

ITEM 3

Dedicated Schools Grant 2025/26 & School Funding Formula Factors Review

Schools Forum – 2 December 2024

Recommendation

The School's Forum is asked to:

Note that the local authority (LA) is responsible for deciding local funding formulae for Croydon and is expected to move the local formula factor values to at least 10% closer to the NFF factor value in 2025/6,

note that the Teachers' Pay Additional Grant (TPAG), the Teachers' Pension Employer Contribution Grant (TPECG) and the Core Schools Budget Grant (CSBG) will be rolled into the schools NFF for 2025/26,

note that the DfE had confirmed that the Split Sites and PFI funding factors will now sit outside the calculation of the funding floor (excluded from the MFG calculation) in 2025/26, which has financial implications to the overall budget and PFI schools regarding potential need for an affordability model.

review and agree on the non-NFF factors (**IDACI "A", LUMP SUM, SPLIT SITE, & PFI**) for 2025/6 schools budget setting,

agree on the 2025/6 LA disapplication request to transfer £1.2m from the schools block to the High Needs block as part of the Safety Valve strategy.

agree on the new MFG factor between [-0.5% and 0%] for 2025/6.

1. Background

- 1.1** Local Authorities receive the annual notification of funding as well as funding methodology from the Department for Education (DfE) as part of the school's annual budget-setting process around the end of summer and a final version around November. However, there has been a significant delay this year by the DfE.
- 1.2** The DfE helpfully published a bulletin regarding the National Funding Formula for 2025/6, with the expected changes considered useful for the local authority in setting the local formulae.
- 1.3** The (DfE) also reiterated the drive towards the National Funding Formula implementation by requesting local authorities to continue with their local formula factor values, albeit ensuring that these are set at least 10% closer to the NFF in 2025/6.
- 1.4** Schools Forum last year made the decision to move closer to the NFF by adapting all the DfE recommended NFF factors with some few factors above and others below the NFF.
- 1.5** This paper sets the key changes affecting the pupil and school-led factors and provides a useful

insight for forum in deciding the direction of travel when voting for any necessary changes in the local formula.

2. Provisional funding allocation

2.1 The NFF provisional allocation for 2025/26 is yet to be published. Table 2 provides indicative data based on the recent bulletin published by the DfE. The funding below is, therefore, an indicative allocation and is subject to change.

2.2 Final allocation is likely to be issued later in the year. The indicative figure shows a potential increase by £27.169m from the 2024/25 final allocation. The overall net growth is, therefore £25.969m after the £1.2m disapplication request to the High Needs block. The real budget growth is yet to be confirmed although expected to be around 0.5% increase according to recent feedback from the DfE.

Table 1 - Schools Block provisional allocation 2025/26

	Total 2024/25 final allocation excludes TPECG, TPAG, CSBG	Provisional funding in 2025/26 includes TPECG, TPAG, CSBG.	Movement
Schools' Block allocation	£319,133,853	£346,303.506**	£27,169,653**

*ESFA bulletin published in November 2024 * All based on estimates***

3. Formula factors

The formula factors expected to be used for next year's funding are summarised in table 2.

Table 2 - Formula factors used in Croydon 2025-26. Factors highlighted in green means new rule applies in 2025/6 and forum need to decide on comments highlighted in blue.

Para No.	Formula factor	Schools Forum to decide for 2025/26 budget
3.1	Minimum per pupil funding	To note (compulsory factor)
3.2	Age weighted pupil unit (Basic Entitlement)	To note (compulsory factor)
3.3	Deprivation - IDACI	(BAND B to F) - NFF applied to all last year. (BAND A) – Above NFF rate was applied last year. Forum to vote if change required
3.4	Deprivation – FSM & FSM6	Moved to NFF last year. No Change required
3.5	Low prior attainment	Moved to NFF last year. No Change required
3.6	English as an additional language	Moved to NFF last year. No Change required
3.7	Lump Sum	Above NFF rate was applied last year. Forum to vote if change required
3.8	Mobility	NFF was applied last year

3.9	Private Finance Initiative	The agreed amount paid last year was £573k. The school will be impacted if value falls as this factor is now excluded from the MFG calculation from 2025/6. DfE expects forum to apply inflation on cost. School is now required to submit an Affordability model should they required more funding. Forum expected to vote.
3.10	Minimum Funding Guarantee	To agree (compulsory) and set the new MFG. Croydon historically set MFG at +0.5% Forum to vote on new MFG as DfE limit reduced to between -0.5% and 0% for 2025/6.
3.11	Growth	No Changes in the Criteria for growth for 2025/26. Forum to agree the same methodology used last year. Approx £344k of the Growth funding was used in balancing the APT model.
3.12	Split Site	The above NFF factor was agreed last year for both the Basic and distance factors. Forum to decide on NFF
3.13	Sparsity and London Fringe	Croydon is not London Fringe
3.14	Looked after children	DfE has removed this factor. School Forum agreed to fund these services last year. LA distributed £167k through this factor in previous years.
3.15	£1.2m Disapplication request from the schools block expected	This is not a factor but needed Schools Forum agreement

3.1 Minimum per pupil level funding

Minimum per pupil funding level is set by the NFF to ensure that each pupil attracts a basic level of funding, thus ensure that if no other factor is relevant that there is a minimum level each pupil at each school phase should be funded for. The DfE has raised this funding level in the recently published NFF data, which will be reflected in the Authority Proforma Tool.

3.2 Age weighted pupil unit (AWPU)

The funding formulae will calculate our rate of AWPU **after** all the other factors' amounts have been allocated.

3.2.1 Important information to AWPU – The DfE had increased the baseline values by amalgamating the Teachers' Pay Additional Grant (TPAG), the Teachers' Pension Employer Contribution Grant (TPECG) 2024 and the Core Schools Budget Grant (CSBG) into the schools NFF for 2025 to 2026. Tables 3A and 3B show the overall changes with detailed breakdown.

Table 3A – Provisional AWPU rates for 2025/6

Ref.	Factor (A)	24-25 NFF including ACA (B)	Change (C)	25-26 Provisional NFF including ACA (D)
Line 1	Primary Basic Entitlement	£3,859.50	£286.05	£4,145.55
Line 2	KS3 Basic Entitlement	£5,441.44	£401.98	£5,843.42
Line 3	KS4 Basic Entitlement	£6,133.81	£453.99	£6,587.80

Table 3B – Reasons for movement in the AWPU rates from 2024/5 to 2025/6

Ref.	Factor (A)	TPAG & TPECG Uplift (B)	CSBG Uplift (C)	ACA (D)	Change (E)
Line 1	Primary Basic Entitlement	£213.00	£51.00	£1.0835	£286.05
Line 2	KS3 Basic Entitlement	£300.00	£71.00	£1.0835	£401.99
Line 3	KS4 Basic Entitlement	£339.00	£80.00	£1.0835	£453.99

Estimated Area Cost Adjustment - The Area Cost Adjustment (ACA) is a tool used to measure this variation in costs for local authorities in England.

3.2.2 School's Forum to note the final AWPU last year and the indicative values for 2025/26. The final AWPU values will be determined after the LA receives the final allocation from the DfE and after all other factors have been distributed.

3.3 Deprivation IDACI

The income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 – 15 living within income-deprived families. It is a useful indicator of the level of deprivation in an area. IDACI funding is based on the IDACI 2019 area-based index measuring the relative deprivation of Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs).

3.3.1 This is a compulsory factor and is made up of 3 elements: free school meals (FSM), free school meals 6 (FSM6) and the income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI).

3.3.2 Table 4A and 4B shows the factors agreed upon by Schools Forum last year. These are all highlighted in green. The only factor which required a decision by the forum is IDACI "A", as it's currently above the NFF. The total NFF budgeted value of IDACI "A" using the NFF rate of £736.79 per pupil is £239,802 against the forum chosen value of £247,564 using the above NFF rate of £755.56. This means that the financial implication of selecting an above NFF rate is only [£247,564 less £238,802] £7,762 in value.

3.3.3 The above £7,762 represents the total change in factor value when an above NFF value is chosen. Please refer to Table 4A, line 1, last column of £3,140 for primary schools and Table 4B, line 1, last column and £4,621 for secondary rates.

Table 4A - IDACI rates Primary Schools

		2024/5 Rates		Provisional 25/26 Rates			
Ref.	Factor (A)	24-25 NFF including ACA (B)	24/25 APT Maximum (C)	ACA (D)	Change (E)	Number of pupils (F)	Extra Funding
Line 1	Primary IDACI A	£736.79	£755.56	£736.79	£755.56	167.34	£3,140.43
Line 2	Primary IDACI B	£558.01	£571.96	£558.01		323.49	
Line 3	Primary IDACI C	£525.51	£538.64	£525.51		2,867.16	
Line 4	Primary IDACI D	£482.17	£494.22	£482.17		2,265.93	
Line 5	Primary IDACI E	£308.80	£316.52	£308.80		5,047.46	
Line 6	Primary IDACI F	£254.63	£260.99	£254.63		6,298.05	
					Total	16,969.44	

Table 4B - IDACI rates Secondary Schools

		2024/5 Rates		Provisional 25/26 Rates			
Ref.	Factor (A)	24-25 NFF including ACA (B)	24/25 APT Maximum (C)	ACA (D)	Change (E)	Number of pupils (F)	Extra Funding
Line 1	Secondary IDACI A	£1,023.93	£1,064.55	£1,023.93	£1,064.55	113.78	£4,621.82
Line 2	Secondary IDACI B	£801.80	£821.85	£801.80		393.29	
Line 3	Secondary IDACI C	£747.63	£766.32	£747.63		2,138.99	
Line 4	Secondary IDACI D	£682.62	£699.68	£682.62		1,693.34	
Line 5	Secondary IDACI E	£487.58	£499.77	£487.58		3,249.96	
Line 6	Secondary IDACI F	£368.40	£377.61	£368.40		3,566.28	
					Total	11,155.63	

3.3.4 IDACI as a method of calculating deprivation for Primary and Secondary:

Financial Implications – The decision to separately keep IDACI “A” above the NFF has insignificant monetary value of £7,762 [£3,140.43 + £4,621.82] because only small percentage number of pupils fall into that (IDACI "A") factor category.

Forum expected to decide on:

- (a) Keeping to the IDACI “A” above the NFF rates as last year.
- (b) Move IDACI “A” to NFF

3.4 Deprivation Free School Meals (FSM) and (FSM6)

Schools receive funding for all FSM eligible pupils through this factor. In 2024/25 Croydon followed the NFF rates and distributed £25.807m. The rates per school phase varies for each of the two elements (FSM rates and FSM6). All these factors are NFF; hence, no change is expected. The 2025/6 factor value is expected to reach £30.873m due to the additional £233 and £345 per pupil added to the NFF baseline rates for primary and secondary, respectively schools as part of the

amalgamation of the Teachers' Pay Additional Grant (TPAG), the Teachers' Pension Employer Contribution Grant (TPECG) 2024 and the Core Schools Budget Grant (CSBG).

3.4.1 Use FSM & FSM6 as a method of calculating deprivation for Primary and secondary:

Forum expected to decide on:

(a) Keeping the NFF rate. No Change expected.

3.5 Low Prior Attainment

Primary school pupils who have not achieved the expected level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile assessment (EYFSP) and secondary pupils who have not achieved the expected standard in Key Stage 2 at either reading, writing or math's.

LPA funding has been allocated to all pupils identified as not reaching the expected standard at the previous phase, regardless of their year group. It does not only apply to those pupils in their first year of schooling.

This is now a compulsory factor which Croydon will use again this year. It is a rate per pupil per school phase and is set locally. In the 2024/25 allocation Croydon distributed £19.071m through this factor. The APT tool automatically provides the number of pupils who are eligible (based on the prior year census data). See Appendix A for definition of Low Prior Attainment and the pupils in this category.

The DfE uses a weighting system to identify the number of pupils that qualify. The weightings will operate in the same way as in 2024: the number of pupils identified as having LPA in the data will be multiplied by the relevant weighting to determine the number of pupils eligible for the factor for funding purposes.

3.5.1 The Low Prior Attainment rates to be decided:

(a) Keeping the NFF rate. No Change expected.

3.6 English as an additional language (EAL)

This is a compulsory factor used in the Croydon local formula. According to the DfE methodology, pupils identified in the October census with a first language other than English attract funding for 3 years after they enter the statutory school system. This rate per pupil per phase had been set locally. In the 2024/25 allocation Croydon distributed £6.289m through this factor.

The English as an additional language factor rate to be decided:

(a) Keeping to the NFF. No Change expected.

3.7 Lump Sum

Each school receives a lump sum. All-through schools will receive the secondary lump sum value and middle schools will receive a weighted average lump sum value based

on the number of primary and secondary year groups in the school. A different DfE payment methodology would be used for all-through schools.

In 2024/25, the local lump sum per school was £149,265.72 and resulted in a distribution of £16,419m. The published NFF rate is £141,984.46 for Primary schools and Secondary schools. The means that the local factors was above the NFF.

Forum needs to decide to stay above NFF in 2025/6. The new NFF value is now £160,015 due to the amalgamation of the Teachers' Pay Additional Grant (TPAG), the Teachers' Pension Employer Contribution Grant (TPECG) 2024 and the Core Schools Budget Grant (CSBG).

Keeping to the above NFF rate used last year's means that approximately £3,640 extra funds will be allocated to each school making an additional total amount of £393.1k covering all 108 schools.

3.7.1 The lump sum factor to be decided:

- (a) Stay at above NFF rate per school or
- (b) Moving to the NFF.

3.8 Mobility

The mobility factor allocates funding to schools with a high proportion of pupils who first join on a non-standard date. Mobility funding was previously allocated based on historic spend. However, for 2020/21, the DfE developed a new methodology that enables calculation of allocations of this funding on a formulaic basis. Rather than relying on a single census, the methodology involved tracking individual pupils using their unique pupil ID through censuses from the past 3 years. If the first census when the pupil was in the school was a spring or summer census, they are considered a mobile pupil.

To be eligible for mobility funding, the proportion of mobile pupils a school has must be above the threshold of 6%. A per pupil amount will then be allocated to all mobile pupils above that threshold. See Appendix A for definition of Mobility and the schools and school phases impacted. The total amount paid last year on this factor was £1.004m.

Whichever option is chosen is very insignificant on the overall impact of the budget as the average number attracting this funding is approximately 864 pupils.

3.8.1 Mobility factor to be decided:

- (a) Stay on the national NFF rate. No Change expected.

3.9 Private Finance Initiative and Split-site

Croydon has one PFI school and, therefore, uses this factor. The purpose of the factor is to fund the additional costs to a school of being in a PFI contract. The agreed amount paid for the last few years was £573k. The DfE confirmed that they will be tightening the exceptional circumstances factors like the PFI. The key changes are:

- (a) the technical adjustments to the PFI funding mean that any amount allocated for a PFI will be excluded from the MFG calculation from 2025/6. This approach ensures that increases or decreases in a school's split site and /or PFI funding does not impact other aspects of their funding,
- (b) LA or Schools wishing to receive a higher NFF uplift need to submit a request to the department, accompanied by a clear affordability mode to substantiate the increase.

The default expectation will be that previous years' PFI funding through the NFF will be increased by the Retail Prices Index excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX) measure of inflation.

3.9.1 The PFI factor options include:

- a) Inflationary increase of 2.3% (DfE Rate) to be applied to last year's rate,
- b) Stay the same as last year's rate,
- c) School completes the DfE Affordability model to seek additional funding.

3.10 Minimum funding Guarantee (MFG)

MFG protects schools' budgets from substantial changes in funding based on factor changes. It protects on £/per pupil basis but does not protect against a fall in pupil numbers.

Local authorities previously have the freedom to set the MFG in their local formulae between +0.0% and +0.5% per pupil. However, from 2025/6 local authorities must set the MFG between **-0.5%** and 0%. Schools Forum are requested to decide on MFG level.

3.10.1 The MFG should be changed from + 0.5%.

- (a) **- 0.5%**
- (b) 0.%

3.11 Growth

The new DfE required minimum funding payable to schools from 2024/25 is: **(Primary growth factor value (£1,550 × number of pupils × ACA)** The criteria for growth funding for schools is not expected to change in 2025/6 as approved by Schools Forum.

Table 5 - Growth funding

Year	Growth
2019/20	£2,279,811
2020/21	£1,708,617
2021/22	£1,914,299
2022/23	£1,369,581
2023/24	£2,063,504
2024/25	£1,718,503
2025/26	

3.11.1 Schools Forum are requested to.

- (a) Agree to keep the same criteria and methodology used in 2024/5.
- (b) Request for another meeting to review last year's criteria and methodology.

3.12 Split site factor

The DfE introduced a National Funding formula (national approach) and criteria and amount payable. This new methodology now replaces the previous locally determined split sites factor. The baseline factor was made of basic rate of £55,700 and additional rate of £26,900 per 100 metres based on distance last year.

3.12.1 The Split Site factor for lump sum and distance should be:

The new DfE methodology introduced in 2024/5 increases the monetary value of the factor by creating both baseline lumpsum and a distance award. The total amount paid in 2024/25 was based on a lower rate was £407.5k. Using the above NFF will be £417.7k.

3.12.2 Schools Forum are requested to.

- (a) Moving to the NFF rate –
- (b) Stay below the national NFF rate -

3.13 Sparsity and London Fringe

3.13.1 These factors are not applicable to Croydon.

3.14 Looked after children (LAC)

This has been an optional factor for years where Local authorities apply a single unit value for any child who has been looked after for one day or more, as recorded on the LA SSDA903 returns. The DfE does not allow the LAC factor in the NFF model anymore and Local authorities currently using this factor can no longer fund it though the factors. Please note that: Forum to decide if:

3.14.1 (a) to keep to last year's agreed decision to fund the £167k LAC through de-delegate process from the growth budget which forms part of the schools' block. No change expected in 2025/26.

3.15 £1.2m Disapplication Request from the Schools Block.

3.15.1 The funds will be used to support the Children with special educational needs in the mainstream schools as part of the service transformation strategy supported by the DfE called the Safety Valve project.

3.15.2 The LA has also made considerable progress with the DfE 'safety valve' (SV) project and successfully met all the performance targets incorporated into the agreement with the DfE which includes the £1.2m disapplication request from the schools block to the High Needs Block.

3.15.3 The financial implication of this decision to each of the 108 mainstreams is approximately £11k per school contribution from their ISB budget.

3.15.4 Schools Forum are requested to agree to the £1.2m block transfer.

3.16 Conclusion

In evaluating the options presented in this paper Schools Forum should note that:

- (a) Factors that are now in line with the NFF is not expected to be changed,
- (b) The LA is expected to move towards the NFF in all factors.
- (c) There has been some technical adjustment to some of the factors for 2025/6.
- (d) The local Authority will have to seek DfE and political approval from Council as part of the governance process outlined by the DfE operational guide.

Recommendation

The School's Forum is asked to:

Note that the local authority (LA) is responsible for deciding local funding formulae for Croydon and is expected to move the local formula factor values to at least 10% closer to the NFF factor value in 2025/6,

note that the Teachers' Pay Additional Grant (TPAG), the Teachers' Pension Employer Contribution Grant (TPECG) and the Core Schools Budget Grant (CSBG) will be rolled into the schools NFF for 2025/26,

note that the DfE had confirmed that the Split Sites and PFI funding factors will now sit outside the calculation of the funding floor (excluded from the MFG calculation) in 2025/26, which has financial implications to the overall budget and PFI schools regarding potential need for an affordability model.

review and agree on the non-NFF factors (**IDACI "A", LUMP SUM, SPLIT SITE, & PFI**) for 2025/6 schools budget setting,

agree on the 2025/6 LA disapplication request to transfer £1.2m from the schools block to the High Needs block as part of the Safety Valve strategy.

agree on the new MFG factor between [-0.5% and 0%] for 2025/6.

Appendix A

FSM6 - Pupils who are identified as FSM6 eligible (pupils who have been entitled to FSM at any time in the last 6 years) as taken from the previous January census.

IDACI - The IDACI element of the deprivation factor is based on the IDACI dataset for 2019, which is published by the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG). IDACI is a relative measure of socio-economic deprivation—an IDACI score is calculated for an LSOA (an area with typically about 1,500 residents) based on the characteristics of households in that area. The IDACI score of a given area does not mean that every child living in that area has particular deprivation characteristics—it is a measure of the likelihood that a child is in a household experiencing relative socio-economic deprivation. LSOAs are ranked by score, from the most deprived LSOA, with the highest score, to the least deprived LSOA.

The IDACI measure uses 7 bands (A to G where A is the most deprived) and different values can be attached to each of the 6 bands A to F. Different unit values can also be used for primary and secondary schools in each band.

Low Prior Attainment - The LPA factor acts as a proxy indicator for low level, high incidence, special educational needs and is measured as such for primary and secondary pupils:

Primary pupils identified as not achieving the expected level of development in the early years foundation stage profile (EYFSP).

Secondary pupils not reaching the expected standard in KS2 at either reading, writing or maths an individual weighting is applied to each year group from years 7 to 10 when calculating secondary LPA to reflect the higher levels of low attainment under the new testing regime.

Mobility - This factor pertains to pupils who first appeared in either the January or May census return at their current school (the one they are on roll within the October census) in 2017 or later. This is for pupils in reception only, those first appearing at their current school in the May census are classed as mobile.

With this factor, there is a 6% threshold and funding are allocated based on the proportion.

above the threshold (for example, a school with 8% of pupils classed as mobile will attract pupil mobility funding for 2% of pupils).

How PFI is calculated in the NFF - Premises funding will continue to be allocated at local authority level on the basis of actual spend in the 2020-21 APT, with the PFI factor increasing in line with the RPIX measure of inflation (1.56%) to reflect PFI contracts.

Split Site funding – In 2024 to 2025 the DfE introduced a national formulaic approach to split sites funding, which replaces the previous local authority- led approach. The new split sites factor is compulsory for all local authorities, ensuring that split sites funding will be allocated consistently and fairly across the country. Local authorities are required to set their split sites factor values within the 2.5% mirroring g threshold for the NFF. The factor is made up of 2 parts, both of which are compulsory:

basic eligibility funding: schools must be allocated a lump sum payment for each of their additional eligible sites.

distance funding: additional funding must be paid out on top of the basic eligibility lump sum for schools whose eligible sites are separated by more than 100 metres (by road distance) from the main site.

Appendix B

Extract from DfE Bulletin.

Private finance initiative (PFI) and exceptional premises factors are allocated to local authorities based on historic spend; and rates based on actual costs. The individual schools NFF factors for 2025 to 2026 will operate in the same way as in 2024 to 2025 except for some changes to the PFI factor. These are as previously confirmed in September 2024.

7The pupil-led factors that will be used in the NFF for 2025 to 2026 are:

- *the basic entitlement factor – every pupil will attract this funding. There will continue to be different factor values for primary pupils, key stage 3 pupils, and key stage 4 pupils.*
- *additional needs funding – the NFF in 2025 to 2026 will continue to provide funding for pupils with additional needs, as measured by:*
- *lump sum - every school attracts a lump sum through the NFF irrespective of its size or phase.*
- *sparsity factor - eligibility for sparsity funding depends on the distance the pupils living closest to the school would have to travel to their next nearest appropriate (for example, same phase) school, and the average number of pupils per year group. The value of this factor will vary depending on the phase of the school. The distance thresholds, year group size thresholds, and operation of the distance and year group size tapers will remain as they were for 2024 to 2025.*

The only structural changes being made to the NFF for 2025 to 2026 are in relation to the PFI factor, and so will not affect all local authorities. The changes are:

- *providing pro-rata funding when a PFI contract is coming to an end in the financial year (such that funding is only provided for the part of the year when the contract is still in place)*
- *setting conditions that local authorities would need to meet to receive above-inflation increases in PFI funding (with the expectation that these would be the exception). The default expectation will be that previous years' PFI funding through the NFF will be increased by the Retail Prices Index excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX) measure of inflation. If local authorities want to request that the funding is increased by a higher amount, then they will need to submit an affordability model to the department.*

Rolling previous grants into the mainstream schools and CSSB NFF

The mainstream schools elements of TPAG, TPECG 2024 and CSBG will be rolled into the schools NFF for 2025 to 2026. The funding for centrally employed teachers within the TPECG and CSBG are also being rolled into the CSSB NFF for 2025 to 2026.

Appendix C

National Funding Formula. Estimated factor values for 2025/6 Croydon model.

Reference	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Reference	Factor	Provisional factor values in 2025 to 2026	Additions to baselines from grants	CSBG uplift	baselines 2025/6	ACA	Estimated NNF 25-26 including ACA	No of pupil	Provisional funding 25-26 NFF including ACA (1.08352)
Line 1	Primary basic entitlement	£3,562.00	£213.00	£51.00	£3,826.00	£1.08	£4,145.55	31,288.00	£129,705,890.81
Line 2	KS3 basic entitlement	£5,022.00	£300.00	£71.00	£5,393.00	£1.08	£5,843.42	11,556.00	£67,526,600.35
Line 3	KS4 basic entitlement	£5,661.00	£339.00	£80.00	£6,080.00	£1.08	£6,587.80	7,936.00	£52,280,793.50
Line 4	Primary FSM	£490.00			£490.00	£1.08	£530.92	8,869.00	£4,708,772.05
Line 5	Secondary FSM	£490.00			£490.00	£1.08	£530.92	6,377.62	£3,386,037.34
Line 6	Primary FSM6	£820.00	£188.00	£45.00	£1,053.00	£1.08	£1,140.95	9,201.00	£10,497,849.30
Line 7	Secondary FSM6	£1,200.00	£277.00	£68.00	£1,545.00	£1.08	£1,674.04	7,335.58	£12,280,037.33
Line 8	Primary IDACI F	£235.00			£235.00	£1.08	£254.63	6,298.00	£1,603,642.11
Line 9	Primary IDACI E	£285.00			£285.00	£1.08	£308.80	5,047.00	£1,558,529.75
Line 10	Primary IDACI D	£445.00			£445.00	£1.08	£482.17	2,266.00	£1,092,589.06
Line 11	Primary IDACI C	£485.00			£485.00	£1.08	£525.51	2,867.00	£1,506,629.14
Line 12	Primary IDACI B	£515.00			£515.00	£1.08	£558.01	323.00	£180,238.13
Line 13	Primary IDACI A (Maximum)	£680.00			£680.00	£1.08	£736.79	167.00	£126,178.52
Line 14	Secondary IDACI F	£340.00			£340.00	£1.08	£368.40	3,566.00	£1,313,702.99
Line 15	Secondary IDACI E	£450.00			£450.00	£1.08	£487.58	3,250.00	£1,584,648.00
Line 16	Secondary IDACI D	£630.00			£630.00	£1.08	£682.62	1,693.00	£1,155,671.60
Line 17	Secondary IDACI C	£690.00			£690.00	£1.08	£747.63	2,139.00	£1,599,178.00
Line 18	Secondary IDACI B	£740.00			£740.00	£1.08	£801.80	393.00	£315,109.29
Line 19	Secondary IDACI A (maximum)	£945.00			£945.00	£1.08	£1,023.93	114.00	£121,358.70
Line 20	Primary EAL	£590.00			£590.00	£1.08	£639.28	7,092.80	£4,534,263.04
Line 21	Secondary EAL	£1,380.00			£1,380.00	£1.08	£1,495.26	1,021.91	£1,528,021.14
Line 22	Primary LPA	£1,170.00			£1,170.00	£1.08	£1,267.72	8,714.45	£11,047,468.39
Line 23	Secondary LPA	£1,775.00			£1,775.00	£1.08	£1,923.25	5,523.79	£10,623,616.83
Line 24	Primary mobility	£960.00			£960.00	£1.08	£1,040.18	633.24	£658,678.13
Line 25	Secondary mobility	£1,380.00			£1,380.00	£1.08	£1,495.26	231.07	£345,508.41
Line 26	Primary lump sum (Maximum)	£134,400.00	£8,006.00	£1,915.00	£144,321.00	£1.08	£156,374.69	85 Schools	£13,601,302.36
Line 27	Secondary lump sum (Maximum)	£134,400.00	£8,006.00	£1,915.00	£144,321.00	£1.08	£156,374.69	25 Schools	£4,000,383.05
Line 28	Split sites basic eligibility funding	£55,042.50			£55,042.50	£1.08	£59,639.65	4 Schools	£298,198.00
Line 29	Split sites distance funding	£27,572.50			£27,572.50	£1.08	£29,875.36	4 Schools	£119,501.00