

Proposed RNF Measures in new Formulae

Adult Social Care RNF

Formula structure	Formula for upper tier authorities
Local authorities in scope:	All upper tier authorities i.e. LB, MD, SC and UAs (excluding the Council of the Isles of Scilly)
Who/what covered by service(s):	Younger (18 to 64) and older adults (65 and over)
Need drivers:	<p>Younger adult formula:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of household reference persons (an ONS term for people) aged 16 to 64 living in one-family households • Proportion of people aged 18 to 64 in receipt of Universal Credit (not subject to Work Requirements), Employment Support Allowance, Personal Independence Payment, Disability Living Allowance or Attendance Allowance* claimants • Proportion of people aged 16 to 64 who are aged 16 to 24 <p>Older adult formula:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of people aged 65 or over who are Personal Independence Payment, Disability Living Allowance, or Attendance Allowance claimants • Proportion of household reference persons aged 65 or over living as a couple • Proportion of people aged 65 or over who are aged 80 or over • Proportion of people aged 65 or over who are Pension Credit claimants aged 80 or over • Proportion of household reference persons aged 65 or over who own their home outright, multiplied by the proportion of all dwellings in Council Tax bands A to E
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of household reference persons aged 65 or over who own their home outright, multiplied by the proportion of all dwellings in Council Tax bands F to H
Analytical technique used:	Small area modelling

Example of service areas included in the formula:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning disability and support • Physical support • Social care activities • Mental health support • Support with memory and cognition • Commissioning and service delivery
--	---

This table provides a comparison of the components of 2013-14 younger adults RNF with the proposed components in new younger adults RNF.

Relative needs indicators in current ASC RNF	Relative needs indicators in proposed updated ASC RNF
Proportion of households with no family	Proportion of household reference persons aged 16 to 64 living in one-family households (Note: household reference persons is an ONS term which means 'people')
Proportion of people aged 18 to 64 who work in routine or semi routine occupations (occupations carrying out specific activities with well-defined instructions, for example, cleaners, bar staff)	Proportion of people aged 18 to 64 in receipt of Universal Credit (not subject to Work Requirements), Employment Support Allowance, Personal Independence Payment, Disability Living Allowance or Attendance Allowance* claimants
Proportion of people aged 18 to 64 who are long term unemployed or have never worked	
Proportion of people aged 18 to 64 who are in receipt of Disability Living Allowance	
	Proportion of people aged 16 to 64 who are aged 16 to 24

**We note that it is not possible to claim Attendance Allowance under the State Pension age which includes people who are aged 18 to 64. However, this is the name of the variable as included in the DWP Stat Xplore benefits combination dataset where this data is obtained. We have kept this name for consistency.*

This table provides a comparison of the components of 2013-14 older persons RNF with the proposed components in new older persons RNF.

Relative needs indicators in the current ASC RNF	Relative needs indicators in the proposed updated ASC RNF
Proportion of people aged 65 or over who were in receipt of attendance allowance	Proportion of people aged 65 or over who are Personal Independence Payment*, Disability Living Allowance, or Attendance Allowance claimants
Proportion of people aged 65 or over who are living alone	Proportion of household reference persons aged 65 or over living as a couple
Proportion of people aged 65 or over who are aged 90 or over	Proportion of people aged 65 or over who are aged 80 or over
Proportion of people aged 65 or over who were in receipt of pension credit **	Proportion of people aged 65 or over who are Pension Credit claimants aged 80 or over
Proportion of people aged 65 or over living in rented accommodation	Proportion of household reference persons aged 65 or over who own their home outright, multiplied by the proportion of all dwellings in Council Tax bands A to E
	Proportion of household reference persons aged 65 or over who own their home outright, multiplied by the proportion of all dwellings in Council Tax bands F to H

**We note that it is not possible to claim Personal Independence Payment over the State Pension age, which includes some people who are 65 or over. However, this is the name of the variable as included in the DWP Stat Xplore benefits combination dataset where this data is obtained. We have kept this name for consistency.*

*** Pension credit was the only benefit included during the 2005-06 development of the final model for the older adults component of the current ASC RNF. However, in subsequent years during the calculation of the estimated relative gross expenditure using local authority-level data, it appears the input data used also included information for other benefits such as income support.*

Children and Young People's Services RNF

Formula structure	Formula for upper tier authorities
Local authorities in scope:	All upper tier authorities i.e. LB, MD, SC and UAs (excluding the Council of the Isles of Scilly)
Who/what covered by service(s):	Children in Need, Children Looked After, and children who recently ceased care
Need drivers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex of child (categorised as male or female) • Age of child • Eligibility for free school meals (FSM) on date of the census • Socio-economic deprivation level in child's LSOA (as measured by the IDACI) • Proportion of children in child's LSOA with parents with low qualifications • Proportion of children in child's LSOA with poor health • Proportion of overcrowded households in child's LSOA • Population density (measured in persons per km²) in child's LSOA • Travel time from LSOA centroid to nearest town centre (mins)
Analytical technique used:	Multi-level model
Example of service areas included in the formula:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child, young people and family support services • Safeguarding, social work assessment, case management, and commissioning • Looked after children, supporting legal permanence in alternative families and care leaver services • Sure Start children's centres and early years • Youth justice • Information, advice and guidance for young people

Foundation Formula RNF

Formula structure	Separate formulae for lower tier and upper tier authorities
Local authorities in scope:	All lower tier and upper tier authorities
Who/what covered by service(s):	Daytime population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected total residential population • Commuters • Domestic day visitors • Domestic visitor nights
Need drivers:	Lower and upper tier formulae: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) population-weighted score
Analytical technique used:	Expenditure-based regression at local authority level
Example of service areas included in the formula:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste services • Libraries • Leisure • Sports and recreation • Environmental health • Public transport, including bus services • Planning • Central services • Concessionary travel • Flood defence • Coastal protection

Fire and Rescue RNF

Formula Structure	Formula for fire authorities
Local authorities in scope:	All authorities with Fire and Rescue responsibility
Who/what covered by service(s):	All residents within a fire authority
Need drivers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length of coastline • Household deprivation (2021 Census) • Population density • Population sparsity • Number of Control of Major Accident Hazard (COMAH) sites • Property and societal risk • Percentage of households which have dependent children, students or age 65+ occupants
Analytical Technique used:	Based on the existing formula which was derived using a combination of expenditure-based regression and Ministerial judgement
Example of service areas included in the formula:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting fire safety • Extinguishing fires, as well as protecting life and property in the event of a fire • Rescuing people in the event of a road traffic collision • Assessing and preventing any fire and rescue-related risks • Responding to any other emergencies, including requests from the Secretary of State

Highways Maintenance RNF

Formula structure	Formula for upper tier authorities
Local authorities in scope:	All upper tier authorities i.e. LB, MD, SC and UAs (excluding IoS)
Who/what covered by service(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road length in kilometres (maintained by local authorities)
Need drivers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic volume per unit of road length
Analytical technique used:	Expenditure-based regression at local authority level
Example of service areas included in the formula:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental, safety and routine road maintenance • Structural maintenance • Street lighting • Winter services

Home to School Transport RNF

Formula structure	Formula for upper tier authorities
Local authorities in scope:	All upper tier authorities i.e. LB, MD, SC and UAs (excluding IoS)
Who/what covered by service(s):	Mainstream and SEND pupils
Need drivers:	Average distance to school per pupil
Analytical technique used:	Distribution of serviced population weighted by need driver
Example of service areas included in the formula:	Pre-16 mainstream and SEND home-to-school travel