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## 2024/25 Dedicated Schools Grant

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### 1. Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to:
- Inform Schools Forum of the DSG allocation and the Schools Block budget for 2024/25
  - Obtain approvals for the use of the growth fund, the use of central school services block funding and early years block central expenditure.
  - Update Forum on the outcome of the consultation on the expanded early provision local formula and the revised rates.
  - Update Forum on the Early Years and High Needs Block funding announcements from the DfE and the budget implications.

### 2. Recommendations

- 2.1 Schools Forum is recommended to:
1. Note the 2024/25 DSG settlement.
  2. Note that LAs will still be setting their own local allocation formula in 2024/25 which for Leicester is the national funding formula.
  3. Note the MFG (minimum funding guarantee) of 0% and capping of gains at +1.62% per pupil.
  4. Note the distribution of the year-on-year changes to total school budgets, numbers on roll, and per pupil funding rates.
  5. Note that the DfE will be providing a separate 'teachers' pay additional grant' (TPAG) for 2024/25 for mainstream schools (5- to 16-year-olds) and for special and AP schools as they did in 2023/24, to cover the pay increase from September 2023. The TPAG will not continue as a separate grant for early years as that funding has been rolled into the core early years funding instead.
  6. Note that the DfE will publish TPAG allocations in May 2024 – allocations will be calculated using twelve-sevenths of the funding rates in 2023/24.
  7. Note that there will be an additional grant for 2024/25 to reflect the additional cost of the increase to the employer contribution rates to the teachers' pensions scheme from 2024. The DfE will provide further details in the new year.

8. Note that the DfE have amalgamated the 2023/24 separate mainstream schools' additional grant (MSAG) into the national funding formula for 2024/25.
9. Approve the recommended growth fund funding rates as per the DfE.
10. Approve the expenditure to be funded from the central school services block (£2.2m).
11. Approve central expenditure of £0.42m to be funded from the early years block.
12. Note the new hourly rates for the expanded 2 year old provision and the new rates for 3 and 4 year olds.
13. Note the initial high needs block allocation, additional funding and forecast deficit.

### **3. Key Points**

1. Increase in schools block allocation of 3.1% to £333m compared to £323m in 2022/23. The mainstream school additional grant (MSAG) of £10.2m paid separately in 2022/23 has been added to the funding allocation for the NFF.
2. Two further grants will be paid in 2024/25 being the teachers' pay additional grant (TPAG) to cover the full year effect of the pay increase in September 2023; a second grant which will cover the increase in the teachers' pay employer contributions from April 2024. The TPAG grant will be twelve sevenths of the amount paid in 2023/24. The grant allocations for the pension increase will be published in the new year by the DfE.
3. Year on year minimum funding guarantee (MFG) per pupil protection has been set at 0.0%, all other schools gains capped at +1.62%
4. The overall average total budget per pupil is £5,202 for primary schools and £7,099 for secondary schools, a year-on-year increase of 1.6% and 2.2% respectively.
5. Total pupil numbers have increased by 664 between October census dates in 2023 and 2022 with a 633 increase in secondary pupils and 31 in primary pupils.
6. 36 (44%) primary schools see a reduction in numbers on roll; 8 (38%) secondary schools see a reduction.
7. 23 (28%) primary schools will see a reduction in their total budget; 3 out of 21 secondary schools have a reduction in their total budget.
8. Early years hourly allocation rates increased for 3 and 4-year-olds by 4.4% (from £5.28 to £5.51 per hour).
9. Early years 2-year-old provision will expand from 1 April 2024 to include not only existing disadvantaged 2-year-olds but also those 2-year-olds with eligible working parents. The hourly allocation for all 2-year-olds is £7.97 which compares to the rate paid for the current cohort of disadvantaged 2-year-olds of £7.32, an 8.9% increase.
10. Early years provision will expand to those eligible working parents with children from 9 months to under 2 years from September 2024. The hourly allocation for this new group is £10.88.

11. The high needs block allocation has only increased by £2.6m (3.3%). The forecast deficit for 2023/24 is £7.9m and this is forecast to rise substantially in 2024/25 to £15.8m.

## **4. Report**

### **DfE DSG Allocations 2024/25**

#### **Schools Block**

- 4.1 The DSG settlement for 2024/25 was released by the DfE on 19 December 2023 for the schools' block (SB), the central school services block (CSSB), the high needs block (HNB), together with an initial allocation for the early years block (EYB).
- 4.2 The allocation of the schools' block DSG is based on the number of pupils from the October 2023 census. The total number of pupils at the October 2022 census was 55,269, 664 more than the October 2022 census which compares to a 626 increase in the prior year.
- 4.3 Primary school numbers have increased for the first time in 4 years by 31 to 32,703, compared to a reduction of 20 in the previous year. Secondary school numbers have increased by 633 to 22,566, compared to an increase of 646 in the previous year.
- 4.4 The DfE calculate primary and secondary pupil unit funding rates for the allocation using the 2022 pupil census data and the revised 2024/25 National Funding Formula (NFF) rates. The mainstream schools additional grant (MSAG), paid separately in 2023/24 has been added to the relevant formula factors based on how the grant was calculated originally. AWPU and the lump sum have been increased by 5% and the other NFF factor rates have increased by varying amounts – a full list of the funding formula rates is included in Appendix B.
- 4.5 Minimum per pupil funding levels in 2023/24 have also increased by 4.7% to £4,610 for primary schools (previously £4,405) and to £5,995 for secondary pupils respectively (previously £5,715). These minimum per pupil levels are used for those schools where the NFF would otherwise have provided a lower funding level and is applied before any year-on-year minimum funding guarantee protection.
- 4.6 The final pupil unit funding rates calculated by the DfE for our allocation are £5,166 (£4,918 in 2023/24) per primary pupil, an increase of 5% and £6,865 (£6,566 in 2023/24) per secondary pupil, an increase of 4.6%. The increase of 5% is misleading as 2024/25 includes the MSAG which was an additional 3.2% of the total schools block allocation in 2023/24. The overall like for like increase in per pupil rates is therefore around 2%.
- 4.7 The total schools block allocation is £333m compared to £323m in 2023/24 including MSAG. This is an increase of 3.1%.

#### **Central School Services Block**

- 4.8 The central school services block (CSSB) is intended to fund services or expenditure which was previously classified as either historic commitments or those which were funded by the former Education Services Grant plus an allowance for historic teachers' pension and pay increases. The funding has been calculated by the DfE using a rate of £38.56 per pupil (£37.47 in 2023/24), a 2.9% increase, plus an allowance of £96.8k for historic commitments, which in our case is for legacy premature retirement costs. Whilst the allowance for historic

commitments has been maintained at the previous year's level, it has been reduced by 40% over the last 2 years. Actual pension costs are around £172k.

### **Early Years' Block**

- 4.9 The early years education entitlement will expand significantly in 2024 and again in 2025. There are no changes to the universal 3- and 4-year-old 15 hours per week provision and the extended 15 hour per week offer for children of eligible working parents, other than the increase in the allocated hourly rate. The hourly rate for 2024/25 is £5.51, a 4.4% increase on the September 2023 rate of £5.28, which includes the additional separate grant, now incorporated in the 2024/25 rate.
- 4.10 The current 2-year-old offer of 15 hours per week early education is only for those children from disadvantaged backgrounds whose parents meet certain income criteria. The entitlement will be extended to children whose parents are both working from April 2024 and meet eligibility criteria. The rate for the current offer from September 2023 is £7.32 and this will increase for all of these 2-year-olds to £7.97, an increase of 8.9%.
- 4.11 From September 2024 the 15 hours per week entitlement will be expanded to those under 2 and at least 9 months old, again for those children with eligible working parents. The allocation commences from September at an allocated hourly rate of £10.88.
- 4.12 The allocation for 2-year-olds and under 2s now includes an allocation for early years pupil premium and disability access fund, which has not previously been made available in the current 2-year-old allocation.
- 4.13 As a result of the above, the total early years initial allocation is now £35.8m, an increase of £11.3m compared to the allocation in 2023/24.

### **High Needs Block**

- 4.14 The High Needs Block (HNB) funding allocation has increased by £2.6m or 3.3% for 2023/24 with a total allocation before recoupment of £81.6m. This is a significantly lower increase, as expected, than we have seen in recent years.
- 4.15 The following table summarises the allocations.

**TABLE 1 – DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT ALLOCATIONS**

Block/Grant	2024/25	2023/24	Change	% Change
Primary pupil numbers	32,703	32,672	31	0.1%
Secondary pupil numbers	22,566	21,933	633	2.9%
Total pupil numbers (census)	55,269	54,605	664	1.2%
Schools DSG	£333,018,521	£312,810,326	£20,208,195	6.5%
MSAG	£0	£10,195,573	-£10,195,573	-100.0%
Schools DSG + grants	£333,018,521	£323,005,899	£10,012,622	3.1%
Central school services	£2,227,973	£2,142,850	£85,123	4.0%
Early Years				
3 and 4 year olds	£22,691,119	£20,162,308	£2,528,811	12.5%
2 year olds disadvantaged	£4,838,825	£3,805,319	£1,033,506	27.2%
2 year olds working parents	£4,257,288	£0	£4,257,288	
Under 2s working parents	£2,944,520	£0	£2,944,520	
DAF/ EYPP	£1,111,939	£582,220	£529,719	91.0%
Total early years	£35,843,691	£24,549,847	£11,293,844	46.0%
High Needs	£81,587,472	£79,010,171	£2,577,301	3.3%
Total DSG + grants	£452,677,657	£428,708,767	£23,968,890	5.6%

*These figures are prior to academy recoupment and deductions for direct funding of high needs places by ESF*

## **2023-24 Local Budgets**

### **Schools block local allocation**

#### **Methodology**

- 4.16 The city council executive approved the use of the NFF as our local formula from 2018/19 onwards to calculate individual school budgets. The main reason for adopting the NFF as our local formula was that government originally intended to remove local formulae by 2020/21 and move to a single ‘hard’ national funding formula to determine every school’s

budget. Local authorities that still use their own formula have to move ever closer to the NFF, but the date for the ESFA directly funding mainstream schools is still unknown.

- 4.17 The increased NFF rates (see Appendix B) have been used in our local formula to calculate individual school budgets.

### **Premises related funding**

- 4.18 Property rates are now paid directly to the LA by the ESFA. The ESFA include our estimate of the charges for 2024/25 made in 2023 for the purpose of setting the total school budget. This charge is then adjusted in the individual school accounts at the year end to reflect the actual cost for the year.
- 4.19 PFI funding has been increased by 10.4%.
- 4.20 The ESFA now provide funding for split sites based on a national funding formula rather than a local one. The previous formula provided for a maximum initial annual payment of £100k, which reduced annually to £50k where school buildings are separated by more than half a mile and where it is intended that 40% of the PAN is to be taught on each site on a daily basis. The new national formula is more generous in the long run, with a guaranteed lump sum of £53,700 and a distance related element which increases from zero where site separation is 100m or less, rising by £6,725 for every additional 100m up to a maximum of 500m and £26,900. There is no time related tapering. This formula has been included in the APT for those schools that are eligible.

### **Growth funding**

- 4.21 There are two free schools, Avanti and Brookmead that will continue to expand their year groups in September 2024. As a result, funding for 306 pupils that are expected to start in September 2024 have not been included in the DfE funding allocation which uses the October 2023 census data. The funding allocation is therefore short by £1.2m.
- 4.22 The DfE allocation for in year growth is £2.53m and £0.58m of this is committed to bulge classes in existing schools, leaving £1.95m which will be used to fund the £1.2m shortfall in the main allocation for the two free schools. The balance of £0.75m has been added to the overall funding available for schools that would otherwise have seen a lower gain in funding under the NFF. The allocated primary and secondary growth fund per pupil rates have increased to £1,550 and £2,275, an increase of 2%. Schools Forum are asked to agree to continue the same method of allocating growth funding to schools as in previous years and that that we adopt the revised per pupil funding rates.

### **Minimum Funding Protection**

- 4.23 As in previous years the DfE ensure that schools receive a minimum per pupil funding amount (the minimum per pupil level or MPPL) or floor level of funding, regardless of the funding calculated by the NFF. This floor level of funding is applied prior to any further adjustments as a result of the separately calculated minimum funding guarantee protection.
- 4.24 There are 6 primary schools that require additional funding to bring their NFF calculated funding back up to the floor level, the same as the previous year. No secondary schools require additional funding as last year.

- 4.25 As in previous years the DfE require LAs to set a year-on-year increase in the per pupil funding rate between 0% and +0.5% (as per the previous year). This is known as the minimum funding guarantee (MFG) and is applied to the total funding per pupil (after any floor funding protection) less rates, lump sum and any split site funding. This rate is also known as the MFG rate per pupil.
- 4.26 Ensuring that all schools receive a minimum per pupil year on year increase means that those schools that would otherwise see a lower funding level using the NFF will be protected, but this has to be funded by those schools that gain using the NFF. In other words, the re-distributional impact of the NFF is being negated to an extent and will continue to be so whilst the MFG protection remains in place.
- 4.27 The need to fund those schools that would otherwise lose funding year on year, means that the gains that some schools receive under the NFF have to be capped.
- 4.28 The MFG has been set at 0% this year (+0.5% in 2023/24). This means that gains have to be capped at 1.62%. Gains in 2023/24 were capped at 2.1%. If the MFG were set at +0.5% in 2024/25, the gains would have to be capped at 1.42%. Using 0% allows more of those schools that should see a gain under the NFF to retain that gain, albeit a very small increment. However, using 0% MFG actually means that more schools benefit compared to the +0.5% based on the more useful measure of total funding per pupil.

### Overall view of school budgets 2023/24

- 4.29 Individual school budgets will be released as soon as possible in February following validation by the DfE. As is normal practice we do not release draft individual school budgets to Schools Forum. The purpose of the following table and the charts in Appendix A is to give an overall view of the new budgets for primary and secondary schools.
- 4.30 The following table below summarises the changes year on year for primary and secondary schools.

**Table 2 – Budget changes by phase**

	PRIMARY (82)	SECONDARY (21)
No of schools with gains/losses in total budget*	23 Lose, 59 gain	3 lose, 18 gain
No of schools gains/losses in NOR	36 lower/2 same, 44 increase	8 lower, 13 increase
Schools with MPPL protection	6 schools	None
MFG protection to +0%	6 schools	6 schools
full gain	10 schools	2 schools
capped gains	66 schools	13 schools
Average total per pupil budget	£5,202	£7,099
Year on year increase in total per pupil budget	1.6%	2.20%
* 2022/23 comparison includes the MSAG.		

## De-delegated services

4.31 All de-delegated budgets were agreed at the November meeting as per table 3 below:

**Table 3 – De-delegated budgets**

De-delegation service	Primary				Secondary				Total	Total
	NOR	Rate	Rate	Amount	NOR	Rate	Rate	Amount	Amount	Amount
		2023/24	2024/25			2023/24	2024/25		2024/25	2023/24
SEMH	18,722	£34.06	£35.56	£665,754					<b>£665,754</b>	£640,850
<u>School improvement:</u>										
Former LAMB grant covered by de-del	18,722	£4.25	£4.25	£79,569	6,912	£3.00	£3.00	£20,736	<b>£100,305</b>	£104,394
Primary	18,722	£9.27	£9.27	£173,553				£0	<b>£173,553</b>	£174,418
Assessment and moderation	18,722	£6.00	£6.00	£112,332				£0	<b>£112,332</b>	£112,892
Closing the gap	18,722	£9.27	£9.27	£173,553				£0	<b>£173,553</b>	£174,418
Whatever it takes	18,722	£7.21	£7.35	£137,607				£0	<b>£137,607</b>	£135,659
Subtotal				£676,613					<b>£697,349</b>	£701,781
TU facility time staff costs	18,722	£4.00	£4.26	£79,756	6,912	£4.00	£4.26	£29,445	<b>£109,201</b>	£107,833
Total				£1,422,123				£50,181	<b>£1,472,304</b>	£1,450,464

## Central school services block local allocation

4.32 Table 4 sets out central schools services block (CSSB) DSG allocation and expenditure.

**Table 4 - CSSB 2024/25 funding**

	2024/25
CSSB Funding	
<b>Allocation</b>	
October 2023 Pupil numbers	55,269
CSSB Funding rate per pupil for ongoing responsibilities plus teachers pension and pay grants	£38.56
Ongoing responsibility funding	£2,131,173
Historic commitment funding	£96,800
Total 2023/24 DSG CSSB Funding Allocation	<b>£2,227,973</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	
Ongoing responsibilities	
Teachers pay and pension for centrally employed teachers	£287,430
Admissions	£703,584
Copyright licensing ( amount not yet confirmed by ESFA)	£295,732
Education Functions	£765,035
	<b>£2,051,781</b>
Historic commitments	
Premature retirement costs	£176,192
Total CSSB Expenditure	<b>£2,227,973</b>



- 4.33 As in 2023/24, the teachers' pay and pension grant for centrally employed teachers across the council has been included in the CSSB funding.
- 4.34 The DfE purchase a single national copyright licence managed by the department for all state funded schools in England, covering 10 individual licences including performing rights society, copyright licensing agency and newspaper licensing company. The charge for this has not yet been confirmed by the ESFA.
- 4.35 Education functions cover the retained duties element of the old Education Services Grant which LAs used to part fund statutory services they provide to all schools including academies. These cover a wide range of services including educational welfare, management of the LA's capital programme, preparation of the revenue budget, formulation of the local school funding formula, standing advisory committees for religious education (SACRE) and elements of the director of children's services time.
- 4.36 The historic commitments funding has been maintained at the same level as last year. For Leicester this funding covers legacy premature retirement costs which now cost significantly more than the funding provided which has been reduced by 40% in the last 2 years. Schools forum is asked to approve the historic commitment element of CSSB expenditure of £176,192
- 4.37 Schools Forum is asked to approve the budget allocations for the ongoing responsibilities totaling £2,051,781 as set out in table 4 above.

### **Early years block (EYB) local allocation**

- 4.38 The local funding formula for 3- and 4-year-olds will remain as is, with only the base rate changing. The base rate will increase by 3.43% from £4.67 to £4.83. The supplement rates are unchanged as outlined in table 5 below.
- 4.39 The consultation on the new funding formula for the expanded 2 and under 2s provision took place in November 2023. The proposal was to use the same formula that we currently use for 3/4-year-olds. 79 providers responded out of a total of 158, a response rate of 50%. In respect of the deprivation supplement question, 25% agreed, 58% were unsure and 17% did not agree. For the quality supplement the majority of respondents (61%) agreed and 30% were unsure and 7% did not agree. Whilst there was some uncertainty regarding the measure for the deprivation supplement, the LA still feels that using IMD (income measure of deprivation) is an appropriate methodology to use. It also makes sense to have a consistent funding approach across the entire early years' cohorts.
- 4.40 The base rate for 2-year-olds and under 2 year olds are shown in the table below.
- 4.41 An SEN inclusion fund has been included for all provision types in line with the current 3/4-year-old provision.
- 4.42 Early years' pupil premium and disability access funding has been provided for the first time for the 2-year-old provision and is also available for the under 2s.
- 4.43 Additional central financial management/data management/administration/audit costs will be incurred to manage the expanded provision. Schools Forum are requested to approve revised central costs of £420k, an increase of £104k from last year's approval of £316k.

**Table 5 – Early years local formula rates**

	3 / 4 year olds - universal	3 / 4 year olds - extended	2 year olds	9 months - 2 years
Base rate - 2024/25	£4.83	£4.83	£7.32	£10.15
Base rate - 2023/24	£4.67	£4.67	£6.99	N/A
Increase	3.43%	3.43%		N/A
Supplements - 2024/25				
Deprivation	£0.05, £0.10, £0.21	£0.05, £0.10, £0.21	£0.05, £0.10, £0.21	£0.05, £0.10, £0.21
Quality	£0.16	£0.16	£0.16	£0.16
Supplements - 2023/24				
Deprivation	£0.05, £0.10, £0.21	£0.05, £0.10, £0.21	£0.00	N/A
Quality	£0.16	£0.16	£0.00	N/A

- 4.44 The DfE have provided a capital grant of £558k to LAs to support the phased expansion of early years childcare provision for working parents of all children 9 months to 2 years old and also for the provision of 8am to 6pm wraparound care for primary aged children. Further information on how this capital funding will be deployed will be made available by the Early Years' Development team.
- 4.45 Initial findings from surveys carried out by the LA indicate that there will be sufficient capacity to deal with the new places in the first phase of the expansion from April 2024. The ESFA have assumed a near doubling in the current 2-year-old provision, ie an additional 937 FTEs and a new annual cohort of around 800 under 2 year olds from September 2024. For the expansion from September 2024 the LA estimates a further 70 places are needed. From September 2025 the offer expands to up to 30 hours for eligible children for 9 months to 2-year-olds and it is estimated that a further 300 additional places will be needed. Further work is ongoing to firm up these figures and produce a full early years' placement sufficiency assessment.
- 4.46 The DfE have provided grant funding of up to £1.9m to the LA to support the development of increased wraparound provision. The funding ends in March 2026. This provision is intended to be self-financing as no additional revenue funding will be made available. The LA will begin working with primary schools and PVI providers including childminders to determine the best approach to deliver this expanded provision. The DfE are expecting an expansion of provision from September 2024.

### High Needs Block (HNB)

#### Overall Position

- 4.47 The DfE initial allocation for 2024/25 before recoupment is £81.6m an increase of £2.6m or 3.3%. The DfE had already indicated that the previous years' significant grant increases were coming to an end in 24/25 and that low level increases would continue in future years.
- 4.48 In the last 4 years the grant has increased by more than 10% every year. However, demand for SEN support had already begun to outstrip the available resources long before the

significant increases in allocations began in 2020/21. Prior to the period of increased allocations in 2020/21, the in-year deficit was around £6m. The additional allocations offset future years growth in demand and cost inflation in 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23 but the underlying deficit remained at between £4.6m - £6.1m in each of these years. The cumulative LA DSG deficit has grown as DSG reserves have been run down and the cumulative deficit stood at £6m at the end of March 2023.

- 4.49 The number of agreed EHCPs had been relatively stable in the 3 years prior to the pandemic at around 0.64% of the mainstream population or 335 pa but began to increase from 2020. By the time we reached 2022/23, the number of agreed plans in the academic year was more than double at 755, or 1.34% of the mainstream population. Numbers in the first 4 months of the 2023/24 academic year were very slightly lower than over the same period for 2022/23. Nevertheless, agreeing to fund plans at a rate of 1.34% of the mainstream population is financially unsustainable. If this rate was to be maintained the number of EHCPs would double to over 6,000 and the cumulative DSG deficit would rise to £363m by 2030/31.
- 4.50 The number of agreed plans will need to reduce and the proportion of agreed plans which require additional funding from the high needs block will also need to reduce in order to bring in year deficits down before the end of this decade. This will be discussed further when we present the deficit management recovery plan to Forum at a later date.
- 4.51 The in-year deficit for 2023/24 was previously forecast at £5.7m, however this has now increased to £7.9m a £2.2m increase. Higher numbers of funded pupils in the mainstream is the main reason for this with 1,688 forecast, a rise of 16% compared to the 1,450 in 2022/23. The total number of pupils receiving additional funding from the HNB is forecast at 3,863 a 10.7% increase compared to 2022/23. Average per pupil funding is forecast to increase by 3.5% compared to 2022/23 giving a total increase in forecast pupil costs of 14.6%.
- 4.52 The provisional budget for 2024/25 and forecast out-turn for 2023/24 is shown in Appendix C. Increasing the allocation by a mere 3.3% compared to a forecast increase in funded pupils of 8.8% means that the in-year deficit will now increase substantially compared to previous years, to £15.8m. Forecast funded pupil numbers are based on demand projections carried out by the LA and current capacity constraints within schools. The basis of the forecast will be explained in more detail when the deficit management recovery plan is presented.

## **5. Financial, legal and other implications**

### **Financial Implications**

- 5.1 Financial implications are included in the main body of the report.

### **Legal Implications**

- 5.2 There are no legal implications

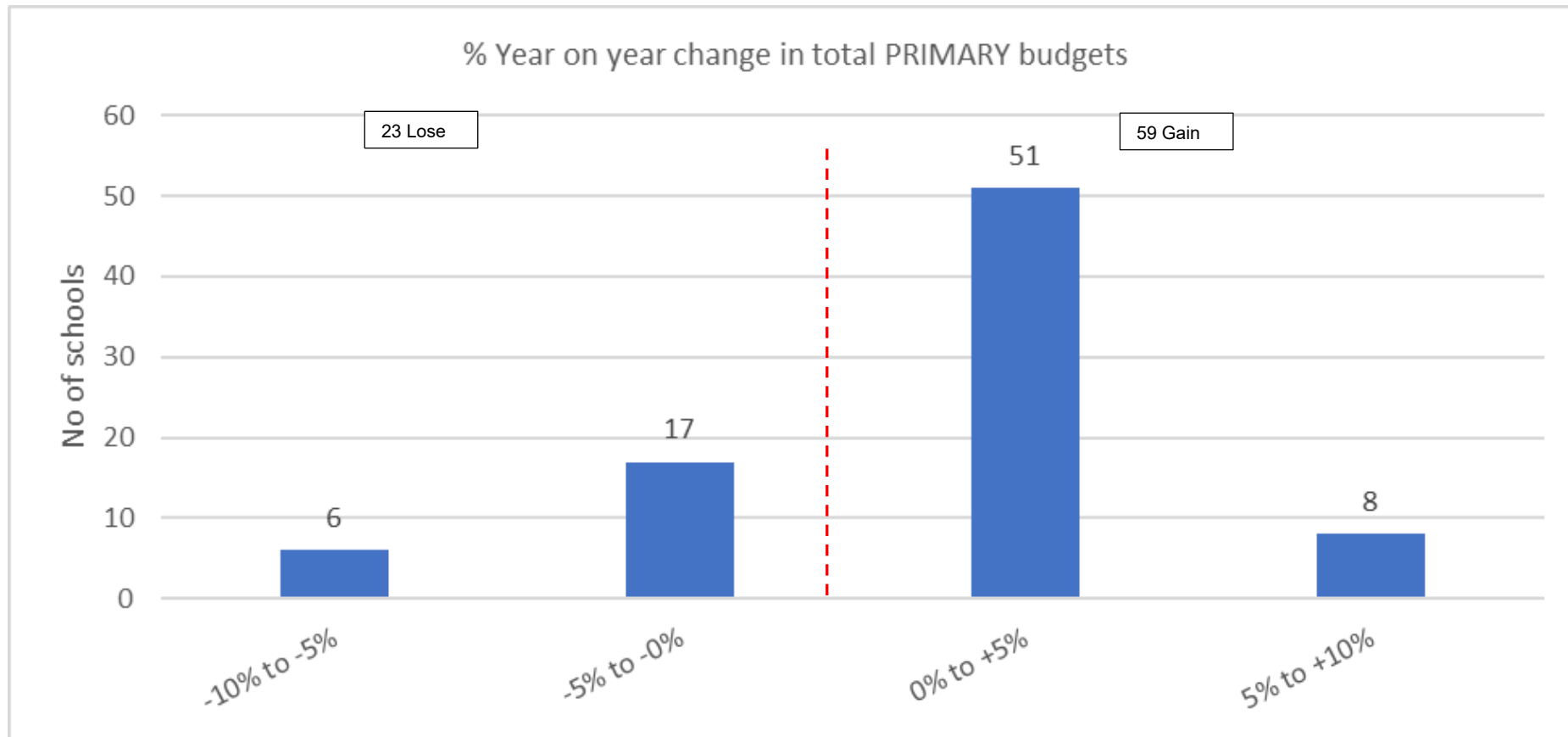
### **Report Author**

Martin Judson Head of Finance  
Appendix A – Distributional impact of 2024/25 school budgets  
Appendix B – NFF rates for 2024/25  
Appendix C – HNB budget

APPENDIX A

DISTRIBUTION OF THE % CHANGE IN THE TOTAL SCHOOL BUDGET BETWEEN 2024/25 AND 2023/24 (Including the MSAG in 23/24)

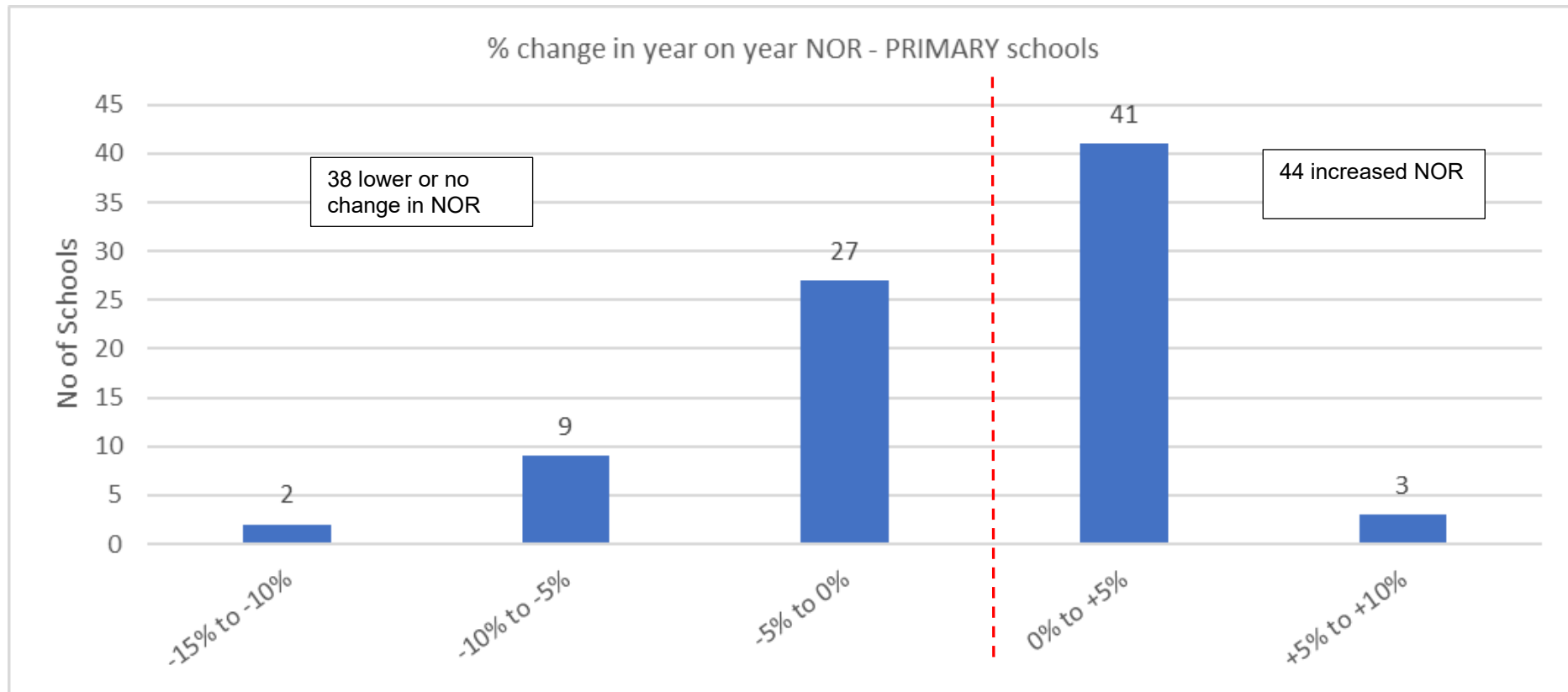
Chart 1 PRIMARY SCHOOLS



- The majority of primary schools see an increase in total budget.
- All of the 23 schools that see a reduced total budget do so as a result of a reduction in NOR, which is offset to a varying extent by the increased funding rates.
- Of the 59 schools that see an increase in total budget, 15 have reduced or zero change in NOR but the increase in rates more than compensates for this negative impact.

**APPENDIX A**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF THE % CHANGE IN THE NOR BETWEEN 2024/25 AND 2023/24**

**Chart 2 PRIMARY SCHOOLS**

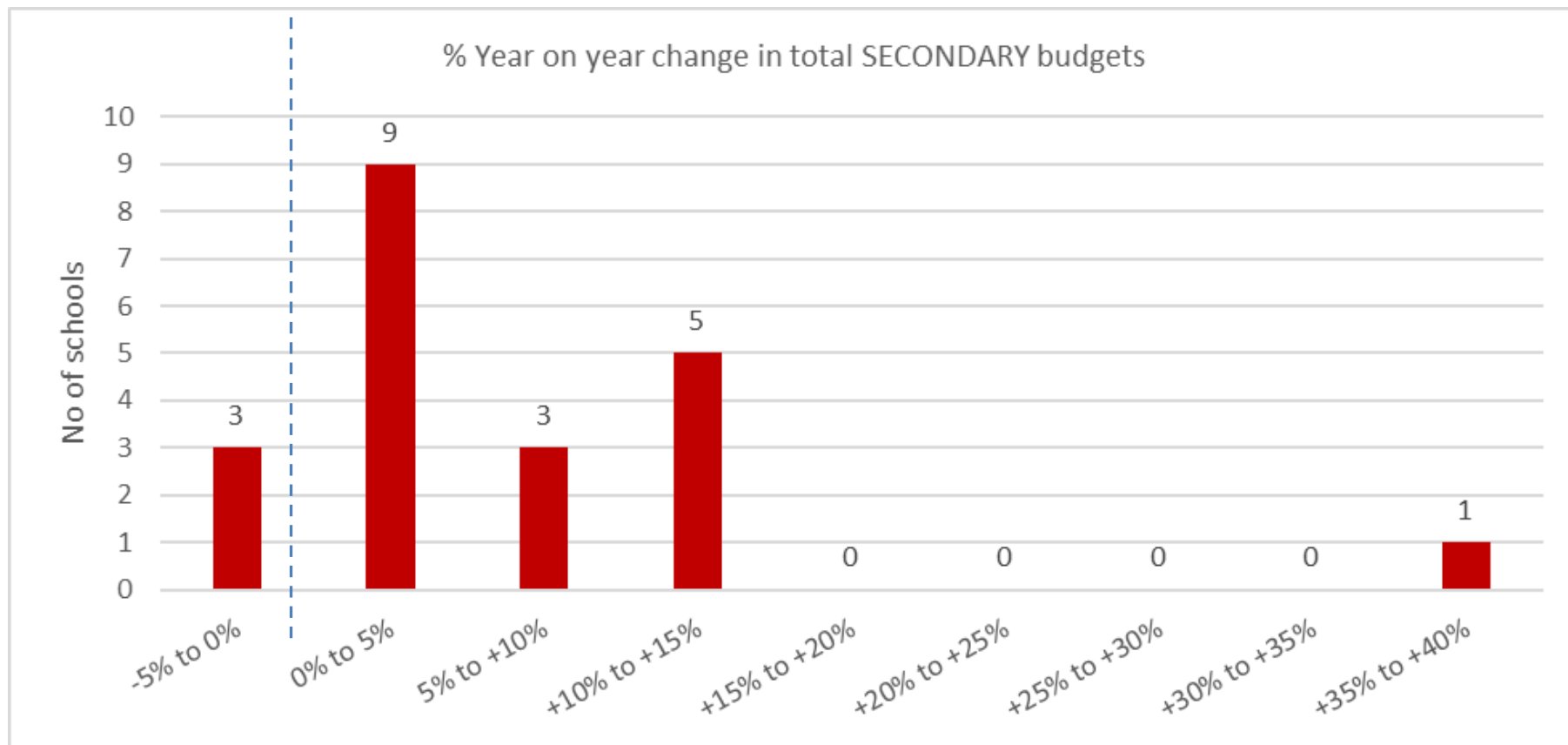


- There are fewer primary schools with lower NOR than last year (45 lower and 37 higher).

APPENDIX A

DISTRIBUTION OF THE % CHANGE IN THE TOTAL SCHOOL BUDGET BETWEEN 2024/25 AND 2023/24 (Including the MSAG in 23/24)

Chart 3 SECONDARY SCHOOLS

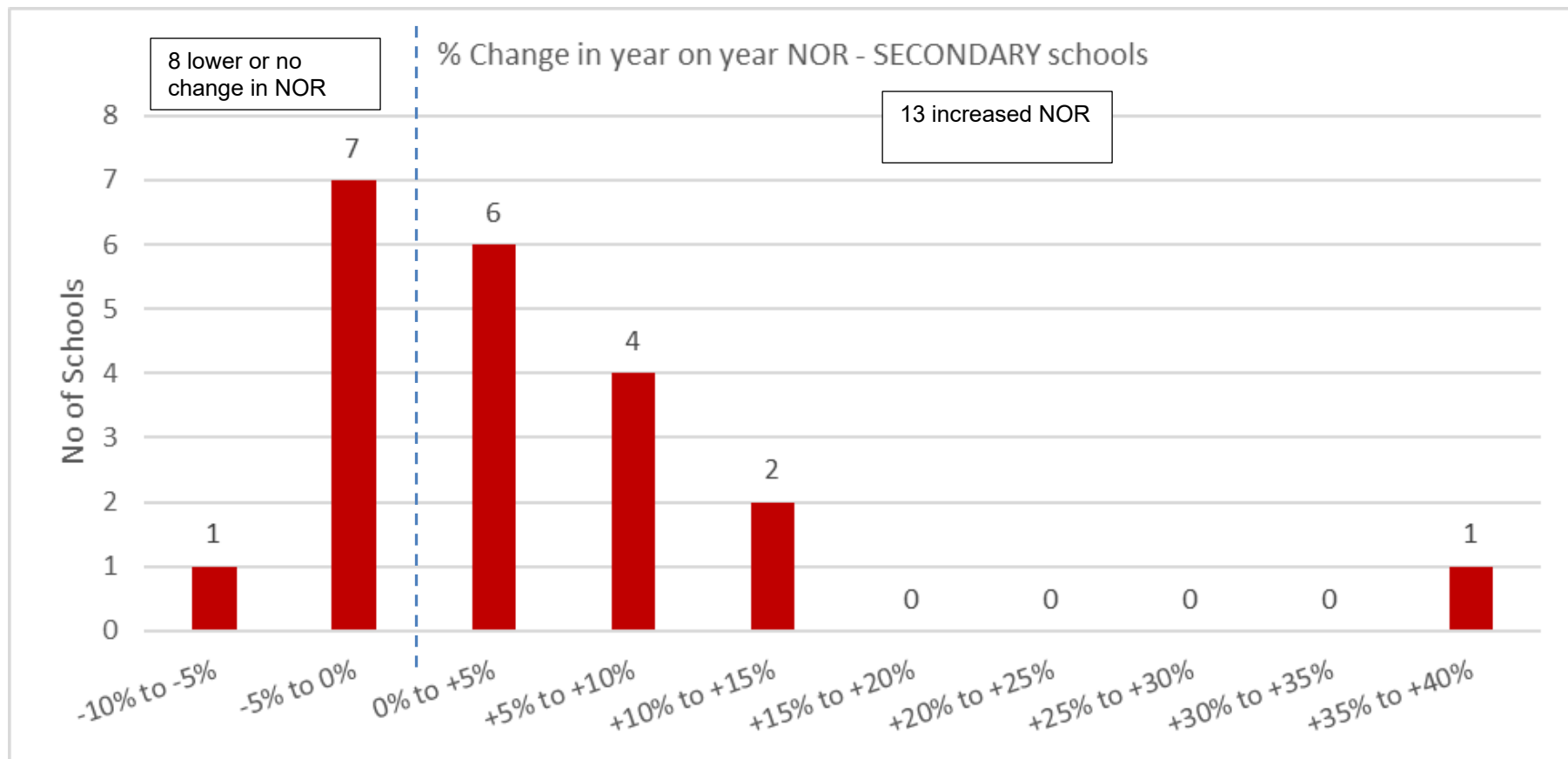


Notes

- The majority of schools see an increase in total budget. Of the 3 that see a reduction this is due to a reduction in NOR.
- Of the 18 schools which have an increased budget, 5 have small reductions in NOR but the negative impact is offset by the increase in pupil rate
- One free schools is an outlier with a 36% increase in NOR.

**APPENDIX A**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF THE % CHANGE IN THE NOR BETWEEN 2024/25 AND 2023/24**

**Chart 4 SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

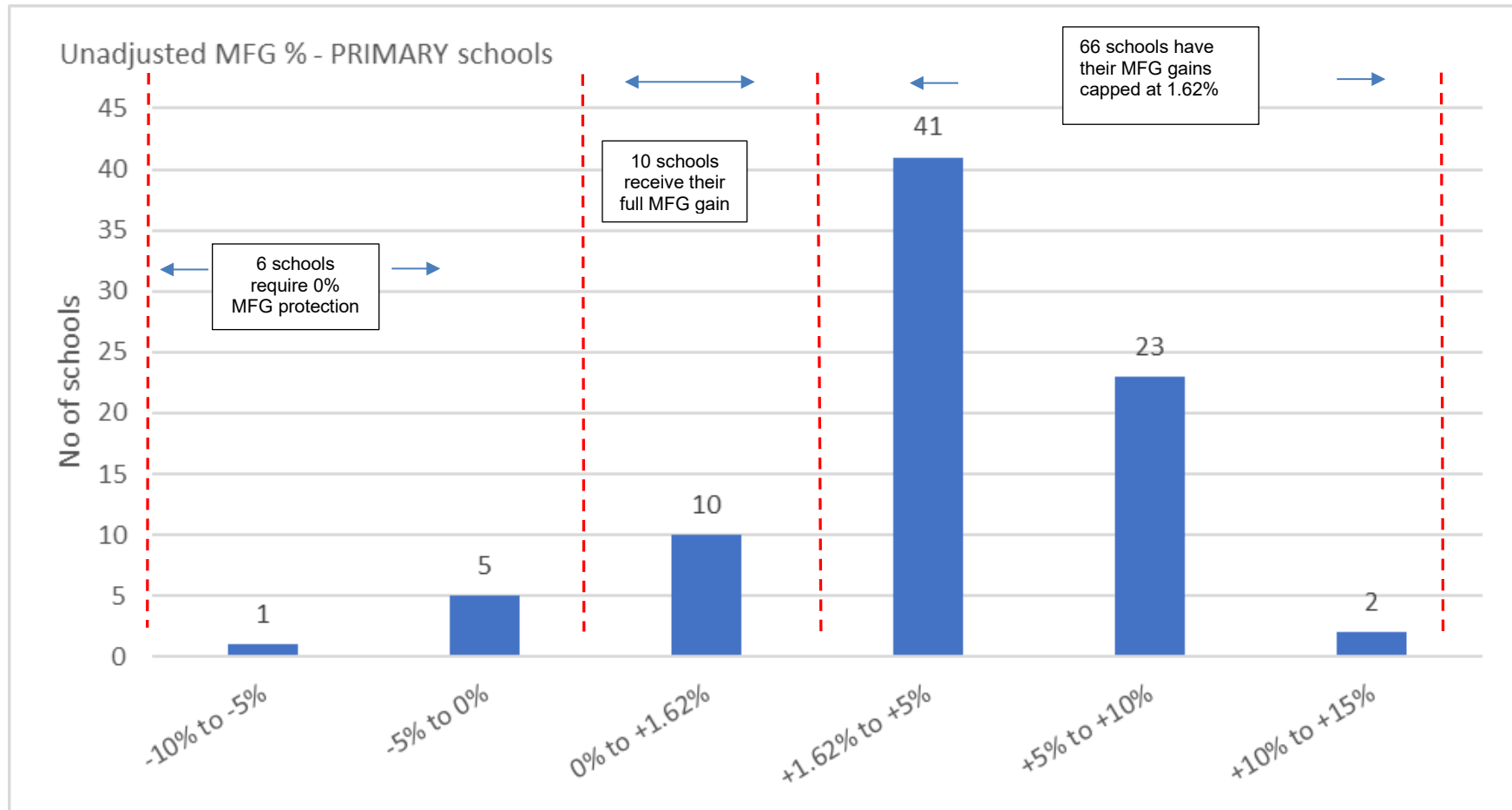


**Notes**

- Majority of secondary schools see a variation in NOR of between -5% to +5%. Total number of schools with higher and lower NOR is similar to 2022/23.
- The outlier is a growing free school.

**APPENDIX A CONTINUED**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF UNPROTECTED/UNCAPPED MFG PER PUPIL FUNDING RATES**

**Chart 5 PRIMARY SCHOOLS**

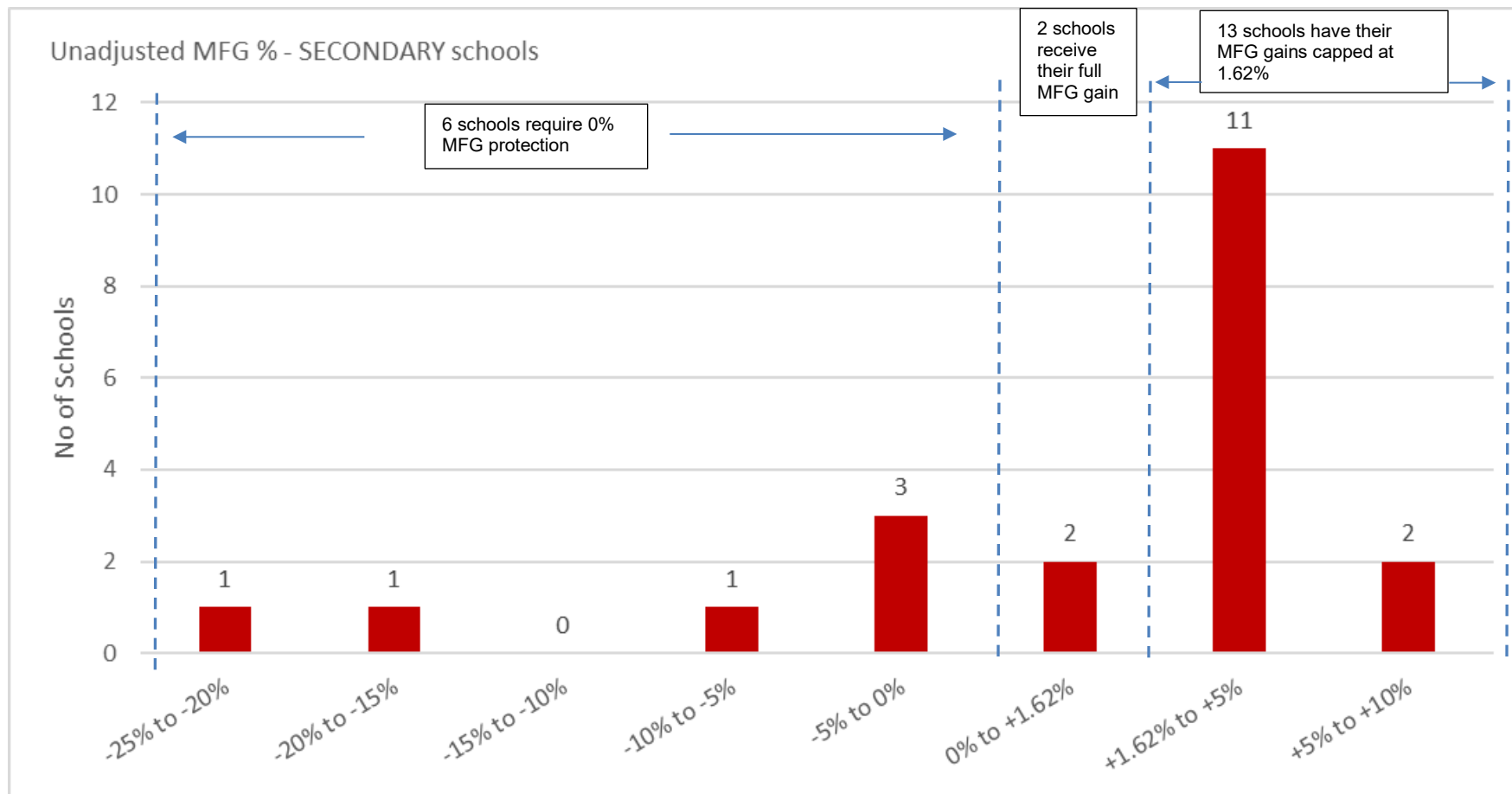


- The unprotected application of the NFF results in 6 schools requiring protection to bring their year on year MFG per pupil budget to +0%.
- There are a further 76 schools which under the NFF would see an increase in their per pupil funding in excess of the cap.
- 10 of these schools receive their full gains under the NFF; 66 of these schools have their gains capped.
- 6 schools are below the minimum per pupil level floor set by the DfE, prior to the application of the MFG protection.



**APPENDIX A CONTINUED**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF UNPROTECTED/UNCAPPED MFG PER PUPIL FUNDING RATES**

**Chart 6 SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

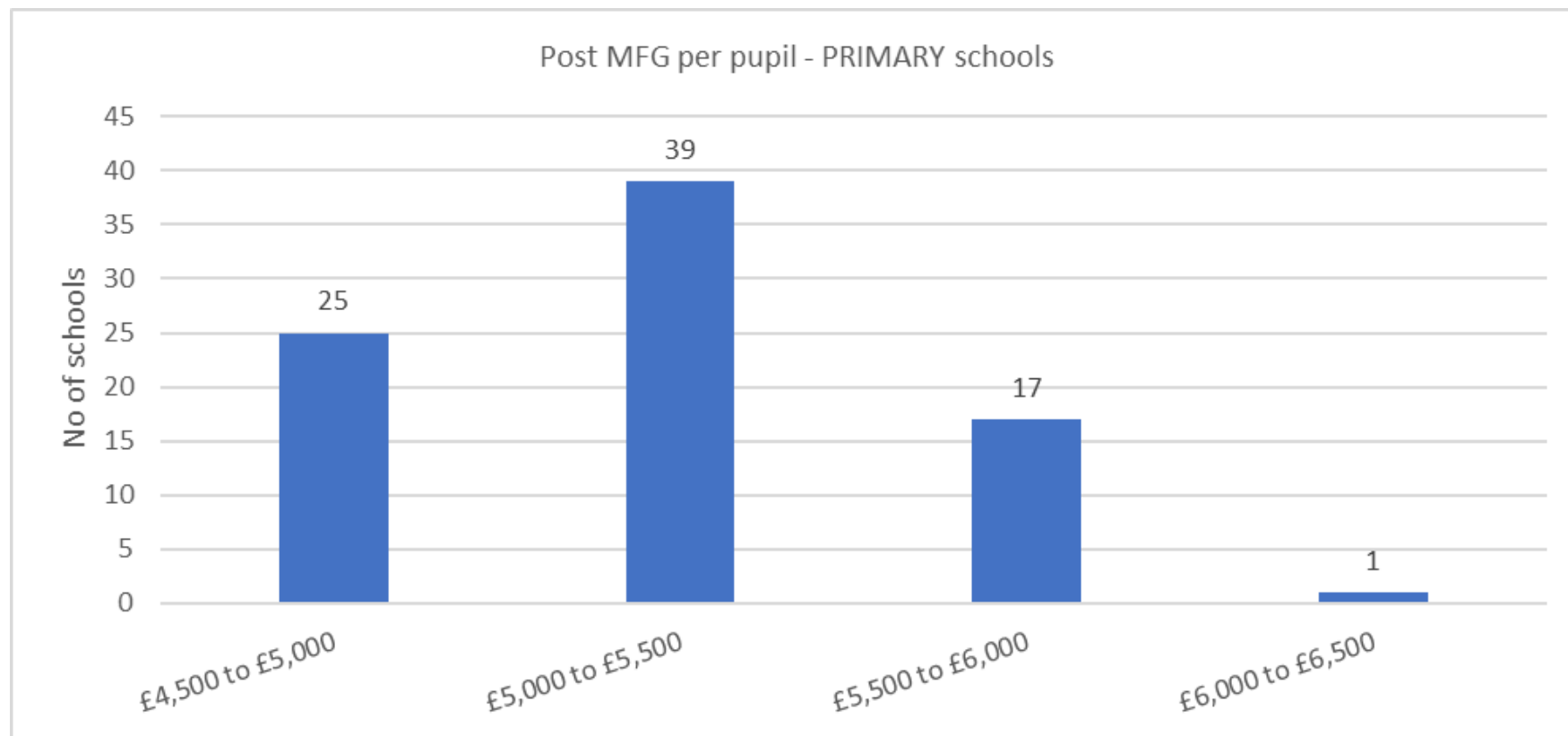


**Notes**

- Applying the NFF without protection would mean that 6 secondary schools require MFG protection.
- 13 schools see their gains capped and 2 schools receive their gain in full.
- No secondary schools are below the minimum per pupil funding level prior to MFG protection.

**APPENDIX A CONTINUED**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POST MFG PER PUPIL FUNDING RATES**

**Chart 7 PRIMARY SCHOOLS**

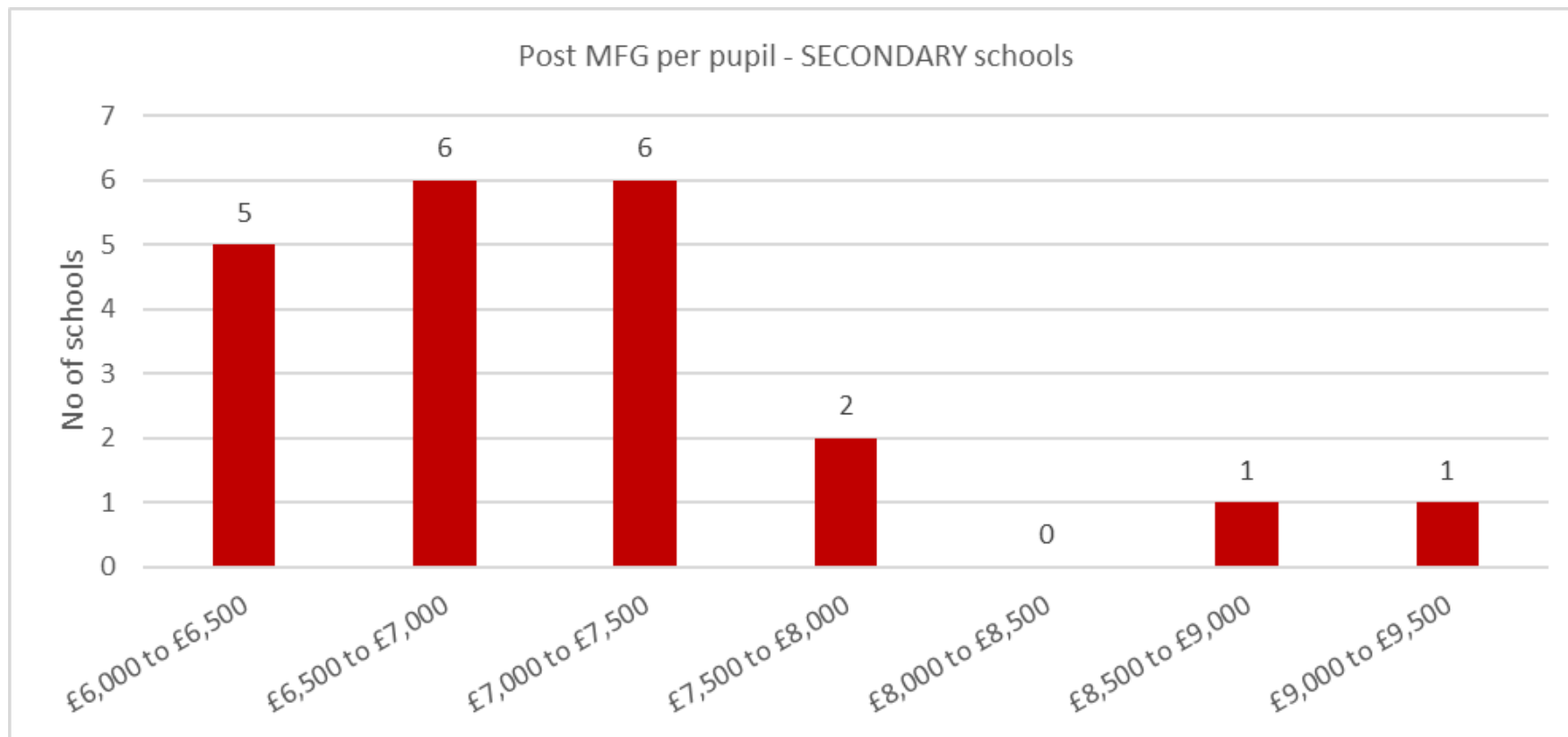


**Notes:**

- The average total budget per pupil for primary schools is £5,202 compared to £5,118 (including the MSAG) in 2023/24, a 1.6% increase.
- The minimum to maximum spread is £4,618 to £6,050 which is accounted for by the variation in deprivation funding across the schools.

**APPENDIX A CONTINUED**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POST MFG PER PUPIL FUNDING RATES**

**Chart 8 SECONDARY SCHOOLS**



**Notes:**

- The average total budget per pupil is £7,099 compared to £6,943 (including the MSAG) in 2023/24, an increase of £2.2%.
- The minimum to maximum range is £6,211 to £9,118. Deprivation funding variation is £1,164. However, the maximum funding level would reduce from £9,118 to £7,500 without the very significant MFG protection for 2 schools.

**APPENDIX B**  
**NFF FACTORS**

	2024/25	2023/24	% change
<b><u>Basic per pupil funding</u></b>			
AWPU			
Primary	£3,562	£3,394	4.9%
KS3	£5,022	£4,785	5.0%
KS4	£5,661	£5,393	5.0%
Primary min per pupil funding	£4,610	£4,405	4.7%
Secondary min per pupil funding	£5,995	£5,715	4.9%
<b><u>Additional needs funding</u></b>			
Deprivation			
Primary FSM	£490	£480	2.1%
Secondary FSM	£490	£480	2.1%
Primary FSM6	£820	£705	16.3%
Secondary FSM6	£1,200	£1,030	16.5%
Primary IDACI A	£680	£670	1.5%
Primary IDACI B	£515	£510	1.0%
Primary IDACI C	£485	£480	1.0%
Primary IDACI D	£445	£440	1.1%
Primary IDACI E	£285	£280	1.8%
Primary IDACI F	£235	£230	2.2%
Secondary IDACI A	£945	£930	1.6%
Secondary IDACI B	£740	£730	1.4%
Secondary IDACI C	£690	£680	1.5%
Secondary IDACI D	£630	£620	1.6%
Secondary IDACI E	£450	£445	1.1%
Secondary IDACI F	£340	£335	1.5%
<b><u>Low Prior Attainment</u></b>			
Primary LPA	£1,170	£1,155	1.3%
Secondary LPA	£1,775	£1,750	1.4%
<b><u>English as another language</u></b>			
Primary EAL	£590	£580	1.7%
Secondary EAL	£1,585	£1,565	1.3%
<b><u>Mobility</u></b>			
Primary mobility	£960	£945	1.6%
Secondary mobility	£1,585	£1,360	16.5%
<b><u>Lump sum</u></b>			
Primary	£134,400	£128,000	5.0%
Secondary	£134,400	£128,000	5.0%
Primary schools unit of funding*	£5,166	£4,918	5.0%
Secondary schools unit of funding*	£6,865	£6,566	4.6%
Weighted average	£5,860	£5,580	5.0%
Average primary total per pupil post MFG*	£5,202	£5,118	1.6%
Average secondary total per pupil post MFG*	£7,099	£6,943	2.2%
* 2024/25 figures include mainstream schools additional grant			
* 2023/24 figures adjusted for MSAG			

**APPENDIX C**  
**HIGH NEEDS BLOCK BUDGET**

	Budget	Forecast
	2024/25	2023/24
	£'000	£'000
Special School Places & Top Ups	42,749	40,416
Mainstream top ups	18,903	17,044
DSP Places & Top ups	3,779	2,947
PRUs	4,636	4,501
Independent / Non-Maintained placements	16,416	11,725
FE Colleges	2,198	2,027
Independent specialist provision post 16	2,119	1,951
SEN Transport (allowable charge to DSG only)	360	360
Direct/External Costs	91,160	80,971
<i>Year on Year increase</i>	12.6%	14.6%
CYP	4,202	3,863
<i>Year on Year increase</i>	8.8%	10.7%
<i>Average cost per CYP</i>	21.694	20.961
SEND service	4,441	4,230
Virtual School	460	460
Non statutory Psychology Service	528	528
Anti-Bullying service	30	30
Parent partnership advice service	115	115
Specialist equipment	100	100
Children Missing Education	25	25
Council overheads	499	499
Indirect/Council provided support costs	6,198	5,987
Total direct and indirect costs	97,358	86,958
Allocation	81,587	79,010
<i>Year on Year increase</i>	3.3%	
Overspend	15,771	7,948