



Report of Paul Darby, Corporate Director of Resources

Purpose of the Report

- 1 The report accompanies a presentation to Durham County Council's Children and Young People's Overview and Scrutiny members on school funding in Durham.

Executive summary

- 2 There are currently 164 maintained schools and 100 academies in the county, including 211 mainstream primary and 30 mainstream secondary.
- 3 The other schools are for Early Years, post-16, special schools or alternative provision schools.
- 4 These schools provide education for 74,000 pupils and students.
- 5 Most funding is provided through the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG), which for the current year (2022-23) totals £469 million.
- 6 Funding is notionally split into Blocks, of which the largest is the Schools Block, (£353 million), which funds mainstream primary and secondary schools through a funding formula.
- 7 Maintained Nursery Schools are funded through a combination of Early Years formula funding and supplementary funding, (£4.6 million in 2022-23).
- 8 Mainstream primary and secondary schools and academies receive most of their funding through a local funding formula, funded by the Schools Block. Local formulas are set by local authorities and are expected to be replaced by the national formula in the next few years.
- 9 The formula uses a number of different factors to allocate funding, including factors that are pupil-led, school-led and premises-led. Details of the current formula are included in Appendix 2.

- 10 The formula allocates most funding according to pupil numbers and needs, and very little funding is allocated on the basis of cost.
- 11 The funding formula uses data, including pupil numbers, from the preceding October school census and is not updated during the year.
- 12 The DfE encourages local authorities to align local formulas to the National Funding Formula (NFF), but the way in which funding is allocated to local authorities means that it is not usually possible to align formulas exactly.
- 13 The formula in Durham is closely aligned to the NFF.
- 14 In addition to formula funding, some maintained schools also receive protection through the Minimum Funding Guarantee, but this protects schools from changes arising from changes in the formula, not from falling rolls.
- 15 The Schools Block of the DSG also includes an allocation in respect of growth, to allow for where new schools are growing and other schools are expanding to meet a basic need for places.
- 16 The DfE hopes to replace local formulas with the NFF in the next few years and there will be consequential changes affecting some areas of mainstream school funding.
- 17 Funding for pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) is provided in the form of:
 - (a) Place funding for special schools and specialist units in mainstream schools (£27.8 million in 2022-23).
 - (b) Top-up funding, mainly for mainstream schools for pupils with SEND provision costing more than £6,000 per year (£17.4 million).
 - (c) Targeted support for mainstream schools which are spending more than would normally be expected on SEND provision (£169,000).
 - (d) Alternative Provision funding for a school teaching pupils who have been, or are at risk of being, permanently excluded from other schools (£8.7 million).
- 18 Other significant funding streams are:
 - (a) Post-16 funding, provided by the DfE for schools with sixth forms (£11 million).

- (b) Pupil Premium, to support disadvantaged pupils (£15.5 million).
- (c) Specific grants for PE and Sport, Universal Infant Free School Meals, cost pressures and recovery from the pandemic (£12.1 million).

Recommendation(s)

- 19 Children and Young People's Overview and Scrutiny Committee are recommended to:
- (a) note the contents of the report; and
 - (b) provide comment to inform future priorities.

Background

- 20 There are currently 264 publicly funded schools and academies in the county:

Phase of education	Early Years	Mainstream Primary (KS 1&2)	Mainstream Secondary (KS 3&4)	Post-16 (KS 5)	Special / Alternative Provision	Total
Maintained	11	138	5	1	9	164
Academies	-	73	25	-	2	100
Total	11	211	30	1	11	264

- 21 Maintained schools are part of the council but have delegated responsibilities for most areas of activity, including revenue budgets and the appointment of staff. Most funding for these schools is from the Dedicated Schools Grant.
- 22 Academies are independent of the council and most of their funding is provided by the Education and Skills Funding Agency, (part of the DfE). Academies are governed by trusts, which are companies limited by guarantee. Some of the older trusts manage a single academy, but most trusts manage several academies.
- 23 For the purposes of this report, references to schools should be taken to refer to both schools and academies.
- 24 The 11 Early Years (EY) schools in the table are Maintained Nursery Schools (MNS).
- 25 Mainstream primary and secondary schools provide for pupils with and without Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) but may also include specialist places for pupils with SEND, nursery units for EY pupils and sixth forms for post-16 students.
- 26 For clarity, references in this report to mainstream schools refer to mainstream primary and secondary schools but note that there are also primary and secondary special schools, and that MNS are also mainstream schools.
- 27 The post-16 school is Durham Sixth Form Centre.
- 28 Special and alternative provision schools are for pupils who are not in mainstream education:
- (a) Special schools educate pupils with SEND

- (b) Alternative provision is for pupils who have been permanently excluded or who are at risk of permanent exclusion.

29 These schools provide education for around 74,000 pupils including:

- 4,000 EY pupils (900 in MNS)
- 39,000 primary pupils (500 in special schools)
- 27,000 secondary pre-16 pupils (900 in special schools and 150 in alternative provision)
- 4,000 post-16 students (100 in special schools)

Dedicated Schools Grant

30 Most of the funding for schools is provided through the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). This is an annual grant and is split into several blocks. The current allocation for the current financial year is shown in the table below:

	Gross £ million	Recoupment £ million	Net £ million
Schools Block	353.009	196.333	156.676
Central School Services Block	2.860	-	2.860
High Needs Block	80.427	3.958	76.470
Early Years Block	32.919	-	32.919
Total	469.215	200.290	268.925

31 The recoupment column shows the amounts recovered from the DSG by the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA). The recouped funding is used to fund academies for funding streams that are paid directly to academy trusts by the ESFA.

32 The Schools Block provides for formula funding for mainstream schools. The Central School Services Block contributes towards the cost of services to schools provided by the council. The High Needs Block funds SEND provision, and the Early Years Block funds EY provision, including funding for MNS and nursery units in primary schools.

33 Funding for the Schools Block is ring-fenced for mainstream schools and can only be transferred to other blocks with the approval of the Schools Forum or the Secretary of State for Education. In the past the Forum has refused to approve requests to transfer funding to the High Needs Block and the council has not sought to transfer funding since

2018. Funding can be transferred from the EY Block, subject to consultation and compliance with a requirement to distribute a minimum of 95% of funding for 3- to 4 year-olds to EY providers. Funding can be transferred from other blocks subject to consultation with the Schools Forum.

Early Years

- 34 MNS are funded through a combination of the Early Years National Funding Formula (EYNFF) and supplementary funding. Other providers of EY provision, (primary schools with nursery units and providers in the Private, Voluntary and Independent sector), are also funded through the EYNFF. In some circumstances, EY providers can also receive funding for pupils with SEND.
- 35 Supplementary funding is intended to recognise that MNS have additional costs compared to other providers, including a headteacher and employing qualified staff.
- 36 For the current year, forecast funding for MNS through the EYNFF and supplementary funding is £4.6 million.

Mainstream Primary and Secondary

- 37 Most of the funding for these schools is determined by a funding formula, but they also receive funding for nursery units, SEND and post-16, as well as other grants, the latter including Pupil Premium.

Mainstream funding formula

- 38 The funding formula is used to allocate DSG Schools Block funding to schools and is set locally, but within tightly defined parameters set by the DfE. The DfE intends to replace local formulas with the National Funding Formula (NFF) by no later than the 2027-28 financial year. This is known as direct NFF and means that funding will be determined at national level. Currently the NFF is only used in determining allocations to the Schools Block.
- 39 A summary of the current formula is shown in the table in Appendix 2. Note that nearly 90% of funding is allocated through the basic amount per pupil and other pupil-led factors. This means that funding is sensitive to changes in pupil numbers, and is in line with the NFF, which seeks to maximise the extent to which funding follows pupils. Note also that most funding is not linked to costs; this only applies to premises factors, which amount to less than 2% of funding through the formula.
- 40 The table shows the amounts allocated to individual formula factors, including the numbers of eligible pupils. Pupil numbers and the numbers of pupils who attract additional needs funding were provided by the DfE

and were taken from the October 2021 schools census and include pupils in both maintained schools and academies.

- 41 The numbers shown in the 'Pupils / eligible pupils' column are the numbers used for the formula and are not necessarily a whole number for the following reasons:
- (a) The number of primary pupils includes a part-year adjustment for growth funding.
 - (b) The numbers for additional needs, such as deprivation, are based on the proportion of pupils in a school recorded as being eligible. Proportions are based on pupils for whom data is available and the proportions are then applied to the total number on role.
 - (c) For the lump sum, this column shows the number of schools that received a lump sum. The number for secondary is not a whole number because of an enhanced lump sum paid to one of the schools (Durham Community Business College) following a merger.
- 42 The amounts shown in the 'Factor values' column are the amounts of funding that each pupil, or eligible pupil, or school, attracts through the formula.
- 43 The data from the October school census is not updated for in-year changes. This means that schools do not receive additional funding when they admit pupils, but equally, do not lose funding when pupils leave. This is known as lagged funding and the length of the lag is different for maintained schools and academies because the formula applies from the start of their financial year, which is 1 April for maintained schools and 1 September for academies:
- (a) For maintained schools, the lag is seven months (October to April).
 - (b) For academies, the lag is eleven months (October to September).
- 44 Formula allocations for maintained schools are distributed to schools by the council as their budget shares. Academies receive a General Annual Grant from the ESFA, which is based on the local formula and incorporates the amounts recouped from the council, but includes other funding as well.
- 45 The ESFA encourages local authorities to align their local formulas as closely as possible to the NFF, which Durham does, but the way that Schools Block allocations are determined means that the funding available is either more or less than would be required to replicate the

NFF exactly. In Durham the factor values for the pupil-led factors are adjusted to make the total allocated equal to the funding available. For the current year, the pupil-led factor values in the local formula in Durham are 0.66% above the NFF values. Setting values in this way is part of the council's policy of aligning the local formula to the NFF, to reduce turbulence when the direct NFF replaces local formulas. In line with this policy, the local formula in Durham uses the same factors that are used in the NFF and where there is an option as to how to use a formula factor, the local formula uses the option that is used in the NFF.

- 46 The local formula is set by the council, following consultation with the Schools Forum. The council's Cabinet agrees the overall policy and the provisional formula is finalised, in line with this policy, once the Schools Block allocation and school census data are released in December. The formula is scrutinised by the ESFA before it is agreed for use. Schools are advised of their funding in February.
- 47 Further information relating to the factors included in the formula is outlined below:
- (a) **Basic funding per pupil:** the amounts per pupil increase from primary to Key Stage 3 and then to Key Stage 4, to take account of expected increases in the cost of education as pupils progress through their education (for example, due to the need for more specialist teaching and facilities).
 - (b) **Deprivation:** this is provided to recognise that deprivation has an effect on educational attainment and that pupils suffering deprivation are more likely to need additional support to achieve good results, as well as often being entitled to a free school meal:
 - (i) **FSM6:** records pupils who have been recorded as eligible for a free school meal in any of the school censuses in the past six years, even if they were not eligible at the time of the last October school census.
 - (ii) **IDACI:** is the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, a subset of the Index of Multiple Deprivation and predicts the likelihood that pupils will suffer deprivation based on their postcodes.
 - (iii) **FSM:** records pupils who were recorded as being entitled to a free school meal on the last October school census. This factor is intended to recognise the cost of providing these children with a free meal and the factor value is set accordingly.

- (c) **English as an Additional Language:** pupils recorded as having English as an Additional Language in any of the last three years.
- (d) **Mobility:** this only applies where schools have a history of significant pupil movements during the academic year.
- (e) **Low Prior Attainment:** records pupils who have not met the expected standard of attainment in their previous phase of education:
 - (i) For primary pupils this is the Early Years Funding Stage Profile.
 - (ii) For secondary pupils this is the KS2 assessment.

Data for these assessments is currently based on 2019 data, because of the cancellation of tests during the pandemic.

- (f) **Deprivation, English as an Additional Language, Mobility and Low Prior Attainment:** it is important to note that although these factors are based on school census records for individual pupils, these are then adjusted to allow for missing data, (so that schools are not penalised for this missing data by recording a lower percentage of eligible pupils) and are not adjusted for pupils who are admitted or leave after the census. Accordingly, the allocations through the formula should be seen as a way of providing relatively more funding to schools according to relative need than allocations that can be attributed to individual pupils.
- (g) **Minimum per pupil funding:** this factor provides additional funding where the total of pupil-led funding plus the lump sum and sparsity funding falls below a minimum value, which has been set at £4,265 for primary schools and £5,525 for secondary schools. These values are mandatory for all local formulas and tend to favour larger schools with relatively low numbers of pupils with additional needs. In 2022-23 this factor has funded 21 primary schools and 3 secondary schools.
- (h) **Lump sum:** each school receives a lump sum, regardless of their size. These are intended to recognise that all schools have some fixed costs, such as a headteacher and building maintenance. Smaller schools receive less funding through pupil-led factors and without a lump sum would have to spend more of this pupil-led funding on their fixed costs. A school formed by amalgamation of two or more predecessor schools receives an enhanced lump sum in the year after amalgamation.

- (i) **Sparsity funding:** is provided for small schools in sparsely populated areas. Sparsity is measured by looking at the pupils for whom a school is the nearest to their home and the average distance that they would have to travel by road to the nearest alternative school. This funding is provided in the form of a lump sum, which for some schools is reduced depending on their size and the distance to the nearest alternative school. In 2022-23 29 schools are funded by this factor, receiving an average lump sum of £38,000.
- (j) **Premises:** the of premises factor allocations are for business rates (£4.1 million in the current year). Premises factors also provide for:
 - (i) Split-site schools: a lump sum and amount per pupil, £340,000 is allocated in 2022-23 for these schools.
 - (ii) PFI schools; this funds an affordability gap on a PFI contract. Schools in the contract receive this funding which they pass back to the council to offset a shortfall between the other funding available for this contract and the actual cost. The allocation in 2022-23 is £1.6 million.
 - (iii) An allowance for a school that shares its sports facilities with a leisure centre. This arrangement has now ceased and this factor will not be included in the 2023-24 formula. The allocation in 2022-23 is £60,000.

48 In addition to formula funding, some schools also receive funding through the Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG). This is used to provide a minimum increase in funding per pupil. The use of funding per pupil means that schools are not protected from falling rolls, MFG is intended to protect from changes in the formula.

49 The MFG is not part of the NFF, but the NFF does use a funding floor which operates in a similar way and local formulas must set an MFG value within a range which is related to the funding floor. The MFG rate in Durham is set to be equal to the funding floor value, which is 2% in 2022-23 and 0.50% for the coming year.

50 MFG funding is paid for by capping increases in funding per pupil for other schools. The cap operates in the same way at the MFG, but the cap is set at a rate such that the amount of formula funding recovered from schools who are above the cap is equal to the amount required for the MFG. In 2022-23 the cap is 6.10%.

51 In 2022-23, 53 schools have received MFG funding, totalling £501,000. Capping affected 33 schools.

Growth funding

- 52 Growth funding is provided as an additional amount in the Schools Block to allow local authorities to provide additional support to schools that are growing because they are new or have expanded to meet a basic need for places. This funding is necessary because the lagged funding described earlier in this report does not provide adequate support for schools that are growing in this way.
- 53 Lagged funding works best with schools where admissions do not vary much from year-to-year. For these schools, the numbers on roll at the time of the October school census do not vary significantly, because the number of pupils leaving at the end of the summer term are not significantly different to the numbers admitted in September.
- 54 However, where a school is new, and does not yet have pupils in all year groups, or where a school is growing to accommodate increased demand for places (basic need), the numbers of pupils on roll in September are likely to be significantly higher than the numbers on the previous year's October school census, as set out in the examples below:
- (a) For a new primary school, that started by admitting pupils to Reception in the September in which it opened, and can admit up to 30 pupils each year, the October school census in its first year will record 30 pupils on roll, but in the following September these pupils will move to Year 1, and the school will admit 30 pupils to Reception so it will have 60 pupils on roll.
 - (b) For a primary school that has agreed to increase its admissions from 30 to 45, because of a shortage of places in the area, in the first year in which it admits 45 pupils, 30 pupils will leave in the summer at the end of Year 6, but 45 will be admitted to Reception in September.
- 55 These examples are for the first year after opening or expanding. Assuming that the schools are admitting at their capacity, this situation is likely to be repeated for seven years as the schools grow.
- 56 Funding can also be provided to support schools where there is a dip in numbers, but places are likely to be required in the next few years. This is known as falling rolls funding and is intended to allow schools to retain staff that will be needed when pupil numbers start to increase.
- 57 Growth and falling rolls funding, is not intended to support schools that are experiencing other changes in pupil numbers. Schools are expected to manage the consequences of these changes within their lagged

funding. Note that this assists schools with falling rolls, because they have a year to adjust before their funding reduces.

- 58 Growth funding can be set aside in a separate growth or falling rolls fund, or growth can be provided for by adjusting the numbers used in setting the local formula. Durham does not have either a growth or a falling rolls fund, but in the current year has adjusted the numbers used in the formula for one primary school; Framwellgate Primary, which increased its Published Admissions Number by 15 pupils from September 2018.
- 59 In the current year, growth funding for Durham through the Schools Block amounts to £1.7 million. The pupil number adjustment for Framwellgate Primary increased its funding by £35,000 and the balance of growth funding was allocated through the local formula. Growth funding is allocated to local authorities on the basis of a formula which looks at local areas and provides funding where pupil numbers are increasing; changes in pupil numbers do not necessarily mean that schools in that area are growing.

Future developments

- 60 As previously noted, it is expected that the direct NFF will replace local funding formulas by no later than April 2027. This is a long-standing DfE aim, with the intention that all mainstream schools will be funded in the same way across the country. Many local formulas, including in Durham, are already closely aligned to the NFF, but where this is not the case, local formulas will have to be more closely aligned to the NFF from the 2023-24 formula. This is to reduce funding turbulence when the direct NFF replaces local formulas.
- 61 There DfE have begun looking at some of the other issues that will need to be addressed as part of the replacement of local formulas, including:
- (a) Future arrangements for requesting transfers of funding from mainstream schools for High Needs.
 - (b) Future arrangements for assessing how much mainstream schools should have to contribute to funding for High Needs SEN provision.
 - (c) How funding will be allocated for growth and falling rolls.
 - (d) How premises funding will be allocated through a formula, in place of allocations based on historic spending.

Funding for SEND

62 This is funding for pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND). These pupils can either be educated in a mainstream class in a mainstream school a specialist unit in a mainstream school, or a specialist setting. There are also pupils with SEND in EY settings.

Specialist settings

63 These provide education to pupils with SEND and include special schools and specialist units in mainstream primary and secondary schools. Funding is based on amounts per place and in most cases is not reduced if places are vacant during the year. Place funding for special schools is banded according to categories of need, (for example Severe Learning Difficulties or Autism Spectrum Condition). For 2022-23, funding for these schools is £26.9 million.

64 Specialist settings in mainstream schools are either Enhanced Mainstream Provision, or Enhanced Learning Provision. There are currently 8 settings and place funding in 2022-23 is £0.9 million.

Top-up funding

65 This is generally provided to mainstream schools in respect of pupils with High Needs SEN these are pupils with SEND where the cost of provision for their SEND needs exceeds £6,000 a year. Schools must apply for this funding which is assessed by the SEN Casework Team in CYPS. Some EY settings also receive top-up funding.

66 For 2022-23, forecast spending on top-up funding for mainstream schools is £13.7 million, £11.1 million for primary schools and £2.6 million for secondary schools. For EY settings, including both MNS and other EY providers, forecast top-up funding for the current year is £1.4 million.

67 Specialist settings can also apply for top-up funding where a pupil's needs are over and above those that band funding is intended to cover, for example if a pupil needs one-to-one supervision whilst they are in the setting. For 2022-23, forecast top-up spending for special schools is £2.3 million.

Targeted support funding

68 Mainstream schools are expected to meet the cost of the first £6,000 of provision for pupils with High Needs SEN from within their formula funding, but where a school is providing for a disproportionately high

number of pupils, it can apply for targeted support to offset some of these costs. Funding allocated to date for 2022-23 is £169,000

Alternative Provision

- 69 This is provided for pupils who have been, or are at risk of being, permanently excluded from school. These pupils may or may not have SEND. Most provision in Durham is through The Woodlands School, which is funded in a similar way to specialist settings. For 2022-23, funding for The Woodlands is £8.7 million.

Post-16

- 70 Funding for secondary school sixth forms, including Durham Sixth Form Centre, is provided by grant from the ESFA. The grant allocations are determined by the ESFA. In 2022-23 the grant for maintained schools amounts to £11 million.

Pupil Premium

- 71 Pupil Premium is a separate grant which is provided to mainstream and specialist settings for primary and secondary age pupils, excluding post-16. Most of the funding is in respect of deprivation and uses the FSM6 category used in the mainstream funding formula.
- 72 Pupil Premium funding is also provided in respect of pupils who were formerly in care, and for service children; in both cases to recognise that they are likely to need additional support. For service children, the basis for the premium is that they are likely to change schools more regularly than other pupils and to have a parent absent from home.
- 73 In 2022-23, the allocation for maintained schools in Durham is £15.459 million. The table below breakdown the total between the different categories of Pupil Premium:

	£ million
FSM6	14.284
Children formerly in care	0.102
Service children	1.073
Total	15.459

Other grants

- 74 Schools receive significant amounts of other grants:
- (a) **PE & Sport Premium**; for primary aged children. The grant is intended to provide additional and sustainable improvements to

the quality of PE, sport and physical activity. The estimated funding for maintained schools in 2022-23 is £2.5 million.

- (b) **Universal Infant Free School Meals Grant:** for pupils in Key Stage 1 whose families would otherwise have to pay for school meals (i.e. whose income is sufficient that they do not qualify for Universal Credit or other benefits). The estimated funding for maintained schools in 2022-23 is £2.8 million.
- (c) **Supplementary grant:** to assist schools with the cost of the Health and Social Care Levy and other cost pressures. The estimated grant for mainstream schools in 2022-23 is £4.7 million; specialist settings are being funded through increases in the High Needs Block of the DSG, which is being used to increase funding to settings. From next year this grant will be added to the Schools Block, which will increase formula funding for mainstream primary and secondary schools, which will no longer receive this grant.
- (d) **Recovery Premium:** to assist schools in helping pupils recover from the effects of the pandemic on their education. EY and post-16 education is not covered by this grant. The estimated funding for maintained schools in 2022-23 is £2.1 million.

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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.

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.

Consultation

None.

Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty

There are no implications associated with this report.

Climate Change

There are no implications associated with this report.

Human Rights

There are no implications associated with this report.

Crime and Disorder

There are no implications associated with this report.

Staffing

There are no implications associated with this report.

Accommodation

There are no implications associated with this report.

Risk

There are no implications associated with this report.

Procurement

There are no implications associated with this report.

Appendix 2: Title

	Element (P = Primary, S = Secondary)	2021/22 Mainstream School Funding formula			
		Pupils / eligible pupils	Factor values £	Allocation	
				£ million	
Basic funding per pupil	KS1 & 2 (P)	38,167.17	3,238.11	123,589,296	34.97%
	KS3 (S)	16,212.00	4,565.76	74,020,074	20.95%
	KS4 (S)	10,359.00	5,145.54	53,302,620	15.08%
Deprivation	Free School Meals (P)	12,254.76	473.08	5,797,524	1.64%
	Free School Meals (S)	7,370.00	473.08	3,486,625	0.99%
	FSM6 (P)	12,752.88	593.87	7,573,563	2.14%
	FSM6 (S)	8,681.00	870.67	7,558,328	2.14%
	IDACI Band F (P)	5,208.24	221.44	1,153,331	0.33%
	IDACI Band E (P)	6,347.08	271.77	1,724,955	0.49%
	IDACI Band D (P)	4,110.90	422.76	1,737,905	0.49%
	IDACI Band C (P)	3,172.96	463.02	1,469,136	0.42%
	IDACI Band B (P)	3,603.08	493.21	1,777,092	0.50%
	IDACI Band A (P)	2,446.48	644.20	1,576,017	0.45%
	IDACI Band F (S)	3,679.39	322.10	1,185,129	0.34%
	IDACI Band E (S)	4,251.43	427.79	1,818,710	0.51%
	IDACI Band D (S)	2,835.88	598.90	1,698,417	0.48%
	IDACI Band C (S)	2,016.69	654.26	1,319,447	0.37%
	IDACI Band B (S)	2,431.75	704.59	1,713,391	0.48%
IDACI Band A (S)	1,493.21	895.84	1,337,677	0.38%	
English as an Additional Language	Primary	633.42	568.71	360,229	0.10%
	Secondary	107.16	1,540.04	165,025	0.05%
Mobility	Primary	173.09	931.07	161,156	0.05%
	Secondary	10.20	1,338.73	13,655	0.00%
Low Prior Attainment	Primary	10,514.36	1,137.41	11,959,177	3.38%
	Secondary	5,389.91	1,721.22	9,277,207	2.63%
Minimum per-pupil funding				958,980	0.27%
Total for pupil-led factors				316,734,667	89.63%
Lump sum	Primary (per school)	212.00	25,715,600	7.28%	7.36%
	Secondary (per school)	30.70	3,723,910	1.05%	1.07%
Sparsity				1,101,666	0.31%
Total for school-led factors				30,541,176	8.64%
Total for premises factors				6,113,302	1.73%
Total funding				353,389,144	100.00%