

**Meeting date:** 28 November 2022  
**Report to:** Solihull School Forum  
**Subject/report title:** School Funding Update – DfE July Announcement  
**Report from:** Director of Children's Services and Skills  
**Report author/lead contact officer:** Steve Fenton Head of Commissioning for Learning

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**Schools affected:**

☒ All Primary | ☒ All Secondary

**Type of Report** For Forum to express view to the Local authority  
**Forum Voting** Whole of Forum  
**Public/private report:** Public

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**1. Purpose of Report**

1.1 For Forum to consider the key changes to mainstream school funding arrangements for 2023-24.

**2. Decision(s) recommended**

2.1 Solihull Schools Forum is asked to consider:

2.2 Endorsing the current strategy of emulating the national funding formula (NFF) as closely as possible. For 2023-24 this will involve including 2 new mandatory factors of mobility and sparsity.

2.3 Using the AWPU (Age Weighted Pupil Unit) as a “balancing figure” if applying the NFF unit rates gives an under or over allocation of schools block dedicated schools grant.

2.4 Endorsing the approach whereby budget modelling assumes MFG at the permitted maximum (as in previous recent years), which for 2023-24 is +0.5%.

2.5 Endorsing the approach that Solihull will only apply (carry forward) a schools block deficit against the 2023-24 schools block DSG.

2.6 Endorsing the general expectation that Forum will support central expenditure approvals to the extent they fall within the limits set by government and are consistent

with the approvals given in recent years.

- 2.7 Express an initial view on the current local authority intention to manage the loss of grant for maintained school improvement by increasing the de-delegation to maintained schools introduced for 2022-23 from £5.00 to £10.00. A formal vote by maintained schools will be brought to the next meeting.

### 3. Matters for Consideration

- 3.1 On 19 July, the government published the arrangements for the national funding formula and the funding of mainstream schools for 2023-24.
- 3.2 The government have also published provisional schools block, High Needs Block and Central Services Block allocations. These are based on 2022-23 base data so will change for October 2022 census data. No data has been published for Early Years.

	Total 2022-23 baseline for the schools block (excluding growth factor, including school supp grant)  (Total cash)	Total 2022-23 baseline for the schools block (excluding growth factor)  (£ per pupil)	Provisional funding in 2023-24 (excluding growth factor) [will be updated]  (Total cash)	Provisional funding in 2023-24 (excluding growth factor) [will be updated]  (£ per pupil)	Provisional percentage change in 2023-24 over 2022-23 DSG baseline [will be updated]  (per pupil)
Schools Block	£190,404,528	£5,379	£194,202,833	£5,486	1.99%

	Total 2022-23 allocations £	Provisional NFF allocations for 2023-24 (total cash) [will be updated] £	% Change
High Needs Block	£37,536,681	£39,767,357	5.94%
Central Services Block	£2,487,812	£2,230,492	-10.34%
Early Years Block	not published	not published	n/a

- 3.3 Appendix A provides a summary of the key changes from 2022-23, but be aware it is not a summary of the full requirements for 2023-24 as detailed in the School Funding operational guide – I have not listed all the requirements, only those aspects that are different for 2023-24.
- 3.4 Changes relating to the Notional SEN budget are dealt with in a separate report.
- 3.5 As detailed in the minister's statement (Appendix B) the funding settlement for 2023-24 is an overall 1.9% overall increase on 2022-23, and an increase of 1.9% per pupil. The NFF unit factors shown in the table below are greater than this, as they reflect the incorporation of the 2022-23 school supplementary grant (concerning the funding of the Health and Social Care Levy and wider costs in 2022-23) into the main NFF. Excluding the effect of supplementary grant, basic entitlement per pupil and other factors are increased by +2.4 % (in-line with the March 2022 GDP deflator forecast for 2023-24 (!), with FSM6 and IDACI increased by 4.3%.

- 3.6 Appendix D shows a table of NFF factors showing the movement for 2023-24 from 2022-23.
- 3.7 Most details for funding arrangements, and responsibilities for School Forum are unchanged for 2023-24, but there are some key developments, and these are outlined in detail in Appendix A.
- 3.8 **All LAs (Local Authority) are required to move closer to the NFF as a precursor to full direct NFF funding by 2027-28.** The DfE (Department for Education) have published tables of minimum and maximum values for each local authority. For Solihull these are shown in Appendix C.
- 3.9 Solihull has agreed to align the NFF and local funding formula since the inception of the NFF and has used the per pupil element as a “balancing figure. Therefore, this requirement should not be a problem locally. The main implication is that Solihull will be required to use 2 new mandatory factors of mobility and sparsity.
- 3.10 **The MFG** has reduced from 2.0% maximum in 2022-23 to 0.0% to 0.5% in 2023-24. Solihull would intend to use the maximum permitted level of 0.5% to reflect the 0.5% funding floor in the NFF.
- 3.11 **Moving funding between blocks** (e.g. from Schools Block to High Needs Block) and **the carry forward of deficits** involves complex rules. Solihull is part of the “Delivering Better Value” DfE programme from September 2022. This is a programme to move Solihull to a sustainable HNB (High Needs Block) spending position. However, I do not anticipate that conclusions will be reached in time to impact on the 2023-24 budget cycle.
- 3.12 Therefore, there is no current proposal from the local authority to seek a HNB transfer. Solihull currently treats each block as “ring-fenced”, and I suggest that this continues until the DBV (Delivering Better Value) programme draws its conclusions and recommendations are approved. This would mean that in line with the regulations, any schools block deficit e.g. from growth fund or business rates, for example, would need to be a first call on 2023-24 schools block budget. Solihull has submitted a bid to the DfE for exceptional funding for pupil growth, arising from the pressures on admissions and schools from the unprecedented numbers of in-year admissions, so I will bring reports to Finance and Forum as this area develops.
- 3.13 Central expenditure – the national framework and role of Forum is unchanged, but the local authority wants to be clear that it will be seeking continuity of long-standing arrangements:
- 3.14 In particular, the local authority would seek approval from Forum that the central services Block will be passported to relevant central services, Early Years teams and FIS (Family Information Service) will be supported at historic levels from Early Years Block, and de-delegations for maintained schools continue at historic levels. Note that **de-delegation will need to increase by £5.00 per pupil in respect of the remaining 50% loss of school improvement grant.** For Solihull, “Combined services” grant is now £0, except for an exceptional grant to cover prudential borrowing.

## **4. Implications and Considerations**

### **4.1 Impact on schools:**

- 4.1.1 The overall increase in school funding of 1.9% is unlikely to match schools' current experiences of pay and price inflation.

### **4.2 Implications for children and young people, vulnerable groups, and particular communities:**

- 4.2.1 The local authority has increasingly little scope to target funding at groups seen as a local priority. From the introduction of the NFF, school forum and the local authority have agreed the only practicable strategy is to seek to move to full NFF emulation as rapidly as possible.

### **4.3 Consultation and Scrutiny:**

- 4.3.1 School Forum is a statutory consultee regarding developments to the local funding formula and the approval of centrally funded items. The matters in this report were considered by the Finance Group at their meeting of 13 September 2022, and Finance endorsed the recommendations to Forum.

### **4.3.2 Financial implications:**

- 4.3.3 As described in this report. Initial modelling will be based on the initial approach recommended in this report, subject to Forum endorsing this approach.

### **4.4 Legal implications:**

- 4.4.1 The local authority must follow the statutory framework in setting a local funding formula for 2023-24. The formula is subject to formal evaluation and checking by the ESFA in January 2023.

### **4.5 Risk implications:**

- 4.5.1 No formal risk assessment has been undertaken – Solihull will not receive final grant allocations until December 2022, which will be based on October 2022 census data. At this stage, the biggest risk is difficulty to meet the NFF minimum factor levels due to ongoing impact of pupil growth on the growth fund.

### **4.6 Equality implications:**

- 4.6.1 Solihull will rely on the EIA undertaken by the government to set the NFF and funding arrangements for 2023-24, on the basis Solihull intends to replicate the NFF as far as possible.

## **5. List of appendices referred to**

- 5.1 Appendix A: Key Features of 2023-24 School Funding Arrangements From government announcements 19 July 2022.

- 5.2 Appendix B: Funding Statement 19 July 2022, Will Quince, The Minister of State for

School Standards.

5.3 Appendix C: Allowable NFF Factor Ranges for Solihull in 2023-24

5.4 Appendix D: NFF rate changes 2023-24 to 2022-23

## **6. Background papers used to compile this report**

6.1 Schools operational guide 2023 to 2024, DfE 19 July 2022

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pre-16-schools-funding-local-authority-guidance-for-2023-to-2024/schools-operational-guide-2023-to-2024>

## **7. List of other relevant documents**

7.1 None

## Key Features of 2023-24 School Funding Arrangements From government announcements 19 July 2022

The full Schools operational guide 2023 to 2024 can be accessed here:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pre-16-schools-funding-local-authority-guidance-for-2023-to-2024/schools-operational-guide-2023-to-2024>

Following last year's consultation on completing our reforms to the [national funding formula](#) the government have confirmed that it will move forward with its plans to implement a direct national funding formula (NFF), whereby funding will be allocated directly to schools based on a single, national formula. As set out in the [consultation response](#), there is a gradual approach to transition. In 2023 to 2024, each local authority will continue to set a local schools funding formula, in consultation with local schools. To ensure a smooth transition, local authorities will be required to start bringing their own formulae closer to the schools NFF from 2023 to 2024.

The government expect to have moved to the direct NFF by the 2027-28 funding year, however, they hope to move to the direct NFF sooner than this. More information on transition is detailed in the ongoing [consultation on the implementation of the direct NFF](#) which closes 9 September 2022.

### Changes to 2023 to 2024

The department has published the NFF for 2023 to 2024. A summary of the formula is set out in the [NFF policy document](#), with more detailed information available in the [NFF technical note](#). NFF changes which affect local formulae arrangements are also covered in the operational guidance.

### Key changes to the schools NFF in 2023 to 2024 are:

- **rolling the 2022 to 2023 schools supplementary grant into the NFF by:**
  - adding an amount representing what schools receive through the grant into their baselines
  - adding the value of the lump sum, basic per pupil rates and free school meals Ever 6 (FSM6) parts of the grant onto the respective factors in the NFF
  - uplifting the minimum per pupil values by the supplementary grant's basic per-pupil values, and an additional amount which represents the average amount of funding schools receive from the FSM6 and lump sum parts of the grants
- **increasing NFF factor values (on top of the amounts we have added for the schools supplementary grant) by:**
  - 4.3% to free school meals at any time in the last 6 years (FSM6) and income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI)
  - 2.4% to the basic entitlement, low prior attainment (LPA), FSM, English as an additional language (EAL (English as an Additional Language)), mobility, and sparsity factors, and the lump sum.

- 0.5% to the floor and the minimum per pupil levels (MPPL)
- 0% on the premises factors, except for Private Finance Initiative (PFI) which has increased by Retail Prices Index excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX) which is 11.2% for the year to April 2022.

- **The department has confirmed the following aspects of the high needs NFF:**
- the funding floor is set at 5% so each local authority will see an increase of at least 5% per head of their 2 to 18 population (as estimated by the Office for National Statistics)
- the gains cap is set at 7%, allowing local authorities to see gains up to this percentage increase under the formula, again calculated on a per head basis of their 2 to 18 population

### **Key features of the local authority formulae arrangements in 2023 to 2024 are:**

#### **Transition requirements to bring local formulae closer to the NFF**

As set out in the [response](#) to the consultation on the direct NFF, local authorities will be required to bring their own formulae closer to the schools NFF from 2023 to 2024. In particular:

- local authorities will only be allowed to use NFF factors in their local formulae. This means that **the looked after children (LAC) factor** will no longer be an allowable factor
- local authorities **must use all NFF factors** – except for the locally determined premises factors which remain optional, and the fringe factor which is compulsory for the 5 local authorities on the fringe. This means that local authorities will have to use all 3 deprivation factors (FSM, FSM6 and IDACI), as well as LPA, EAL, mobility, sparsity, and the lump sum
- local authorities must **move their local formula factor values at least 10% closer to the NFF**, except where local formulae are already mirroring the NFF. These criteria do not apply to locally determined factors – notably the premises factors. Details of how we calculate the 10% move are given below
- local authorities must use **the NFF definition for the EAL factor**, although flexibility over the sparsity factor methodology will remain in 2023 to 2024.

#### **Minimum funding guarantee (MFG)**

Local authorities have the freedom to set the MFG in their local formulae between +0.0% and +0.5% per pupil.

#### **Dedicated schools grant (DSG) transfers**

Local authorities continue to be able to transfer up to 0.5% of their schools block to other blocks of the DSG, with schools forum approval.

A disapplication is required for any transfers above 0.5%, or any amount without schools forum approval; this applies to any transfers even if an amount had been agreed in previous years. Local authorities with safety valve agreements will have this handled as part of safety valve monitoring.

## **Deficit management**

The department is now running 3 programmes with the aim of securing sustainable management of local authorities' high needs systems. The existing safety valve intervention programme has been expanded this year, targeting those local authorities with the highest historic deficits, while the new delivering better value programme will work with the local authorities with less severe deficits. The continuing ESFA support programme will offer support to those remaining local authorities, tailored to their financial position.

## **School improvement**

Local authorities currently receive the school improvement monitoring and brokering grant to support them in delivering their school improvement functions in maintained schools. These are to monitor the performance of maintained schools, broker school improvement provision, and exercise their statutory intervention powers. In the January 2022 [government response](#) to the [consultation on reforming how local authorities' school improvement functions are funded](#), the government confirmed that the grant was to be phased out and local authorities can deduct funding from maintained school budgets to support the costs of this activity instead. As such, this grant ends in 2022 to 2023 and will not be paid to local authorities in 2023 to 2024.

## **Notional SEN budgets**

Local authorities are required to identify a notional budget for their mainstream schools which helps them comply with their duty to use their 'best endeavours' to meet the special educational needs (SEN) of their pupils. The notional SEN budget is not a separate budget but is identified within a maintained school's delegated budget share, or an academy's general annual grant, and is calculated by local authorities using their local mainstream schools funding formula factors.

The government have published separate guidance to help local authorities review their notional SEN budget calculations, and to help schools understand what the notional SEN budget is for. All authorities should keep this calculation under review to make sure that their schools' notional SEN budget is a realistic amount for meeting the costs of additional SEN support up to £6,000 per pupil, and that any shortfall in this notional budget can be appropriately met from additional high needs targeted funding. High needs top-up funding may be allocated from the high needs block, in addition to the notional SEN budget, for SEN support costs in excess of £6,000 per pupil.

Further guidance can be found in [the notional SEN budget for mainstream schools: operational guide](#). Local authorities can also review other authorities' current [notional SEN budget calculations](#).

## **Local authority funding formula factors for 2023 to 2024**



There are 15 allowable funding factors in 2023 to 2024; most are now compulsory for all local authorities:

### Compulsory

- Basic entitlement
- FSM (Free School Meals)
- FSM6
- IDACI
- Minimum level of per-pupil funding for primary and secondary schools
- Prior attainment
- EAL
- Pupil mobility
- Sparsity
- Lump sum
- London fringe – compulsory for the eligible authorities

### Optional

- Split sites
- Rates
- Private finance initiative (PFI) contracts
- Exceptional circumstances (with ESFA agreement)

- **Minimum funding guarantee (MFG)**
- Local authorities will continue to set a pre-16 MFG in their local formulae, to protect schools from excessive year-on-year changes.
- Local authorities will be able to set an MFG between +0% and +0.5% per pupil. Any local authorities wanting to set an MFG outside of these parameters must apply for exceptional permission using the disapplication proforma. Applications to set a lower MFG than +0% will only be considered on the grounds of affordability where local authorities have already exhausted the flexibility available from the 2.5% threshold for mirroring the NFF as well as capping and scaling.

### DSG deficits and high needs exceptional funding

Following the [consultation in 2019](#), the department made changes to the regulations, now incorporated into the [School and Early Years Finance \(England\) Regulations 2022](#) in regulation 8, regulation 31 and schedule 2, to give statutory backing to a new process for handling DSG deficits.

A local authority must now:

- carry all the deficit forward to set against the schools budget in the next financial year; or

- carry part of the deficit forward to set against the schools budget in the next financial year and carry the rest of it forward to the following financial year; or
- not set any of the deficit against the schools budget in the next financial year, but carry all the deficit forward to the following financial year

These provisions will be repeated in future regulations so that part or all of the deficit can be carried forward further a year at a time, to be dealt with through DSG that will be received in future years.

If the local authority sets any part of the deficit against the schools budget for the next financial year, it must plan to eliminate that part of the deficit through funding from the DSG that it will receive during that financial year.

If the local authority carries any part of the deficit forward to the following financial year, that means it is not planning to eliminate that part of the deficit from DSG received in the next financial year but will need to eliminate it from DSG received in future years.

Beginning in 2020 to 2021 financial year, if a local authority with a DSG deficit wishes to use general funds to eliminate any part of the deficit, or otherwise to add general funds to its schools budget, it must apply to the Secretary of State under regulation 31(1)(b) to disregard the requirement to carry deficits forward under regulation 8(7), to the extent of the amount of general funds that it wishes to use.

Disapplication requests should be sent to [LA.DISAPPLICATIONS@education.gov.uk](mailto:LA.DISAPPLICATIONS@education.gov.uk).

The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) laid the [Local Authorities \(Capital Finance and Accounting\) \(England\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2020](#) on 6 November 2020, which then came into force on 29 November 2020. The regulations provide that any DSG deficit at the end of 2020 to 2021 must not be charged to a general fund but must be charged to a separate fund established, charged, and used solely for the purpose of recognising deficits in respect of the schools budget. This has the effect of separating any such deficit from a local authority's general fund. You can read the [Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy \(CIPFA\) guidance](#) on their website. The regulations continue to apply in 2022 to 2023. The arrangements for future financial years will be confirmed shortly.

The department is now running 3 programmes offering direct support in respect of the effectiveness and sustainability of local authorities' high needs systems, which together will work with all local authorities: the Safety Valve Intervention programme, the Delivering Better Value in SEND (DBV) programme, and the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) support programme. The aim of all 3 programmes is to secure sustainable management of local authorities' high needs systems.

The Safety Valve Intervention programme will continue to target the local authorities with the highest DSG deficits. The programme requires the local authorities involved to develop substantial plans for reform to rapidly place them on a sustainable footing. If the local authorities can demonstrate sufficiently that their DSG management plans create lasting sustainability, the department will enter into an agreement with the local authority. Upon the

local authority demonstrating progress they will receive incremental funding to eliminate their historic deficits, generally spread over 5 financial years.

The new Delivering Better Value in SEND (DBV) programme will target authorities with less severe but either substantial and/or growing deficit issues, helping them reform their high needs systems, to provide effective and sustainable SEND services that will achieve better outcomes for children and young people with SEND. The DBV programme has similar aims to safety valve but maintains a slightly different approach to support local authorities with regards to the provision of SEND services. The programme will not include funding to eliminate historic deficits.

The ESFA will continue its programme of support for all remaining local authorities, supporting them to develop appropriate DSG management plans. The ESFA Local Authority Stakeholder Engagement Team will aim to meet with all local authorities not included in the safety valve and DBV programmes and will provide support and challenge through a detailed review of management plans for the remaining local authorities in deficit, to help them achieve financial sustainability.

Local authorities wishing to access support with DSG deficits and DSG Management Plans should contact ESFA at [Financial.MANAGEMENT@education.gov.uk](mailto:Financial.MANAGEMENT@education.gov.uk)

## **Grants for 2023 to 2024**

### **Pupil premium**

The pupil premium will continue in the 2023 to 2024 financial year. For 2023 to 2024 the October 2022 school census data will be used to allocate the pupil premium, just as the October 2021 census was used for the 2022 to 2023 pupil premium allocations.

### **Other non-DSG grants**

In 2022 to 2023 schools were allocated additional funding through the schools supplementary grant to reflect the costs of the health and social care levy and other costs pressures. For 2023 to 2024 this funding has been rolled into schools NFF for 5–16-year-old element of the grant. The post-16 and early years element of the grant will continue as a separate grant for 2023 to 2024, and the government will confirm detail of this in due course.

**Funding Statement 19 July 2022**  
**Will Quince The Minister of State for School Standards****Statement**

Today I am confirming provisional funding allocations for 2023-24 through the schools, high needs, and central school services national funding formulae (NFF). Overall, core schools funding (including funding for mainstream schools and high needs) is increasing by £1.5bn in 2023-24 compared to the previous year, on top of the £4bn increase in 2022-23.

High needs funding is increasing by a further £570m, or 6.3%, in 2023-24 – following the £2.6 billion increase over the last three years. This brings the total high needs budget to over £9.7bn. All local authorities will receive at least a 5% increase per head of their 2-18 population, compared to their 2022-23 allocations, with some authorities seeing gains of up to 7%. Alongside our continued investment in high needs, the Government remains committed to ensuring a financially sustainable system where resources are effectively targeted to need. The consultation on the SEND (Special Educational Needs and Disabilities) and Alternative Provision Green Paper closes on 22 July, and the Government will confirm the next steps in implementing our reform programme later this year.

Funding for mainstream schools through the schools NFF is increasing by 1.9% per pupil compared to 2022-23. Taken together with the funding increases seen in 2022-23, this means that funding through the schools NFF will be 7.9% higher per pupil in 2023-24, compared to 2021-22.

The NFF will distribute this funding based on schools' and pupils' needs and characteristics. The key features in 2023-24 are:

- The core factors in the schools NFF (such as basic per-pupil funding, and the lump sum that all schools attract) will increase by 2.4%.
- Funding for disadvantaged pupils will see greater increases – with funding for two deprivation factors in the NFF increasing by a greater amount than other factors. These two factors (relating to pupils who have been eligible for free school meals at any point over the last six years, and the IDACI factor which relates to relative deprivation between local areas) will increase by 4.3% compared to their 2022-23 values.
- The funding floor will ensure that every school attracts at least 0.5% more pupil-led funding per pupil compared to its 2022-23 NFF allocation.
- The minimum per pupil funding levels (MPPLs) will increase by 0.5% compared to 2022-23. This will mean that, next year, every primary school will receive at least £4,405 per pupil, and every secondary school at least £5,715. Academy trusts continue to have flexibilities over how they allocate funding across academies in their trust. This means, in some cases, an academy could receive a lower per-pupil funding amount than the MPPL value. This may reflect, for example, activities that are paid for by the trust centrally, rather than by individual academies.

- The 2022-23 schools supplementary grant has been rolled into the schools NFF. Adding the grant funding to the NFF ensures that this additional funding forms part of schools' core budgets and will continue to be provided.

We are targeting a greater proportion of schools NFF funding towards deprived pupils than ever before- with 9.8% of the schools NFF allocated to deprivation in 2023-24. This will help schools in their vital work to close attainment gaps and level up educational opportunities. In 2023-24, schools in the highest quartile of deprivation (measured by the percentage of pupils who have been eligible for free school meals over the past 6 years) will, on average, attract larger per-pupil funding increases than less deprived schools.

As previously confirmed in the Government's response to the consultation on completing our reforms to the NFF, 2023-24 will also be our first year of transition to the "direct" schools NFF – with our end point being a system in which, to ensure full fairness and consistency in funding, every mainstream school in England is funded through the same national formula without adjustment through local funding formulae. In 2023-24 local authorities will only be allowed to use NFF factors in their local formulae, and must use all NFF factors, except the locally determined premises factors. Local authorities will also be required to move their local formulae factors 10% closer to the NFF values, compared to where they were in 2022-23, unless their local formulae are already so close to the NFF that they are classed as "mirroring" the NFF. This follows the positive response to these proposals in the consultation last year. Alongside the NFF publications, today we have published an analysis of the impact of this initial move towards the direct NFF in the [National Funding Formula for Schools and High Needs 2023-24 policy document](#)(opens in a new tab).

Central school services funding is provided to local authorities for the ongoing responsibilities they have for all schools. The total provisional funding for ongoing responsibilities is £292 million in 2023-24. In line with the process introduced for 2020-21, to withdraw funding over time for the historic commitments local authorities entered into before 2013-14, funding for historic commitments will decrease by a further 20% in 2023-24.

Confirmed allocations of schools, high needs, and central schools services funding for 2023-24 will be published in December. These will be based on the latest pupil data at that point.

## Allowable NFF Factor Ranges for Solihull in 2023-24

Factor	2023 to 2024 national funding formula (NFF) value including area cost adjustment (ACA)	2023 to 2024 authority proforma tool (APT) minimum value	2023 to 2024 APT maximum value
<b>Primary basic entitlement</b>	<b>£3,405.47</b>	<b>£3,320.33</b>	<b>£3,490.61</b>
<b>KS3 basic entitlement</b>	<b>£4,801.17</b>	<b>£4,681.14</b>	<b>£4,921.20</b>
<b>KS4 basic entitlement</b>	<b>£5,411.23</b>	<b>£5,275.95</b>	<b>£5,546.51</b>
Primary FSM	£481.62	£469.58	£493.66
Secondary FSM	£481.62	£469.58	£493.66
Primary FSM6	£707.38	£689.70	£725.07
Secondary FSM6	£1,033.48	£1,007.64	£1,059.32
Primary IDACI F	£230.78	£225.01	£236.55
Primary IDACI E	£280.95	£273.92	£287.97
Primary IDACI D	£441.49	£430.45	£452.52
Primary IDACI C	£481.62	£469.58	£493.66
Primary IDACI B	£511.72	£498.93	£524.52
Primary IDACI A	£672.26	£655.46	£689.07
Secondary IDACI F	£336.13	£327.73	£344.54
Secondary IDACI E	£446.50	£435.34	£457.67
Secondary IDACI D	£622.10	£606.54	£637.65
Secondary IDACI C	£682.30	£665.24	£699.36
Secondary IDACI B	£732.47	£714.16	£750.78
Secondary IDACI A	£933.14	£909.81	£956.47
Primary EAL3	£581.96	£567.41	£596.51
Secondary EAL3	£1,570.29	£1,531.03	£1,609.55
Primary LPA (Low Prior Attainment)	£1,158.90	£1,129.93	£1,187.88
Secondary LPA	£1,755.92	£1,712.02	£1,799.81
Primary mobility	£948.19	£112.88	£971.90
Secondary mobility	£1,364.60	£163.55	£1,398.71
Primary lump sum	£128,432.64	£125,221.82	£131,643.46
Secondary lump sum	£128,432.64	£125,221.82	£131,643.46
Primary sparsity	£56,490.29	£6,822.98	£57,902.55
Secondary sparsity	£82,176.82	£9,933.46	£84,231.24
Middle-school sparsity	£82,176.82	£9,933.46	£84,231.24
All-through sparsity	£82,176.82	£9,933.46	£84,231.24

**Note:** these are the NFF unit values multiplied by Solihull's Area Cost Adjustment of 1.003380