

**Cabinet**

**12 July 2023**

**Maintained Schools Budget Plans and  
Permission to Set Deficit Budgets  
2023/24**



**Ordinary Decision**

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## **Report of Corporate Management Team**

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

**Councillor Ted Henderson, Portfolio Holder for Children and Young People's Services**

**Paul Darby, Corporate Director of Resources**

**Councillor Richard Bell, Deputy Leader and Portfolio Holder for Finance**

### **Electoral division(s) affected:**

Countywide

### **Purpose of the Report**

- 1 To provide an overview of maintained schools' budget plans for 2023/24, as agreed by the relevant Governing Bodies. The report also highlights where the Corporate Director of Resources will exercise his judgement in terms of approving the setting of deficit budgets, in accordance with the Council's constitution and the Scheme of Financing for Schools.

### **Executive summary**

- 2 The main source of funding for mainstream primary and secondary schools is the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) schools funding formula, which is largely driven by pupil numbers attending the school. More information is provided about this in Appendix 2.
- 3 Schools have delegated budgets and carry forward surpluses and deficits from year to year. At 31 March 2023, there were 161 maintained schools with cumulative retained surplus balances of £28.223 million.

This represented an in-year reduction of £0.423 million on balances held at 31 March 2022.

- 4 Five schools converted to academy status during 2022/23. One of these schools was Durham Academy (formerly Durham Community Business College) which had a deficit of £0.662 million upon conversion. This deficit was agreed to be written off and will be financed from the council's Schools Reserve in 2023-24. The other four schools converted with combined reserves totalling £0.790 million which they were able to retain.
- 5 Budget plans agreed by individual school Governing Bodies for the 2023/24 financial year indicate a forecast in-year use of £7.014 million of retained balances, which would reduce retained balances to £21.210 million at 31 March 2024.
- 6 Eleven maintained schools had deficit balances at 31 March 2023. Initial 2023/24 budget plans for five of these schools, and for one schools that was in surplus at 31 March 2023, has resulted in the Corporate Director of Resources having to exercise his judgement to approve the setting of a licensed deficit budget in 2023/24. This is in accordance with the Council's constitution and the Scheme of Financing for Schools.
- 7 One of the eleven schools with a deficit balance at 31 March 2023 was Wellfield School, which has had a longstanding deficit that the council has previously agreed to write off upon conversion. The school converted on 1 June 2023 and the final accounting transactions are being made prior to writing off the final deficit. It is estimated this figure will be circa £2.8 million and will be funded from the Council's School Reserve in 2023-24, as with the deficit for DCBC.
- 8 The remaining five schools with a deficit balance at 31 March 2023 have set budgets for 2023/24 which will produce an in-year surplus and fully recover their deficit position by 31 March 2024.
- 9 The approved accumulated deficits of the schools that have set a deficit budget in 2023/24 is £0.216 million as shown in the table in the body of the report. In all cases, the schools are working with the authority to resolve these deficits.

### **Recommendation(s)**

- 10 Cabinet is recommended to:
  - (a) note the contents of this report; and

- (b) note the action to be taken under delegated powers by the Corporate Director of Resources to approve licensed deficits for seven schools in 2023/24.

## **Background**

- 11 This report set outs a summary of maintained school budget plans for 2023/24 and provides details of schools that have requested to set a licensed deficit this year i.e. those whose budget plan in year will result in the school having a deficit balance carried forward at 31 March 2024.
- 12 Previous reports have outlined the significant financial difficulties being experienced by many schools across the county as a result of real terms reductions in schools funding, reductions in admission numbers, school formula funding changes, and, in the past 18 months, significant inflationary pressures, which has necessitated approval for the setting of licensed deficits within some schools in previous years.
- 13 Setting a licenced deficit is a particular concern and potential financial risk to the council as schools that have a poor OFSTED judgement are required to become sponsored academies and if / when this happens any deficit balance that the school carries is a cost to the local authority and is not transferred to the sponsoring Multi Academy Trust (MAT).

## **School Budget Setting Processes and Challenges**

- 14 School budget setting processes are governed by Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) regulations and funding timetables.
- 15 For mainstream primary and secondary schools, the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) formula funding allocations for each school are not finalised until February, though schools are provided with indicative allocations in advance of this to frame initial budget planning. The finalised allocations follow receipt of the DSG allocation in December along with data from the ESFA for each school. The data, which is based on the October census, must be used in determining formula funding and includes pupil numbers and the proportions of pupils qualifying for different formula factors (e.g. numbers of pupils on Free School Meals, which drives deprivation linked allocations). Appendix 2 provides more information about this formula and future developments.
- 16 For maintained schools, budgets are set for the financial year, which covers elements of two academic years. Staff restructuring, which is often necessary to balance budgets and to respond in changes in pupil numbers, usually takes effect from September each year as schools operate on an academic year rather than a financial year.
- 17 Funding for early years provision is allocated to nursery schools and nursery units in primary schools. Most funding is in the form of an hourly rate, which is updated termly to take account of termly headcounts. In addition, nursery schools receive a formula funding allocation, which is fixed for the year, and which is notified at the end of February.

- 18 Funding for pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities in mainstream schools varies during the year according to pupil movements and changes in assessments. Initial funding is notified in March and is updated regularly throughout the year.
- 19 For special schools and alternative provision (for excluded pupils), funding is agreed based on anticipated numbers and a formula which allocates funding according to the numbers of places required in each category of need. Initial funding is notified in the autumn, and final funding is notified at the end of February, following consultation between schools and Children and Young People's Services (CYPS) about requirements for places in the coming year.
- 20 Post-16 funding is determined the ESFA.
- 21 Schools also budget for income from the Pupil Premium and other income such as income from school meals.
- 22 Schools can set a budget with an in-year deficit, providing that they have enough surplus retained balances (reserves) carried forward from previous years to do so without this resulting in the school having a net deficit balance at the end of the financial year. Where a school cannot do this and therefore wishes to set a licensed deficit, it must seek permission from the council's Corporate Director of Resources – the statutory Responsible Financial Officer (s.151 officer) to do so.
- 23 The respective duties and responsibilities of schools and local authorities are determined by local schemes of delegation, prepared in line with statutory guidance. These schemes confirm the arrangements for delegation to governing bodies, but also give authorities powers to monitor school budgets and determine whether a school is allowed to set a licensed deficit. The scheme also sets out the procedure for dealing with schools causing concern, including the power to require schools to provide budget plans and, in extreme cases, to suspend delegation. Schemes also prohibit authorities from writing-off the deficits of schools with deficit balances, in order that authorities cannot favour one school over another by allowing one to overspend and write-off the deficit.
- 24 Maintained schools are supported in their financial planning by the council's Schools Finance Team via a Service Level Agreement arrangement. This involves support with the budget setting process, three-year financial planning and forecasting and monitoring during the financial year to highlight where there may be pressure on budgets and action is required to avoid overspending.

- 25 Where schools need to reduce staffing, this process begins with a strategy meeting involving governors and the head teacher, supported by the School Governor Support Service and Human Resources, with advice from the School Funding Team. If it is agreed that the school needs to change or reduce staffing, it forms a First Committee to begin the formal process of staff reduction, which includes the issue of s.188 notices and usually culminates in either voluntary or compulsory redundancy.

### School Budget Planning and Final Outturn 2022/23

- 26 Those schools that are currently maintained had retained balances of £28.646 million on 31 March 2022 and the balances held on 31 March 2023 for these schools was £28.223 million, an in year reduction of £0.423 million.
- 27 The table below summarises the changes in schools-related balances, including changes in respect of schools that have now converted to academies:

<b>School balances</b>	<b>Balance on 31 March 22</b>	<b>Movement in year</b>	<b>Balance on 31 March 23</b>
	<b>£ million</b>	<b>£ million</b>	<b>£ million</b>
Maintained schools	28.646	-0.423	28.223
Schools that have converted	0.120	0.063	0.183
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28.766</b>	<b>-0.360</b>	<b>28.406</b>

- 28 When schools academise the council is required to retain the balance for a period of time whilst final transactions are processed. Once finalised a transfer of the balance is then made to the Academy. This period of time can span two financial years depending on the timing of the conversion and as can be seen in the table above a sum of £0.183 million was held at the year-end for such instances.
- 29 The table below breaks down the balances for those maintained schools that are still in place, split between the different phases of education, and excludes the schools that converted after 31 March 2022:

School balances by phase	Balance on 31 March 22 £ million	Movement in year £ million	Balance on 31 March 23 £ million
Nursery	0.833	-0.045	0.788
Primary	20.585	-1.032	19.553
Secondary	4.511	0.524	5.035
Special/Alternative Provision	2.717	0.130	2.847
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28.646</b>	<b>0.423</b>	<b>28.223</b>

- 30 Alternative Provision is for pupils who have been permanently excluded from school, or who are at risk of exclusion. In Durham, the council maintains The Woodlands school for these pupils.
- 31 On 31 March 2023 there were eleven schools with deficit balances totalling £3.371 million. For comparison purposes, on 31 March 2022 there were seven schools with deficit balances totalling £3.689 million.
- 32 For 2022/23 the Corporate Director of Resources exercised his judgement to grant licensed deficits to two schools (Wellfield and DCBC) that were unable to set a balanced budget and requested permission to set a deficit budget. Both of these schools have now converted and are now part of a Multi-Academy Trust. The deficit at the point of conversion, which is finalised after conversion once all accounting entries are finalised, is to be written off by the Council.
- 33 Of the eleven schools with deficit balances on 31 March 2023, five have set balanced budgets for 2023/24, one has academised and it is proposed that the remaining five are granted licensed deficits following approval by the Corporate Director of Resources.
- 34 One additional school with a small surplus balance at 31 March 2023 was unable to set a budget after use of their reserves, resulting in the Corporate Director of Resources needing to grant a licenced deficit.
- 35 The council currently maintains 161 schools, including nursery, primary, secondary, special schools and a single Alternative Provision (AP) school. The AP school is for pupils who have been permanently excluded from other schools, or who are at risk of permanent exclusion
- 36 The original budget for 2023/24 for these 161 maintained schools is £255 million, funded by income of £66 million, DSG formula funding budget shares of £199 million (from central government funding) and a budgeted use of circa £7 million of accumulated schools' reserves. The table below summarises the schools' initial budgets.

Subjective Budget Heading	Nursery £million	Primary £million	Secondary £million	Special / AP £million	Original Annual Budget £million
Employees	4.691	149.284	33.355	39.562	226.892
Premises	0.348	12.512	2.734	1.679	17.273
Transport	0.001	0.403	0.503	1.279	2.186
Supplies and services	0.547	26.146	6.466	5.267	38.426
<b>Gross expenditure</b>	<b>5.587</b>	<b>188.345</b>	<b>43.058</b>	<b>47.787</b>	<b>255.361</b>
Income	-3.691	-48.469	-17.836	-8.713	-65.634
<b>Net expenditure</b>	<b>1.896</b>	<b>139.876</b>	<b>25.222</b>	<b>39.074</b>	<b>206.068</b>
Budget share	1.600	132.905	24.499	40.051	199.055
<b>Reserves</b>	<b>0.296</b>	<b>6.971</b>	<b>0.723</b>	<b>-0.977</b>	<b>7.013</b>
Balance at 31 Mar 2023	0.789	19.553	5.035	2.847	28.224
<b>Balance at 31 Mar 2024</b>	<b>0.493</b>	<b>12.582</b>	<b>4.311</b>	<b>3.825</b>	<b>21.211</b>

37 There are 32 schools that have set a budget which will result in a surplus in-year position and increase reserves by a cumulative sum of £3.243 million. Five of these schools were required to do so in order to recover a deficit at the end of 2022/23.

38 The remaining 129 schools plan to use a cumulative sum of £10.256 million of reserves to balance their budget position in 2023-24.

39 The table shows details of the use/contribution to reserves by education phase.

Number of schools	Nursery	Primary	Secondary	Special	Total
Use of reserves	10	111	3	5	129
Contribution to reserves	1	25	2	4	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>161</b>

£ million	Nursery	Primary	Secondary	Special	Total
Use of reserves	-0.344	-7.841	-1.881	-0.190	-10.256
Contribution to reserves	0.048	0.870	1.158	1.167	3.243
<b>Total</b>	<b>-0.296</b>	<b>-6.971</b>	<b>-0.723</b>	<b>0.977</b>	<b>-7.013</b>



- 40 The six schools who it is proposed to give approval to set deficit budgets in 2023/24 i.e. where planned expenditure during 2023/24 would result in a deficit balance at 31 March 2024 (known as a licensed deficit) are shown in the table below:

School	Reserve balance at 31-Mar-23	Forecast reserve balance at 31-Mar-24	Forecast reserve balance at 31-Mar-25
Oxclose Nursery School	-£65,633	-£33,722	£43,283
Peases West Primary School	-£58,758	-£32,011	£30,587
Ferryhill Station Primary	-£26,896	-£24,050	-£19,500
Horndale Infant School	-£17,238	-£17,001	-£11,850
Langley Moor Nursery	£4,119	-£16,663	£1,118
The Meadows	-£290,722	-£92,772	£20,728
<b>Total</b>	<b>-£455,128</b>	<b>-£216,219</b>	<b>-£64,366</b>

- 41 Further information about each school is shown below:

### **Oxclose Nursery School**

The nursery school federated with Oxclose Primary School in September 2022, meaning that the schools share a governing body, but each school continues to set its own budget.

The nursery has a deficit of £65,633 at 31 March 2023 and has been able to set a budget this year that will allow them to reduce this deficit to £33,722 by 31 March 2024.

The school is moving to new building in September 2024 and the additional space will allow for growth in pupil numbers which, along with increased funding rates for early years funding, will enable the school to return to surplus by 31 March 2025.

### **Peases West Primary School**

The school has a deficit of £58,758 at 31 March 2023 and has been able to set a budget this year that will allow them to reduce this deficit to £32,011 by 31 March 2024.

The school are currently undertaking a budget review and have identified savings that will come into effect from January 2024, allowing the school to return to surplus by 31 March 2025.

### **Ferryhill Station Primary School**

The school has a deficit of £26,896 at 31 March 2023 and has been able to set a budget this year that will allow them to reduce this deficit to £24,050 by 31 March 2024.

The school is currently reviewing all income and expenditure to identify all possibilities for savings. The school are currently in an old building with significant costs for energy and repairs and it is expected that when they move to a new building in September 2024 this will improve the budget position and a return to surplus by 31 March 2026.

### **Horndale Infant School**

The school has a deficit of £17,238 at 31 March 2023 and has been able to set a budget this year that will allow them to reduce this deficit to £17,001 by 31 March 2024.

The school has a relatively small number of pupils on roll (63 in the current year) in comparison with other schools and this presents challenges as funding allocations are now largely linked to pupil numbers. The school are currently reviewing their budget to identify savings, however at this stage it is not clear when the school will be able to return to a surplus position.

### **Langley Moor Nursery School**

The school has a surplus of £4,119 at 31 March 2023 and the budget that has been set for this year will move the school to a deficit position of £16,663 by 31 March 2024. This

The school is anticipating being able to take advantage of the government's plan to expand free childcare provision and to increase the rate of early years funding. It is therefore expected that the school will return to a surplus position by 31 March 2025.

### **The Meadows Special School**

The school has a deficit of £290,722 at 31 March 2023 and has been able to set a budget this year that will allow them to reduce this deficit to £92,722 by 31 March 2024.

The school has identified significant savings that will start to take effect from September 2023, and which will allow the school to return to a surplus position by 31 March 2025.

## **Main implications**

### **Financial implications**

- 42 The council has a responsibility for the oversight of maintained schools, including their financial planning.
- 43 If a school is allowed to set a deficit budget without good reason and without corrective action being taken by the Governing Body, then it is likely that its financial position will deteriorate over time until it reaches a point where it is unable to clear the accumulated deficit and the only option for the school is for the school to close or become part of a multi-academy trust as a sponsored academy.
- 44 If a school closes or converts as a sponsored academy then any deficit balance remains with the Council, which must meet the cost of writing-off the deficit from its general funds. Surplus balances of closing schools are credited to the Council, but it does not retain any surplus balance for a school becoming a sponsored academy: the academy receives the balance upon conversion.
- 45 Local authorities have the discretion to write-off the deficit balance of a school that is converting but not as a sponsored academy. If a local authority chooses not to do so, then the deficit transfers to the academy trust.
- 46 The School Funding Team will work closely with the schools identified in this report to provide support for financial planning in the current and future years.

### **Schools Reserve**

- 47 The council has a Schools Reserve to fund the cost of writing off deficits of schools that are converting. The balance on the Schools Reserve at 1 April 2022 was £5.239 million and there were no adjustment to this during the year.
- 48 DCBC converted on 1 January 2023 and the final adjustments are currently being made. The estimated final deficit balance is £0.662 million, which will be a draw on the reserve in 2023/24 to clear the deficit.
- 49 A further write-off of circa £2.8 million will be required this year in respect of Wellfield as it converted on 1 June 2023, joining the New College Durham Academy Trust (NCDAT). This will leave an estimated balance of circa £1.8 million on the reserve on 31 March 2024.

## Conclusion

- 50 There are significant financial challenges for schools in the current financial year and beyond, largely linked to current inflationary pressures being felt across the UK economy.
- 51 Budgets for schools continue to be impacted by pupil numbers and over recent years several schools have seen real term reductions in funding due to reductions in admission numbers.
- 52 Unfunded pay awards are also a significant concern as staffing costs form a major part of school budgets. There continues to be uncertainty in this area as strike action continues in relation to pay claims for 2022/23 and pay awards for 2023/24 remain unresolved.
- 53 This report highlights planned use of reserves of £10.256 million for 129 schools, and a contribution to reserves of £3.243 million for 32 schools. The cumulative position is a planned net use of school reserves of £7.013 million in 2023/24.
- 54 Licensed deficits have been approved for six schools in 2023/24.

## Background papers

- None

## Other useful documents

- None

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## **Appendix 1: Implications**

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### **Legal Implications**

Section 15 of the Education and Inspections Act requires a Local Authority to publish statutory proposals where it is considering discontinuing a maintained school. Section 16 of the Act requires the Local Authority to consult such people as they feel to be appropriate and to have regard to guidance published by the Secretary of State before publishing such proposals.

The Corporate Director Resources is responsible by virtue of Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 for the administration of the authority's financial affairs. The Corporate Director Resources also has a duty to report certain matters to the authority by virtue of Section 114 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988.

Schools have delegated budgets, but if a school closes or converts as a sponsored academy then any deficit balance remains with the council, which must meet the cost of writing-off the deficit from its general funds. Surplus balances of closing schools are credited to the council, but it does not retain any surplus balance for a school becoming a sponsored academy: the academy receives the balance upon conversion.

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 which it funds, including the respective roles and responsibilities of the authority and the schools. The scheme does not limit unreasonably the flexibility of schools to control and deploy their budgets, recognising the need for public monies are involved to be properly accounted for and recorded. The scheme includes provisions which are binding on both parties. Under the scheme, any deficits of expenditure against budget share (formula funding and other income due to the school) in any financial year will be charged against the school and will be deducted from the following year's budget share to establish the funding available to the school for the coming year.

Schools cannot set a deficit budget without the prior agreement in writing of the authority. For clarity, a deficit budget is one where the gross expenditure in the budget plan exceeds the total of funding, income and the balance (surplus or deficit) brought forward from the previous year. This consent is

given by the Section 151 officer - Corporate Director, Resources; where approval is given this is known as a licensed deficit.

The scheme of delegation allows for deficit budgets, but only for three years, and no more than 20% of the school's budget share, up to a maximum of £750,000.

## **Finance**

Schools are funded through Dedicated Schools Grant and operate to delegated budgets, which are the responsibility of individual school governing bodies. Where a school wishes to set a deficit budget (where its spending exceeds its resources in year – including any retained balances brought forward from previous years) it can only do so in accordance with EFA guidance and the Scheme of Financing for Schools and with the permission of the council's S151 Officer; where approval is given this is known as a licensed deficit.

Changes (restrictions) placed on the council through formula funding regulations, has made funding for mainstream schools more sensitive to changes in pupil numbers, and has reduced the scope of local authorities to use its funding formulas to target funding to schools that are struggling financially.

From April 2013 schools now have the powers to accept pupil numbers above their Pupil Admission Number, which is what the council (through the Schools Admissions Team) previously used to cap the admission numbers to an individual school and help manage demand across schools. In addition, from April 2015 schools that had a poor Ofsted judgement have been required to convert and become sponsored academies.

There are a small number of maintained schools in financial difficulty across the county, with insufficient capacity in some areas to accommodate the pupil numbers displaced should these schools need to close. Notwithstanding this, should a school close, the additional cost of providing home to school transport to pupils' nearest schools can be significant. There would also need to be significant capital investment to expand other secondary schools to accommodate additional pupils should a secondary school close for financial reasons.

Where a school is in financial difficulties, officers from the Education Service can advise schools about where there is scope to make savings, supported by the Schools Finance Team.

## **Consultation**

None.

## **Equality and Diversity / Public Sector Equality Duty**

None.

## **Climate Change**

None

## **Human Rights**

None.

## **Crime and Disorder**

None.

## **Staffing**

Staffing within schools is continually reviewed as schools consider arrangements for balancing their budgets on an annual basis. Any staff restructuring exercises are considered in line with the council's existing schemes and the School Brokerage Scheme to minimise redundancies wherever possible.

## **Accommodation**

None.

## **Risk**

If schools become financially unsustainable there is a risk to their ability to deliver a good standard of education. This would normally lead to a school failing an Ofsted inspection and being required to seek a Multi-Academy Trust to sponsor it. This can be problematic where the school has significant in-year deficits and is perceived as a financial liability for an existing trust to take on. At the point of conversion the Council would have to meet the cost of writing-off the deficit.

In such a situation, the Council is at risk of damage to its reputation by being perceived to have failed to monitor the performance and financial position of maintained schools.

In addition if a school is in deficit and the school transfer to academy status the council has to finance the write off of the deficit value. The council is also responsible for financing any ER/VR costs associated with cost reduction strategies in schools

## **Procurement**

None.



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## Appendix 2: Mainstream Primary and Secondary Formula Funding - Overview

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- 1 The main source of funding for mainstream primary and secondary schools is the local funding formula. Local formulas are set by councils, but must comply with statutory regulation, which restricts local discretion over formula factors and how they are applied. The formula is used for both maintained schools and academies, albeit the formula applies to maintained schools from April, (the start of the local authority financial year) but to academies from the following September (the start of the academy financial year).
- 2 Most funding in the formula is allocated through pupil-led factors, including a basic amount per pupil and additional pupil needs. Additional pupil needs factors are based on measures such as deprivation which are linked to lower educational attainment. Other funding is provided through school and premises-led factors to ensure that schools with fewer pupils (and hence less pupil-led funding) have a minimum amount of funding to cover fixed costs
- 3 A further allocation is made through Minimum Per Pupil Funding, which provides additional funding for schools that have relatively low levels of funding for additional pupil needs and larger schools whose school and pupil-led funding per pupil is smaller than other schools.
- 4 The formula also provides protection for schools in respect of changes in funding per pupil from year-to-year. This protection can stop funding reducing too quickly, or can provide a minimum increase, depending on the funding regulations for that year. This protection takes the form of the Minimum Funding Guarantee and Funding Floor.
- 5 The protection through the Minimum Funding Guarantee and Funding Floor does not apply to schools whose funding is reducing because of falling pupil numbers, but these schools do receive a degree of protection through the formula, because it uses lagged pupil numbers, which means that there is a delay between numbers falling and funding reducing. The lag is because pupil numbers are taken from the October School Census but do not apply until the formula that applies from the following April (for maintained schools) or September (for academies).

- 6 The local formula is funded through the Schools Block of the Dedicated Schools Grant. Allocations are based on pupil numbers and application of the National Funding Formula (NFF). The NFF is expected to replace local formulas by no later than 2027-28, at which point the NFF will determine funding for all schools across the country. Many local authorities, including Durham, have already aligned their formulas to the NFF, although it is not possible for local formulas to match the NFF exactly.
- 7 Durham's formula for the current financial year uses the NFF values for school-led factors, (lump sum per school and sparsity funding), but pupil-led factors that are 0.14% higher than the NFF values. The difference in pupil-led factors is the percentage difference necessary to make use of all the funding provided for the formula.
- 8 The existing 2023/24 formula is summarised in the table below:

2023/24 Mainstream Primary and Secondary Funding Formula		Eligible pupils	Formula values £	Allocation through formula £	
Basic funding per pupil	Primary	37,559.75	3,398.80	127,658,137	34.31%
	KS3	16,414.00	4,791.77	78,652,104	21.14%
	KS4	10,607.00	5,400.63	57,284,478	15.40%
Deprivation	FSM (Primary)	12,344.82	480.68	5,933,895	1.59%
	FSM (Secondary)	8,136.00	480.68	3,910,805	1.05%
	FSM6 (Primary)	12,568.85	706.00	8,873,574	2.38%
	FSM6 (Secondary)	8,901.00	1,031.46	9,181,000	2.47%
	IDACI Band F (Primary)	5,133.92	230.33	1,182,473	0.32%
	IDACI Band E (Primary)	6,225.96	280.40	1,745,735	0.47%
	IDACI Band D (Primary)	4,015.56	440.62	1,769,347	0.48%
	IDACI Band C (Primary)	3,076.90	480.68	1,479,003	0.40%
	IDACI Band B (Primary)	3,516.94	510.72	1,796,179	0.48%
	IDACI Band A (Primary)	2,392.60	670.95	1,605,307	0.43%
	IDACI Band F (Secondary)	3,784.34	335.47	1,269,548	0.34%
	IDACI Band E (Secondary)	4,253.67	445.63	1,895,562	0.51%
	IDACI Band D (Secondary)	2,852.39	620.88	1,770,987	0.48%
	IDACI Band C (Secondary)	2,092.01	680.96	1,424,577	0.38%
	IDACI Band B (Secondary)	2,425.21	731.03	1,772,905	0.48%
IDACI Band A (Secondary)	1,601.07	931.32	1,491,105	0.40%	
EAL	Primary	818.57	580.82	475,440	0.13%
	Secondary	195.22	1,567.21	305,947	0.08%
Mobility	Primary	226.47	946.34	214,313	0.06%
	Secondary	15.10	1,361.92	20,562	0.01%
Low Prior Attainment	Primary	10,583.74	1,156.63	12,241,516	3.29%
	Secondary	5,604.52	1,752.48	9,821,790	2.64%
Minimum per-pupil funding				409,241	0.11%
<b>Total for pupil-led factors</b>				<b>334,185,531</b>	<b>89.82%</b>
Lump sum	Primary	211.00	128,000.00	27,008,000	7.26%
	Secondary	30.00	128,000.00	3,840,000	1.03%
Sparsity				1,091,677	0.29%
<b>Total for school-led factors</b>				<b>31,939,677</b>	<b>8.58%</b>
<b>Total for premises factors</b>				<b>5,932,639</b>	<b>1.59%</b>
<b>Total funding</b>				<b>372,057,848</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

