decided to begin to make changes to the formula, to reduce differences between the local formula used in previous years and the NFF, with the intention of smoothing the transition to the NFF over the remaining two years of the local formula. That decision does not preclude the Council making a different decision for 2020-21, but because government policy has not changed, no change to the rate of transition is recommended.

2020-21 funding and formula requirements

- 28 The majority of funding for individual schools is provided through the mainstream primary and secondary schools funding formula. DSG funding for this formula is provided as an amount per primary and secondary pupil.
- 29 The amounts per pupil are set each year by central government and are calculated using notional NFF allocations to each school using pupil numbers from the previous financial year.
- 30 Information about mainstream formula funding for the 2020-21 financial year was published on 11 October, 2019, following the Spending Round announcements on 4 September, 2019. The information is summarised below.

National Increases in funding

- 31 There will be a national increase in core schools funding compared to 2019-20 funding, details as follows:
- (a) £2.6 billion for 2020-21
 - (b) £4.8 billion for 2021-22 (an additional £2.2 billion on 2020-21)
 - (c) £7.1 billion for 2022-23 (an additional £2.3 billion on 2021-22)
- 32 Core schools funding includes:
- (d) Schools Block – which funds the mainstream primary and secondary formula
 - (e) High Needs Block (HNB) – which funds provision for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities
 - (f) Central School Services Block – which funds local authority centrally managed services and historic commitments

(g) Teachers' Pay Grant (TPG), which will include the cost of increasing the starting salary for teachers to £30,000 by 2022-23. (Separate funding is being provided over the next three years to fund the increase in Teachers Pension contributions).

33 For 2020-21, the HNB has increased nationally by £0.780 million, and the Central School Services Block has been cut. Increases in the Schools Block will be finalised in December once the October 2019 census data is finalised and taken into account, but the units of funding per pupil have been announced and have increased.

34 There is no information about how the 2021-22 and 2022-23 increases will be allocated between the Schools Block, the HNB, the Central Schools Block and the TPG.

Schools Block funding for Durham

35 This will not be confirmed until December, because it takes account of pupil numbers recorded in the October schools census, which will not be available until December.

36 Most of the Schools Block funding is based on amounts per pupil. The funding per pupil is different between primary and secondary and these are known as Units of Funding (UFs). The UFs are determined by dividing notional NFF allocations by pupil numbers and separate UFs are calculated for each local authority, based on its maintained schools and academies. The UFs for Durham for 2020-21 have increased compared to the 2019-20 UFs:

Primary and secondary Units of Funding per Pupil	Primary	Secondary
2020-21	£4,405.58	£5,382.04
2019-20	£4,227.34	£5,253.15
Increase	£178.24 4.2%	£128.89 2.5%

37 Members should note that the overall increase in funding does not mean that all schools will see an increase in their funding, particularly if there has been a significant reduction in the overall number of pupils on roll or a reduction in the number of pupils who are eligible for additional needs funding (deprivation and low prior attainment).

38 In addition, the Schools Block includes funding for premises and growth:

- (a) Funding for premises is provided as a lump sum, based on historic funding allocations and has increased from £6.665 million to £6.675 million in 2020/21.
- (b) Growth funding is based on changes in population and will be confirmed in December.

39 For this report, the modelling of options for the local formula for 2020-21 uses overall funding based on:

- (a) the new UFs;
- (b) the pupil numbers used for the current year;
- (c) the new funding allocation for premises; and
- (d) last year's growth funding.

40 The table below shows the funding used for modelling options.

Schools Block Funding Used for Modelling Formula Options	Primary	Secondary	Total
October 2018 Pupils	39,090.5	25,239.5	64,330
2020-21 units of funding (UFs)	£4,405.58	£5,382.04	
Funding (£m)			
Pupil funding (Oct 18 pupils and 20-21 UFs)	172.216	135.840	308.056
Premises (20-21 allocation)			6.675
Growth (19-20 allocation)			1.575
Estimated funding for 2020-21			316.306
Funding for 2019-20			305.929
Change in funding			10.377
			3.4%

41 Members should note that the overall funding increase shown is not the actual change in funding for next year but is the additional funding that we estimate would have been provided in the current year if the UFs for 2019-20 had been equal to the 2020-21 UFs.

42 Information provided by the ESFA shows that Schools Block funding has increased by 4% nationally. The way in which UFs are calculated

means that the increase will vary from authority to authority. At this stage, we estimate that the increase in Durham's funding will be c3.4%, which is below the national increase. If the increase in Durham was 4%, there would be c£1.8 m of additional funding into Durham than what is forecast.

- 43 The table below shows the average changes in UFs by region. Note that the highest increase is for the South West, for both primary and secondary. The north east is around midway between the highest and lowest for primary, but the second lowest for secondary. This is similar to the changes for Durham (4.2%), where the primary increase is near the national average (4.4%), but the secondary increase (2.5%) is significantly less than the national average (3.8%).

Region	Average increase in UFs		Ranking (out of ten, one = highest average increase)	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
East Midlands	5.5%	4.0%	2	5
East of England	4.7%	3.9%	4	6
Inner London	2.2%	2.0%	10	10
North East	4.6%	3.1%	5	9
North West	4.5%	3.8%	6	8
Outer London	3.6%	4.2%	9	3
South East	4.9%	4.2%	3	2
South West	5.7%	4.3%	1	1
West Midlands	4.1%	3.8%	8	7
Yorkshire and the Humber	4.5%	4.1%	7	4
England	4.4%	3.8%		

Formula funding and local formulas

- 44 Local authorities will continue to set local formulas for 2020-21. The Government is committed to replacing local formulas with the NFF but, as with previous announcements, has not at this stage made convergence mandatory in 2020-21. The Government has stated that it will continue to work closely with local authorities, schools and others to make the transition away from local formulas as smooth as possible. In Durham, the transitional local formula currently seeks to achieve convergence by 2021-22.

- 45 The NFF uses the same formula factors as in previous years, but there is now a formula factor to allocate mobility funding, which was previously allocated on the basis of historic allocations. Because Durham has never used the mobility factor it has not been funded for the factor previously.
- 46 The factor values in the NFF have been increased by 4%, with the exception of the Free School Meals and PFI factors, which have been increased by inflation (2.3%).
- 47 The Minimum Per Pupil Funding used in the NFF has been increased and it is intended to make this mandatory for local formulas for next year, at the same values as in the NFF:

<i>Minimum Per Pupil Funding values (£/pupil)</i>	Durham local formula	National Funding Formula		
	2019-20	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Primary	3,300	3,500	3,750	4,000
Secondary	4,600	4,800	5,000	5,000

- 48 There are concerns about the way in which this factor works as it tends to provide additional funding to larger schools with relatively few pupils with additional needs. The council submitted a response to the consultation and a copy is attached at Appendix 2.
- 49 Other changes affecting formulas next year are:
- (a) The Funding Floor, which provides minimum funding increases in the NFF will be increased to 1.84% per pupil, (it was 1% in 2019-20). Another change affecting the floor is that the baseline used to determine the minimum funding increases will be 2019-20 funding, instead of the 2017-18 funding used in the last two years.
- The Floor is not used in the local formula, but changes to the Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG) will allow the floor to be replicated in local formulas and this has been modelled as an option for the local formula for next year.
- (b) The MFG will guarantee an increase in funding per pupil next year, within the range 0.5% to 1.84%. As already noted, at the maximum level this will replicate the new Funding Floor. Note that the MFG does not protect schools from falling rolls and even with

an increase in funding per pupil, a school could still see a reduction in overall funding if pupil numbers are falling.

Setting the local formula in Durham

- 50 The council will continue to set a local formula for 2020-21 after consultation with the Schools Forum and schools.
- 51 The formula is a council decision, but it must take account of feedback from consultation with schools and the Schools Forum.
- 52 On 25 November, 2019 the Schools Forum met to consider the 2020/21 schools formula and to make decisions on de-delegation and centrally managed services. Members voted to continue with the transitional formula used since 2018-19, the use of a transitional rate of protection through the Minimum Funding Guarantee, and to support a disapplication request for a school with a new split-site allowance.
- 53 Forum members deferred a decision about the use of growth funding and will have a further meeting on 7 January 2020. Any decision by members to establish a growth fund will reduce the funding available for all schools via the formula as it reduces the funding per pupil through the formula, but would not necessitate a wider change to the transitional basis of the formula.

Disapplication for split-site allowance

- 54 Following the amalgamation of Bowburn infant and junior schools, the new primary school is operating on a split-site and will continue to do so until at least the end of the 2020-21 financial year. The distance by road between the two schools is 1 kilometre and the school qualifies for a split-site allowance, because the distance between the two schools is more than 500 metres.
- 55 The split-site allowance for a primary school is a lump sum of £50,320 and £3.70 per pupil. For this school, using the 2019-20 pupil numbers, the split-site allowance would be £51,523.
- 56 Bowburn Primary was formed by an amalgamation on 1 September 2019 and the first year in which it will receive a split-site allowance is 2020-21.
- 57 Split-site allowances are included in the calculation of the MFG and capping and without adjustment the school is likely to lose most of the split-site allowance through capping, because the split-site allowance will be a significant increase in the school's funding per pupil.
- 58 In order to avoid the school losing the value of the split-site allowance through capping, it is necessary to request permission from the

Secretary of State to disapply the funding regulations by excluding the split-site allowance from the MFG/capping calculation for that school.

- 59 Disapplication is only necessary for the first year in which a split-site allowance is received.
- 60 This has been done in the past, most recently for Bluebell Meadow and Wingate primary schools. A request for disapplication must be approved by the Schools Forum. This was agreed by the Forum on 25 November, 2019.
- 61 Members are recommended to agree to support a request to disapply the funding regulations to exclude the split-site allowance for Bowburn Primary from the MFG/capping calculation.

Growth funding

- 62 This is provided as part of the Schools Block to recognise the need to fund additional places to meet basic need that are not reflected in October School Census pupil numbers.
- 63 Allocations of growth funding are based on year-to-year changes in pupil numbers recorded for Middle-Layer Super Output Areas, which are sub-divisions of each local authority area. This is a formula-based approach to allocating funding between authorities, based on changes which might cause basic need growth, but does not mean that the ESFA has identified actual basic need growth.
- 64 The funding that was allocated to Durham for 2019-20 was £1.574 million. At present there is no information to form a basis for estimating funding in our DSG allocations for 2020-21. The fact that this funding is based on year-to-year changes in pupil numbers rather than total pupil numbers is likely to mean that this funding will be volatile and could change significantly from year-to-year.
- 65 A basic need increase means that there is a shortage of places in the locality, and the school has been asked to expend to accommodate this demand. Funding regulations provide that local authorities can adjust funding to take account of the growth in numbers as a result of basic need. This does not apply where a school expects to take on additional pupils as a result of parental preference, even where encouraged to do so by the local authority; schools are expected to manage these increases within their usual formula funding, based on the previous October's Schools Census.
- 66 There are a small number of primary schools that have been identified by the Pupil Place Planning Team where admissions increased from September 2019 as a result of basic need. These schools will continue

to grow to accommodate basic need in September 2020 and the adjustments that will be required are shown below. The adjustment being made to places for 2020-21 is 7/12s of the basic increase from September 2020:

Basic needs adjustments	Increase in admissions from September 2020	Adjustment to formula for 2020-21
Red Rose	7	4.08
Howden-le-Wear	7	4.08
Montalbo	15	8.75
Framwellgate Moor	15	8.75

- 67 These adjustments are not reflected in the modelling of formula options for next year at this stage, as it uses the pupil numbers used to determine funding for the current year.
- 68 Members are recommended to support the adjustments planned for growth at Red Rose, Howden-le-Wear, Montalbo and Framwellgate Moor primary schools for the 2020-21 formula.
- 69 Growth does not provide for adjustments to funding where pupil numbers are increasing through parental choice. Following a challenge from a Forum member, the council has consulted the DfE about its decision not to provide growth funding to secondary schools in Bishop Auckland. The DfE was provided with details of the schools and changes in pupil numbers and has not raised any objections to the council's decision not to provide growth funding to these schools.
- 70 Further ESFA guidance about the use of growth funding is expected and the council will consider the implications of this guidance and whether it should change its position on how this is used.
- 71 If this funding was set aside for growth, it would reduce the factor values, and hence funding, allocated through the formula. The growth funding would still be distributed to schools and academies, but only to those qualifying for basic need growth.
- 72 The proposals in terms of use of growth funding for the above primaries was considered by the Schools Forum on 25 November. Members of the Forum did not agree to these proposals and requested a further meeting to consider this issue further and a meeting has been arranged for 7 January 2020.

- 73 Should the Forum wish to set aside further funding for distribution through a growth fund to other schools, this will reduce the funding available for distribution through the formula, and members of the Forum will have to agree to a method for distributing the growth fund which complies with school funding regulations and ESFA guidance.
- 74 Any decision by Schools Forum members to establish a revised growth fund would reduce the funding available for the formula, which will reduce the funding per pupil through the formula and impact on all schools, but will not necessitate a wider change to the transitional basis of the formula.
- 75 In the meantime, members are recommended to approve the proposed adjustments to numbers for the four primary schools set out above. This decision does not require the agreement of the Schools Forum.

Options for the local formula in 2020/21

- 76 A number of options have been identified and these are set out below.
- (a) Rate of transition
 - (b) Transfers to the High Needs funding block
 - (c) Minimum Funding Guarantee
 - (d) Mobility factor

Rate of transition

- 77 The current local formula is a transitional formula, using the same factors that are used in the NFF and reducing the differences in factor values (£/pupil and £/school) between the old local formula and the NFF over a number of years.
- 78 The current rate of transition anticipates that the local formula will be aligned to the NFF by 2021-22, which is the earliest year in which the NFF could replace local formulas.
- 79 Members may recall that the original plan for transition was for the local formula to align to the NFF by 2020-21, which was originally planned to be the year in which local formulas would be replaced by the NFF. The rate of transition was changed last year after the Government announced that local formulas would continue to be used in 2020-21.

- 80 The table below shows the difference between the local and national formula factor values in each year of the transition:

<i>Difference between factor values between local formula and NFF</i>		
Year	Original plan	Current plan
2017-18	100%	100%
2018-19	67%	67%
2019-20	33%	45%
2020-21	0%	22%
2021-22	0%	0%

- 81 Recent announcements confirm that Government policy is still to replace local formulas with the NFF, but with the national convergence date still not defined. There is however, a commitment to have a smooth transition.
- 82 The planned increases in funding in 2021-22 and 2022-23 would go some way to offsetting reductions in funding for schools that were adversely affected by the change to the NFF. This makes it more likely that local formulas will be replaced in either 2021-22 or 2022-23.
- 83 There is no reason to alter the rate of transition and illustrative figures for next year's formula have been modelled on the basis that the current rate of transition continues.
- 84 Members should be aware that although the rate of transition is the rate planned for 2020-21, the differences in formula values are measured against our estimate of the revised NFF, with factor values increased by 4%, as described above.
- 85 Other alternatives in respect of the rate of transition are:

Align the formula to the NFF from next year

The council does not see any advantage to this, which would commit to the NFF before it is confirmed that it will replace local formulas and does not allow for the possibility of changes to the NFF before it replaces local formulas.

Slow down or reverse the current transition

The council does not see any advantage to this, given that Government policy is still to

replace local formulas. Slowing down or reversing transition would lead to greater turbulence when local formulas were replaced.

Most local authorities are moving to align local formulas to the NFF and being an outlier in refusing to do so is unlikely to be helpful in terms of schools avoiding turbulence when local formulas are replaced.

- 86 The Schools Forum meeting on 25 November supported the continued use of the transitional formula, which seeks to achieve convergence with the NFF in 2021/22.

Transfer to HNB

- 87 Members will be aware of the significant pressures on the High Needs spending. A report on High Needs Sustainability was considered by Cabinet in July 2019 and outlined proposals to seek to transfer circa £1.5 million from the Schools Block to the HNB in 2020/21 to cushion the impact of planned reductions in HNB spending as part of its review of Special Educational Needs (SEN) provision.

- 88 The recent announcement of funding included the allocation for next year for the HNB, which is more than was previously estimated. After reviewing this, the council is minded not to request a transfer for 2020-21. Members should note, however, that the SEN review continues and the outcome of the consultation on the proposals considered by Cabinet in July 2019 will be reported to Cabinet in January 2020.

Minimum Funding Guarantee

- 89 The Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG) limits changes in funding per pupil arising from changes to the formula. In the past it has been used to limit reductions in funding from year-to-year. However, for 2020-21, it will be used to guarantee a minimum increase in funding per pupil.
- 90 Local authorities will be able to set a minimum increase in a range from 0.5% to 1.84%. The latter is the increase used in the Funding Floor, and an MFG at this level would replicate the Funding Floor, which is part of the NFF, but not part of local formulas.
- 91 It is important to note that the MFG is funded by capping increases in funding per pupil for other schools, so setting a higher rate for the MFG will benefit some schools, but disadvantage others.

92 Members should also note that the MFG only applies to funding per pupil, so it does not protect schools from falling rolls. In considering the approach to be taken the Schools Forum considered a range of options in terms of the approach to the MFG next year.

Mobility factor

93 This factor is intended to recognise that pupil movement during the year can, if at a significant level, require schools to provide additional resources to cope with these movements.

94 Prior to 2018-19 this factor was not used in the local formula, because the formula allocated funding on the basis of historic data and was not seen as an effective way of targeting funding to schools affected by significant mobility.

95 The factor is included in the NFF, but for 2018-19 and 2019-20, funding through the Schools Block was only provided for authorities that were using the factor in 2017-18. Because the factor was not used in the local formula in 2017-18, Durham received no funding for mobility for either 2018-19 or 2019-20 and accordingly this factor has not been included in the transitional formula to date.

96 The reason for the DfE's past approach to funding mobility was that there were problems with the data for mobility, which can be distorted when schools convert to sponsored academies or are subject to a reorganisation such as an amalgamation. The DfE used historic allocations as the basis for the 2018-19 and 2019-20 allocations and assumed that authorities that had used the factor had made appropriate adjustments to the data before doing so.

97 However, for 2020-21, the factor uses a new method to determine funding and this has been taken into account in the units of funding per pupil for 2020-21.

98 The new method is to compare pupils across three years' worth of school censuses, counting as mobile those who were recorded on the spring and summer censuses but not the preceding October census. Schools only receive funding where the proportion of pupils counted as mobile is more than 6% of the number on roll and only for pupils in excess of 6%.

99 This factor is part of the NFF and now that it is funded it is consistent to include this factor in the transitional model.

100 The factor is relatively small, only 0.05% of the total allocated through the formula (circa £168,000) and has not been modelled as a separate option.

Modelling options for 2020-21

- 101 The delays to the provision of information about funding for next year, and about proposals for changes to funding regulations in respect of the formula, meant that there has been little time to model what next year's formula might look like.
- 102 As a result of these delays, modelling for formula options has been undertaken using the current year's pupil numbers and data, instead of using estimates of the pupil numbers in this year's October school census. For schools that have amalgamated during 2019-20 the October 2018 pupil numbers and data have been amalgamated.
- 103 Funding for premises-related factors for non-domestic rates, and PFI have been updated to the estimated allocations for 2020-21.
- 104 This means that the results of modelling compare the formula options with the current year's formula funding and are not affected by estimated changes in pupil numbers.
- 105 Members should note that the majority of funding is distributed through pupil-led factors and the final allocations to individual schools will be affected by changes in pupil numbers and the proportions of pupils eligible for additional needs funding.
- 106 Appendix 3 provides a summary of the 2019-20 and draft proposed 2020-21 formula, showing the factor values the amounts allocated through each factor and the proportion of funding allocated through each factor. The formula and factor values are the same regardless of the MFG value. Columns are described below:

Column C The number on roll used to determine formula funding for 2019-20, from the October 2018 school census.

Column D The factor values in the NFF in 2019-20.

Column E The factor values in the local formula in 2019-20.

Column F The difference between the factor values in 2019-20, which arise because the local formula is a transitional formula, (which means that there continue to be differences between the factors in the formulas), and because the local formula factors are adjusted so that the amount allocated equals the funding available.

A positive figure in this column means that the factor values in the local formula are greater than in the NFF and the values for these factors should decrease in 2020-21 as part of the transition to the NFF.

Factors with negative values should increase in 2020-21.

Column G The amount allocated through each factor in the local formula in 2019-20.

Column H The amount allocated through each factor in the local formula in 2019-20 as a percentage of the total allocation through the local formula.

Column K The factor values in the NFF in 2020-21, which have increased by 4%, except for FSM, which has increased by 2.3%.

Column L The factor values in the local formula in 2020-21.

Column M The difference between the factor values in 2020-21. The differences should be smaller than those in 2019-20, because the transition has moved forward by one year.

Column N The amount allocated through each factor in the local formula in 2020-21.

Column P The amount allocated through each factor in the local formula in 2020-21 as a percentage of the total allocation through the local formula.

Column R The change in the NFF factor values from 2019-20 to 2020-21.

Column S The change in local factor values from 2019-20 to 2020-21.

Factors with a positive value in column F should decrease in 2020-21, because these are factors where the local formula values are higher than the NFF and should be reducing as part of transition.

Factors with a negative value in column F should increase.

IDACI Band D (Secondary) is an exception because the local value in 2019-20 is close to the NFF value for 2020-21, so there is only a small adjustment in respect of transition, but the value then has to increase as part of the affordability adjustment.

107 Five options were modelled using this formula, showing the difference between the minimum and maximum MFG values, the mid-point (1.17%) and also MFG at 1.0% and 1.5%. All options included the transitional formula at the 2020-21 rate and included the new mobility factor.

108 The table below summarises the MFG funding and the cap on increases for the various MFG values that were considered:

<i>MFG funding and cap on increases in funding per pupil</i>	MFG = 0.5%	MFG = 1.0%	MFG = 1.17%	MFG = 1.5%	MFG = 1.84%
Funding provided through MFG (£, rounded)	103,000	119,000	125,000	145,000	173,000
Cap on increases in funding per pupil	6.71%	6.51%	6.44%	6.27%	6.06%
Number of schools with MFG funding	10	10	11	13	15
Number of schools that have funding capped	6	11	11	16	19

109 The differences between the different options in terms of the effect on funding are summarised overleaf:

Change in funding (£, rounded)		MFG = 0.5%	MFG = 1.0%	MFG = 1.17%	MFG = 1.5%	MFG = 1.84%
No of schools						
Schools with increased funding	Primary	210	210	210	210	210
	Secondary	30	30	30	30	31
Schools with decreased funding	Primary	2	2	2	2	2
	Secondary	1	1	1	1	-
Total		243	243	243	243	243
Total change in funding (£, rounded)						
Schools with increased funding	Primary	6,615,000	6,607,000	6,604,000	6,591,000	6,571,000
	Secondary	3,836,000	3,844,000	3,847,000	3,852,000	3,872,000
Schools with decreased funding	Primary	(66,000)	(66,000)	(66,000)	(66,000)	(66,000)
	Secondary	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	(1,000)	-
Total		10,376,000	10,376,000	10,376,000	10,376,000	10,376,000
Average change in funding (£, rounded)						
Schools with increased funding	Primary	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000
	Secondary	128,000	128,000	128,000	128,000	125,000
Schools with decreased funding	Primary	(33,000)	(33,000)	(33,000)	(33,000)	(33,000)
	Secondary	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	(1,000)	-

- 110 The two primary schools with reduced funding compared to 2019-20 are Wingate Primary and Horden Cotsford. The main reason for their reduction in funding are changes in their lump sums following amalgamation.
- 111 The secondary school with reduced funding is Dene, whose funding has reduced because it has converted to an academy and its funding for rates has reduced because of the 80% relief that academies benefit from through their charitable status. For most convertors the impact of the reduction in funding for rates is not significant, but Dene was rebuilt as part of the Building Schools for the Future programme, which increased its rateable value significantly. Rates are budget neutral and if rates are excluded the school has an increase in funding or around £48,000.

112 The impact of the increase in the MFG value is shown in the table below, which summarises the changes in funding for each of the higher MFG rates compared to the minimum rate of 0.5%.

Change in funding (£, rounded)		Change from 0.5% to higher rate of MFG			
		1.0%	1.17%	1.5%	1.84%
No of schools					
Schools with increased funding	Primary	9	10	11	12
	Secondary	1	1	2	3
Schools with decreased funding	Primary	11	11	16	19
	Secondary	-	-	-	-
Total		21	22	29	34
Total change in funding (£, rounded)					
Schools with increased funding	Primary	8,000	11,000	18,000	26,000
	Secondary	8,000	11,000	24,000	44,000
Schools with decreased funding	Primary	(16,000)	(22,000)	(42,000)	(70,000)
	Secondary	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-
Average change in funding (£, rounded)					
Schools with increased funding	Primary	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
	Secondary	8,000	11,000	12,000	15,000
Schools with decreased funding	Primary	(1,000)	(2,000)	(3,000)	(4,000)
	Secondary	-	-	-	-

113 The impact of varying the MFG rate is relatively small and it would be consistent with using a transitional formula to use a transitional value between the minimum rate allowed and the maximum, which is equal to the Funding Floor used in the NFF. The mid-point of 1.17% is the most appropriate rate to use as a transitional rate and this was reported to the Schools Forum, which supported using this rate.

114 Appendix 4 shows how the proposed formula, using the mid-point MFG rate, would have changed funding for schools had it been used in the current year.

115 Appendix 4 includes the following columns:

Column D The number on roll used to determine formula funding for 2019-20. These figures are based on the October 2018 school census and for Bowburn Primary and Horden Cotsford these are the total numbers on roll for their predecessor infant and junior schools.

Column E The current year's formula funding before de-delegation. For Bowburn Primary and Horden Cotsford this is the total funding for their predecessor infant and junior schools.

Column F Funding using the 2020-21 formula.

Column G The change in funding from 2019-20 to the 2020-21 formula.

Column H The change in funding from 2019-20 to the 2020-21 formula as a percentage of the 2019-20 funding.

116 Members should bear in mind that:

- (a) the figures for individual schools are illustrative only, for the purposes of comparing the formula options and do not take account of changes in pupil numbers and the proportions eligible for additional needs funding; and
- (b) the final version of the formula will take account of the actual funding allocation and actual pupil numbers and data on additional needs, which will affect the final factor values in the formula.

117 Members are recommended to:

- (a) agree the continued use of the transitional formula, including the new mobility factor, with the aim of achieving convergence with the NFF in 2021-22
- (b) agree the use of a transitional MFG value of 1.17% in the local formula for 2020-21.
- (c) note that a further report will be brought to Cabinet in February with the final formula vales and factoring the impacts on schools of the formula and the October 2019 pupil census numbers.

Equality Impact Assessment

118 An Equality Impact Assessment has been completed and is attached at Appendix 3. In summary, with the exception of age, the formula does

not differentiate according to any of the protected characteristics from an Equality Act perspective.

- 119 The differentiation in respect of age is in accordance with the factor values attached to each key stage in the education lifecycle, which is common practice and a key feature of the existing local formula across the country and the NFF, and recognises differences in the provision required by pupils of different ages.
- 120 There is a small positive impact in relation to disability as the transitional formula will increase the proportion of funding allocated to Low Prior Attainment (LPA), which is one of the DfE's proxy indicators for Special Educational Needs (SEN).
- 121 Faith schools receive less funding per pupil, on average, compared to non-faith schools. However, it should be noted that the formula does not differentiate between schools in terms of religion but does take account of additional needs in calculating allocations. A comparison of faith and non-faith schools supports a view that differences between these types of school is a result of differences in the proportion of pupils who are eligible for additional needs funding.
- 122 Where funding reduces from year-to-year schools will continue to be supported to understand the implications, to forecast any budget shortfall and to identify appropriate savings that can be made to balance the budget. Where a staff restructuring is necessary schools will also continue to be supported through this process.

Conclusion

- 123 This report set out details of new information about funding for the mainstream primary and secondary funding formula for next year (2020-21) and changes to the regulations in respect of the setting of local formulas, as published on 11 October 2019.
- 124 The modelling included in this report is based on October 2018 census data i.e. the pupil numbers for each school in the current year's formula, as adjusted for amalgamations in year.
- 125 It confirms that the council is minded to continue with a transition formula approach that will seek convergence with the NFF in 2021-22, will not seek to transfer funding provided for this formula to the budget for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities and recommends that the Forum support using a transitional value for the Minimum Funding Guarantee (1.17%) in 2020-21.

Background papers

-

Other useful documents

-

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Appendix 1: Implications

Legal Implications

Schools are largely funded by Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG).

The Dedicated Schools Grant is issued by the Department for Education, with the terms of grant given governed by section 16 of the Education Act 2002, which states that it is a ring-fenced specific grant that must be used in support of the schools budget as defined in the School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations.

Local authorities are currently responsible for establishing a local formula for distributing the funding to individual schools. This is subject to national regulations and statutory restrictions established by the Education and Skills Funding Agency.

Since 2013-14, local discretion over the funding formulae that can be applied has been significantly restricted, with local decision making limited to the application of a relatively small number of formula factors, most of which are pupil-led, with the rest being either school-led or relating to specific premises related costs.

The funding framework governing schools finance, which replaced Local Management of Schools, is based on the legislative provisions in sections 45-53 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998. Under this legislation, the council is required to publish a Scheme of Financing for Schools.

The scheme sets out the financial relationship between the authority and the maintained schools that it funds, including the respective roles and responsibilities of the authority and schools. Under the scheme, deficits of expenditure against budget share (formula funding and other income due to the school) in any financial year are charged against the school and deducted from the following year's budget share to establish the funding available to the school for the coming year.

The Council is restricted by legislation from allocating funding to a particular mainstream school as its funding must come from the local formula.

Finance

The Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) is a specific earmarked grant provided by the Government which provides the major source of funding for schools and the provision of support to them. It is notionally split into four 'blocks': Early Years, High Needs Central School Services and Schools.

All DSG funding must be spent on schools or support to them.

Starting in 2018-19, funding allocations to each local authority's Schools Block of the DSG are based on notional funding for each school using the National Funding Formula, which is determined by the DfE. Individual local authorities use the Schools Block funding to set a local formula using the available funding and in accordance with funding regulations, which limit the discretion of authorities.

Local authorities will continue to set local formulas until at least 2020-21. DfE policy is that in the longer term local formulas will be replaced by the NFF, which will determine allocations to individual schools. The Government are encouraging local authorities to align their local formula with the NFF.

The NFF puts more funding into pupil-led factors than school-led factors, which could create longer-term challenges for smaller schools, because the increase in pupil-led funding will be of less benefit to schools with smaller numbers of pupils. The NFF will include minimum funding levels which may reduce the amount that can be allocated through factors such as deprivation.

Consultation

The Council must consult with schools and the Schools Forum before setting its local funding formula for mainstream schools. The latter is a statutory consultative body, mainly consisting of representatives of head teachers, governors and academy trusts, plus Trade Unions.

The Schools Forum received reports about these issues in September and October and considered the proposed formula at its meeting on 25 November 2019.

A consultation document was made available to schools through the Schools Extranet.

Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty

An Equality Impact Assessment has been completed and is attached at Appendix 3. In summary, with the exception of age, the formula does not differentiate according to any of the protected characteristics from an Equality Act perspective.

The differentiation in respect of age is in accordance with the factor values attached to each key stage in the education lifecycle, which is common practice and a key feature of the existing local formula across the country and the NFF, and recognises differences in the provision required by pupils of different ages.

There is a small positive impact in relation to disability as the transitional formula will increase the proportion of funding allocated to Low Prior

Attainment (LPA), which is one of the DfE's proxy indicators for Special Educational Needs (SEN).

Faith schools receive less funding per pupil, on average, compared to non-faith schools. However, it should be noted that the formula does not differentiate between schools in terms of religion but does take account of additional needs in calculating allocations. A comparison of faith and non-faith schools supports a view that differences between these types of school is a result of differences in the proportion of pupils who are eligible for additional needs funding.

Where funding reduces from year-to-year schools will continue to be supported to understand the implications, to forecast any budget shortfall and to identify appropriate savings that can be made to balance the budget. Where a staff restructuring is necessary schools will also continue to be supported through this process.

Climate Change

None

Human Rights

None

Crime and Disorder

None

Staffing

There are likely to be consequential restructuring and potential redundancies in schools where funding is reduced.

Accommodation

None

Risk

The National Funding Formula increases the proportion of funding allocated on pupil based factors, by reducing the amounts of funding allocated through schools led factors such as lump sums.

The NFF also distributes deprivation linked funding differently to the previous local formula arrangements, with greater proportions of funding being distributed on the basis of low Prior Attainment. Small schools and those schools receiving a proportionately higher proportion of deprivation linked funding currently distributed via the existing local formula will face a greater

financial challenge as a result of the move towards a National Funding Formula for schools.

The long-term policy of replacing local formulas with the NFF requires local authorities to consider the implications for schools when local formulas are replaced by the NFF.

There is a risk of significant turbulence for schools if there is a 'cliff-edge' change in funding when their funding changes to the NFF.

Procurement

None

Appendix 2: Consultation on Minimum Per Pupil Funding

Question 1: Do you agree that, in order to calculate mandatory minimum per pupil funding levels, all local authorities should follow the NFF methodology? If not, please explain your reasons.

Council response:

If the factor is to be mandatory, then a standard methodology would be appropriate. It would, however, be appropriate to allow local authorities to apply to vary the methodology where they identify that the methodology would result in unfair treatment for a school. Such applications should be considered individually and on their merits.

Question 2: Do you agree that any requests from local authorities to disapply the use of the mandatory minimum per pupil levels should only be considered on an exceptional basis and in the context of the grounds described above? If not, please explain your reasons.

Council response:

Requests should be considered on their merits and the DfE should not make any assumptions about the reasons why applications may be necessary, particularly when local authorities have only limited information about funding for next year, particularly units of funding.

Question 3. Please provide any additional comments you wish to make on the implementation of mandatory minimum per pupil levels.

Council response:

The proposal distorts the funding allocated through the NFF and is not accompanied by a satisfactory rationale.

The original consultation on the NFF set out the rationale for the additional pupil needs factors, in terms of evidence that pupils in these categories do not do as well as their peers and are likely to need additional support in school to achieve a good standard of education, over and above the standard provision funded the basic amount per pupil and lump sum.

The MPPF distorts this by giving additional funding to schools that a larger and have fewer pupils with additional needs:

- Larger schools have a lower amount of school-led funding per pupil because the lump sum is spread over more pupils. However, if the lump sum is intended to cover minimum fixed costs then there is no justification for increasing school-led funding per pupil above the funding provided in the lump sum.
- Schools with fewer pupils with additional needs receive less pupil-led funding per pupil because most of their pupil-led funding comes from the basic amount per pupil. However, if the pupils in these schools don't have additional needs then the schools shouldn't need the additional funding beyond the basic amount per pupil.

This proposal will divert funding away from smaller schools and those with greater additional needs. The council has modelled funding using the proposed mandatory values, which shows that MPPF funding favours schools with fewer pupils with additional needs:

<i>Average percentage of pupils eligible for additional pupil-led funding using the revised 2019-20 formula with 2.5% additional funding, £1.5m transferred to HNB and MFG = 0.5%</i>	All schools	Schools without MPPF funding	Schools with MPPF funding
% of pupil-led funding for additional needs	19.5%	20.2%	10.6%
% of pupils not eligible for IDACI funding	40.7%	38.0%	79.1%
IDACI F - least deprived	13.8%	14.2%	8.3%
IDACI E	14.3%	15.0%	5.0%
IDACI D	11.4%	12.0%	3.3%
IDACI C	7.0%	7.4%	1.8%
IDACI B	7.7%	8.1%	1.6%
IDACI A - most deprived	5.1%	5.4%	0.9%
FSM	22.5%	23.6%	7.3%
FSM6	31.2%	32.5%	12.2%
Low Prior Attainment	34.4%	35.1%	24.1%

If the Government's view is that schools need at least the MPPF values as a minimum level of funding, then a more appropriate response would be to increase the basic funding per pupil in the formula, whilst maintaining the additional pupil needs funding, so that all schools were adequately funded, and those with additional pupil needs were given additional funding to allow them to provide for these needs. The lump sum could be converted into a minimum amount of funding per school, so that very small schools still had sufficient funding to operate, and the sparsity factor could continue as a separate factor to recognise the unique needs of schools in sparsely populated areas.

No evidence has been provided in support of the MPPF to show that pupils in larger schools with fewer additional needs are adversely affected by current levels of funding.

Question 4a: Do you think that any of our proposals could have a disproportionate impact, positive or negative, on specific pupils, in particular those who share a protected characteristic? Please provide evidence to support your response.

Council response:

As already noted, the council's is concerned that the proposal distorts funding, because it favours schools with fewer pupils with additional needs. This is likely to affect pupils with protected characteristics, particularly disabilities.

The DfE's Equalities Impact Assessment for the National Funding Formula, published in December 2016, noted the strong correlation between Low Prior Attainment and SEN and between SEN and disability, which is why LPA is used in the High Needs National Funding Formula as well as the Schools NFF.

This means that using the MPPF will have a disproportionate impact on pupils with disabilities, because the MPPF increases funding for schools with fewer pupils eligible for Low Prior Attainment funding and does so at the expense of pupils who are eligible for LPA funding, because allocating funding through the MPPF reduces the funding that can be allocated through the rest of the NFF.

Question 4b: How could any adverse consequences be reduced and are there any ways we could better advance equality of opportunity between

those pupils who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not? Please provide evidence to support your response.

Council response:

Using a basic unit of funding that reflects the government's view of the minimum funding per pupil needed to provide a good basic education and having appropriate levels of additional needs funding to provide for these pupils' needs. Removing the distortion of the Minimum Per Pupil Funding factor would ensure that funding is targeted to where it is needed.

Appendix 3: Mainstream Formula Funding Factors 2020-21

Appendix 4:

Mainstream Formula Funding 2020-21 – Impacts per School

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Appendix 3: Mainstream Primary and Secondary Funding Formula 2020-21

Formula factors, values and allocations		Pupils / eligible pupils	2019-20 formula					2020-21 formula					Change in formula 2019-20 to 2020-21	
			NFF values	Local formula values	Difference	Allocation through local formula		NFF values	Local formula values	Difference	Allocation through local formula		NFF	Local formula
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	K	L	M	N	P	R	S
		£	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£		£	£
Basic funding per pupil	Primary	39,117.67	2,746.99	2,803.14	56.15	109,652,467	35.84%	2,857.00	2,904.05	47.05	113,599,506	35.91%	110	101
	KS3	15,653.00	3,862.65	3,812.19	-50.46	59,672,178	19.51%	4,018.00	4,017.43	-0.57	62,884,812	19.88%	155	205
	KS4	9,588.00	4,385.81	4,716.10	330.29	45,217,946	14.78%	4,561.00	4,759.79	198.79	45,636,902	14.43%	175	44
Deprivation	Free School Meals Entitlement (Primary)	9,027.24	440.00	247.69	-192.31	2,235,947	0.73%	450.00	357.96	-92.04	3,231,415	1.02%	10	110
	Free School Meals Entitlement (Secondary)	4,778.00	440.00	1,630.23	1,190.23	7,789,223	2.55%	450.00	1,067.30	617.30	5,099,561	1.61%	10	-563
	FSM6 (Primary)	12,133.26	540.00	303.98	-236.02	3,688,292	1.21%	560.00	443.28	-116.72	5,378,464	1.70%	20	139
	FSM6 (Secondary)	8,270.62	785.00	441.90	-343.10	3,654,782	1.19%	815.00	644.88	-170.12	5,333,526	1.69%	30	203
	IDACI Band F (Primary)	5,204.05	200.00	309.40	109.40	1,610,138	0.53%	210.00	266.49	56.49	1,386,820	0.44%	10	-43
	IDACI Band E (Primary)	5,565.24	240.00	375.65	135.65	2,090,610	0.68%	250.00	321.00	71.00	1,786,466	0.56%	10	-55
	IDACI Band D (Primary)	4,525.11	360.00	486.94	126.94	2,203,472	0.72%	375.00	442.24	67.24	2,001,170	0.63%	15	-45
	IDACI Band C (Primary)	3,094.49	390.00	547.57	157.57	1,694,444	0.55%	405.00	488.73	83.73	1,512,381	0.48%	15	-59
	IDACI Band B (Primary)	3,075.29	420.00	630.06	210.06	1,937,622	0.63%	435.00	546.45	111.45	1,680,494	0.53%	15	-84
	IDACI Band A (Primary)	2,196.10	575.00	979.74	404.74	2,151,594	0.70%	600.00	810.51	210.51	1,779,967	0.56%	25	-169
	IDACI Band F (Secondary)	3,199.83	290.00	333.52	43.52	1,067,224	0.35%	300.00	325.04	25.04	1,040,080	0.33%	10	-8
	IDACI Band E (Secondary)	3,598.72	390.00	427.66	37.66	1,539,016	0.50%	405.00	427.21	22.21	1,537,410	0.49%	15	-0
	IDACI Band D (Secondary)	2,837.61	515.00	535.86	20.86	1,520,569	0.50%	535.00	549.43	14.43	1,559,059	0.49%	20	14
	IDACI Band C (Secondary)	1,838.83	560.00	599.03	39.03	1,101,519	0.36%	580.00	604.93	24.93	1,112,355	0.35%	20	6
IDACI Band B (Secondary)	1,893.82	600.00	678.31	78.31	1,284,596	0.42%	625.00	668.69	43.69	1,266,376	0.40%	25	-10	
IDACI Band A (Secondary)	1,273.91	810.00	1,023.56	213.56	1,303,915	0.43%	840.00	956.13	116.13	1,218,024	0.39%	30	-67	
EAL	Primary	675.78	515.00	289.91	-225.09	195,913	0.06%	535.00	423.24	-111.76	286,012	0.09%	20	133
	Secondary	108.16	1,385.00	779.66	-605.34	84,325	0.03%	1,440.00	1,138.84	-301.16	123,173	0.04%	55	359
Mobility	Primary	265.34	-	-	-	-	-	875.00	448.94	-426.06	119,120	0.04%	875	449
	Secondary	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,250.00	641.34	-608.66	7,696	0.00%	1,250	641
LPA	Primary	14,223.08	1,022.00	700.11	-321.89	9,957,753	3.25%	1,065.00	905.62	-159.38	12,880,772	4.07%	43	206
	Secondary	4,678.50	1,550.00	1,032.31	-517.69	4,829,651	1.58%	1,610.00	1,355.69	-254.31	6,342,581	2.01%	60	323
Minimum per-pupil funding						12,595	0.00%				450,866	0.14%		
Total for pupil-led factors						266,495,793	87.11%				279,255,007	88.29%		
Lump sum	Primary	213.40	110,000.00	132,222.22	22,222.22	28,388,111	9.28%	114,400.00	123,311.11	8,911.11	26,314,591	8.32%	4,400	-8,911
	Secondary	31.00	110,000.00	138,888.89	28,888.89	4,305,556	1.41%	114,400.00	126,644.44	12,244.44	3,925,978	1.24%	4,400	-12,244
Sparsity						197,715	0.06%				283,919	0.09%		
Total for school-led factors						32,891,382	10.75%				30,524,488	9.65%		
Rates						4,775,853	1.56%				4,805,463	1.52%		
Split-site						392,097	0.13%				443,619	0.14%		
PFI						1,314,269	0.43%				1,216,978	0.38%		
Exceptional - joint-use Leisure						60,000	0.02%				60,000	0.02%		
Total for premises factors						6,542,218	2.14%				6,526,061	2.06%		
Total funding						305,929,394	100.00%				316,305,556	100.00%		

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Appendix 4: Mainstream Primary and Secondary Funding Formula 2020-21- Change in Funding by School

<i>Change in funding from 2019-20 actual formula to 2020-21 formula with 2019-20 pupils Funding is after MFG/capping, but before de-delegation and is rounded to nearest £1,000</i>			1920 NoR (pupils)	2019-20 formula funding	2020-21 formula funding	Increase / decrease in funding from 2019-20	Percentage change in funding from 2019-20
Total change in funding			64,359	£305,929,394	£316,306,000	£10,376,000	3.4%
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2000	Ropery Walk	Primary	253	1,091,000	1,141,000	50,000	4.6%
2001	Middlestone Moor	Primary	260	1,068,000	1,116,000	48,000	4.5%
2002	Chilton	Primary	261	1,048,000	1,097,000	49,000	4.6%
2003	North Park	Primary	190	891,000	938,000	46,000	5.2%
2004	Seascape	Primary	240	1,244,000	1,294,000	49,000	4.0%
2005	Pelton	Primary	284	1,214,000	1,281,000	67,000	5.5%
2008	Acre Rigg	Primary	256	1,134,000	1,180,000	47,000	4.1%
2009	Victoria Lane	Primary	159	747,000	777,000	30,000	4.0%
2010	Stephenson Way	Primary	293	1,286,000	1,361,000	75,000	5.9%
2015	Brownery	Primary	137	585,000	613,000	28,000	4.8%
2016	Rosa Street	Primary	178	785,000	823,000	38,000	4.9%
2017	Shield Row	Primary	170	748,000	771,000	23,000	3.1%
2018	Dene House	Primary	275	1,225,000	1,274,000	49,000	4.0%
2019	South Hetton	Primary	201	869,000	904,000	35,000	4.0%
2020	St. Joseph's RC, N/A	Primary	127	605,000	627,000	22,000	3.6%
2021	Sacriston	Primary	197	846,000	892,000	46,000	5.5%
2023	New Seaham	Primary	263	998,000	1,037,000	39,000	3.9%
2043	Westlea	Primary	228	1,020,000	1,068,000	48,000	4.7%
2105	Edmondsley	Primary	164	687,000	710,000	23,000	3.3%
2107	Lumley Jun.	Primary	157	664,000	687,000	23,000	3.5%
2108	Lumley Inf.	Primary	146	613,000	630,000	17,000	2.8%
2114	West Pelton	Primary	65	385,000	394,000	9,000	2.3%
2116	Nettleworth	Primary	89	442,000	452,000	10,000	2.3%
2125	Red Rose	Primary	281	1,031,000	1,078,000	47,000	4.5%
2126	Woodlea	Primary	200	816,000	844,000	27,000	3.4%
2133	Cestria	Primary	415	1,502,000	1,579,000	77,000	5.2%
2136	Ouston	Primary	253	949,000	990,000	41,000	4.3%
2146	Bournmoor	Primary	110	516,000	528,000	12,000	2.3%
2185	Cotherstone	Primary	50	307,000	315,000	8,000	2.8%
2205	Beamish	Primary	69	399,000	409,000	10,000	2.6%
2208	Collierley	Primary	143	644,000	666,000	21,000	3.3%
2210	Catchgate	Primary	233	1,057,000	1,099,000	43,000	4.0%
2212	Annfield Plain Jun.	Primary	138	641,000	674,000	33,000	5.1%
2213	Annfield Plain Inf.	Primary	117	572,000	587,000	16,000	2.8%
2217	East Stanley	Primary	221	961,000	998,000	37,000	3.9%
2225	South Stanley Inf.	Primary	124	605,000	623,000	19,000	3.1%
2226	South Stanley Jun.	Primary	182	859,000	903,000	44,000	5.1%
2232	Burnside	Primary	199	932,000	974,000	42,000	4.6%
2233	Bloemfontein	Primary	163	751,000	779,000	28,000	3.8%
2234	Burnopfield	Primary	364	1,356,000	1,428,000	71,000	5.3%
2257	Shotley Bridge	Primary	384	1,428,000	1,517,000	89,000	6.3%
2259	Leadgate	Primary	175	832,000	877,000	45,000	5.4%

Appendix 4: Mainstream Primary and Secondary Funding Formula 2020-21- Change in Funding by School

<i>Change in funding from 2019-20 actual formula to 2020-21 formula with 2019-20 pupils Funding is after MFG/capping, but before de-delegation and is rounded to nearest £1,000</i>			1920 NoR (pupils)	2019-20 formula funding	2020-21 formula funding	Increase / decrease in funding from 2019-20	Percentage change in funding from 2019-20
Total change in funding			64,359	£305,929,394	£316,306,000	£10,376,000	3.4%
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2261	Burnhope	Primary	74	415,000	423,000	8,000	2.0%
2266	Castleside	Primary	122	550,000	565,000	14,000	2.6%
2269	The Grove	Primary	160	710,000	737,000	27,000	3.8%
2272	Delves Lane	Primary	297	1,187,000	1,254,000	67,000	5.7%
2276	Moorside	Primary	107	552,000	575,000	23,000	4.1%
2277	Consett Jun.	Primary	203	834,000	878,000	45,000	5.4%
2278	Consett Inf.	Primary	158	666,000	692,000	26,000	3.9%
2301	Hamsterley	Primary	40	274,000	278,000	4,000	1.4%
2302	Hunwick	Primary	158	661,000	681,000	21,000	3.1%
2307	Tow Law	Primary	103	546,000	570,000	24,000	4.3%
2308	Crook	Primary	371	1,546,000	1,613,000	67,000	4.4%
2310	Hartside	Primary	211	884,000	915,000	31,000	3.5%
2311	Peases West	Primary	89	470,000	484,000	14,000	2.9%
2313	Stanley (Crook)	Primary	138	623,000	639,000	16,000	2.6%
2316	Sunnybrow	Primary	87	492,000	503,000	11,000	2.3%
2318	Howden-le-Wear	Primary	136	608,000	624,000	17,000	2.7%
2319	Frosterley	Primary	43	292,000	302,000	9,000	3.2%
2321	Rookhope	Primary	8	187,000	188,000	1,000	0.3%
2322	St. John's Chapel	Primary	13	195,000	196,000	1,000	0.3%
2324	Wearhead	Primary	23	221,000	224,000	3,000	1.5%
2326	Willington	Primary	200	960,000	988,000	28,000	3.0%
2328	Witton-le-Wear	Primary	94	442,000	446,000	4,000	0.9%
2329	Wolsingham	Primary	192	751,000	776,000	25,000	3.3%
2330	Oakley Cross	Primary	144	694,000	718,000	24,000	3.5%
2351	Byers Green	Primary	87	442,000	453,000	11,000	2.5%
2357	Bluebell Meadow	Primary	280	1,210,000	1,267,000	57,000	4.7%
2361	Kirk Merrington	Primary	127	571,000	586,000	15,000	2.7%
2362	Cassop	Primary	143	630,000	649,000	19,000	3.0%
2368	Ferryhill Station	Primary	74	421,000	442,000	21,000	4.9%
2370	West Cornforth	Primary	168	817,000	843,000	26,000	3.2%
2372	Coxhoe	Primary	311	1,171,000	1,218,000	47,000	4.0%
2374	Kelloe	Primary	98	510,000	524,000	15,000	2.9%
2379	Tudhoe Colliery	Primary	199	822,000	848,000	27,000	3.3%
2385	Dean Bank	Primary	157	791,000	828,000	37,000	4.7%
2388	Bowburn	Primary	325	1,447,000	1,519,000	72,000	5.0%
2394	Ox Close	Primary	291	1,147,000	1,194,000	47,000	4.1%
2397	Cleves Cross	Primary	210	879,000	911,000	32,000	3.7%
2399	Fishburn	Primary	156	655,000	684,000	29,000	4.4%
2400	Broom Cottages	Primary	264	1,176,000	1,236,000	60,000	5.1%
2401	Etherley Lane	Primary	300	1,197,000	1,248,000	51,000	4.2%
2409	Ramshaw	Primary	69	377,000	384,000	7,000	1.8%
2410	Forest-of-Teesdale	Primary	6	176,000	176,000	-	0.2%

Appendix 4: Mainstream Primary and Secondary Funding Formula 2020-21- Change in Funding by School

Change in funding from 2019-20 actual formula to 2020-21 formula with 2019-20 pupils Funding is after MFG/capping, but before de-delegation and is rounded to nearest £1,000			1920 NoR (pupils)	2019-20 formula funding	2020-21 formula funding	Increase / decrease in funding from 2019-20	Percentage change in funding from 2019-20
Total change in funding			64,359	£305,929,394	£316,306,000	£10,376,000	3.4%
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2411	Aycliffe Village	Primary	153	650,000	665,000	15,000	2.3%
2413	Butterknowle	Primary	39	286,000	288,000	2,000	0.7%
2417	Escomb	Primary	202	824,000	847,000	23,000	2.7%
2419	St. Helens Auckland	Primary	167	768,000	797,000	30,000	3.9%
2423	Thornhill	Primary	210	911,000	936,000	25,000	2.7%
2426	Toft Hill	Primary	202	800,000	829,000	29,000	3.6%
2428	Woodland	Primary	34	257,000	259,000	3,000	1.1%
2430	Middleton-in -Teesdale	Primary	117	514,000	532,000	19,000	3.6%
2433	Cockton Hill Jun.	Primary	206	931,000	966,000	35,000	3.8%
2434	Cockton Hill Inf.	Primary	158	737,000	761,000	24,000	3.3%
2438	Timothy Hackworth	Primary	370	1,562,000	1,654,000	91,000	5.8%
2440	Cockfield	Primary	103	507,000	521,000	14,000	2.7%
2442	Montalbo	Primary	157	629,000	659,000	30,000	4.8%
2453	New Brancepeth	Primary	110	513,000	538,000	24,000	4.7%
2455	Langley Moor	Primary	197	767,000	794,000	26,000	3.4%
2462	Witton Gilbert	Primary	203	822,000	854,000	32,000	3.9%
2470	Pittington	Primary	193	755,000	775,000	20,000	2.7%
2472	Ludworth	Primary	72	406,000	415,000	8,000	2.1%
2473	Sherburn	Primary	162	721,000	754,000	34,000	4.7%
2475	West Rainton	Primary	126	627,000	649,000	22,000	3.6%
2477	Bearpark	Primary	108	536,000	555,000	19,000	3.5%
2481	Neville's Cross	Primary	277	1,020,000	1,058,000	39,000	3.8%
2488	Newton Hall Inf.	Primary	166	635,000	651,000	16,000	2.5%
2497	Esh Winning	Primary	234	1,016,000	1,064,000	48,000	4.7%
2498	Cheveley Park	Primary	206	809,000	843,000	34,000	4.2%
2499	Laurel Avenue	Primary	93	523,000	538,000	15,000	2.9%
2509	Hesleden	Primary	106	488,000	495,000	7,000	1.4%
2516	Deaf Hill	Primary	130	639,000	674,000	35,000	5.4%
2523	Thornley	Primary	182	821,000	851,000	30,000	3.7%
2526	Wheatley Hill	Primary	196	904,000	947,000	43,000	4.8%
2531	Wingate Primary	Primary	357	1,508,000	1,473,000	(36,000)	(2.4%)
2532	Horden Cotsford	Primary	174	997,000	967,000	(31,000)	(3.1%)
2536	Shotton	Primary	303	1,296,000	1,371,000	74,000	5.7%
2540	Acre Rigg Inf.	Primary	192	866,000	892,000	26,000	3.0%
2563	Sedgefield	Primary	206	775,000	802,000	26,000	3.4%
2593	Hardwick	Primary	211	792,000	821,000	29,000	3.7%
2704	Copeland Road	Primary	143	655,000	671,000	17,000	2.5%
2705	St. Andrew's	Primary	131	654,000	688,000	34,000	5.2%
2706	Byerley Park	Primary	211	841,000	868,000	28,000	3.3%
2708	Horndale Inf.	Primary	95	498,000	511,000	14,000	2.8%
2729	Langley Park	Primary	150	663,000	693,000	30,000	4.5%
2733	Yohden	Primary	159	759,000	777,000	17,000	2.3%

Appendix 4: Mainstream Primary and Secondary Funding Formula 2020-21- Change in Funding by School

<i>Change in funding from 2019-20 actual formula to 2020-21 formula with 2019-20 pupils Funding is after MFG/capping, but before de-delegation and is rounded to nearest £1,000</i>			1920 NoR (pupils)	2019-20 formula funding	2020-21 formula funding	Increase / decrease in funding from 2019-20	Percentage change in funding from 2019-20
Total change in funding			64,359	£305,929,394	£316,306,000	£10,376,000	3.4%
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2734	Howletch Lane	Primary	374	1,518,000	1,575,000	57,000	3.8%
2737	Blackhall	Primary	221	967,000	1,015,000	48,000	4.9%
2742	Vane Road	Primary	389	1,517,000	1,595,000	78,000	5.2%
2743	Sugar Hill	Primary	406	1,552,000	1,630,000	78,000	5.0%
2744	Pelton Roseberry	Primary	184	793,000	830,000	37,000	4.7%
2745	Bullion Lane	Primary	259	1,188,000	1,241,000	53,000	4.5%
2746	Easington Colliery	Primary	521	2,165,000	2,276,000	111,000	5.1%
2747	Gilesgate	Primary	165	796,000	839,000	42,000	5.3%
2748	Finchale	Primary	209	799,000	831,000	31,000	3.9%
2749	Benfieldside	Primary	224	959,000	1,011,000	52,000	5.4%
2750	King Street	Primary	212	921,000	961,000	39,000	4.3%
2751	Framwellgate Moor	Primary	237	912,000	959,000	47,000	5.2%
2943	Newker	Primary	404	1,517,000	1,591,000	74,000	4.9%
3031	Chester-le-Street CE	Primary	313	1,236,000	1,296,000	61,000	4.9%
3063	Ebchester CE	Primary	87	430,000	439,000	9,000	2.1%
3085	St. Stephen's CE	Primary	196	869,000	900,000	30,000	3.5%
3087	Stanhope Barrington CE	Primary	135	570,000	592,000	21,000	3.7%
3121	Green Lane CE	Primary	226	848,000	881,000	33,000	3.9%
3123	St. Anne's CE	Primary	214	856,000	881,000	25,000	2.9%
3130	Evenwood CE	Primary	84	452,000	460,000	8,000	1.7%
3131	Gainford CE	Primary	73	385,000	398,000	13,000	3.4%
3134	Ingleton CE	Primary	58	328,000	336,000	9,000	2.6%
3141	Staindrop CE	Primary	170	686,000	712,000	26,000	3.8%
3161	Belmont CE	Primary	273	1,030,000	1,072,000	42,000	4.1%
3165	St. Oswald's CE	Primary	132	551,000	567,000	16,000	2.8%
3167	Shincliffe CE	Primary	201	770,000	792,000	22,000	2.9%
3168	St. Margaret's CE	Primary	415	1,394,000	1,581,000	187,000	13.4%
3182	Easington CE	Primary	129	560,000	577,000	17,000	3.1%
3183	Hutton Henry CE	Primary	71	387,000	391,000	3,000	0.8%
3213	Lanchester EP	Primary	347	1,294,000	1,341,000	47,000	3.6%
3300	St. Cuthbert's RC, New Seaham	Primary	197	785,000	809,000	24,000	3.1%
3301	St. Mary Magdalen RC	Primary	290	1,108,000	1,154,000	46,000	4.2%
3303	Bowes Hutchinson CE	Primary	49	301,000	305,000	4,000	1.2%
3343	St. Cuthbert's RC, Ch-le-St	Primary	201	773,000	797,000	25,000	3.2%
3344	St. Bede's RC, Sacriston	Primary	93	441,000	452,000	11,000	2.5%
3346	St. Benet's RC	Primary	217	809,000	830,000	21,000	2.6%
3381	St. Joseph's RC, Stanley	Primary	210	868,000	890,000	22,000	2.6%
3382	St. Patrick's RC, Dipton	Primary	162	711,000	729,000	18,000	2.5%
3384	St. Mary's RC, South Moor	Primary	133	650,000	672,000	22,000	3.4%
3401	St. Mary's RC , Blackhill	Primary	210	826,000	859,000	33,000	4.0%
3403	St. Pius X RC	Primary	95	460,000	469,000	9,000	2.1%
3404	St. Patrick's RC, Consett	Primary	384	1,371,000	1,446,000	76,000	5.5%

Appendix 4: Mainstream Primary and Secondary Funding Formula 2020-21- Change in Funding by School

Change in funding from 2019-20 actual formula to 2020-21 formula with 2019-20 pupils Funding is after MFG/capping, but before de-delegation and is rounded to nearest £1,000			1920 NoR (pupils)	2019-20 formula funding	2020-21 formula funding	Increase / decrease in funding from 2019-20	Percentage change in funding from 2019-20
Total change in funding			64,359	£305,929,394	£316,306,000	£10,376,000	3.4%
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
3406	Esh CE	Primary	96	439,000	444,000	5,000	1.0%
3407	St. Michael's RC, Esh Laude	Primary	182	714,000	734,000	20,000	2.8%
3409	Our Lady & St. Joseph's RC	Primary	117	551,000	570,000	19,000	3.4%
3411	Bishop Ian Ramsey CE	Primary	193	756,000	782,000	26,000	3.4%
3413	All Saints' RC	Primary	170	683,000	701,000	18,000	2.7%
3421	St. Cuthbert's RC, Crook	Primary	181	787,000	812,000	25,000	3.2%
3425	Our Lady & St. Thomas RC	Primary	117	532,000	545,000	13,000	2.4%
3441	St. Michael's CE	Primary	123	523,000	540,000	16,000	3.1%
3442	St. Williams RC	Primary	127	554,000	568,000	14,000	2.5%
3444	St. Charles' RC, Tudhoe	Primary	207	843,000	868,000	25,000	3.0%
3461	St. Mary's RC, Barnard Castle	Primary	100	443,000	447,000	4,000	1.0%
3462	St. Wilfrid's RC	Primary	203	930,000	967,000	37,000	3.9%
3465	St. Chad's RC	Primary	96	455,000	459,000	4,000	0.9%
3469	St. Joseph's RC, Coundon	Primary	114	569,000	586,000	18,000	3.1%
3470	St. Mary's RC, N/A	Primary	199	828,000	867,000	39,000	4.7%
3472	St. Francis CE Jun.	Primary	132	634,000	658,000	24,000	3.9%
3481	St. Patrick's RC, Langley Moor	Primary	90	419,000	425,000	6,000	1.4%
3483	Our Lady Queen of Martyrs' RC	Primary	89	432,000	441,000	8,000	1.9%
3485	St. Hild's College CE	Primary	165	753,000	786,000	33,000	4.3%
3486	St. Godric's RC, Durham	Primary	212	774,000	799,000	26,000	3.3%
3488	St. Joseph's RC, Ushaw Moor	Primary	100	483,000	490,000	8,000	1.6%
3489	St. Joseph's RC, Durham	Primary	132	607,000	627,000	20,000	3.3%
3491	Blue Coat CE Jun.	Primary	251	896,000	945,000	48,000	5.4%
3492	St. Thomas More RC	Primary	95	424,000	429,000	5,000	1.2%
3501	St. Joseph's RC, Murton	Primary	155	666,000	684,000	18,000	2.8%
3502	St. Godric's RC, Thornley	Primary	87	446,000	453,000	6,000	1.4%
3504	Our Lady of Lourdes RC	Primary	166	704,000	727,000	23,000	3.3%
3505	St. Mary's RC, Wingate	Primary	58	351,000	353,000	3,000	0.7%
3506	St. Joseph's RC, Blackhall	Primary	76	398,000	403,000	6,000	1.4%
3507	Our Lady Star of the Sea RC	Primary	113	580,000	596,000	16,000	2.7%
3510	Our Lady of the Rosary RC	Primary	267	1,134,000	1,178,000	44,000	3.9%
3511	Blessed John Duckett RC	Primary	56	347,000	349,000	3,000	0.8%
3513	St. John's CE Shildon	Primary	209	982,000	1,011,000	28,000	2.9%
3516	Prince Bishops	Primary	177	878,000	902,000	24,000	2.7%
3517	Ribbon	Primary	503	1,972,000	2,075,000	103,000	5.2%
3518	Woodham Burn	Primary	231	1,012,000	1,068,000	56,000	5.6%
3519	Silver Tree	Primary	176	801,000	835,000	34,000	4.3%
3520	Seaview	Primary	296	1,374,000	1,436,000	62,000	4.5%
3522	Tanfield Lea	Primary	297	1,183,000	1,234,000	51,000	4.3%
3523	Woodhouse	Primary	196	986,000	1,025,000	39,000	3.9%
3524	Seaham Trinity	Primary	384	1,598,000	1,674,000	76,000	4.8%
3525	Brandon	Primary	266	1,105,000	1,163,000	58,000	5.2%

Appendix 4: Mainstream Primary and Secondary Funding Formula 2020-21- Change in Funding by School

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Total change in funding			64,359	£305,929,394	£316,306,000	£10,376,000	3.4%
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
3526	Greenland	Primary	338	1,427,000	1,495,000	69,000	4.8%
3527	Shotton Hall	Primary	345	1,448,000	1,494,000	45,000	3.1%
4000	North Durham	Secondary	855	5,054,000	5,181,000	126,000	2.5%
4001	Consett	Secondary	1,284	6,564,000	6,795,000	231,000	3.5%
4006	UTC South Durham	Secondary	275	1,755,000	1,774,000	19,000	1.1%
4007	Teesdale	Secondary	502	2,448,000	2,535,000	88,000	3.6%
4008	Staindrop	Secondary	462	2,515,000	2,577,000	62,000	2.5%
4009	Whitworth Park	Secondary	798	4,334,000	4,452,000	119,000	2.7%
4010	The Hermitage	Secondary	1,019	5,142,000	5,293,000	150,000	2.9%
4019	Seaham High	Secondary	1,049	5,866,000	6,008,000	142,000	2.4%
4047	Park View	Secondary	1,160	5,866,000	6,057,000	191,000	3.3%
4052	Fyndoune College	Secondary	228	1,444,000	1,477,000	34,000	2.3%
4099	Tanfield	Secondary	680	3,793,000	3,900,000	107,000	2.8%
4128	Parkside	Secondary	826	4,603,000	4,707,000	104,000	2.3%
4139	Wolsingham	Secondary	536	2,882,000	2,953,000	71,000	2.5%
4150	Ferryhill	Secondary	687	3,904,000	4,000,000	96,000	2.5%
4162	Bishop Barrington	Secondary	772	4,373,000	4,478,000	104,000	2.4%
4175	Woodham	Secondary	732	3,852,000	3,970,000	118,000	3.1%
4176	Greenfield	Secondary	935	5,420,000	5,551,000	131,000	2.4%
4178	King James 1	Secondary	736	4,315,000	4,392,000	78,000	1.8%
4185	Belmont	Secondary	756	4,120,000	4,230,000	110,000	2.7%
4190	Framwellgate	Secondary	1,003	4,935,000	5,080,000	144,000	2.9%
4192	DCBC	Secondary	316	1,941,000	2,003,000	61,000	3.2%
4200	Johnston	Secondary	1,295	6,457,000	6,795,000	338,000	5.2%
4214	Dene	Secondary	624	3,936,000	3,928,000	(9,000)	(0.2%)
4215	Shotton Hall	Secondary	1,231	7,209,000	7,335,000	126,000	1.8%
4218	Wellfield	Secondary	741	4,231,000	4,359,000	128,000	3.0%
4231	Sedgefield	Secondary	988	5,799,000	5,915,000	116,000	2.0%
4280	Easington	Secondary	741	4,011,000	4,125,000	114,000	2.8%
4681	St John's RC	Secondary	1,163	5,933,000	6,113,000	180,000	3.0%
4691	St. Leonard's RC	Secondary	1,154	5,508,000	5,798,000	289,000	5.3%
4693	St. Bede's RC, Peterlee	Secondary	501	2,825,000	2,885,000	60,000	2.1%
4694	St Bede's RC, Lanchester	Secondary	1,192	5,887,000	6,095,000	209,000	3.5%

Appendix 5: Equalities Impact Assessment

Durham County Council Equality Impact Assessment

NB: The Public Sector Equality Duty (Equality Act 2010) requires Durham County Council to have 'due regard' to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people from different groups. Assessing impact on equality and recording this is one of the key ways in which we can show due regard.

Section One: Description and Screening

Service/Team or Section	Financial Services, School Funding Team
Lead Officer	David Shirer
Title	Mainstream primary and secondary formula 2020-21
MTFP Reference (if relevant)	
Cabinet Date (if relevant)	11 December 2019
Start Date	1 April 2020
Review Date	

Subject of the Impact Assessment

Please give a brief description of the policy, proposal or practice as appropriate (a copy of the subject can be attached or insert a web-link):

The Council is required to set a local formula to distribute funding to mainstream primary and secondary schools, including academies. Government policy is to replace local formulas with the National Funding Formula (NFF). There is no date for the replacement of local formulas, but it will be no earlier than 2021-22.

Since 2018-19 the local formula in Durham has used a transitional version, which recognises the need to reduce differences between the local formula and the NFF, in order to avoid excessive funding turbulence when the NFF replaces local formulas, whilst also not making commitments so far in advance of confirmation of the date of the replacement of local formulas and the final version of the NFF.

A national EIA for the NFF is available through the gov.uk website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-funding-formula-for-schools-and-high-needs> (Pages 17 to 19)

This is relevant, because the transitional option, is based on the NFF.

The council has also considered options for the level of protection provided through the Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG), which limits changes in funding per pupil arising from changes to the formula. In the past it has been used to limit reductions in funding from year-to-year. However, for 2020-21, it will be used to guarantee a minimum increase in funding per pupil.

Local authorities will be able to set a minimum increase in a range from 0.5% to 1.84%.

The MFG is funded by capping increases in funding per pupil for other schools, so setting a higher rate for the MFG will benefit some schools, but disadvantage others.

The council is minded to adopt a transitional rate for the MFG for 2020-21, which would be 1.17%, the mid-point between the minimum and maximum of the permitted range.

The effect of the MFG options on funding is limited:

<i>MFG funding and cap on increases in funding per pupil</i>	MFG = 0.5%	MFG = 1.0%	MFG = 1.17%	MFG = 1.5%	MFG = 1.84%
Funding provided through MFG (£, rounded)	103,000	119,000	125,000	145,000	173,000
Cap on increases in funding per pupil	6.71%	6.51%	6.44%	6.27%	6.06%
Number of schools with MFG funding	10	10	11	13	15
Number of schools that have funding capped	6	11	11	16	19

Because of the limited impact this is not considered further in this impact assessment.

Who are the main stakeholders? (e.g. general public, staff, members, specific clients/service users):

Pupils, their families and school-based staff. Also affected are the Council, which is responsible for maintaining schools, academy trusts and Roman Catholic and Church of England diocese, in respect of voluntary controlled and voluntary aided schools.

Screening

Is there any actual or potential negative or positive impact on the following protected characteristics?

Protected Characteristic	Negative Impact Indicate: Y = Yes, N = No, ? = unsure	Positive Impact Indicate: Y = Yes, N = No, ? = unsure
Age	N	N
Disability	N	Y
Marriage and civil partnership (workplace only)	N	N
Pregnancy and maternity	N	N
Race (ethnicity)	N	N
Religion or Belief	N	N
Sex (gender)	N	N
Sexual orientation	N	N
Transgender	N	N

Please provide **brief** details of any potential to cause adverse impact. Record full details and analysis in the following section of this assessment.

--

How will this policy/proposal/practice promote our commitment to our legal responsibilities under the public sector equality duty to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation,
- advance equality of opportunity, and
- foster good relations between people from different groups?

The formula includes factors which act as proxy measures for pupils who are likely to need additional support to achieve the expected level of attainment, which will contribute to increasing equality of opportunity.

The formula does not differentiate between pupils from different groups and allocates funding on the basis of factors that are likely to be relevant to their educational needs.

Evidence

What evidence do you have to support your findings?

Please **outline** your data sets and/or proposed evidence sources, highlight any gaps and say whether or not you propose to carry out consultation. Record greater detail and analysis in the following section of this assessment.

NFF EIA (see link above)

Analysis in respect of faith schools (attached)

Screening Summary

On the basis of this screening is there:	Confirm which refers (Y/N)
Evidence of actual or potential impact on some/all of the protected characteristics which will proceed to full assessment?	Y
No evidence of actual or potential impact on some/all of the protected characteristics?	N

Sign Off

Lead officer sign off: David Shirer	Date: 18 November 2019
Service equality representative sign off: Mary Gallagher	Date: 19 November 2019

If carrying out a full assessment please proceed to section two.

Section Two: Data analysis and assessment of impact

Please provide details on impacts for people with different protected characteristics relevant to your screening findings. You need to decide if there is or likely to be a differential impact for some. Highlight the positives e.g. benefits for certain groups, advancing equality, as well as the negatives e.g. barriers for and/or exclusion of particular groups. Record the evidence you have used to support or explain your conclusions. Devise and record mitigating actions where necessary.

Protected Characteristic: Age															
What is the actual or potential impact on stakeholders?	Record of evidence to support or explain your conclusions on impact.		What further action or mitigation is required?												
No adverse impact	<p>Basic funding per pupil increases from primary (reception to Year 6) to KS3 (Years 7 to 9) to KS4 (Years 10 to 11). This is in line with normal practice in most authorities and the NFF and recognises the increasing cost per pupil as they get older: <i>As pupils progress through key stages, the breadth and complexity of the curriculum increases, requiring more subject experts, specialist teaching facilities and examination fees expenditure. (NFF EIA, paragraph 19, DfE).</i></p>		None												
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Basic funding per pupil in 2020-21 formula options (£ / pupil)</th> <th>Primary</th> <th>KS3</th> <th>KS4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Non-faith schools</td> <td>2,904.05</td> <td>4,017.43</td> <td>4,759.79</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Faith schools</td> <td>2,904.05</td> <td>4,017.43</td> <td>4,759.79</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Basic funding per pupil in 2020-21 formula options (£ / pupil)	Primary	KS3	KS4	Non-faith schools	2,904.05	4,017.43	4,759.79	Faith schools	2,904.05	4,017.43	4,759.79
Basic funding per pupil in 2020-21 formula options (£ / pupil)	Primary	KS3	KS4												
Non-faith schools	2,904.05	4,017.43	4,759.79												
Faith schools	2,904.05	4,017.43	4,759.79												

Protected Characteristic: Disability		
What is the actual or potential impact on stakeholders?	Explain your conclusion considering relevant evidence and consultation	What further action or mitigation is required?
<p>Limited positive impact</p> <p>The transitional formula will increase the proportion of funding allocated to Low Prior Attainment (LPA), which is one of the DfE's proxy indicators for Special Educational Needs (SEN).</p>	<p>Most funding to meet the needs of children with disabilities is provided separately to this formula.</p> <p>The proportion of LPA allocated funding will increase from 4.8% in the 2019-20 formula to 6.1% in the transitional formula.</p>	None

Protected Characteristic: Marriage and civil partnership (workplace only)		
What is the actual or potential impact on stakeholders?	Explain your conclusion considering relevant evidence and consultation	What further action or mitigation is required?
N/A		

Protected Characteristic: Pregnancy and maternity		
What is the actual or potential impact on stakeholders?	Explain your conclusion considering relevant evidence and consultation	What further action or mitigation is required?
None	This is not relevant to school funding	None

Protected Characteristic: Race (ethnicity)		
What is the actual or potential impact on stakeholders?	Explain your conclusion considering relevant evidence and consultation	What further action or mitigation is required?
<p>Limited positive impact</p> <p>The transitional formula will include a factor in respect of pupils with English as an Additional Language providing slightly more resources to schools for such pupils.</p> <p>The transitional formula will include a mobility factor, which is potentially relevant to Gypsy/Roma pupils and pupils of Irish traveller heritage.</p>	<p>Support is provided centrally for schools in respect of these pupils, but this change will mean that the formula will allocate relatively more resources to schools with relatively more pupils recorded as having had English as an Additional Language in the past three years.</p> <p>This factor was not used in the formula in previous years, because the funding allocated to Durham for the formula did not include any allocation for mobility. The funding for 2020-21 will include funding for mobility and this will be included as part of the transitional formula.</p> <p>Support for Gypsy/Roma pupils and pupils of Irish traveller heritage is available through centrally funded service provided by the Council, which responds to specific needs, as opposed to a formula allocation based on lagged data.</p>	<p>None</p>

Protected Characteristic: Religion or belief		
What is the actual or potential impact on stakeholders?	Explain your conclusion considering relevant evidence and consultation	What further action or mitigation is required?
<p>The formula is applied to Roman Catholic primary and secondary schools and Church of England primary schools (there are no Church of England secondary schools). The formula does not differentiate between schools according to whether they are faith schools or not.</p> <p>Funding per pupil for faith schools is less than for other schools, but this is a result of applying the formula, which takes account of additional needs (deprivation, English as an Additional Language, mobility and Low Prior Attainment), where faith schools tend to have fewer eligible pupils.</p>	<p>The proportion of pupils who are eligible for funding through additional needs factors is higher for non-faith schools in most categories which is predominately why faith schools will see a smaller increase in funding per pupil.</p> <p>See 'Annex A' accompanying this EIA</p>	<p>None</p>

Protected Characteristic: Sex (gender)		
What is the actual or potential impact on stakeholders?	Explain your conclusion considering relevant evidence and consultation	What further action or mitigation is required?
The formula does not differentiate between pupils on this basis and there are no single-sex schools affected by the formula		None

Protected Characteristic: Sexual orientation		
What is the actual or potential impact on stakeholders?	Explain your conclusion considering relevant evidence and consultation	What further action or mitigation is required?
None	The formula does not differentiate between pupils on this basis	None

Protected Characteristic: Transgender		
What is the actual or potential impact on stakeholders?	Explain your conclusion considering relevant evidence and consultation	What further action or mitigation is required?
None	The formula does not differentiate between pupils on this basis	None

Section Three: Conclusion and Review

Summary

Please provide a brief summary of your findings stating the main impacts, both positive and negative, across the protected characteristics.

With the exception of age, the formula does not differentiate according to protected characteristics. The differentiation in respect of age is in accordance with common practice and recognises differences in the provision required by pupils of different ages. There is a small positive impact in relation to disability as the transitional formula will increase the proportion of funding allocated to Low Prior

Attainment (LPA), which is one of the DfE's proxy indicators for Special Educational Needs (SEN).

Faith schools generally receive less funding than non-faith schools. The formula does not differentiate between schools but does take account of additional needs and school size in calculating allocations. A comparison of faith and non-faith schools supports a view that differences between these types of school is a result of differences in the proportion of pupils who are eligible for additional needs funding in pupil characteristics and school size.

Will this promote positive relationships between different communities? If so how?

No impact expected

Action Plan

Action	Responsibility	Timescales for implementation	In which plan will the action appear?
None required	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Review

Are there any additional assessments that need to be undertaken? (Y/N)	Analysis of gender declared on school censuses
When will this assessment be reviewed? Please also insert this date at the front of the template	November 2020 – In line with the setting of the schools formula for 2021/22

Sign Off

Lead officer sign off: David Shirer	Date: 19 November 2019
Service equality representative sign off: Mary Gallagher	Date: 20 November 2019

Annex A:

Protected Characteristic: Religion or belief

1. The formula is applied to Roman Catholic primary and secondary schools and Church of England primary schools (there are no Church of England secondary schools). The formula does not differentiate between schools according to whether they are faith schools or not. At present formulas are set locally, but the National Funding Formula (NFF) will replace local formulas sometime after 2020-21.
2. Since 2018-19 the local formula in Durham has used a transitional version, which recognises the need to reduce differences between the local formula and the NFF, in order to avoid excessive funding turbulence when the NFF replaces local formulas, whilst also not making commitments so far in advance of confirmation of the date of the replacement of local formulas and the final version of the NFF.
3. Table 1 shows average funding per pupil, broken down between faith and non-faith schools and primary and secondary. Funding per pupil is more for non-faith schools for both primary and secondary:

Table 1		
<i>Average funding per pupil (£, rounded)</i>	Faith schools	Non-faith schools
Primary	4,600	5,100
Secondary	5,300	5,700

4. This pattern is repeated for average pupil-led funding. Pupil-led funding includes the basic amount per pupil plus funding for additional pupil needs (deprivation, low prior attainment, English as an Additional Language and mobility):

Table 2		
<i>Average pupil-led funding per pupil (£, rounded)</i>	Faith schools	Non-faith schools
Primary	3,600	3,800
Secondary	5,100	5,400

5. Basic funding per pupil is the same for all schools, whether faith or non-faith. The rates of funding per pupil for additional pupil needs are the same for all schools but the proportion of pupils who are eligible for additional needs funding varies between schools and for most needs the proportion is greater for non-faith schools, which is why the pupil-led funding per pupil is greater for non-faith schools. A breakdown by formula factor is shown in Appendix B.
6. Funding is also provided for school-led factors, principally an amount per school, (lump sum), plus amounts for schools in sparsely populated areas, schools with split-sites and a school that shares facilities with a leisure centre. These factors are allocated on the same basis across all primary and all secondary schools, regardless of whether they are faith schools or not, according to whether they meet the criteria for eligibility. The only differences are in the lump sums per school between primary and secondary schools.
7. The school-led funding per pupil for faith and non-faith schools is shown below, along with the numbers of pupils on roll recorded for the purposes of determining formula funding:

Table 3				
	Average school-led funding per pupil (£)		Average number on Roll	
	Faith schools	Non-faith schools	Faith schools	Non-faith schools
Primary	983	1,209	162	194
Secondary	144	208	1,003	805

8. It might be expected that school-led funding per pupil would be greater for the category with fewer pupils, because school-led funding is spread over fewer pupils than in larger schools. Table 3 shows that this is the case for secondary schools, but not primary schools, for which, despite the average number of pupils being smaller in faith schools, the average funding per pupil is less than for non-faith schools.
9. The figures for non-faith schools are distorted by four schools with pupil-led funding of more than £5,000 per pupil. This is partly because they are very small, with numbers on roll of six, eight, thirteen and

twenty-three pupils, and partly because these schools all qualify for sparsity funding. If these schools are excluded, the funding per pupil for non-faith schools is £838 for primary schools, which is less than the funding per pupil for faith primary schools.

10. Schools are also affected by a requirement to provide funding at a Minimum Per Pupil Funding level and the Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG). These apply equally to faith and non-faith schools. The MPPF is part of the NFF and is mandatory for local formulas. This is assessed as part of the EIA for the NFF, which can be accessed through:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-funding-formula-for-schools-and-high-needs> (Pages 17 to 19)

11. The impact of MFG funding has not been assessed, because of its limited impact. A summary of the impact is shown below:

Table 4				
	Average school-led funding per pupil (£)		Average number on Roll	
	Faith schools	Non-faith schools	Faith schools	Non-faith schools
Primary	7,600	(3,300)	5	16
Secondary	-	15,200	-	1

12. The average for non-faith primary schools is a negative number, because MFG adjustments include the impact of capping increases in funding per pupil. None of the faith schools had a negative MFG adjustment.

Annex B:

Pupils entitled to additional pupil-led funding		Faith schools	Non-faith schools	Difference	
Free School Meals	Prim	15.36%	26.89%	-11.53%	Pupils who were recorded as eligible for FSM on the preceding October's School Census
	Sec	12.38%	21.19%	-8.82%	
FSM Ever6	Prim	20.93%	34.91%	-13.98%	Pupils who have been recorded as eligible for FSM on any School Census in the past six years
	Sec	22.09%	36.22%	-14.13%	
IDACI Band G	Prim	51.67%	38.04%	13.63%	The pupils least likely to suffer deprivation on the basis of the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index – these pupils are not eligible for deprivation funding through this factor
	Sec	45.52%	39.70%	5.82%	
IDACI Band F	Prim	15.24%	15.53%	-0.29%	Pupils eligible for IDACI funding. Those in band F are the least likely to suffer deprivation
IDACI Band E		10.42%	17.73%	-7.31%	
IDACI Band D		10.53%	14.09%	-3.57%	
IDACI Band C		8.08%	12.21%	-4.13%	
IDACI Band B		12.43%	11.89%	0.54%	
IDACI Band A		9.32%	12.67%	-3.34%	
IDACI Band F	Sec	14.96%	12.92%	2.03%	
IDACI Band E		12.87%	15.07%	-2.19%	
IDACI Band D		10.44%	11.77%	-1.33%	
IDACI Band C		6.70%	8.06%	-1.36%	
IDACI Band B		6.27%	8.12%	-1.85%	
IDACI Band A		4.32%	7.15%	-2.82%	
English as an Additional Language	Prim	3.36%	2.30%	1.06%	Pupils recorded as not having English as a first language in the last three years
	Sec	0.20%	0.58%	-0.38%	

Pupils entitled to additional pupil-led funding		Faith schools	Non-faith schools	Diff-erence	
Mobility	Prim	4.46%	5.87%	-1.41%	Pupils who have moved during the academic year
	Sec	1.90%	3.57%	-1.67%	
Low Prior Attainment	Prim	33.20%	37.97%	-4.77%	Pupils who have not reached the expected standard in their previous phase of education
	Sec	16.44%	20.14%	-3.70%	

13. Note that the proportions of pupils who are eligible for funding through these factors is higher for non-faith schools in most categories. Note also that the proportion of pupils in IDACI Band G, who are not eligible for funding, because they have the lowest probability of suffering deprivation, is higher for faith schools, particularly primary schools.

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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