

PREMIUM REPORTING – GUIDANCE TO LOCAL COMMITTEES

This document relates to two funding Premiums, available to schools in England: the **Pupil Premium** and Early Years Pupil Premium and the **PE and Sport Premium** for primary schools.

LGCs/TMBs should consider the Pupil Premium and PE and Sport Premium in the Spring Term and the Chair, together with the Principal, will identify the appropriate meeting(s) for this to take place.

PUPIL PREMIUM

Background

The Pupil Premium was introduced in April 2011 to provide additional support to looked-after children and those from low income families. The extra funding is made available to schools to help them narrow the attainment gap that still exists between pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds and their peers. It is based on eligibility for Free School Meals (FSM) at any point in the preceding 6 years (*NB – this is a means-tested measure and is not related to Universal Infant Free School Meals*).

Research shows that children from low income families often perform less well at school than their peers, facing challenges such as poor language and communication skills, lack of confidence and issues with attendance and punctuality, which prevents them from fulfilling their potential. The Government believes that the Pupil Premium is the best way to address the underlying inequalities between children eligible for FSM and their wealthier peers, by ensuring that funding to tackle disadvantage reaches those pupils who need it most.

Pupil eligibility and funding rates 2023 to 2024

This table shows how pupil premium funding is allocated to schools and local authorities. Allocations are provided on a financial year basis, based on the following pupil eligibility rates.

Pupil eligibility criteria	Amount of funding for each primary-aged pupil per year	Amount of funding for each secondary-age pupil per year	Funding is paid to
Pupils who are eligible for free school meals, or have been eligible in the past 6 years (including eligible children of families with no recourse to public funds)*	£1455	£1035	School
Pupils previously looked after by a local authority or other state care	£2530	£2530	School
Children who are looked after by the local authority	£2530	£2530	Local authority

*The government has permanently extended free school meal (FSM) eligibility to include children in all households with NRPF.

Service pupil premium (SPP)

Service pupil premium is additional funding for schools with pupils who have parents serving in the armed forces. It has been combined into pupil premium payments to make it easier for schools to manage their spending.

This funding is primarily to enable schools to offer pastoral support and help mitigate the negative impact of family mobility or parental deployment. It can also be used to help improve the academic progress of eligible pupils if the school deems this to be a priority.

Schools get **£335 in 2023 to 2024** for every pupil who:

- With a parent who is serving in the regular armed forces, including pupils with a parent who is on full commitment as part of the full-time reserve service - this includes pupils with a parent who is in the armed forces of another nation and is stationed in England;
- registered as a 'service child' on any school census in the past six years;
- has lost a parent serving in the armed forces receives a pension under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme or the War Pensions Scheme

Data source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pupil-premium/pupil-premium>

Reporting to Local Committees

The Principal is accountable to the Local Committee and to the Trust for the use of the Pupil Premium and committee members should pay particular attention to the performance of pupils who are eligible for it.

Each school must publish an account of their Pupil Premium spending on their website every academic year. As a minimum, the same information should be reported to LGCs/TMBs. This must include:

- A summary of the school's Pupil Premium allocation for the current academic year
- Details of how the school intends to spend the allocation – including priority areas of focus (in response to identified barriers for pupils eligible for PP, including high ability)
- Details of how the school spent its previous academic year's allocation
- Evidence of impact – e.g. how it made a difference to the attainment of disadvantaged pupils

PE AND SPORTS GRANT FUNDING (Primary Schools)

Background

Schools receive PE and sport premium funding based on the number of pupils in years 1 to 6. This funding must be used to fund sustainable improvements to the provision of PE and sport, for the benefit of primary-aged pupils, to encourage the development of healthy, active lifestyles. Ofsted will assess the effectiveness of the spending of this money.

Allocations for the academic year 2023 to 2024 were calculated using data from the January 2023 school census and the amounts payable will be as follows and must be spent within this academic year:

- schools with 17 or more eligible pupils receive £16,000 plus an additional £10 per pupil
- schools with 16 or fewer eligible pupils receive £1,000 per pupil

The premium is paid in two instalments in November 2023 and May 2024.

Data source: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pe-and-sport-premium-for-primary-schools>

For more information see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pe-and-sport-premium-conditions-of-grant-2023-to-2024>

Terms of the premium

Schools must publish a report on their website by 1 July 2024, detailing how they have spent the PE and Sport Grant allocation. The report should include:

- the amount of PE and sport premium received;
- a full breakdown of how it has been spent, including measurable impact that the school has seen on pupils' PE and sport participation;
- details of how the spending will be sustainable in the future;
- the percentage of pupils in its Y6 cohort in 2023/24 who met the national curriculum swimming and water safety requirements.

The DfE stipulates the premium may not be spent on the following:

- capital expenditure (except for goods within the de minimus value for purchases set by the school);*
- employing coaches or specialist teachers to cover PPA arrangements;
- teaching the minimum requirements of the existing PE curriculum – apart from top-up swimming lessons after pupil's completion of core lessons;
- the purchase of services that will be delivered or used in subsequent academic years (this includes the payment of invoices/subscriptions in advance);
- the purchase of staff PE kit.

**for the purposes of this grant, capital expenditure should be defined as "the purchase of an asset (tangible or intangible), or expenditure which adds to/enhances and not merely maintains the values of an existing asset." Grant funds are allowed to be used to maintain existing assets, such as the re-painting of lines on a playground as the asset (playground) already exists. This type of spending is a revenue maintenance cost and is allowed under the terms of the grant.*

LINES OF ENQUIRY FOR LOCAL COMMITTEES *(to help guide your reading, thinking and scrutiny)*

- Are both the PP strategy and the review of last year's spending published on the school website? Does the strategy: Give details of how the resources are to be allocated? Give an overview of the actions to be taken? Give a summary of the expected outcomes? Identify ways of monitoring the effectiveness of these actions as they are ongoing? Explain what will be evaluated at the end of the action and what measures of success will be applied?
- How resilient is the school's strategy to spikes in eligibility?
- From the PP Strategy, is it clear how the Pupil Premium Lead is supporting curriculum development?
- To what extent does this year's spending contribute towards strategic, multi-year objectives?
- How is the school encouraging potentially eligible families to register for the pupil premium? How do we know that we have captured all children eligible for the EYPP/PP and secured the relevant funding?
- What are the main barriers for learning faced by disadvantaged pupils at the school? What is the current gap (if any) in attainment and progress between PP/other children? Is there a correlation between PP pupils and poor attendance/behaviour/ exclusion? How are these issues being addressed in the PP Strategy?
- What does research tell us about how PP funding can be most effectively deployed? To what extent can this be seen at this school?
- Challenge the school to demonstrate best practice, for example, what are the most successful schools doing in order to drive high performance amongst disadvantaged pupils and to what extent does this school do the same?
- What wider strategies are in place to support readiness to learn? Is PP being used for any non-academic outcomes such as improving pupil's mental health?
- Explore how Pupil Premium-eligible children are progressing compared with other students in the school and compared with students eligible for FSM in other schools?
- Has the PE and Sport Premium improved participation in physical activity? How is the impact measured?
- Has the school met the requirements of the PE and Sport Premium?
- Is EYPP spending raising starting points and school readiness for eligible nursery children?

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The Education Endowment Fund's pupil premium guide provides detailed information on strategies, case studies and research on effective use: <https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/evidence-summaries/pupil-premium-guide/>

The Education Endowment Fund Big Picture has evidence and resources that look at high priority issues for schools: <https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/school-themes/>