

Autumn Statement and Spending Review: 25th November

This document aims to bring together key points from the Autumn Statement and Spending Review 2015 that maybe relevant to you and your teams, it does not aim to be a comprehensive guide to the statement in full.

The Autumn Statement can be found in full [here](#) and is 154 pages long. The main details outlined for children and young people services can be found on p.44.

Key points

- £12bn welfare savings already committed to will be delivered in full.
- Savings of around £600m will be made from the Education Services Grant, including phasing out the additional funding schools receive through the ESG.
- The government will reduce the local authority role in running schools and remove a number of statutory duties.
- Funding for public health will fall by an average of 3.9% over the next five years.
- £22bn of efficiency savings to be made within the NHS by 2020-21.
- Department for Business, Innovation and Skills budget will be cut by 17%.

Childcare

- From 2019-20, the government will spend over £6bn a year supporting parents with their childcare costs. This includes 30 hours of free childcare from 2017 to be limited to parents working more than 16 hours a week and earning less than £100k.
- From 2017-18 the government will invest £300m to increase the average hourly rate childcare providers receive and at least £50m of capital funding to create additional places in nurseries. This will be delivered alongside the introduction of a national early years funding formula.

Children's services

- The government will maintain in cash terms the DfE's central children's services budget at over £300m per year, to help drive up social care workforce standards and improve support to vulnerable children.

Education

- Savings of around £600m will be made from the Education Services Grant, including phasing out the additional funding schools receive through the ESG.
- The core schools budget will be protected in real terms, enabling the per pupil rate for the Dedicated Schools Grant to be protected in cash terms, including £390m of additional funding given to the least fairly funded areas in 2015-16.
- The government will introduce the first national funding formula for schools, high needs and early years.
- A detailed consultation will launch in 2016 and the new formulae will be implemented from 2017-18.
- The government is investing £23bn in school buildings, opening 500 new free schools and UTCs to create 600,000 school places. The government is also investing in new school places for children with special educational needs and disabilities.
- The Spending Review and Autumn Statement represents the next step towards the government's goal of ending local authorities' role in running schools and all schools becoming an academy.
- Over £1.3bn will be invested up to 2019-20 to attract new teachers into the profession, particularly into Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) subjects and to deliver the English Baccalaureate (EBacc).
- There will be protection for free school meals funding and for Pupil Premium funding.

16 to 19 year olds

- The current national base rate per student for 16-19 year olds in school sixth forms, sixth form colleges and further education colleges in England will be protected in cash terms for the rest of Parliament.
- Sixth forms colleges in England will be given the opportunity to become academies, allowing them to recover their non-business VAT costs.
- Expansion of the National Citizen Service to 300,000.

Apprenticeships

- The apprenticeship levy on larger employers will be introduced in April 2017, it will be set at a rate of 0.5% and is expected to raise £3bn.
- The government will establish a new employer-led body to set apprenticeship standards and ensure quality. It will be independent.
- By 2019-20 government spending on apprenticeships, including income from the new apprenticeship levy, will be double the level of spending in 2010-11 in cash terms.

NHS

- £22bn of efficiency savings to be made within the NHS by 2020-21.
- £10bn real terms increase in NHS funding in England between 2014-15 and 2020-21, of which £6bn will be delivered by the end of 2016-17, and £4.8bn capital funding every year for the next 5 years.
- £600m additional funding for mental health provision.

Public Health

- Funding for public health will fall by an average of 3.9% over the next five years.
- The government will consult on options for local authorities to fully fund their Public Health spending from their retained business rates receipts as part of the move to 100% retention.
- The ring-fence on Public Health spending will remain in place in 2015-17 and 2017-18.

Local government

- Local government grant reductions of £6.1bn by 2019-20.
- The government will continue to invest in the Troubled Families programme to deliver better outcomes for 400,000 families by 2020.
- The government will help local government become more efficient through new flexibility for local authorities to spend receipts from asset sales on reform projects.
- Plans to consult on changes to the local government finance system including to rebalance support to those authorities with social care responsibilities.

Devolution

- The government will support the Greater Manchester Combined Authority to develop an integrated approach to preventive services for children.

The document can be found in full [here](#).