

Meeting of:	Learning and Culture Scrutiny Committee
Date of Meeting:	Thursday, 15 June 2023
Relevant Scrutiny Committee:	Learning and Culture
Report Title:	Education Funding
Purpose of Report:	The provide an update on how schools are funded and the potential challenges this presents to schools in the Vale of Glamorgan at an individual level for 2023/24 and for the medium term.
Report Owner:	Director of Corporate Resources
Responsible Officer:	Head of Finance/Section 151 Officer
Elected Member and Officer Consultation:	Director of Learning & Skills Head of Strategy, Community Learning & Resources Operational Manager, Accountancy
Policy Framework:	This is a matter for executive decision by Cabinet.
<p>Executive Summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities are funded by a combination of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council Tax - General Government Grant, known as Aggregate External Finance (AEF) which comprises Revenue Support Grant (RSG) and redistributed National Non Domestic Rates - Specific Grants - Fees and Charges • The framework which has been in place since 2001 uses a series of service blocks known as Standard Spending Assessments to measure need to distribute resources across the 22 councils in Wales. • The Vale of Glamorgan does not fair well in this approach and has the second lowest grant per capita of the 22 councils. In relation to the funding available for schools. this impacts on funding at a school level with spending per pupil in Vale’s schools at £299 less than the Welsh average. 	

- The Council has the second highest level of delegation of resources to schools and when the full funding for schools is considered including Central Costs, the Vale of Glamorgan is actually the lowest funded and £728 per pupil below the Wales average.
- The Vale of Glamorgan received the third highest increase in AEF across Wales in the March settlement. The Settlement represented a significant increase on the 3.5% which was the year 2 increase in the 2023/24 Settlement and the basis of the Council's initial forecast. It was also an improvement on the 7% increase anticipated after the Chancellor's budget last October. Welsh Government have clearly directed more resources than were available from the Barnett formula consequential to address funding pressures in local authorities.
- The Council spends in excess of notional sums in the grant settlement from Welsh Government and has exceeded this still further for 2023/24.
- The Council is in the process of closing the accounts for 2022/23 and early provisional projections have identified that school balances have fallen by £6M as at 31 March 2023.
- The deadline for agreement of individual school budgets for 2023/24 is 30 June and this work is ongoing.
- A workshop for the Committee and other representatives is being planned for early July which will enable further exploration of the issues covered in this report and there will be a follow up report in September when the full picture on school budgets for 2023/24 will be clearer.

Recommendations

T H A T:

1. Learning and Culture Scrutiny Committee notes the contents of the report.
2. Learning and Culture Scrutiny Committee approve proposals for the planned workshop to explore this issue in further detail.
3. Learning and Culture Scrutiny Committee receives an update on the workshop and ideas to progress these issues as part of the forward work programme.

Reasons for Recommendations

1. To provide Members with the background and context of the current school budget pressures.
2. To offer the opportunity for a more in depth discussion and understanding of the issues.
3. To provide information on the nature and level of school deficits when all of the budget submissions have been agreed and identify any further area of scrutiny proposed.

1. Background

- 1.1 This report has been requested by the Chair of the Scrutiny Committee in order to provide an overview of the current and forecast funding level for schools in the Vale of Glamorgan.
- 1.2 Committee will note that in considering the budget proposals for 2023/24 during the autumn and winter of 2022/23, schools have been allocated a savings target for the first time in several years. The Council's budget setting process for 2023/24 was the toughest round in several years as described in this report. At the same time, the demand of schools finances have attracted nationwide attention including around the funding of the September 2023 pay award, additional resources during Covid-19 being discontinued, and growth in School Balances masking underlying pressures.
- 1.3 This report provides the background to schools' finance and sets out a proposal to enable the Scrutiny Committee to further explore the associated issues in the coming months.

2. Key Issues for Consideration

Local Authority Funding

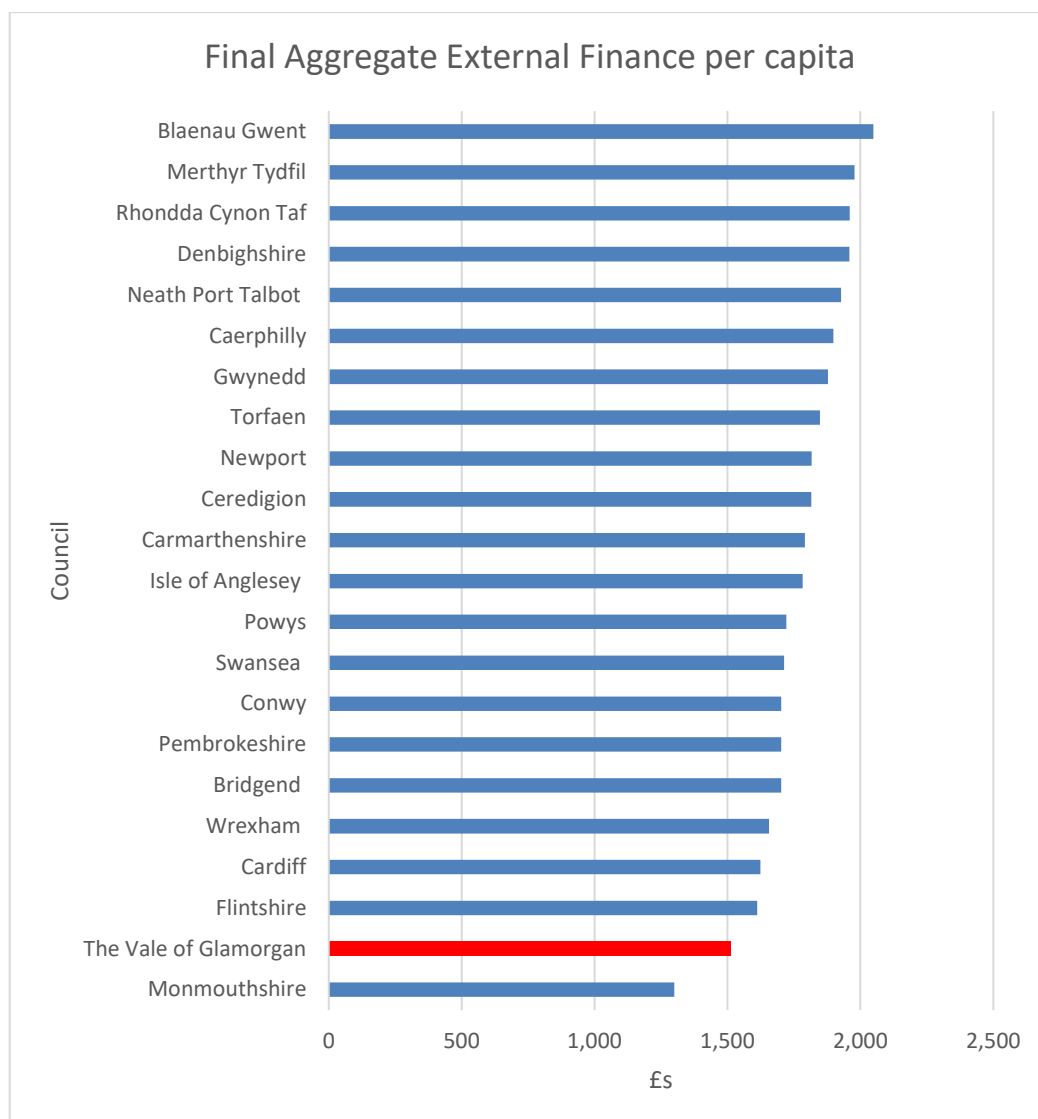
- 2.1 The Council's revenue expenditure is met from four key funding streams:
 - Council Tax

- General Government Grant, known as AEF Aggregate External Finance which comprises RSG Revenue Support Grant and Redistributed NDR Non Domestic Rates
 - Specific Grants
 - Fees and Charges.
- 2.2** The funding that makes up the Council’s 2023/24 base budget is 69% AEF (54% Revenue Support Grant, 15% redistributed National Non Domestic Rates) and 31% Council Tax.
- 2.3** The distribution of AEF is by formula driven Standard Spending Assessments for a number of service blocks which attempt to assess the needs of a local authority. There are nine blocks in total including School Services below which are further building blocks which are known as Indicator Based Assessments (IBAs) which for Schools Services are Nursery & Primary, Secondary, Special, School Meals, Primary Transport and Secondary Transport. The main factor in assessing need is population which represents 81.5% of the assessment for the Nursery & Primary IBA along with factors for sparsity measured by population in small settlements and deprivation measured by free school meals eligibility.
- 2.4** The system has been in place for many years and whilst the population figures are up to date this is not the case for all of the factors in the Schools Services SSA or the other eight SSAs for that matter. There are naturally debates about whether the mix of the factors is appropriate, whether the right factors are being used as well as the timeliness of the data. At the outset deprivation was used as a determinant of the level of Special Education Needs requirements at a local authority and school level but twenty years on it is not such an easy case to make.
- 2.5** Despite the various shortcomings of the entire SSA framework and some of the specific issue with the School Services component above there is a reluctance on the part of Welsh Government to review the model primarily as it could create a combination of ‘winners and losers; at a time when financial resources are short and local authority budgets are under pressure.
- 2.6** There are then of course for the local authority decisions to be made in allocating budgets for its services and how the funds are flowed through to individual schools through the Schools Funding Formula.

The Picture Across Wales

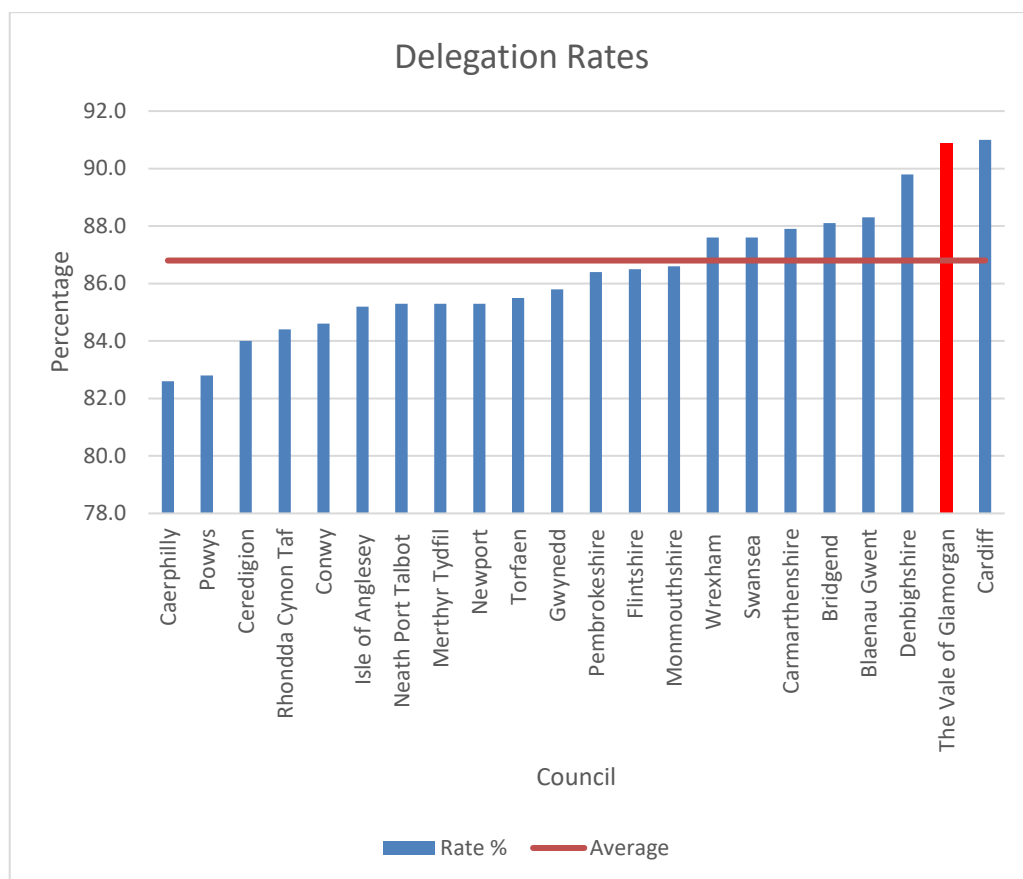
- 2.7** At a Welsh level the Vale of Glamorgan does not fair well from the current system which effectively views it as having relatively low overall needs in the provision of services. It is in fact the second lowest funded of the 22 Welsh Councils with only Monmouthshire having a lower AEF per capita. The full picture is set out in Chart A below.

Chart A AEF per Capita



- 2.8** The SSAs are only notional spending assessments and the decision on how much to spend on individual services is one to be taken by the local authority. For 2023/24 the Vale of Glamorgan actually spends at £2m below the notional assessment set by Welsh Government. However, at an individual block level it spends above SSA on Education and for 2023/24 is budgeting to spend £135.291m against the combined Education SSAs of £128.401m. Not all of this funding goes directly to schools through the Schools Funding Formula. An element is required for the provision of home to school transport and an element is also held back to fund central education services.
- 2.9** The Vale of Glamorgan delegated the majority of its Schools spend to its schools, having the second highest delegation rate in Wales at 90.9% which is only 0.1% behind the highest delegator, Cardiff. Delegation rates for all councils in Wales are set out in Chart B below.

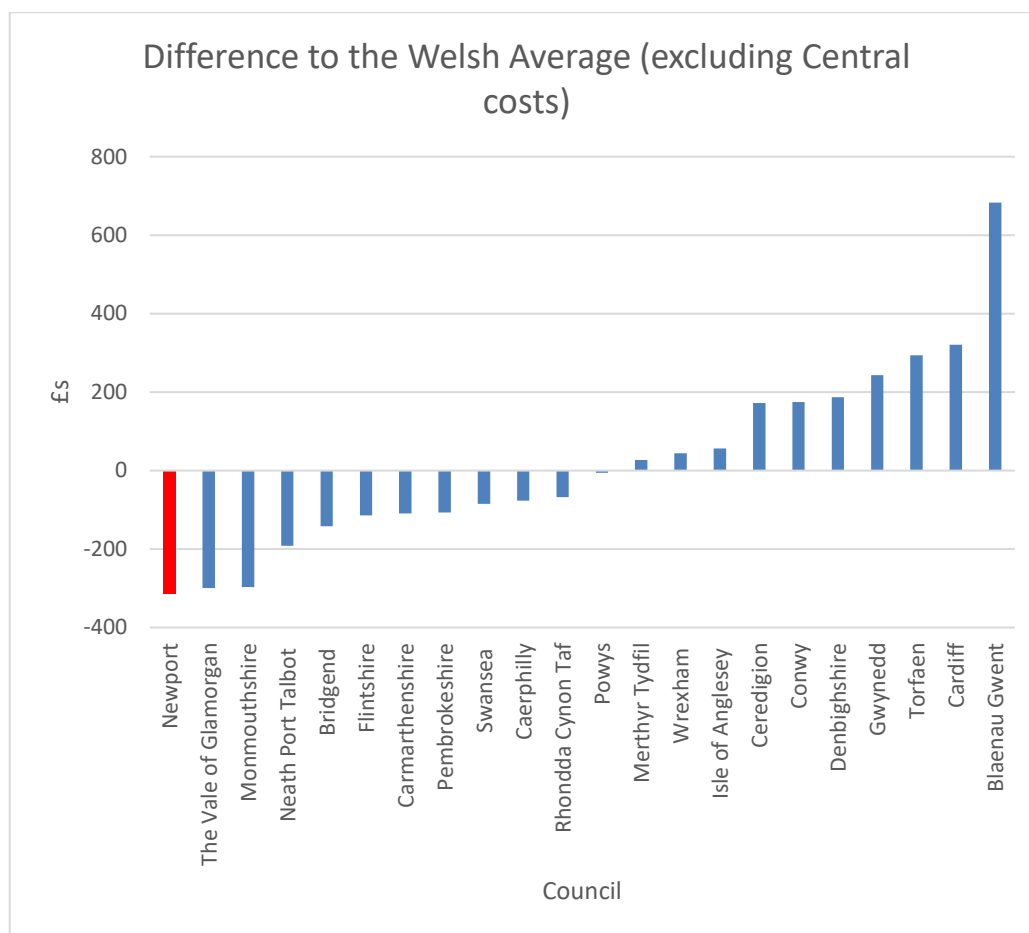
Chart B Delegation Rates for all Welsh Councils



2.10 Including Central costs the Vale of Glamorgan has the lowest rate of funding per pupil for Schools Budgeted Expenditure at £6,045, which is £728 per pupil less than the Wales average of £6,773 per pupil.

2.11 As a result of the high delegation rate funding per school compares less poorly with the rest of Wales where the Vale of Glamorgan is the second lowest at £5,318 per pupil. This is £299 below the Welsh average of £5,617 per pupil which is set out in Chart C below.

Chart C Funding Per Pupil 2022/23



2.12 2023/24 Budget Setting

2.13 There was significant uncertainty last summer/autumn as the Council embarked on budget setting for 2023/24 with the impact of the war in Ukraine fully established. There were unprecedented inflationary pressures on pay awards and utility costs in particular and an almost incomprehensible gap in the event that AEF only increased by 3.5% in line with year two of the published three year settlement. The Council’s Financial Strategy report to Cabinet in October set out an overall gap of £28.2m for 2023/24 of which inflation was the main contributor at £21.7m.

2.14 Due to the stark nature of the position a number of briefings took place. There was a session for all Members and headteachers where there was a run through of the Council’s forecast position and also a presentation from the Welsh Local Government Association on the Local Government Funding framework, some of the key elements of which are set out above. The full presentation is included in the background papers to this report. There were also meetings with Headteachers and the Schools Forum.

2.15 Also, around the time of the report was the mini Fiscal event from the new Prime Minister and Chancellor which sparked fears about potential reduction in AEF. However, there was some order restored with further changes of Prime Minister and the Chancellor, with Jeremy Hunt’s October budget which heralded fresh

funding for business, schools and social care at a UK level. This gave rise to £2bn in consequentials for Wales which potentially meant the Vale of Glamorgan could expect a settlement in the order of 7%.

- 2.16** The Welsh Government issued its Financial Settlement in mid December and it was far better settlement than anticipated in the October and even better than had been anticipated in light of the consequentials. The Vale of Glamorgan's AEF increased by 8.9% which was higher than the 7.9% average for Wales due to population growth in the main. In terms of SSA the key drivers for the overall position were the increases in Schools Services, 6.4% and Social Services 7.1%, Social Services at this level due to financial commitments to pay care workers the real living wage.
- 2.17** Whilst the Settlement was better than expected, the Council has had to balance many competing demands not least setting a reasonable increase in Council Tax with the backdrop of the Cost of Living crisis. The Schools budget was increased by £8.908m with an additional £1.2m funded on a temporary basis from reserves which is detailed below. This figure includes £2.75m of required efficiencies. There has been a strong desire for full transparency and the position has been reported on a line by line basis rather than as a single gross figure. Schools received 41% of the growth allocated across the Council.

Pay Award Pressures

- 2.18** As part of the funding for the final 2023/24 budget proposals there were a number of adjustments in respect of schools; these made further provision for the Teachers' pay award as well as for school staff on Local Government terms and conditions increasing the provision for Teachers' Pay in September 2023 from 3.5% to 5% and making a further allocation for the 2022/23 teaching pay award at an additional 1.5% to reflect the recent Welsh Government pay offer. The provision for the Non Teaching pay award in 2023/24 was increased from 5% to 6% which reflects the projections for inflation to remain at around 6% in 2023/24.

Energy Pressures

- 2.19** An award of £2.3m for energy inflation was allocated specifically for energy cost increases for the 2023/24 financial year; this growth has been centrally retained for distribution later in the financial year which will be distributed based on the actual pressure for each school.

Demographic Pressures

- 2.20** There was limited demographic growth built into the final budget proposals for 2023/24. The general schools' population is stable but there is continued growth in demand for special school places at Ysgol Y Deri for which additional funding £1m is included. The impact of this demographic growth is also reflected in the School Transport cost pressures with £150k included for the additional transport costs associated with these pupils.

2.21 Investment Pressures

2.22 Provision for £400k investment funding was made as part of the 2023/24 budget to provide additional funding for support in mainstream settings via the Additional Needs Fund and additional ALN places at resource base settings.

Other Pressures

2.23 This included additional funding for Free School meals and additional year two funding for an established resource base at Whitmore Comprehensive.

2.24 Cabinet had published its Budget for Consultation in January and took this to all of the Council's scrutiny committees across February including Learning and Culture Scrutiny Committee on Thursday 9 January. Scrutiny Committees were asked to review the assumptions on costs and funding and the savings proposals. However, there was relatively limited discussion on the financial challenges being faced, but the discussion included some questioning about costs at Ysgol Y Deri, clarification on the efficiency target and support for the use of reserves to support energy costs.

2.25 Looking forward to 2024/25 and the medium term for budget setting, the Council reported a projected shortfall of £6.430m for 2024/25; there is likely to be a shortfall in the pay award funding for 2023/24 that will need to be addressed and significant demand pressures across housing, social care and education pressures continue to be experienced by services.

Latest Position

2.26 The Council is in the process of the closing its 2022/23 accounts, and draft Statutory Accounts will be presented to Governance and Audit Committee and management accounts to Cabinet, both in July

2.27 The provisional position on schools is that as at 31 March 2023 balances have reduced from £12m to £6m. This was as forecast but typically in the past balances have held up better than the forecasts at the start of the year.

2.28 The deadline for agreement of school budgets 30 June. Education Team are working through these and there is no definitive picture at this time and unlikely to be by 30 June too, there is still much to be done.

Next Steps

2.29 It is proposed to hold a workshop with the Scrutiny Committee Members in early July, with the intention to cover the following areas, some of which will build on the content of this report:

- Brief historical overview of Welsh Government funding levels, including the Vale position.
- Brief overview of the Council's budget.
- How this translates to schools' budgets/ formula/position on reserves etc. in context of national position of schools funding in Wales.
- The timeline of budget formulation and delivery – from winter to June (i.e. the key dates and phases of the budget's development).

- Progress update on individual school budget forecasts for this year drawing out some of the key issues to date (unlikely that a definitive position will be available at this time).
 - Identify the issues and further areas and methods of exploration via committee in coming months.
- 2.30** There will be a follow up report early autumn which will set out the year end position in full for 2022/23, an analysis of school level budgets for 2023/24 and initial prospects for 2024/25. This will enable the Committee to consider any further aspects of the work that may be reflected in the forward work programme.

3. How do proposals evidence the Five Ways of Working and contribute to our Well-being Objectives?

- 3.1** The delivery of the Council’s Corporate Plan and wellbeing objectives is significantly influenced by the available finance to deliver services. This report provides the context in which the Council’s schools is operating in the immediate and medium term.
- 3.2** This report sets out the context of the Council’s financial planning horizon, indicating how thought is given to the longer term implications of decisions, including the continued lobbying of Welsh Government for genuine multi-year financial settlements to enable better forecasting and projection of budgets, whilst managing short-term financial decisions.
- 3.3** The approach to setting a balanced budget described in the body of this report includes reference to collaboration and the value of this approach has been well evidenced in recent years, most notably in the response to the pandemic, where the pooling of resources (whether financial, capacity or expertise) has resulted in improved outcomes and better value for money. The approach regarding schools has been more collaborative than in the past, including the processes described in the body of this report. The Council has also sought as part of the budget setting process to take a preventative approach in the allocation of resources to award cost pressures within Learning and Skills to develop and maintain different forms of provision.
- 3.4** In adopting this approach, the budget has also sought to consider the objectives of the wider public sector, including how the decisions the Council takes has an impact in terms of other organisations meeting their objectives.
- 3.5** Schools make a significant contribution to the work of the Annual Delivery Plan for 2023/24 which identifies three critical challenges: project zero, tackling the cost of living and organisational resilience.

4. Climate Change and Nature Implications

- 4.1** There are no direct climate or nature implications associated with this report. It should be noted that schools play a significant role in progressing the climate change and nature emergency agendas both as part of the curriculum and in parallel with it.

5. Resources and Legal Considerations

Financial

- 5.1** Covered in the body of the report

Employment

- 5.2** The budget pressures set out in the report will have an impact on employment. However, the full picture will not be clear until all school budgets have been agreed. Schools will be working through this with the Council's HR team and the Trades Unions in line with the Council's existing policies.

Legal (Including Equalities)

- 5.3** The Schools Standards and Framework Act 1998 ("the SSFA") sets out the legal framework within which Local Authorities allocate their education expenditure to schools. The School Funding (Wales) Regulations 2010 ("the Regulations") came into force on 1 September 2010 for the financial years 2011-12 onwards. The Regulations make provisions about budgets and the individual schools budget (ISB); and amongst other things require local authorities to provide schools with information about funding over a three year period; setting an annual budget for each school (Individual Schools Budgets – ISB); provide a forecast over the following two years; provide powers to local authorities to direct spending or claw back monies when surplus budgets held by schools exceed £50k for primary schools, or £100k for secondary schools and special schools; and provisions which require local authorities to notify the Welsh Ministers of their proposed Schools Budget on an annual basis.
- 5.4** The Regulations place a duty on Local Authorities to allocate ISB's in line with the Fair Funding Scheme, including allocation of budgets, as outlined in the body of the report. The Local Authority is under a statutory duty to consult the school's forum for their area, consult the governing body and head teacher of every school that it maintains about any proposed changes made to the funding formula since the preceding funding period.
- 5.5** Except in certain circumstances the power to spend the budget share is delegated to the school's governing body, who may spend their budget shares as they deem appropriate, provided this is for the purposes of the school. Schools

may also spend budget shares on additional purposes set out in the School Budget Shares (Prescribed Purposes and Consequential Amendments) (Wales) Regulations 2008. These purposes include the provision of teaching and associated services and items to children and young persons who are not registered pupils at the school.

- 5.6** The Council's budget was accompanied by an Equalities Impact Assessment, with individual Assessments being required of changes at a service level.

6. Background Papers

WLGA presentation on Local Government Funding to Council Members and headteachers

Council Budget 2023/24 – Council 6 March

Funding Formula

Vale of Glamorgan Council & School Budget Forum

25 October 2022

Jon Rae - Director of Resources, WLGA



Evolution of the funding formula

- Common England and Wales formula rooted back in the 1980s - SSA framework used to 'control' local government spending - capping
- Wales Office formula used during 1990s
- Fundamental review of the funding formula commissioned by WG & WLGA in 1999
- Most changes introduced between 2000-01 and 2005-06
- School Funding Committee 2006 – Bramley Review



Financial context

Unitary Authority revenue budgets 2020-21:

- **Gross expenditure = £7.8 billion**
 - Specific grants = £1.8 billion (including UK Government grants)
- **Net Revenue Expenditure = £6.0 billion**
 - Revenue Support Grant (RSG) = £3.5 billion
 - Share of non-domestic rates = £1.1 billion
 - Council tax income = £1.4 billion (excluding CTRS)

[Spending funded from other income, fees & charges in 2020-21 (not included above) = £1.3 billion]





Intended aim of the settlement

- The delivery of an equitable, appropriate and accurate distribution of revenue settlement funding to local authorities in Wales, which reflects relative need and is delivered according to agreed time-scales.
- To be achieved through a partnership relationship with local government and input from independent members, with DSG making recommendations to the Finance Sub Group for formal decisions by Welsh Ministers and approval by the Senedd.



Background

- The current methodological approach has been in place since 2001-02, following a fundamental (externally commissioned) formula review carried out by Swansea University and Pion Economics.
- Key attributes:
 - Fixed amount
 - Relative need
 - Evidence-based
 - Kept under review
 - Created in partnership





Key Settlement principles

The system of grant allocation aims to be fair and objective and has two key principles:

- It should equalise for need by recognising that relative need differs between councils and over time
- It should equalise for locally generated resources by recognising the differing ability of councils to raise income through taxing their residents



The Settlement equation

Welsh Government determines total SSA:

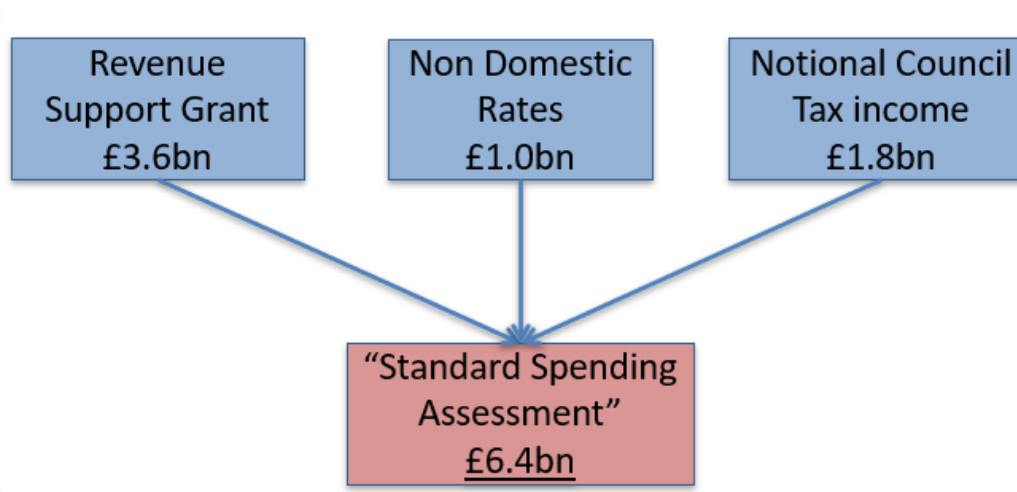
$$\text{SSA} = \underbrace{(\text{NDR} + \text{RSG})}_{\text{AEF}} + \text{CT}$$

- SSA – Standard Spending Assessment
- AEF – Aggregate External Finance
- NDR – Non-Domestic Rates
- RSG – Revenue support Grant
- CT – Council Tax income at standard spending (notional council tax income)



Arriving at total SSA

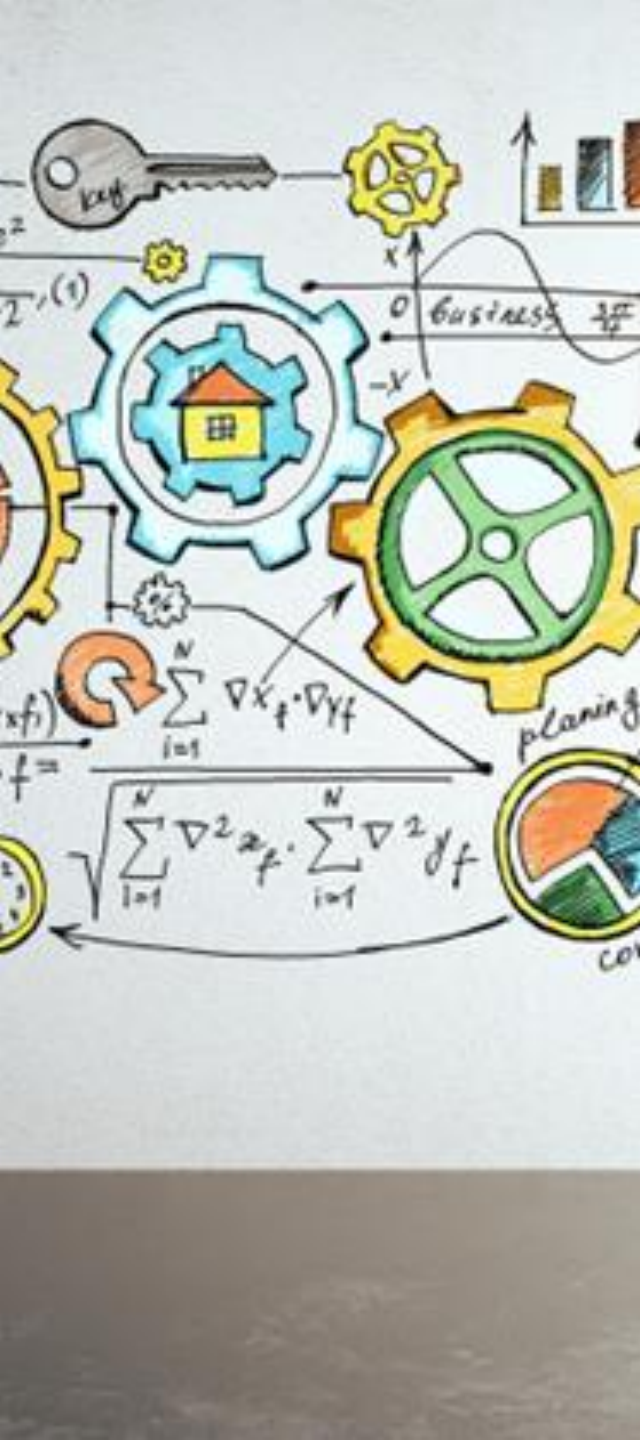
Step 1: at total Wales level, build the amount to be distributed



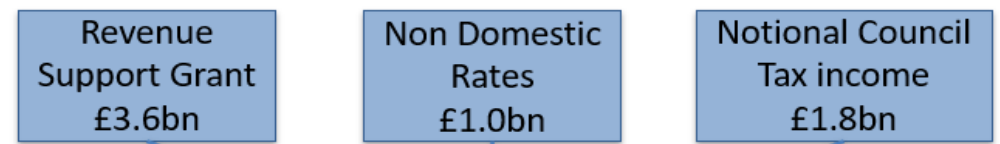
Calculating the notional council tax at a Wales level provides the fairest method of comparing all authorities on a like-for-like basis. This mechanism means that the formula is not influenced by local decision making of how each authority sets its individual council tax levels.



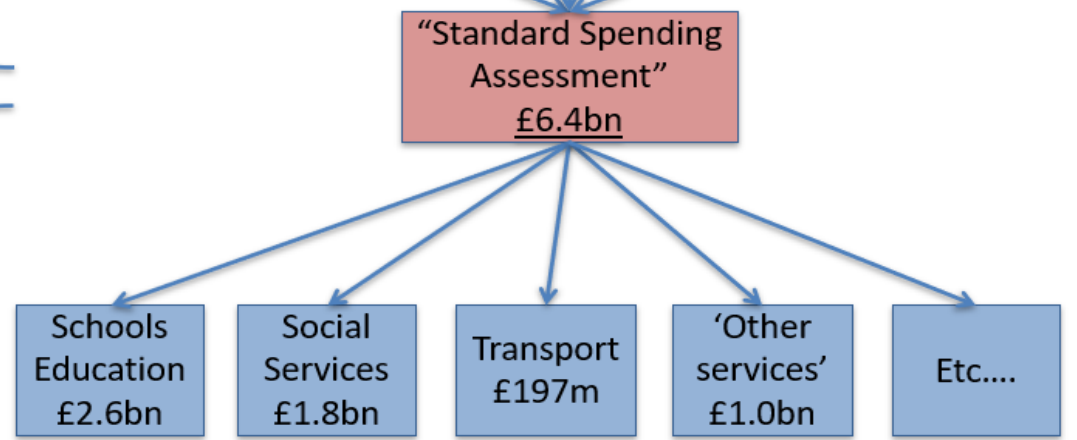
Disaggregating total SSA into sectors



Step 1: at total Wales level, build the amount to be distributed



Step 2: at total Wales level, split into 10 sector totals*

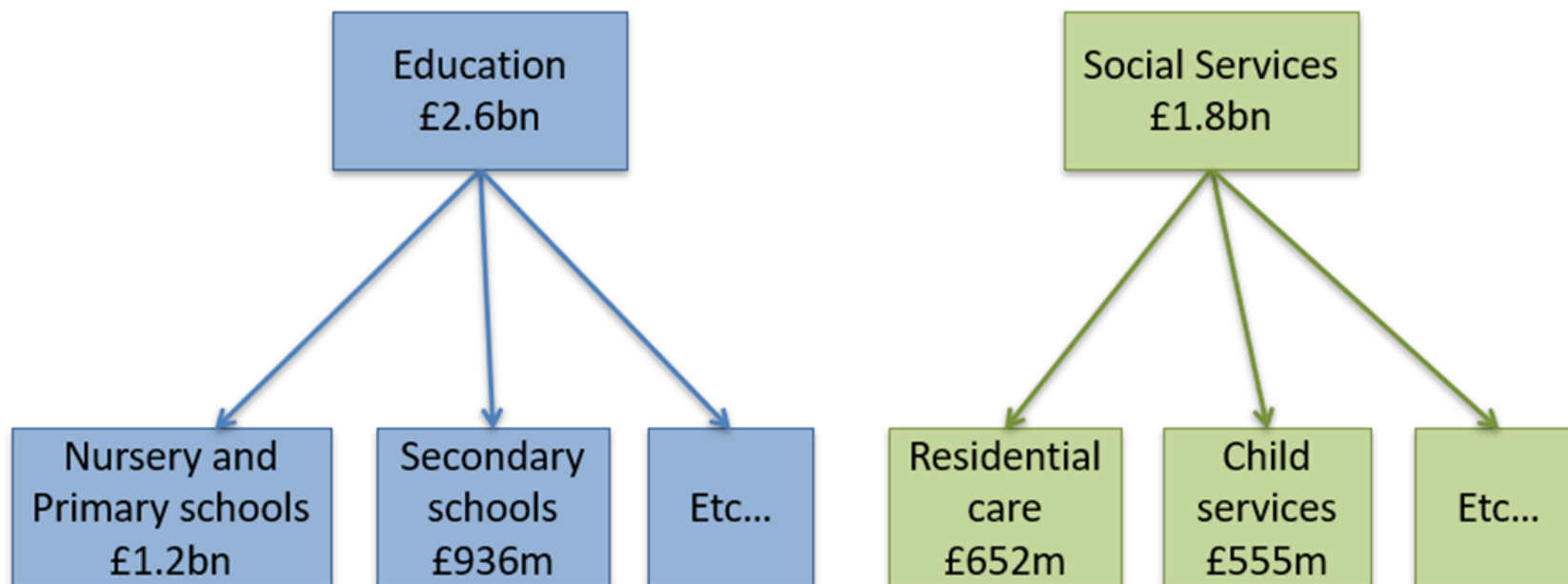


**using latest budget (RA) data: 2021-22 allocations based on 2020-21 Local Government budgets at start of the financial year i.e. not actual expenditure (the latest available data lags one year behind the settlement year)*



Disaggregating sectors into services

Step 3: Still at total Wales level, each sector is split further (56 service areas*)



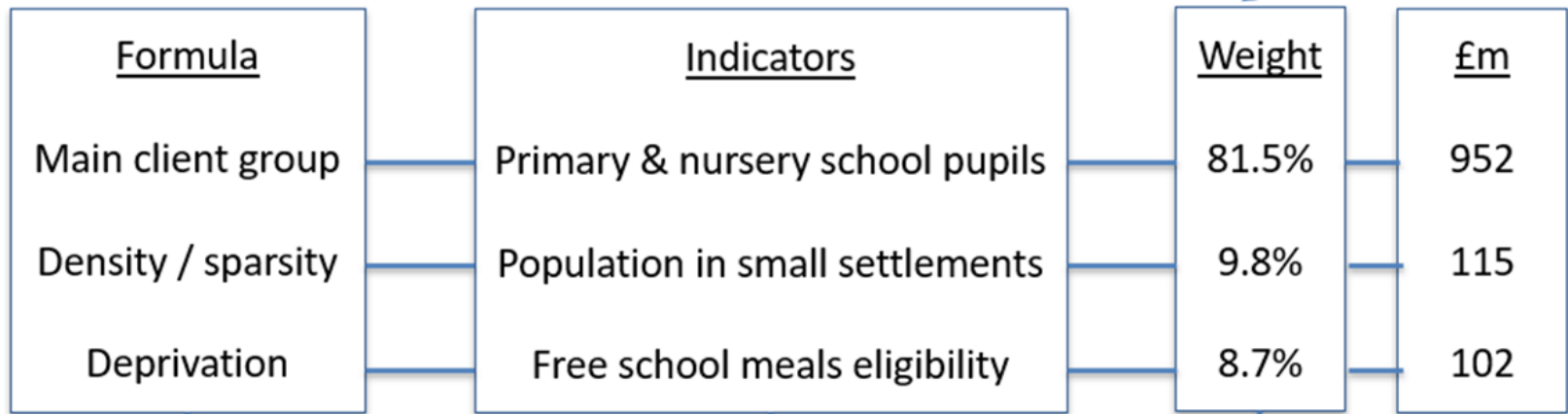
**using latest expenditure: 2021-22 allocations based on 2019-20 Local Government actual expenditure at the end of the financial year (the latest available data lags two years behind the settlement year)*



Disaggregating total SSA into sectors

Step 4: allocate each notional service total amongst the 22 Local Authorities using an agreed formula

Nursery and Primary schools
£1.2bn



Factors chosen by comparing past expenditure with a range of measures

The majority of data inputs are updated annually and checked by Authorities through extensive validation

Weights are fixed until each formula is next reviewed

IBA value multiplied by weighting %

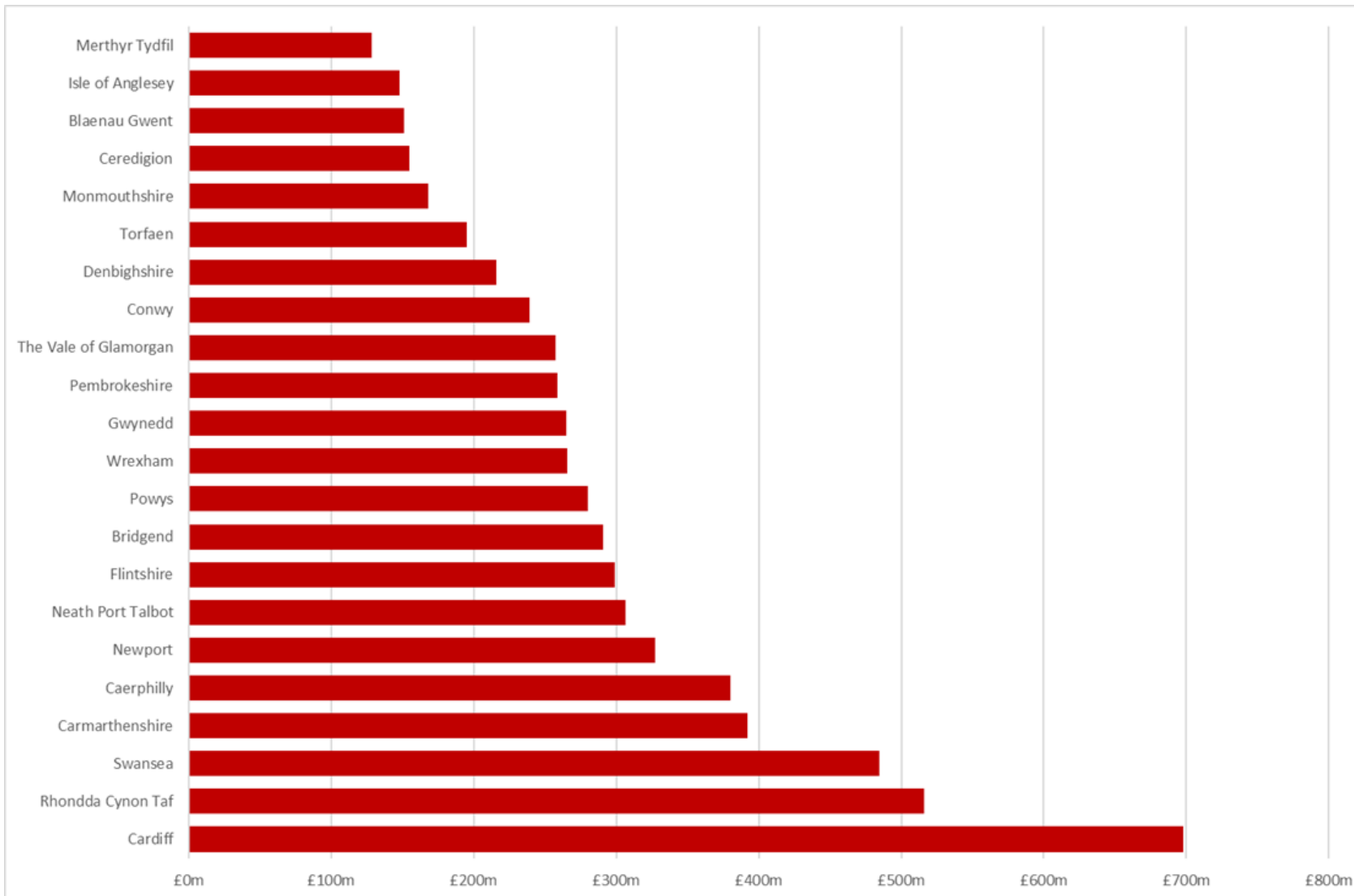


Distributing across authorities



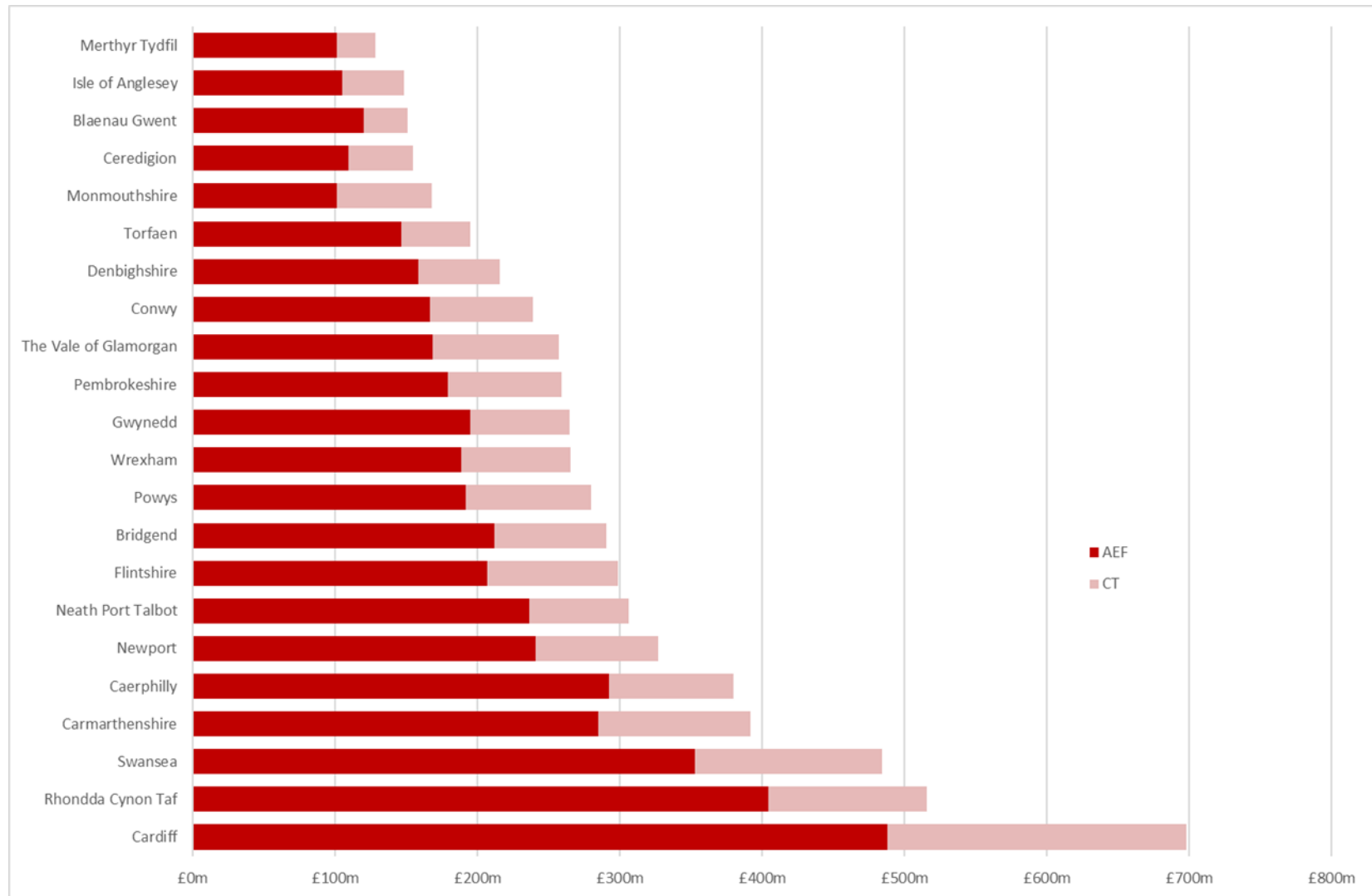
Financial Weight (£000s)	952,399			114,522			101,667			£000s
	Indicator	Pupils	Sparsity	Deprivation	Pupils	Sparsity	Deprivation	IBA Total		
Isle of Anglesey	2.1%	4.8%	1.9%	20,408	5,533	1,893	27,835			
Gwynedd	3.5%	8.0%	2.7%	33,777	9,204	2,713	45,694			
Conwy	3.3%	4.3%	3.0%	31,306	4,932	3,066	39,303			
Denbighshire	3.2%	3.7%	3.3%	30,090	4,265	3,348	37,703			
Flintshire	5.0%	5.7%	4.2%	47,783	6,544	4,269	58,597			
Wrexham	4.6%	3.5%	4.3%	43,899	3,983	4,408	52,290			
Powys	3.7%	8.7%	2.3%	34,858	10,009	2,322	47,189			
Ceredigion	1.9%	5.0%	1.3%	18,319	5,743	1,330	25,392			
Pembrokeshire	3.8%	6.7%	3.3%	35,965	7,646	3,387	46,997			
Carmarthenshire	5.8%	10.5%	5.4%	54,797	11,997	5,442	72,235			
Swansea	7.6%	4.5%	8.5%	72,322	5,180	8,626	86,128			
Neath Port Talbot	4.4%	4.4%	5.5%	42,236	5,004	5,606	52,845			
Bridgend	4.8%	3.3%	4.9%	45,348	3,748	4,979	54,075			
The Vale of Glamorgan	4.7%	3.2%	3.3%	44,605	3,714	3,317	51,637			
Rhondda Cynon Taf	7.9%	6.5%	9.8%	75,496	7,430	9,917	92,843			
Merthyr Tydfil	2.1%	1.1%	2.3%	19,593	1,252	2,313	23,158			
Caerphilly	6.0%	5.1%	7.1%	57,199	5,806	7,189	70,194			
Blaenau Gwent	2.2%	1.7%	2.9%	20,634	1,937	2,949	25,520			
Torfaen	3.1%	1.7%	3.2%	29,963	1,940	3,304	35,207			
Monmouthshire	2.6%	4.1%	1.5%	24,463	4,725	1,574	30,762			
Newport	5.7%	1.8%	5.7%	54,673	2,079	5,747	62,499			
Cardiff	12.0%	1.6%	13.7%	114,664	1,852	13,969	130,485			
Wales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	952,399	114,522	101,667	1,168,588			

Calculating total SSA by authority





Equalising for resources





Floor funding

The purpose of floor funding is to ensure that, year-on-year, an authority doesn't suffer an unmanageable reduction (or unmanageably small increase) in AEF funding compared to the rest of the Authorities.

Up until 2015-16, the floor funding mechanism was re-distributive, meaning that those above the floor proportionately funded those below it.

From 2016-17 onwards, the floor funding mechanism has been fully funded by the Welsh Government, on top of Aggregate External Finance.

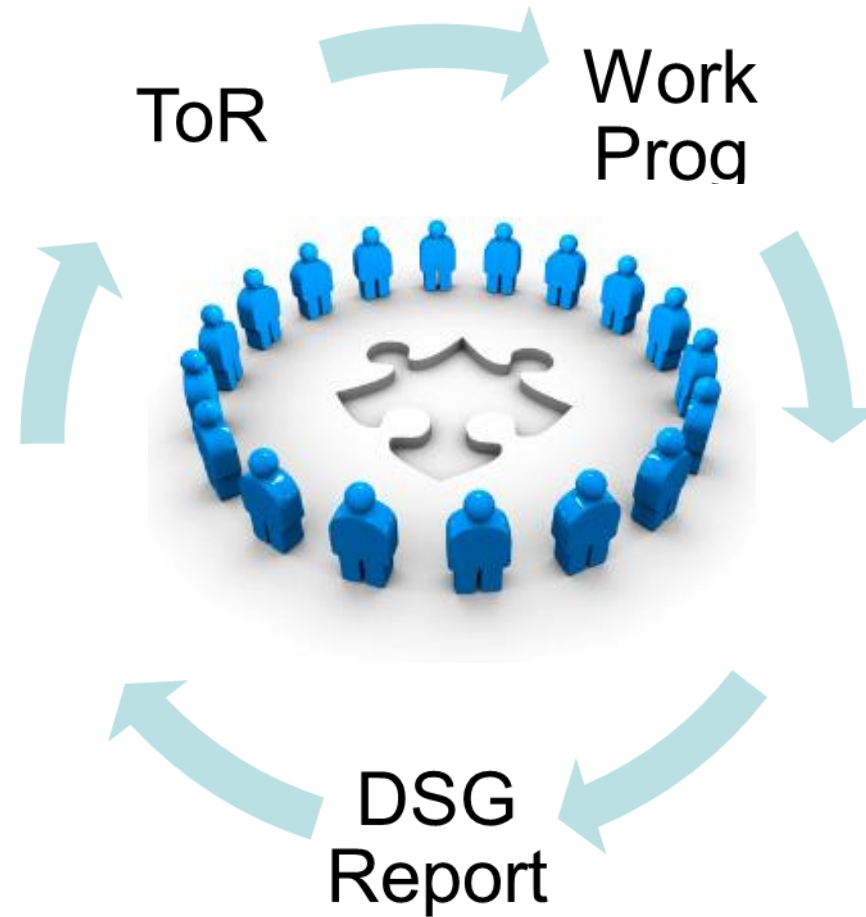
There was no floor funding in either 2020-21, 2021-22 or 2022-23.

Governance – Distribution Sub Group



Political oversight

- Finance Sub Group
- Terms of Reference
- Work programme



Membership

- Civil servants
- WLGA/Finance Directors
- Independent members



Key points

- SSA total: Wales operates a Non Domestic Rates pool whereby the total rates are pooled centrally and re-distributed to Authorities according to population.
- Data inputs are updated annually: a lot of data points (almost 4,000!) are collected each year. They comprise a mix of official statistics and administrative data.
- Data inputs are checked by Authorities: WG run an extensive exercise where each Authority checks data sources.
- Formulae: the components of each formula should be objective where possible and free from perverse incentives i.e. to prevent Authorities directly 'gaming the system'.



Key points

- Allocations: it's all relative... they are based on relative shares of Wales, not Authority data levels, because the amount of funding available is fixed at the outset.
- Allocations: are not spending targets but a means of getting to a total to be paid out to Local Authorities. The funding is unhypothecated.
- Governance: changes to the distribution mechanism, and transfers in / out, are discussed and agreed with Welsh Government through the Distribution Sub' Group which meets 6 times a year and the Finance Sub Group which meets 3 times a year.

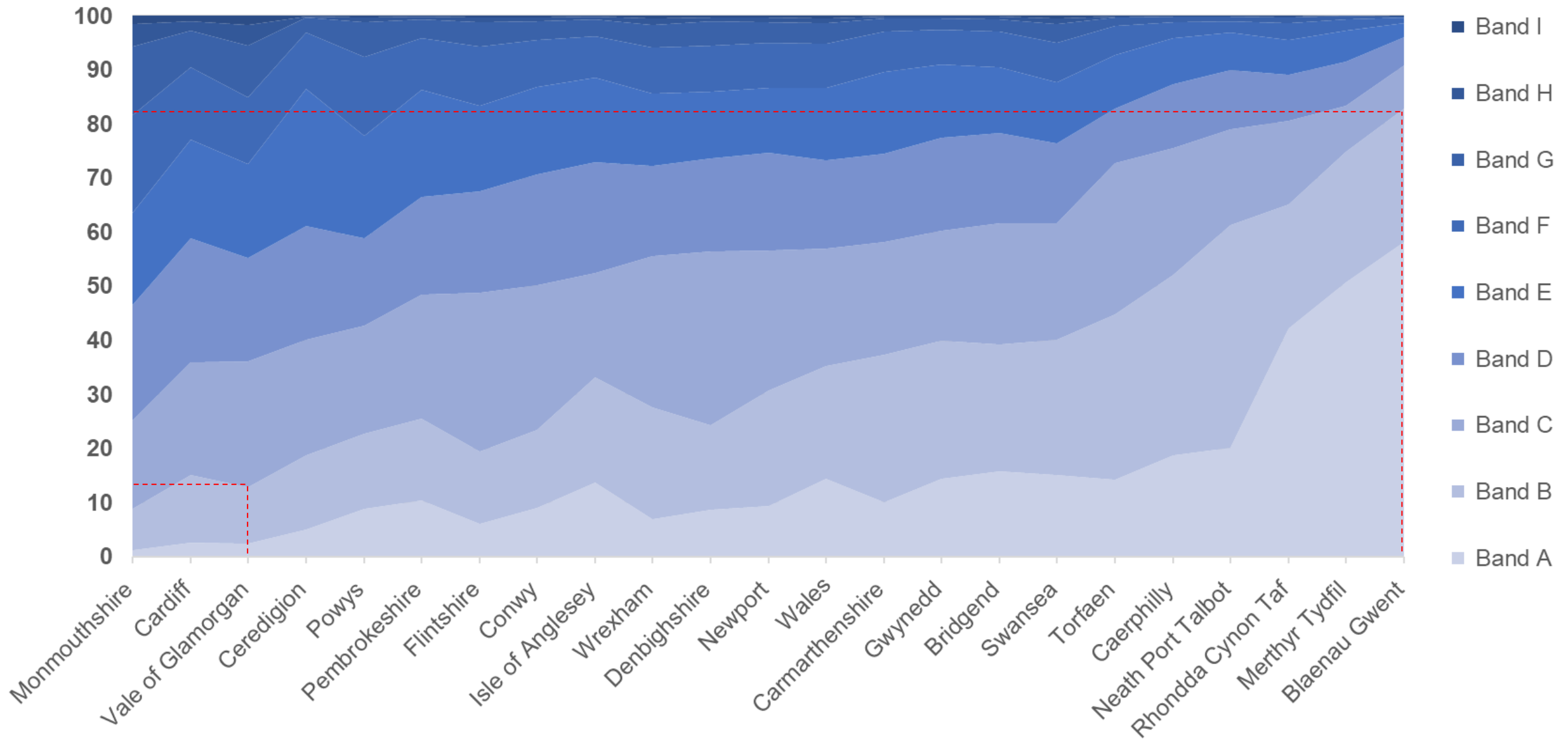


Pros and Cons of the current system

- + It is an objective formula based on an analysis of patterns of historical spend
- + In general it uses data sets which cannot be manipulated by individual authorities, there are no perverse incentives
- + No one yet has been able to establish anything better
- + Better than what existed prior to 2001
- Does not separate out spend due to “need to spend” from “discretionary decision making spend”
- An authority’s grant can be affected despite the fact that its need to spend doesn’t change
- Difficult to explain (and therefore to understand)
- All costs assumed to be variable – but there has to be a fixed cost for schools
- Some of the Data is out of date – 1991 Census!!!
- The underlying analysis dates to mid-2000s

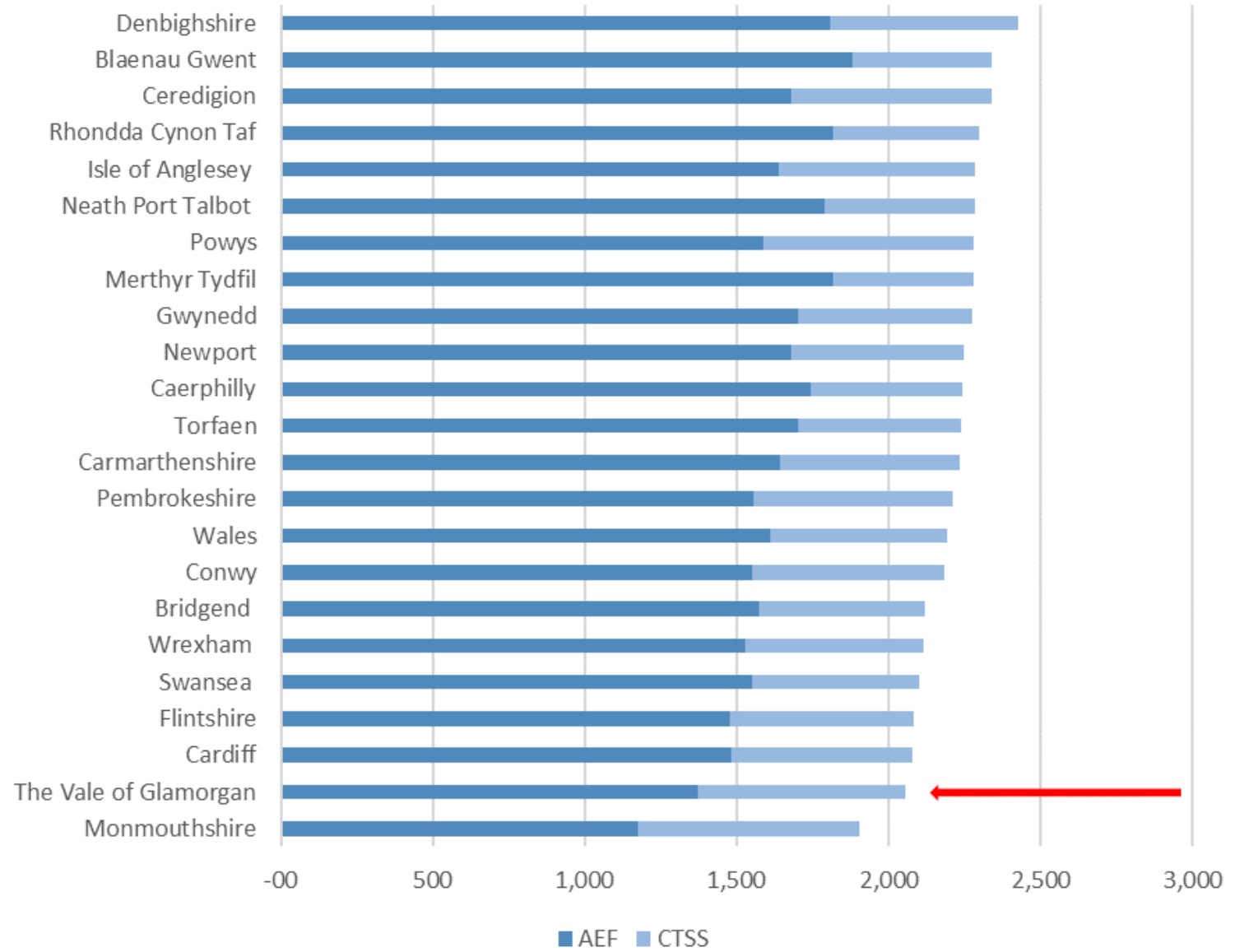


Distribution of CT Bands by authority, 22-23





SSA and AEF per capita





Notional re-allocations from Wales average (£m)



Notional Reallocations from average (£m)

	Resource	Needs	Total
Isle of Anglesey	-2,884,725	4,869,788	1,985,063
Gwynedd	3,618,154	7,862,138	11,480,292
Conwy	-6,605,970	-722,733	-7,328,704
Denbighshire	2,381,118	16,581,254	18,962,372
Flintshire	-8,859,844	-12,374,828	-21,234,672
Wrexham	-3,631,360	-7,557,324	-11,188,684
Powys	-11,776,977	8,496,530	-3,280,447
Ceredigion	-2,927,320	7,683,034	4,755,714
Pembrokeshire	-8,963,345	1,727,055	-7,236,290
Carmarthenshire	623,072	5,630,562	6,253,634
Swansea	1,831,518	-16,921,240	-15,089,722
Neath Port Talbot	15,275,318	10,094,781	25,370,099
Bridgend	1,707,035	-7,658,064	-5,951,029
The Vale of Glamorgan	-18,946,013	-13,628,111	-32,574,124
Rhondda Cynon Taf	31,436,027	18,878,904	50,314,931
Merthyr Tydfil	8,582,195	3,891,692	12,473,887
Caerphilly	17,110,953	7,019,194	24,130,147
Blaenau Gwent	11,138,748	7,597,378	18,736,127
Torfaen	5,152,160	3,344,250	8,496,410
Monmouthshire	-21,400,417	-20,244,750	-41,645,167
Newport	4,233,487	6,612,923	10,846,410
Cardiff	-17,093,817	-31,335,587	-48,429,403



Thank you for listening

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