

Report subject	Early Years and Mainstream Schools Funding 2026/27
Meeting date	4 February 2026
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	<p>This paper outlines the proposed 2026/27 local mainstream schools funding formula based on recommendations from the Schools Forum.</p> <p>The formula is highly regulated by the Department for Education (DfE), with funding provided by the £293m schools block of the ring-fenced dedicated schools grant (DSG).</p> <p>The proposed local mainstream formula is to replicate the national funding formula (NFF) with minor amendments as recommended by Schools Forum on 19 January 2026 to reflect that it is not affordable in full.</p> <p>The early years single funding formula (EYSFF) is being considered by Schools Forum on 16 February 2026 to allow time for a full consultation process with providers.</p>
Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet recommends to Council:</p> <p>(a) The decision for the early years single funding formula (EYSFF) is delegated to the corporate director for children's services in consultation with the portfolio holder for children, young people, education and skills.</p> <p>(b) The mainstream schools funding formula detailed in Appendix 2.</p>
Reason for recommendations	The recommendations reflect the mainstream schools formula recommended by the Schools Forum in January 2026 and the timetable for the early years consultation requested by providers.
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Corporate Directors	Cathi Hadley, Director of Children's Services
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Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. The DSG is allocated by the DfE through four separate funding blocks – early years, schools, high needs, and central school services with a total estimated for 2026/27 of £426m provided in the settlement announced on 17 December 2025.
2. A summary of the DSG settlement for 2026/27 is provided in table 1 below:

Table 1: School Funding Settlement 2026/27

DSG Funding Block	2025/26 Forecast	2026/27 Forecast	Annual Change		Reason for Change
	£000's	£000's	£000's	%	
Early Years	52,499	62,205	9,706	18.5%	Full year impact of free entitlements for working parents from Sept. 2025 and increased funding rates.
Schools *	291,773	292,823	1,050	0.4%	Increased NFF funding rates but falling rolls in both primary and secondary schools and with reduced growth funding
Central School Services Block (CSSB)**	2,174	2,187	13	0.6%	Increase in unit funding rate applied to falling pupil numbers.
High Needs *	68,369	68,369	0	0.0%	High Needs NFF suspended with no increase in funding.
Total	414,815	425,584	10,769	3%	

* Comparative includes 2025/26 separate pay grants rolled into the DSG NFF baselines for 2026/27. ** Central services 2026/27 forecast assumes successful application to restore commitment funding to the prior year level (outcome expected in March 2026).

3. The main driver of DSG funding levels is pupil numbers. The birth rate decline is continuing its progress through schools with a 1.4% reduction in pupil numbers overall at the October 2025 school census. The impact has progressed into secondary school age pupils in BCP for the first time in the current academic year (2025/26).
4. The schools block allocations are now fixed but it is likely that additional grants will be paid to schools to reflect national pay awards when they are known as in previous years. Significant adjustments could be made to early years funding in-year based on the take up of the free entitlements at each termly census. A small element of high needs block funding will be adjusted in-year based on the January 2026 pupil-level data returns.
5. Each funding block has its own national funding formula (NFF) methodology to allocate funding to the local authority and expenditure is governed by the School and Early Years Finance and Childcare (Provision of Information About Young Children) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2025.

Schools Forum

6. The Schools Forum is a statutory consultation body of the council with its constitution and operation regulated by the DfE. It has oversight of all DSG budgets with a range of decision-making powers.
7. The Schools Forum includes representation from the early years sector, each phase of school (primary, secondary, special, and alternative provision), each status (maintained and academy) plus an age 14-19 provider and local dioceses. Lead officers and the Cabinet members for children's services and resources can contribute at meetings but are non-voting members of the forum.

8. The regulations set out the responsibilities for decision-making between the Council and the Schools Forum, including any consultation requirements.
9. The Schools Forum decides the level of central expenditure retained from each funding block, except for high needs, for which it has a consultation role only. It also decides if funding can be transferred away from the schools block up to a maximum of 0.5%, with any higher level requiring the approval of the DfE.
10. Funding through the central school services block is used to support a range of council services supporting schools (for example, the school admission service) with the decision regarding the use of funding made by the Schools Forum.
11. Schools Forum is to make recommendations, following consultations with each sector, regarding the early years and mainstream schools funding formulae with the decisions to be made by Council.

Early Years Funding Block and EYSFF 2026/27

12. Funding is for a sector comprised of private, voluntary, and independent settings with a small number of nursery classes in mainstream schools.
13. The DSG funding rates have increased for each entitlement for 2026/27, and the number of funded hours will increase compared with current levels as the entitlement expansions for working parents from September 2025 will apply for a full financial year.
14. The funding rates include allowances for pay awards and other pressures across the sector. The hourly funding rate increases are as follows for children:
 - a. aged under 2 (working parents) - 6.3%
 - b. aged 2 - 6.5% - both entitlements (working parents, children requiring extra support)
 - c. aged 3&4 - 9% with a further 3% added to reflect that the move to termly census funding is more costly for local authorities.
15. The pass-through rate of funding to providers must be at least 97% of funding for each of the four different entitlements separately. Included in the passthrough calculation is the local EYSFF funding and special education needs inclusion fund (SENIF) allocations to providers as well a contingency for provider allocations being more than expected as funding rates cannot be changed in-year.
16. Early years take up of the entitlements in 2026/27 has been estimated by the DfE based on their latest data and the funding total will remain estimated until summer 2027.
17. The council is responsible for distributing funding between childcare providers through the EYSFF. The methodology is determined locally within DfE parameters, with a requirement to consult providers on any changes.
18. Last year a principle-based consultation was undertaken with the sector during October – November 2024 and the outcome shared with Schools Forum in time for a recommendation to be provided to Council in February. However, this approach was not popular with providers, and they have been clear this year that any consultation undertaken with the sector should be based on known funding values and not estimates. Also, that consultation should not be undertaken over a period that includes the Christmas school holidays.
19. The late announcements this year on 15 December has meant that consultation has been undertaken in January 2026 and been unable to conclude in time for the 19 January Schools Forum meeting. A Schools Forum meeting has been arranged for 16 February to consider the outcome of the provider consultation and make a recommendation to the council.

20. A summary of the EYSFF being recommended to providers is included in Appendix 1. The formula must be approved and notified to providers by 28 February 2026. To meet this deadline and give providers as much notice as possible, it is recommended that the decision for the 2026/27 formula is delegated to the corporate director for children's services, in consultation with the portfolio holder for children, young people, education and skills. This will enable time for full stakeholder engagement and Schools Forum to consider the outcome of the consultation and make a recommendation.

Schools Funding Block

21. Funding through the schools block is for mainstream schools and finalised each year in the December settlement through two separate funding streams – the mainstream school NFF and the growth fund NFF.
22. The school level NFF allocations calculated by the DfE for 2026/27 use school census data from October 2024. These allocations are totalled and divided by pupil numbers to derive the primary and secondary school phase unit funding levels for each council. These separate school phase unit values are then applied to the October 2025 census pupil numbers to determine the final schools NFF funding to the council.
23. The local formula must use school data from the October 2025 school census to calculate school budgets so these will differ from those provided through the NFF to the council.
24. The mainstream schools NFF in 2026/27 has increased unit values for all formula factors by an average of 2.1% with the minimum per pupil funding remaining at 2025/26 levels. This means that schools where the formula provides funding below the minimum in both years will not see an increase in per pupil funding in 2026/27.
25. The growth fund NFF has provided only £0.9m within the schools block and this is less than half of the allocation in 2025/26. This accounts for much of the low overall growth in the schools block alongside the reduction in pupil numbers.

Central School Services Block (CSSB)

26. The CSSB is fully committed to the council's central education budgets supporting schools with allocations agreed by the Schools Forum on 19 February 2026 at the level of funding.

High Needs Funding Block

27. The high needs block largely funds the costs of meeting the needs of individual pupils through top up funding for those in mainstream schools and funding for pupils in special schools and other specialist providers.
28. The high needs NFF has been suspended for 2026/27 with no increase in funding though the Settlement. Small adjustments will be made in-year to update for pay grants to be passed on to schools and to take account of the cross-border flow of pupils based on January 2026 data returns.
29. Any transfer of funding from the school block to support high needs is for one year only so that the amount is not locked into the budget. It is limited within the regulations to 0.5% of school block funding.
30. The Schools Forum has been clear annually that all schools expect to receive their NFF allocations in full if affordable, and only surplus funds are available for transfer. The DfE has also made clear that any further applications to the DfE that are outside the wishes of schools would be unsuccessful.

Mainstream School Funding Formula 2026/27

31. The 2026/27 mainstream school NFF detail is set out in Appendix 2. It is not affordable in full when applied to the October 2025 BCP school data with a shortfall of £0.15m. No proposals have, therefore, been developed to transfer funding away from the schools block to support pupils with high needs.
32. The funding shortfall is due to the significant reduction in growth funding (which has subsidised the mainstream schools NFF in recent years) and the continuing trend for increasing numbers of pupils attracting characteristics funding in school data (for example, being from relatively deprived households).
33. The local formula to pass funding on to mainstream schools must be designed to a DfE template, the authority pro-forma tool (APT), which is based on the NFF and provides detailed calculations and narrative. The APT must be approved by the DfE prior to budgets being notified to schools. The DfE ensure the budget calculations adhere to the regulations, and any variations (dis-applications of the regulations) have the appropriate approvals from the Schools Forum and/or the DfE. No disapplication requests were made this year and no DfE decisions are pending other than approval of the APT calculations.
34. As last year, the previously expected July government announcements for the mainstream schools NFF were not made until late November 2025 with the DfE not providing the APT to enable modelling of options to commence until 17 December.
35. To be made affordable the NFF could be adjusted by:
 - a. Reducing any individual or all unit values within the 2.5% tolerance permitted.
 - b. Reducing the minimum funding guarantee (MFG) from the NFF 0% up to the permitted maximum reduction of minus 0.5% in per pupil funding
 - c. Introducing a cap on per pupil funding increases (either by scaling back all increases by an equal percentage or only those above a threshold)
 - d. Any combination of methods (a) to (c) above
36. Options were presented to the Schools Forum on 19 January 2026 with a recommendation made to the council as set out in Appendix 2.

Options Appraisals

37. The January 2026 early years consultation with providers set out proposals for the 2026/27 EYSFF as set out in Appendix 1.
38. The mainstream schools funding formula options were considered in the consultation process with schools and Schools Forum and are summarised in Appendix 2 with further detail available in the papers for the January 2026 Schools Forum meeting (link within the background papers).

Summary of financial implications

39. The EYSFF and mainstream schools formula are set within the funding envelope of the DSG and therefore have no impact on the general fund.
40. The impact of the growing accumulated DSG deficit is considered further in the Budget and Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) 2026/27 report scheduled for later in February.

Summary of legal implications

41. The consultation undertaken and formulae recommendations are compliant with the School and Early Years Finance and Childcare (Provision of Information About Young Children) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2025.

42. Funding rates for early years must be provided to the sector by 28 February 2026 (in prior years was 31 March).
43. School budgets must be finalised and notified to maintained schools by 28 February 2026 with the DfE timetable the same for academy budgets.

Summary of human resources implications

44. Implications for staffing levels from mainstream funding changes rests within individual schools.

Summary of sustainability impact

45. None.

Summary of public health implications

46. Should appropriate funding not be allocated to meet the needs of pupils with SEND within BCP, there may be health and well-being implications for this group of the population leading to reduced health equalities locally.

Summary of equality implications

47. An equalities impact assessment has not been undertaken. The DfE has undertaken equality impact assessments in determining the structure of the funding formulae and how funding is to be allocated. The local formula is aligned with the national scheme.

Summary of risk assessment

48. There are no risks to the council from the implementation of the funding formulae within the Regulations and published guidance. However, the main risk relates to the high needs funding gap over the next two years until the government take over the SEND budget from councils in April 2028.

Background papers

1. DfE DSG Settlement announcements 17 December:
[dedicated schools grant \(DSG\) funding allocations for the 2026 to 2027 financial year](#)
2. Schools Forum Meeting – 19 January 2026
[Welcome to BCP Council | BCP](#)

Appendices

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| Appendix 1 | Summary of the EYSFF and proposed funding values for 2026/27 included in the stakeholder consultation. |
| Appendix 2 | Proposed mainstream schools formula 2026/27 |

EYSFF

Background

1. The DSG early years block funding includes hourly rates for children:
 - a. aged 3&4 (30 hours for working parents and 15 hours for others),
 - b. aged 2 (30 hours for working parents or 15 hours for those from disadvantaged backgrounds)
 - c. aged between 9 months and 2 years of working parents only
2. The early years block is distributed according to a national funding formula (NFF) with funding allocated by the local authority to providers in accordance with the School and Early Years Finance and Childcare (Provision of Information About Young Children) (Amendment) (England) Regulations. The regulations impose some restrictions on how the funding can be allocated to early years providers, as well as detailing the central expenditure that can be charged to the grant within the block.
3. Elements included within the DSG, but outside the early years funding formula are as follows:
 - a. Early years pupil premium (EYPP) for eligible children
 - b. Disability Access Fund for one off payments to settings for eligible children

EYSFF Parameters

4. The Council is required to operate an EYSFF for all providers. The formula is applicable for the free entitlements to childcare places delivered in pre-schools, day nurseries, independent schools, childminders, and in nursery classes within a small number of academies.
5. The formula for 3 and 4-year-olds is to include a universal base rate for all providers and a mandatory deprivation supplement to differentiate funding.
6. The formula for 2-year-olds includes a base rate for all providers and a discretionary deprivation supplement to differentiate funding between a disadvantaged 2-year-old, a working parent and a working parent eligible for EYPP.
7. The formula for under 2's includes a base rate for all providers and a discretionary deprivation supplement to differentiate funding between a working parent and a working parent eligible for EYPP.
8. The formula must include a SEND Inclusion Fund (SENIF). The SENIF provides additional funding to support children with additional needs in all free entitlement age groups. SENIF is not provided under the statutory framework for EHCPs. Any EHCPs for children in the early years age groups are funded by the high needs block following statutory processes in addition to the inclusion fund within the EYSFF.
9. Councils are permitted to retain up to 3% of the early years funding from each entitlement separately for central services such as administering the entitlement and providing support to providers and systems to operate the funding claims. Included within the retention can be any amounts transferred to other free entitlement age groups or other funding blocks.
10. A central contingency is held as DfE funding is adjusted in-year based on take up at termly census points and this may provide fewer hours than the take up to be funded for providers across each term. This contingency is included in the calculation of the 97% passthrough rate to providers, except for 3 and 4 year olds. This age group has separate arrangements due to the move to termly census in 2026/27. Previously funding was based only on two January census points. This is explained further under Table 3d in the next section.

EYSFF 2026/27

11. It is proposed that only the base rate is increased in 2026/27 for each age group with the table below showing the comparison with 2025/26:

Table 2: EYSFF – Hourly Funding Rates 2026/27

	Provider base rate 2025/26	Proposed increase to provider base rate	Proposed provider base rate 2026/27	% increase
Under 2s	£10.28	£0.72	£11.25	9.4%
2-year-olds	£7.72	£0.55	£8.27	7.1%
3- & 4-year-olds	£5.34	£0.52	£5.86	9.7%

12. The BCP EYSFF includes only a base rate and deprivation supplement. The budget makes an allowance for a central contingency and additional SEND allocations. Funding is also allocated to central expenditure. Table 4 below shows how the hourly funding rate to the council is allocated to the allowable early years expenditure.

Table 3 – EYSFF funding values and allocation of hourly funding

	Under 2s			
Table 3a	Allocation from funded rate	%	EYSFF Provider Rate for Approval	Notes
Provider Base Rate	£11.25	93.3%	£11.25	Every child
Deprivation Supplement	£0.01	0.1%	£0.33	Per eligible child
SENIF - targeted	£0.15	1.2%	£2.43/£4.86/£7.49	Per eligible child
Central Functions	£0.36	3.0%		
Contingency	£0.28	2.3%		
DSG Funding per hour	£12.06			

	2-year-olds Working Families			
Table 3b	Allocation from funded rate	%	EYSFF Provider Rate for Approval	Notes
Provider Base Rate	£8.27	92.8%	£8.27	Every child
Deprivation Supplement	£0.03	0.3%	£0.65	Per eligible child
SENIF - targeted	£0.14	1.6%	£2.43/£4.86/£7.49	Per eligible child
Central Functions	£0.27	3.0%		
Contingency	£0.20	2.2%		
DSG Funding per hour	£8.91			

	2-year-olds Families receiving additional support (disadvantaged families)			
Table 3c	Allocation from funded rate	%	EYSFF Provider Rate for Approval	Notes
Provider Base Rate	£8.27	92.8%	£8.27	Every child
Deprivation Supplement	£0.65	7.3%	£0.65	Per eligible child
SENIF - targeted	£0.32	3.6%	£2.43/£4.86/ £7.49	Per eligible child
Central Functions	£0.27	3.0%		
Contingency	£0.00	0.0%		
DSG Funding per hour	£8.91			

	3 & 4 year-olds			
Table 3d	Allocation from funded rate	%	EYSFF Provider Rate for Approval	Notes
Provider Base Rate	£5.86	92.1%	£5.86	Every child
Deprivation Supplement	£0.06	0.9%	£0.33	Per eligible child
SENIF - targeted	£0.25	3.9%	£2.43/£4.86/ £7.49	Per eligible child
Central Functions	£0.19	3%		
Contingency*	£0.00	0%		
DSG Funding per hour	£6.36			

*Note that for 3&4 year old funding in table 3d there is no contingency provided within the total hourly rate. Additional funding of 3% (£0.18) per hour is provided within the DSG with funding is to be excluded from the pass-through rate and the central retention and is to cover the extra cost of moving to termly census for funding.

Additional Information for supplements and SENIF

Deprivation eligibility is determined as follows:

- **3- and 4-year-olds** the supplement is added for those children that had formerly accessed disadvantaged 2-year-old funding or those that are currently eligible for EYPP. The supplement is added only to the funding rate of the entitled child.
- **2-year-olds** the supplement is added for those children that qualify as a disadvantaged 2-year-old, or those that are currently eligible for EYPP. The supplement is added only to the funding rate of the entitled child.
- **Under 2-year-olds** the supplement is added for those children that are currently eligible for EYPP. The supplement is added only to the funding rate of the entitled child.

SEND inclusion is funded as follows:

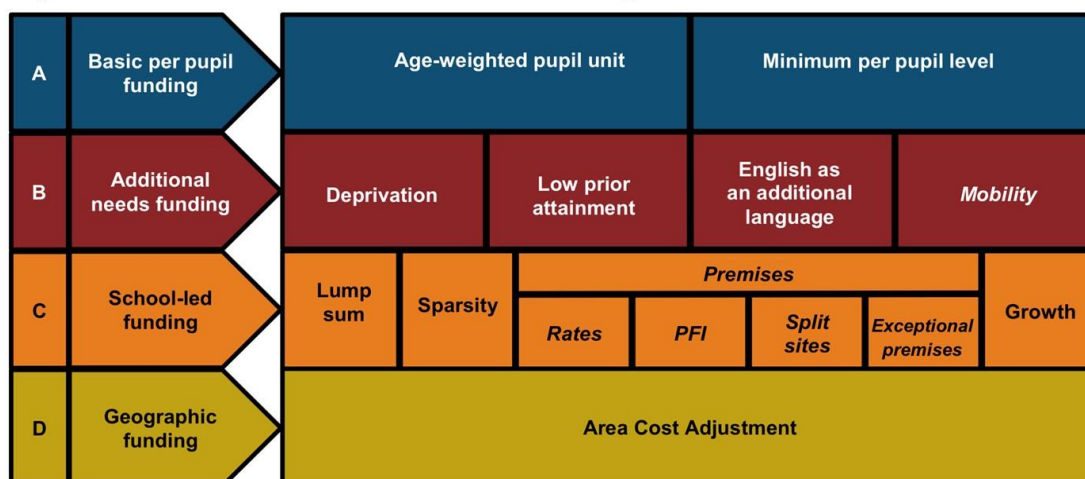
- **(All age groups)** Providers are funded per hour for all early entitlement hours accessed, based on three levels of need which is determined by a weekly panel of special education needs officers.
- Tier 1 at £2.43, Tier 2 at £4.86, tier 3 at £7.49.

Local Mainstream School Funding Formula 2026/27

Background

1. The NFF to provide funding for mainstream schools comprises factors as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Factors in the schools national funding formula



2. The PFI factor and area cost adjustment are not applicable to BCP, with the relevant 2026/27 NFF factors and funding values included in Appendix 2(b).
3. The minimum funding guarantee (MFG) in the NFF is set at 0% for 2026/27 but the local formula can set it between minus 0.5% and 0%. The MFG protects per pupil funding reductions between years, not absolute funding.
4. The minimum per pupil funding level (MPPFL) provides an absolute minimum that cannot be varied without DfE approval.
5. The detail of the local formula has been becoming increasingly regulated each year but with no further changes for 2026/27. Only limited movement away from the NFF funding values is permitted (plus or minus 2.5%) in setting the local formula. The range of unit values set for each formula factor are included in the APT along with the school data to ensure compliance. The APT including the October 2025 school census data was supplied by the DfE on 17 December 2025.
6. As the proportion of schools funded by the NFF (rather than through the fixed MPPFL or MFG) has been increasing, data movements between years have a greater impact on the level of funding provided to schools through the local formula. The DSG schools block allocation will not reflect these data changes until 2027/28 as it uses data lagged by one year to calculate the primary and secondary units of DSG funding.
7. The impact of adopting the NFF as the local formula for 2026/27 if it had been fully affordable for the 90 BCP mainstream schools would have been:
 - a) **Minimum per pupil funding level (MPPFL)** impacts on 24 schools (27%) down from 28 schools last year. Budgets are topped up to the MPPFL where the NFF allocations otherwise would provide less funding than national mandatory minimum levels (typically for schools with more high performing pupils from relatively affluent backgrounds).

- b) **Minimum funding guarantee (MFG) per pupil funding protection of an increase of 0%** impacts on 5 schools (down from 14 schools last year), where the NFF provides less per pupil funding compared with the previous year allocation with funding topped up to this level.
 - c) The remaining 61 schools, up from 45 last year, are fully **formula funded** with changes in NFF allocations driven by the uplift in NFF formula factor unit values and data changes from the October 2025 school census.
8. The NFF is not fully affordable in 2026/27 with a shortfall of £0.15m. In recent years surplus growth funding has been used to top up the NFF funding, enabling all schools to receive their NFF allocations in full. The low growth funding in 2026/27 has led to the overall shortfall in school block funding.

Options

9. To be affordable the NFF could be adjusted by:
- a. Reducing any individual or all unit values within the 2.5% tolerance permitted. This excludes the MPPFLs which are set out in the regulations and can be reduced only with the express agreement of the DfE and where the funding shortfall is so large that it remains the only option remaining to balance.
 - b. Reducing the MFG from 0% up to minus 0.5%
 - c. Introducing a cap on per pupil increases (either by scaling back all increases by an equal percentage or only those above a threshold)
 - d. A combination of the adjustments in paragraphs a to c.
10. Many different options and combinations of approaches could be devised with three viable and illustrative approaches shortlisted for consideration by schools and Schools Forum in January 2026. The options presented were as follows:
- a. Option 1 – to reduce the basic entitlement only by an equal % for each age group (primary, key stage 3 and key stage 4). This would ensure that each phase of school is impacted equally and preserve the NFF funding rates for those pupils attracting pupil characteristic funding, such as for special educational needs. Note that schools protected by the NFF MFG of 0% (along with those funded at the MPPFL) would not contribute any of their funding as the NFF protects the per pupil level at the level of 2025/26.
 - b. Option 2 – to reduce the basic entitlement funding as in option1, and also to reduce the MFG below 0% so that more schools contribute to the shortfall.
 - c. Option 3 – to set a cap on per pupil increases so that only schools with the greater increase in per pupil funding contribute to the shortfall.
 - d. Any of the above options in combination.

Recommendation from the Schools Forum on 19 January 2026

11. Consultation was emailed to all schools on 7 January 2026 with a closing date for responses set at by noon on 16 January to allow time for a summary to be prepared for Schools Forum. A draft of the Schools Forum paper which summarised the mainstream school funding for 2026/27, was used as the basis of the consultation as this detailed the reasons for the NFF funding shortfall, summary of options, and impact across schools.

12. The timescale for consultation was short due to the DfE release of information and the modelling tool, the local authority proforma tool (APT), on 17 December 2025 and the APT being required to be submitted to the DfE by 22 January.
13. The consultation gave schools the opportunity to express a preference for how the NFF should be scaled back to be affordable. It also enabled schools to raise questions directly in seeking clarification on their individual school information, the proposals generally, why there was a funding shortfall, as well as consideration of pupil growth, falling rolls and other potential formula options not included in the modelling.
14. Of the 90 mainstream schools, 64 were included in the feedback, representing 71%. Options 1 and 2 (adjusting formula values and reducing funding protection) were preferred by schools with less support for capping per pupil increases as in option 3.
15. Schools Forum sought clarification on the information provided, considered the options presented and recommended that using the adjustments in options 1 and 2 in combination would produce the fairest outcome. This would keep more schools closer to their NFF funding level and limit the scale of impact for schools with MFG protection. The suggested combination of an MFG of minus 0.25% with the balance from reducing the basic entitlements was modelled and considered with a small group of Schools Forum representatives as requested by the Schools Forum. It was agreed the Schools Forum principled recommendation has been achieved by this option.
16. The changed elements of the NFF for the local formula using the Schools Forum recommendation are shaded green in the table of NFF unit values in Appendix 2(b).

Appendix 2 (b)

Summary of DfE Mainstream School NFF 2026/27

Factor Name	Unit Value 2025/26 £	Subsumed Grants £	Restated 2025/26 £	Unit Value 2026/27 £	% Change
Primary*	3,847	133	3,980	4,064	2.1%
KS3*	5,422	146	5,568	5,686	2.1%
KS4*	6,113	165	6,278	6,410	2.1%
Primary minimum per pupil	4,955	160	5,115	5,115	0.0%
Key Stage 3 minimum per pupil	6,221	167	6,388	6,388	0.0%
Key Stage 4 minimum per pupil	6,831	187	7,018	7,018	0.0%
FSM6 Primary	1,060	124	1,184	1,210	2.2%
FSM6 Secondary	1,555	132	1,687	1,725	2.3%
FMS Primary	495		495	505	2.0%
FMS Secondary	495		495	505	2.0%
IDACI Band A Primary	685		685	700	2.2%
IDACI Band A Secondary	950		950	970	2.1%
IDACI Band B Primary	520		520	530	1.9%
IDACI Band B Secondary	745		745	760	2.0%
IDACI Band C Primary	490		490	500	2.0%
IDACI Band C Secondary	695		695	710	2.2%
IDACI Band D Primary	445		445	455	2.2%
IDACI Band D Secondary	635		635	650	2.4%
IDACI Band E Primary	285		285	290	1.8%
IDACI Band E Secondary	450		450	460	2.2%
IDACI Band F Primary	235		235	240	2.1%
IDACI Band F Secondary	340		340	345	1.5%
Low Prior Attainment Primary	1,175		1,175	1,200	2.1%
Low Prior Attainment Secondary	1,785		1,785	1,825	2.2%
EAL Primary	595		595	610	2.5%
EAL Secondary	1,595		1,595	1,630	2.2%
Mobility Primary	965		965	985	2.1%
Mobility Secondary	1,385		1,385	1,415	2.2%
Lump Sum Primary	145,100	4,486	149,586	152,700	2.1%
Lump Sum Secondary	145,100	4,486	149,586	152,700	2.1%
Sparsity Primary – N/A in BCP	57,400		57,400	58,600	2.1%
Sparsity Secondary – N/A in BCP	83,400		83,400	85,200	2.2%
Split Sites	Variable			Variable	
Business Rates	Variable			Variable	
Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG)**				0%	

Proposed local formula adjustments to NFF in above table:

*Equal % reduction from the above NFF table values to balance the cost of the local formula to the funding level

**Local formula to use minus 0.25%