

School funding model: Effect of falling school rolls

Robbie Cruikshanks

April 2024

Research Area:
School Funding



EDUCATION
POLICY
INSTITUTE



Contents

Executive Summary.....	3
Our school funding model	3
School funding and falling pupil numbers	3
Pupil projections	3
School funding	5
Reinvesting savings from falling rolls.....	7
Conclusions	7
Introduction	9
Structure of the National Funding Formula.....	10
Data and methodology	11
Comparison with DfE method.....	11
Data sources.....	12
Historic trends in pupil numbers and school funding.....	13
Trends in pupil numbers	13
Trends in school funding.....	14
Projecting pupil numbers.....	17
National projections.....	18
Regional projections	20
Local authority projections	21
Constituency projections	22
Projecting school funding	24
National funding	25
Regional funding	27
Local authority funding	27
Constituency funding.....	28
Reinvesting savings from falling pupil numbers	30
Increasing the basic entitlement	31
Conclusions	35
Annex A: Local authority-level projections	36
Annex B: Constituency-level projections	40

Executive Summary

Our school funding model

This report represents the first output from EPI's new school funding model. Using publicly available data, our model replicates the national funding formula and allows us to estimate the funding individual state-funded mainstream primary and secondary schools would receive through the schools block each year under different funding scenarios.

The national funding formula is the mechanism used by the government to allocate funding for schools using a method that takes into account pupil numbers and characteristics, school characteristics, historic funding amounts and geographic variation in costs.

In further work using our model, we will explore in more detail how funding might be reallocated through the FSM and FSM6 factors, and the addition of a NFF factor for persistently disadvantaged pupils to help tackle the persistently wide attainment gap for these pupils.

School funding and falling pupil numbers

The Department for Education's latest pupil projections predict a substantial fall in pupils on roll in England through the rest of the decade. With school funding so closely linked to pupil numbers, this demographic change presents imminent challenges to the education system and the financial health of schools. In the most affected areas, this could result in school amalgamation or closure.

However, changes to pupil numbers are not consistent throughout the country. While many regions will see fewer pupils and subsequently less funding – even if per-pupil pupil-led funding increases by 0.5 per cent each year – others are set to benefit as their pupil population rises.

This report uses data from pupil projections and our own school funding model to investigate the potential impacts on school funding through the national funding formula up to 2030.

We find that:

Pupil projections

- **Total pupil numbers in state-funded primary and secondary schools are projected to fall from a peak of 7.57 million in 2022/23, decreasing at an average rate of 1.0 per cent each year until it reaches 7.14 million in 2028/29.** The number of primary pupils has already begun to fall from its peak in 2018/19 at 4.73 million pupils, with our projections indicating an average yearly decrease of 1.5 per cent each year until it reaches 4.06 million in 2028/29. The number of secondary pupils is expected to peak at 3.18 million in 2023/24, before falling at an increasingly faster rate over the following five years, dropping to 3.08 million in 2028/29.
- **In total the pupil population is expected to fall by around 436,000 between 2022/23 and 2028/29** and the Department for Education projects that it will continue to fall after that by an additional 382,000 between 2028/29 and 2032/33.
- **Across the regions of England, pupil numbers are projected to fall the most in London and the North East.** Pupil numbers in London have been in decline since 2018/19 (prior to our projections) but all other regions maintained a yearly growth in pupils.

- **At primary, the North East is projected to have the greatest decline in pupil numbers of 12.7 per cent between 2022/23 and 2028/29.** The East of England is projected to experience the smallest decrease at primary with just a 4.1 per cent fall in pupils on roll.
- **At secondary, Yorkshire and the Humber, the North East, and London are projected to have the largest falls in pupil numbers,** whereas in the West Midlands, the South East, and the East of England the number of pupils is projected to rise, with the latter seeing the greatest rise of 1.8 per cent.
- **At the local authority level, the largest rise in pupils between 2022/23 and 2028/29 is projected to be in Central Bedfordshire, while Lambeth is projected the largest decrease.**
- Largest decreases in pupil numbers by local authority at primary, 2022/23 – 2028/29:
 - ↓ Lambeth (-24.5 per cent)
 - ↓ Isle of Wight (-23.7 per cent)
 - ↓ Brighton and Hove (-20.8 per cent)
 - ↓ Torbay, York (-20.3 per cent)
- Largest decreases in pupil numbers by local authority at secondary, 2022/23 – 2028/29:
 - ↓ Lambeth (-18.8 per cent)
 - ↓ Hartlepool (-12.7 per cent)
 - ↓ Lewisham (-12.3 per cent)
 - ↓ Camden (-10.9 per cent)
 - ↓ Brighton and Hove (-10.8 per cent)
- Largest increases in pupil numbers by local authority at primary, 2022/23 – 2028/29:
 - ↑ Central Bedfordshire (12.5 per cent)
 - ↑ Cambridgeshire (8.2 per cent)
 - ↑ Leicestershire (5.2 per cent)
 - ↑ Bath and North East Somerset (2.9 per cent)
 - ↑ Kingston upon Thames (1.9 per cent)
- Largest increases in pupil numbers by local authority at secondary, 2022/23 – 2028/29:
 - ↑ Central Bedfordshire (14.9 per cent)
 - ↑ Bedford (14.0 per cent)
 - ↑ South Gloucestershire (11.6 per cent)
 - ↑ Wokingham (8.8 per cent)
 - ↑ Warwickshire (7.6 per cent)
- If changes in pupil numbers in parliamentary constituencies are consistent with those in their constituent local authorities, **Vauxhall is the constituency set to see the largest decline in pupil numbers by 2028/29.** Meanwhile, **South West Bedfordshire is projected to have the largest increase.**
- Largest decreases in pupil numbers by constituency at primary, 2022/23 – 2028/29:
 - ↓ Vauxhall (-25.8 per cent)
 - ↓ Streatham (-24.9 per cent)
 - ↓ Isle of Wight (-23.7 per cent)
 - ↓ Dulwich and West Norwood (-20.9 per cent)
 - ↓ Brighton Pavilion/Hove (-20.8 per cent)
- Largest decreases in pupil numbers by constituency at secondary, 2022/23 – 2028/29:
 - ↓ Streatham, Vauxhall (-18.8 per cent)

- ↓ Dulwich and West Norwood (-13.8 per cent)
- ↓ Hartlepool (-12.7 per cent)
- ↓ Lewisham East, Lewisham Deptford (-12.3 per cent)
- Largest increases in pupil numbers by constituency at primary, 2022/23 – 2028/29:
 - ↑ South West Bedfordshire (12.3 per cent)
 - ↑ Mid Bedfordshire (9.2 per cent)
 - ↑ Cambridge, Huntingdon, North East Cambridgeshire, South Cambridgeshire, and South East Cambridgeshire (8.2 per cent)
- Largest increases in pupil numbers by constituency at secondary, 2022/23 – 2028/39:
 - ↑ South West Bedfordshire (14.9 per cent)
 - ↑ Mid Bedfordshire (14.7 per cent)
 - ↑ North East Bedfordshire (14.4 per cent)
 - ↑ Bedford (14.0 per cent)
 - ↑ Kingswood, Filton and Bradley Stoke, Thornbury and Yate (11.6 per cent)

School funding

- All our funding projections are calculated under a scenario where the current structure of the schools block component of the NFF as of 2023-24 is continued to 2029-30, with all figures expressed in 2023-24 prices. As we do not know the overall schools budget for all of the projection period we use a central estimate of a 0.5 per cent real terms increase in pupil-led per-pupil funding, per year.
- Under a 0.5 per cent real terms yearly increase in pupil-led per-pupil funding, **total funding would peak in 2024-25 at £42.7 billion** in real terms, following the total peak in pupil numbers the year prior. Total funding would then decrease by a yearly average of 0.53 per cent until 2029-30, where it drops to £41.6 billion – 2.6 per cent lower than its peak in 2024-25.
- In 2023-24, primary funding is 5.9 per cent higher than secondary funding. As the fall in primary pupils precipitates a rise in secondary pupils, **primary funding continues to decrease until it is overtaken by secondary funding in 2026-27, when both funding totals begin a downward trend.** By 2029-30, secondary funding is projected to be 1.2 per cent larger than primary funding.
- **At primary, our model projects that all regions will experience a decrease in primary funding** between 2023-24 and 2029-30, with the North East projected the largest decrease of 9.0 per cent. On the other hand, the East of England is projected the smallest decrease with just a 1.2 per cent drop in funding.
- **At secondary, all regions with the exceptions of Yorkshire and the Humber, the North East, and London are projected to experience an increase in funding** between 2023-24 and 2029-30. The East of England is projected the largest increase at 4.9 per cent.
- **At the local authority level, the greatest increase in funding between 2023-24 and 2029-30 is projected to occur in Central Bedfordshire, while Lambeth is projected the largest decrease in funding.**
- Largest decreases in funding by local authority at primary, 2023-24 – 2029-30:
 - ↓ Lambeth (-21.2 per cent)
 - ↓ Isle of Wight (-19.1 per cent)

- ↓ Brighton and Hove (-16.6 per cent)
 - ↓ Torbay (-16.3 per cent)
 - ↓ Warrington (-15.8 per cent)
- Largest decreases in funding by local authority at secondary, 2023-24 – 2029-30:
 - ↓ Lambeth (-15.7 per cent)
 - ↓ Hartlepool (-9.9 per cent)
 - ↓ Lewisham (-9.0 per cent)
 - ↓ Kensington and Chelsea (-7.8 per cent)
 - ↓ Brighton and Hove, Camden (-7.7 per cent)
- Largest increases in funding by local authority at primary, 2023-24 – 2029-30:
 - ↑ Central Bedfordshire (13.1 per cent)
 - ↑ Cambridgeshire (10.0 per cent)
 - ↑ Leicestershire (7.6 per cent)
 - ↑ Bath and North East Somerset (5.2 per cent)
 - ↑ Kingston upon Thames (4.5 per cent)
- Largest increases in funding by local authority at secondary, 2023-24 – 2029-30:
 - ↑ Central Bedfordshire (17.8 per cent)
 - ↑ Bedford (17.1 per cent)
 - ↑ South Gloucestershire (14.6 per cent)
 - ↑ Wokingham (11.8 per cent)
 - ↑ Warwickshire (10.7 per cent)
- At constituency level (if changes in constituencies reflect those in their parent local authorities), **the largest drop in funding is projected in Streatham. South West Bedfordshire is projected the largest increase.**
- Largest decreases in funding by constituency at primary, 2023-24 – 2029-30:
 - ↓ Streatham (-21.3 per cent)
 - ↓ Vauxhall (-21.0 per cent)
 - ↓ Isle of Wight (-19.1 per cent)
 - ↓ Dulwich and West Norwood (-17.0 per cent)
 - ↓ Hove (-16.8 per cent)
- Largest decreases in funding by constituency at secondary, 2023-24 – 2029-30:
 - ↓ Streatham (-15.8 per cent)
 - ↓ Vauxhall (-15.5 per cent)
 - ↓ Dulwich and West Norwood (-10.9 per cent)
 - ↓ Hartlepool (-9.9 per cent)
 - ↓ Lewisham East (-9.2 per cent)
- Largest increases in funding by constituency at primary, 2023-24 – 2029-30:
 - ↓ South West Bedfordshire (13.4 per cent)
 - ↓ Cambridge (10.3 per cent)
 - ↓ North East Cambridgeshire, Huntingdon (10.1 per cent)
 - ↓ South Cambridgeshire, South East Cambridgeshire (10.0 per cent)
- Largest increases in funding by constituency at secondary, 2023-24 – 2029-30:
 - ↑ South West Bedfordshire (17.8 per cent)
 - ↑ Mid Bedfordshire (17.7 per cent)

- ↑ North East Bedfordshire (17.5 per cent)
- ↑ Bedford (17.1 per cent)
- ↑ Filton and Bradley Stoke (14.7 per cent)

Reinvesting savings from falling rolls

- We also consider one alternative scenario, where all decreases in funding from the total peak in 2024-25 is ‘reinvested’ in the basic entitlement factor of the NFF. In other words, maintaining the total envelope in real terms from 2024-25. The basic entitlement is allocated to schools based on the number of pupils on the school roll in year groups from reception to year 11 inclusive, with differing values for primary (includes reception, key stage 1, and key stage 2 pupils), key stage 3 pupils, and key stage 4 pupils.
- If funding was maintained at peak levels in 2024-25, the **basic entitlement factor would be able to be increased by £234 per pupil at all key stages by 2029-30.**
- Overall per-pupil funding would not increase to the same scale. This is because it would lead to a fall in the amount of funding that would be needed for funding “protections” – funding that ensures that all schools receive a minimum per-pupil amount, or a minimum increase in per-pupil funding each year.
- Under this scenario, per-pupil funding would increase from our central NFF projection by £148 per pupil for primary pupils, and £164 per pupil for secondary pupils by 2030.
- At primary, the East Midlands would receive the greatest increase in funding under this scenario with a total loss of just 0.5 per cent, 3.45 per cent less than the decrease the region would receive under our central NFF scenario. On the other hand, London would see an 8.17 per cent decrease in total funding with the increase to basic entitlement, compared with its 8.26 per cent loss under our central NFF scenario, due to the scale of the fall in its pupil numbers.
- At secondary, the East Midlands is projected the largest increase in funding compared to our central NFF scenario at 4.89 per cent, while London remains projected a decrease in secondary funding, albeit slightly less at 2.45 per cent.

Conclusions

- As we have shown, the scale of the change in the pupil population over the next five years alone presents major policy challenges to future governments. Many schools and local authorities are likely to see their budgets shrink considerably, even if per-pupil funding is maintained.
- Such falls in funding may lead to schools being faced with difficult decisions to remain sustainable, such as mergers with other schools or school closure.
- While we have modelled potential increases to the basic entitlement factor in this paper, reinvesting savings created by falling pupil numbers can be achieved in a number of ways. For example, increasing the pupil premium, FSM factors, or other deprivation factors, introducing additional factors to target persistent disadvantage, or strengthening the falling rolls fund.
- In the coming years, policymakers must carefully consider the impacts of changes to the national funding formula on schools that are most affected by falling pupil numbers. Increases to per-pupil factors may disproportionately benefit areas projected to see a rise in

pupil numbers, while further funding through the lump sum or school-led factors risks weakening the link between deprivation and funding through the NFF.

- Some schools, particularly those in London and other urban areas, are likely to see both decreases in pupils and an increase in the rate of deprivation. Significant falls in funding in these areas risks further widening of the disadvantage gap as school budgets struggle to meet the additional needs of disadvantaged pupils.

Introduction

Following the ‘baby boom’ of the early 2000s, schools in England faced rising demand for primary school places in the late 2000s and early 2010s. To accommodate this bulge in pupils, schools have grown in size: over 1.1 million school places were created between 2010 and 2022.¹ Now, over a decade on from the height of this boom, birth rates have rapidly declined, and the Department for Education (DfE) anticipates a significant fall in pupil numbers over the coming years. This demographic change poses a number of challenges for schools, particularly for their ability to plan and budget for the future.

School funding in England is heavily tied to the number of pupils in schools. The system used by the DfE to calculate a school’s funding allocation each year - the national funding formula (NFF) - contains a series of per-pupil ‘factors’ used to calculate the sum a school receives based on the number of eligible pupils for each factor. As pupil numbers fall, many schools will see their budgets contract as a result.

However, a school’s costs do not behave the same way. Reductions in class sizes do not bring about proportional decreases in staffing costs, school supplies, energy bills, and the other day-to-day costs of running a school. Faced with this challenge, some of the most severely affected schools will struggle to stay viable. As these schools feel the squeeze, they will be forced to consider alternatives: mergers with other schools, difficult cost-cutting measures, and ultimately school closures.

With the decline in pupil numbers fast approaching, this report investigates the impact this demographic change will have on school funding through the schools block of the national funding formula, should the government continue with its approach of maintaining school funding only at the ‘per-pupil’ level.

Based on the structure of the NFF in 2023-24 and pupil projections at the national and local authority level, we have modelled the impacts of this projected change in the pupil population on school funding up to 2029-30. This report explores this projected distribution of funding at the national, regional, local authority, and parliamentary constituency level.

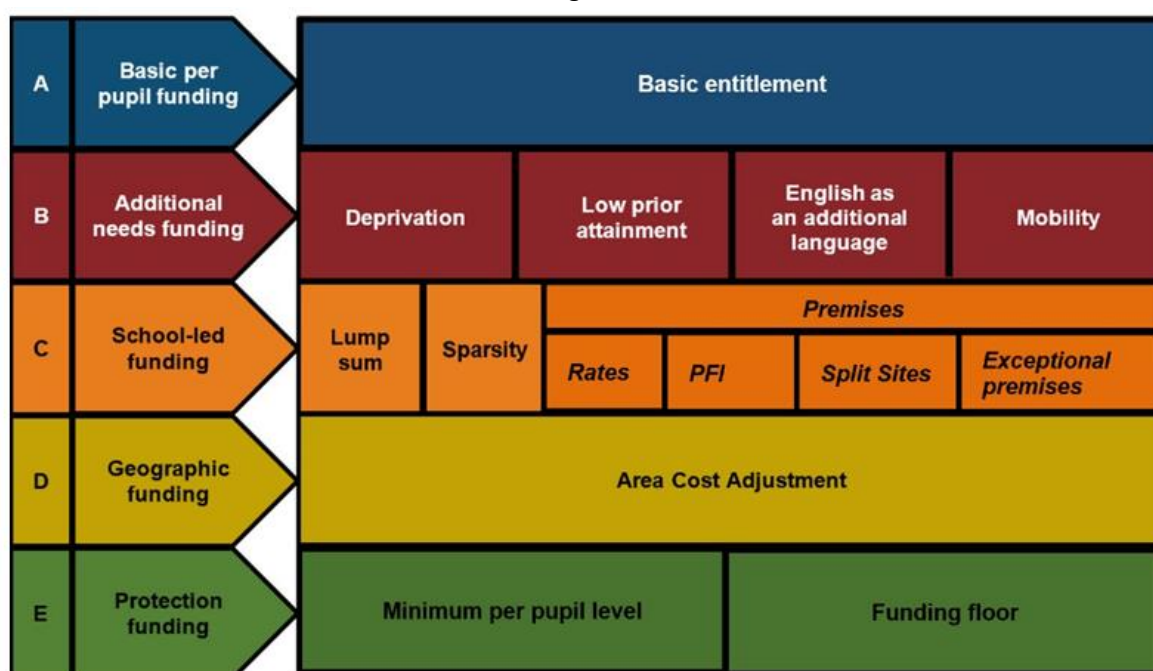
¹ School capacity, Academic year 2021/22, Department for Education. Accessed from: <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/school-capacity/2021-22>

Structure of the National Funding Formula

The national funding formula itself is structured in four 'blocks': early years, schools, high needs, and central school services. The analysis in this paper will focus on the largest of these: the schools block, which concerns funding for mainstream primary and secondary schools in England.

When the NFF was implemented in 2018, the schools block included a number of 'factors' that allocate funding to schools based on pupil characteristics such as deprivation, low prior attainment, and English as an additional language, and school characteristics, such as school sparsity and the costs of the school estate. The formula also attempts to account for geographic variations in the labour market using an area cost adjustment, and funding is protected from sharp changes in pupil numbers between years by a 'funding floor'.

Structure of the schools block of the national funding formula, 2023-24



Source: *The national funding formulae for schools and high needs, 2023-24. DfE, July 2022.*

Since the implementation of the NFF, local authorities have been permitted to alter the elements of the formula within set boundaries to fit their local needs. In recent years however, these boundaries have been further constrained to move funding allocations towards a 'hard' NFF, where all local authorities use the formula values set by the Department for Education (DfE). The projections used in this paper follow this 'hard' NFF approach, where funding allocations do not represent actual funding received by schools, but rather notional allocations for each school.

Data and methodology

The school funding landscape in England is complex, involving an array of terminology, year-on-year calculations and adjustments, and different budgeting totals. The analysis in this paper will focus on the most significant pool of funding for which there is data available: funding through the schools block of the NFF.

Comparison with DfE method

Our method largely follows the method used by the DfE to calculate notional school-level allocations for the schools block as set out in the 2023-24 NFF Policy Document, with some minor differences in approach.

When calculating notional allocations, the DfE is required to publish these allocations well in advance of funding being distributed to schools. This helps allow local authorities and schools to plan their budgets ahead of time. As a result, notional allocations in any given year are calculated using census data from two years prior. When final allocations are distributed however, they are adjusted using census data from just one year prior. The same is true for NFF ‘baselines’ – calculations of pupil counts and the sum the school would have received through the NFF the previous year, required to apply the protective mechanisms of the NFF.

In our model however, we use data from just one year prior. The first year in our time series, 2023-24, uses pupil data from the October 2022 census, and baselines from the 2022-23 NFF, which uses October 2020 census data. In the following year, we project forward the pupil data to get a projected ‘October 2023’ census and use the outputs of model from the previous year as baselines.

Key differences in the application of the NFF itself are outlined below:

- The funding factor values of the NFF are increased each year by 0.5 per cent in real terms.
- School-led factors such as the lump sum, sparsity funding and premises funding remain unchanged in real terms.
- Area cost adjustments remain as they are for local authorities in the 2023-24 NFF.
- Minimum per-pupil amounts are increased by 0.5 per cent in real terms.
- The funding floor (the percentage value at which schools are ensured an increase in pupil-led funding) is fixed at 0.5 per cent in real terms.
- Growth and falling rolls factors, which are allocated at the LA level and not included in notional school allocations, are not modelled.

Due to these differences, our model essentially represents notional allocations to schools under a projection of the current NFF (2023-24), with an increase of 0.5 per cent each year in real terms for pupil-led per-pupil funding, applied to the next 6 years of projected pupil numbers, expressed in 2023-24 prices.

Note that additional funding grants outside the schools block such as the pupil premium, National Tutoring Programme funding, COVID-19 recovery funding, and the mainstream schools additional grant are also not included in this analysis.

Data sources

There are three key data sources used in this analysis to collect school-level information on funding allocations and pupil characteristics:

- **Annual school funding allocations** published each financial year in the DfE publication ‘School funding statistics’². These figures represent total allocations across each funding factor for schools based on the factor values set by the school’s local authority.
- **Notional funding allocations** published in the DfE’s ‘Impact of schools NFF’ summary tables. These figures are notional school-level allocations used to inform the final allocations to local authorities. This publication is released in advance of final allocations to assist schools and local authorities with budget planning.
- **Local authority proforma allocations** published by the DfE. These figures represent final allocations to local authorities based on pupil and school information collected via the authority proforma tool (APT), and reflect the different allocations made to schools by local authorities if they choose to diverge from the NFF.

Used in conjunction, these data sources allow us to calculate the number of eligible pupils for each funding factor, school-led funding factors and baseline funding amounts at the school level.

²School funding statistics (Financial year 2023-24) Department for Education. Accessed from: <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/school-funding-statistics>

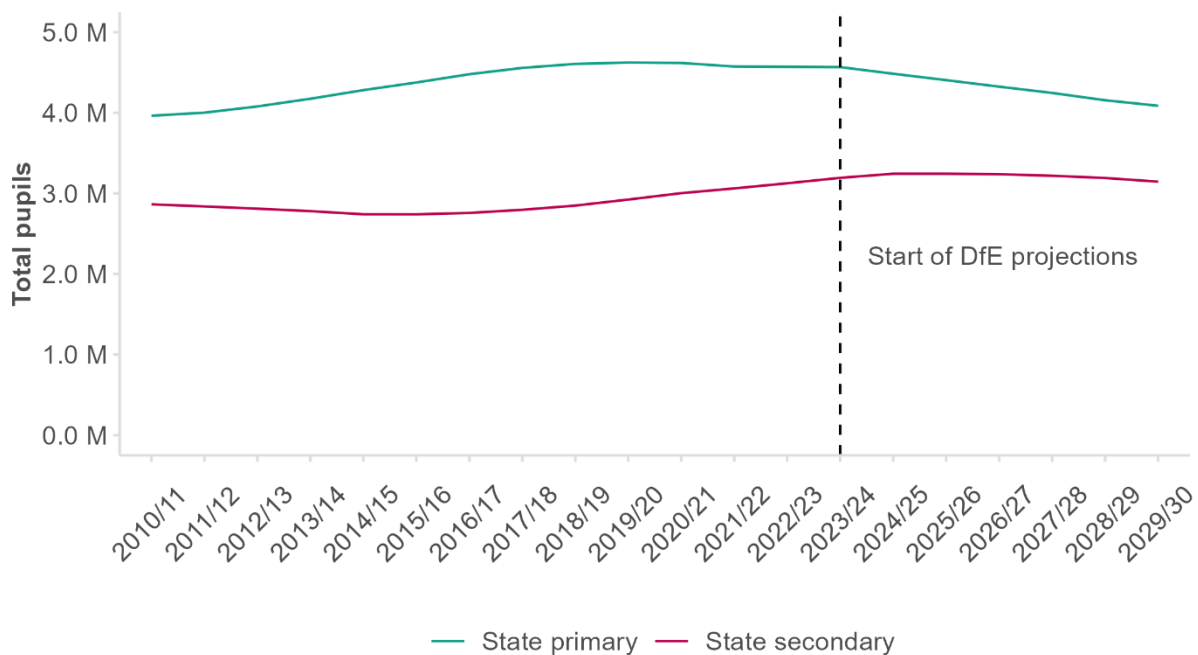
Historic trends in pupil numbers and school funding

Before looking at the funding projections generated by our model, it is important to understand the context behind the current state of pupil demographics and school funding. The time period covered by our projections starts with the 2022/23 school year (used to calculate funding allocations for 2023-24), but many of the trends we observe in the projections have been developing for some time.

Trends in pupil numbers

Firstly, a look back at previous years of pupil numbers. Figure 1.1 shows the total number of pupils in state primary and secondary schools between 2010/11 and 2022/23 (the starting point of our modelled time series), followed by the pupil totals from DfE pupil projections. Note that these totals from the DfE differ slightly from the totals used in our model, as they include nursery-age pupils at primary. Despite this discrepancy, the DfE-published numbers used here are useful for providing context on the historic trends that occurred before the start of our modelled time series.

Figure 1.1: Total number of pupils in state-funded primary and state-funded secondary schools, 2010/11 – 2029/30



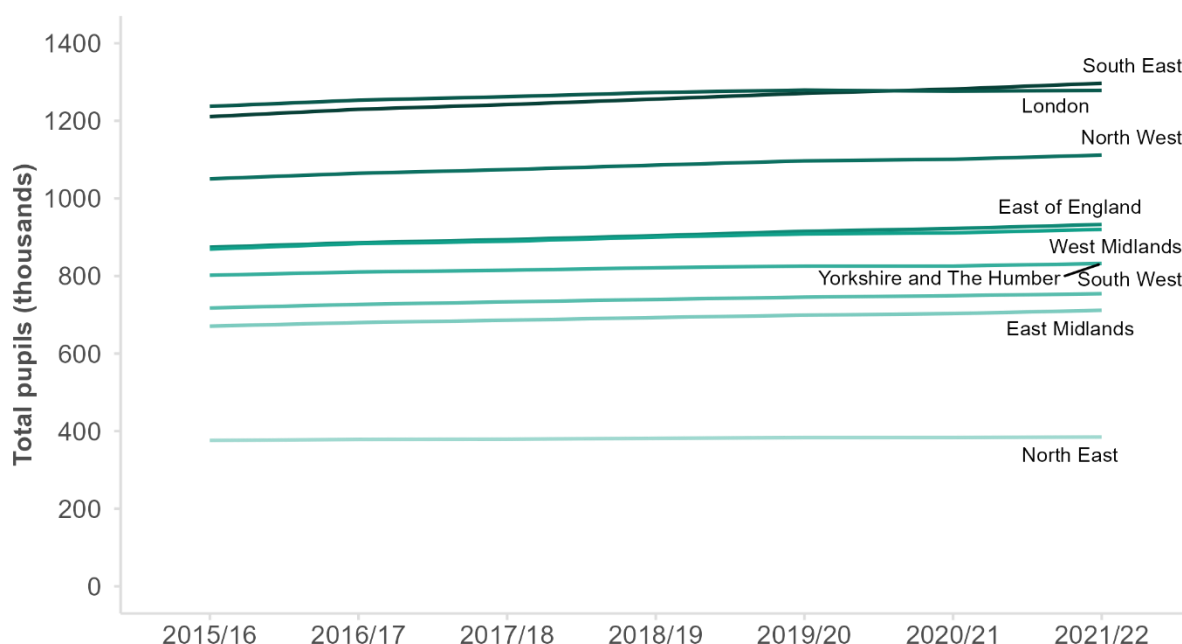
Source: National pupil projections, Reporting year 2023, DfE.

We can see that the number of primary pupils rose steadily from 3.96 million in 2010/11, by an average of around 73,000 pupils a year (around a 1.9 per cent increase each year), before reaching a peak in 2018/19 of 4.61 million. Since then, the number of primary pupils has fallen by an average of around 18,000 pupils each year (around a 0.4 per cent decrease each year) before reaching 4.57 million in 2022/23. DfE projects this trend to continue, with the number of primary pupils continuing to fall throughout the rest of the decade.

Turning to secondary pupils, we observe a steady rise in pupils since 2015/16, when the total stood at 2.74 million pupils. Total secondary pupils steadily increased by around 55,000 pupils a year (around a 2.0 per cent increase each year) until they reached 3.13 million pupils in 2022/23. Again, DfE projections suggest this trend will continue until the total number of secondary pupils reaches a peak in 2023/24, before falling at an ever-increasing rate for the rest of the decade.

Figure 1.2 shows total pupils by region between 2015/16 to 2021/22. Pupils from the South East and London make up the majority of pupils, while the East Midlands and the North East have historically had the fewest pupils. All regions have seen year-on-year increases in pupil numbers, as the total number of pupils in the country has increases. The slight exception is London, where the total pupil population peaked in 2019/20 and in 2021/22 had fewer pupils than the South East.

Figure 1.2: Total pupils by region, 2015/16 – 2021/22



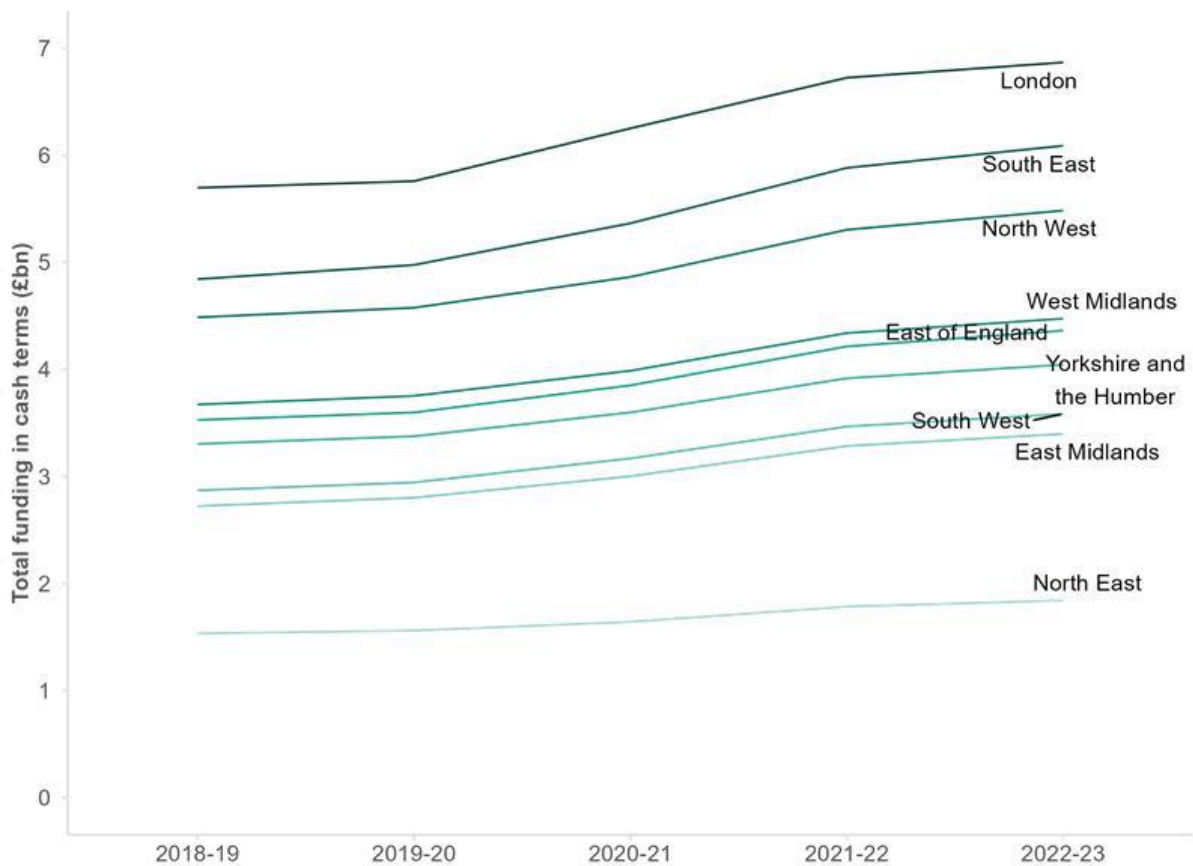
Source: *Schools, pupils and their characteristics, Academic year 2022/23, DfE.*

Trends in school funding

The impact of the historic trends in pupil numbers can be seen on previous years of school funding through the NFF. Again, this figure will not precisely reflect the actual allocations delivered to local authorities, as we have used notional allocations published by the DfE; similarly it is not directly comparable with our projected time series, which expresses funding in 2023-24 prices, whereas the figures below are expressed in cash terms.

Figure 1.3 shows total notional allocations in cash terms allocated through the schools block of the NFF, by region, for the period 2018-19 to 2022-23. In 2018-19, total schools block funding amounted to £32.7 billion. As pupil numbers rose into the 2020s, and additional funding was introduced to the schools block, this figure increased to £40.1 billion.

Figure 1.3: Total notional funding through the schools block of the NFF by region, 2018-19 to 2022-23



Source: *School funding statistics, 2018-19 to 2022-23, DfE.*

Due to pupil numbers, demographics, and historic spending, there have consistently been differences in funding across regions. As the largest region historically, London has always been the largest recipient of total funding, while as the smallest region, the North East has historically received the least amount of total funding. Figure 1.4 shows a table of the percentage of total funding each region received, in cash terms, by year. The South East has seen the largest increase in its share of the total pot, while London has seen the largest decrease.

Figure 1.4: Percentage of total funding in cash terms by region, 2018-19 – 2022-23

Year	Percentage of total funding, cash terms (%)								
	East Midlands	East of England	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber	London
2018-19	8.34	10.80	4.69	13.74	14.83	8.79	11.25	10.12	17.45
2019-20	8.40	10.79	4.68	13.73	14.93	8.83	11.25	10.12	17.27
2020-21	8.40	10.78	4.59	13.61	15.02	8.87	11.16	10.07	17.50
2021-22	8.44	10.83	4.58	13.63	15.12	8.91	11.15	10.06	17.28
2022-23	8.46	10.87	4.58	13.66	15.17	8.93	11.15	10.07	17.11

Projecting pupil numbers

To model school funding allocations in the medium term, we must first estimate the change in pupil numbers at the school level.

To do this, we use two publicly available data sources:

- The **Annual School Capacity Survey (SCAP)**, which includes pupil number forecasts reported by local authorities.³
- The DfE **National Pupil Projections** publication, which uses ONS birth registration data alongside the School Census to estimate future pupil numbers at the national level.⁴

Due to differences in overall methodology and local authority estimation methods, these two sources are not perfectly aligned in terms of total pupil numbers. To calculate our pupil forecast, we instead take the pupil counts reported in the last available year (2023-24) of DfE-published allocations for mainstream schools, uplift all pupil counts in each school by the local authority-reported yearly percentage change, and then apply a scaling factor based on the percentage change in the national projections. This ensures year-on-year changes reported by local authorities are represented, while keeping our total headcount projection in line with the national projections.

As a result, our total projected pupil count remains below the national projections each year, but closely mirrors the national trend.

However, our projections require two major assumptions about the pupil population over the period modelled:

- The proportion of pupils with relevant funding characteristics (deprivation, low prior attainment, English as an additional language, and mobility) remains the same at the school level.
- The number of mainstream schools does not change.

In future, we intend to further develop the model to account for other aspects of change to the pupil population, such as changes in deprivation, regional rates of change for low prior attainment and mobility, and changes in the number of pupils with English as an additional language. In addition to these demographic trends, we will aim to develop some estimation of school closures based on school size thresholds, as well as more granular estimations of pupil number changes in sub-LA geographic areas of England.

Our modelling is based on local authority projections of pupil numbers released by the Department for Education in March 2023 and do not reflect any revisions made in the March 2024 release. The relative position of some authorities may change if this new data were to be applied, though in most cases the difference from one year to the next is modest.

³School Capacity 2021/22, Department for Education. Accessed from: <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/school-capacity>

⁴National Pupil Projections (Reporting year 2023), Department for Education. Accessed from: <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/national-pupil-projections>

National projections

Figure 2.1 shows our total projected pupil count across primary and secondary mainstream schools in England. As our model calculates school funding allocations based on the pupil data collected from the previous year, this time series extends up to 2028/29, the data used to calculate the 2029-30 funding allocations.

Total pupil numbers peak in 2022/23 at 7.57 million, after which the number of pupils is projected to decrease by an average of 0.96 per cent each year to 7.14 million in 2028/29.

Figure 2.1: Total number of pupils in mainstream schools, primary and secondary, 2022/23 – 2028/29

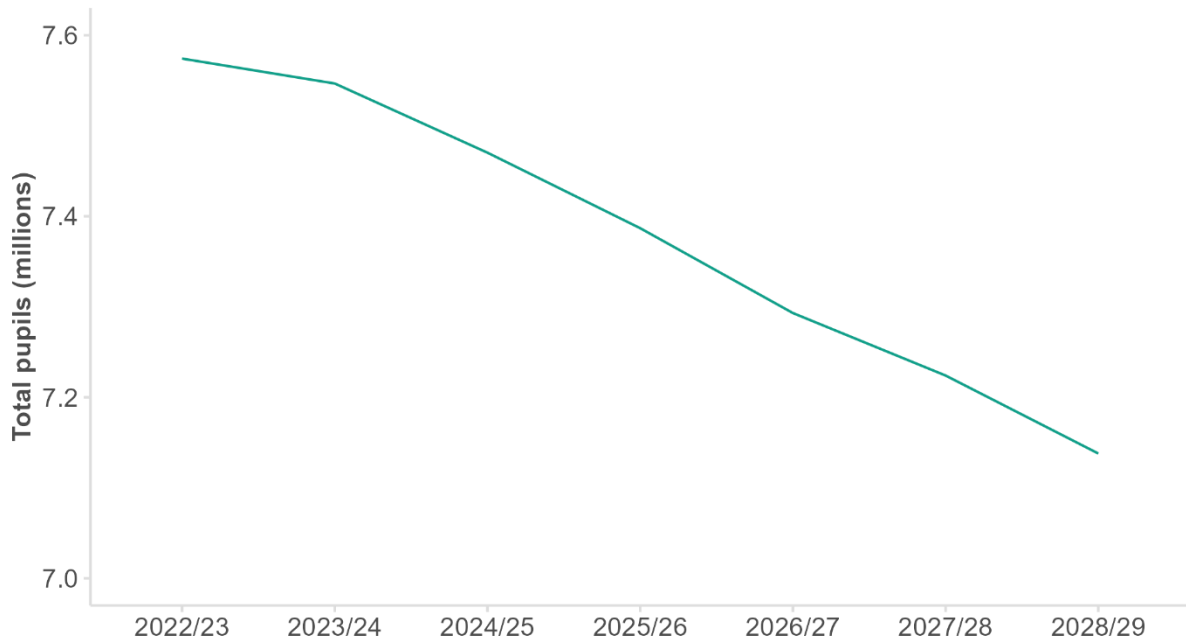


Figure 2.2 shows our total projected pupil count across primary mainstream schools in England. The number of primary pupils is projected to fall from a peak of 4.45 million in 2022/23, decreasing at an average rate of 1.5 per cent each year before reaching 4.06 million in 2028/29.

Figure 2.2: Total number of pupils in mainstream schools, primary, 2022/23 – 2028/29

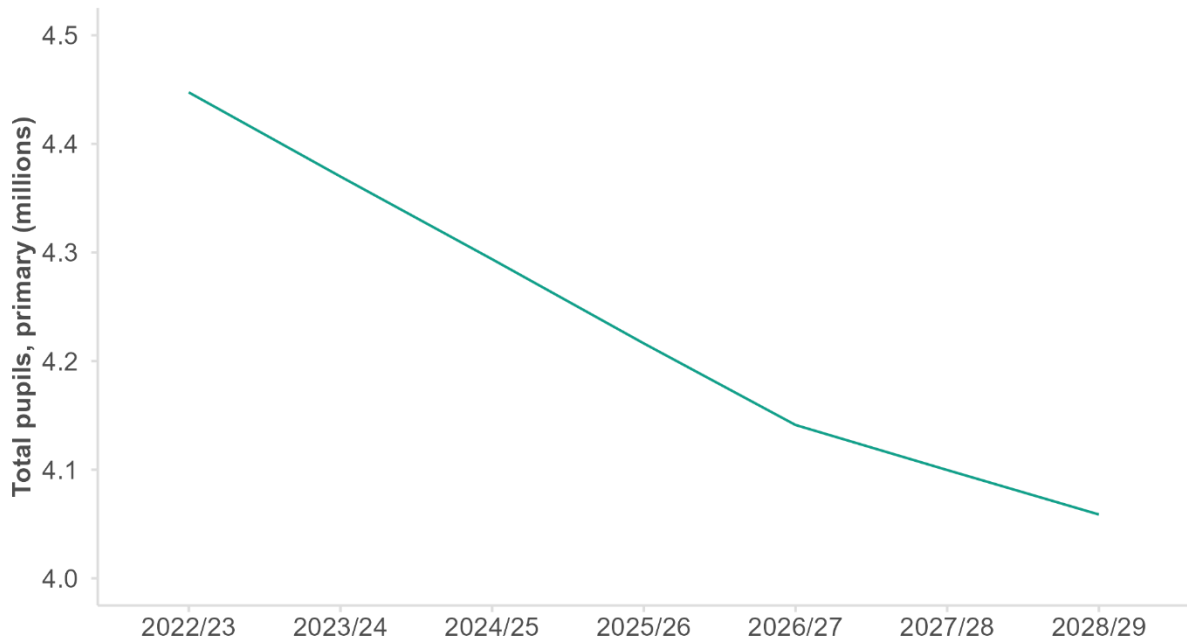
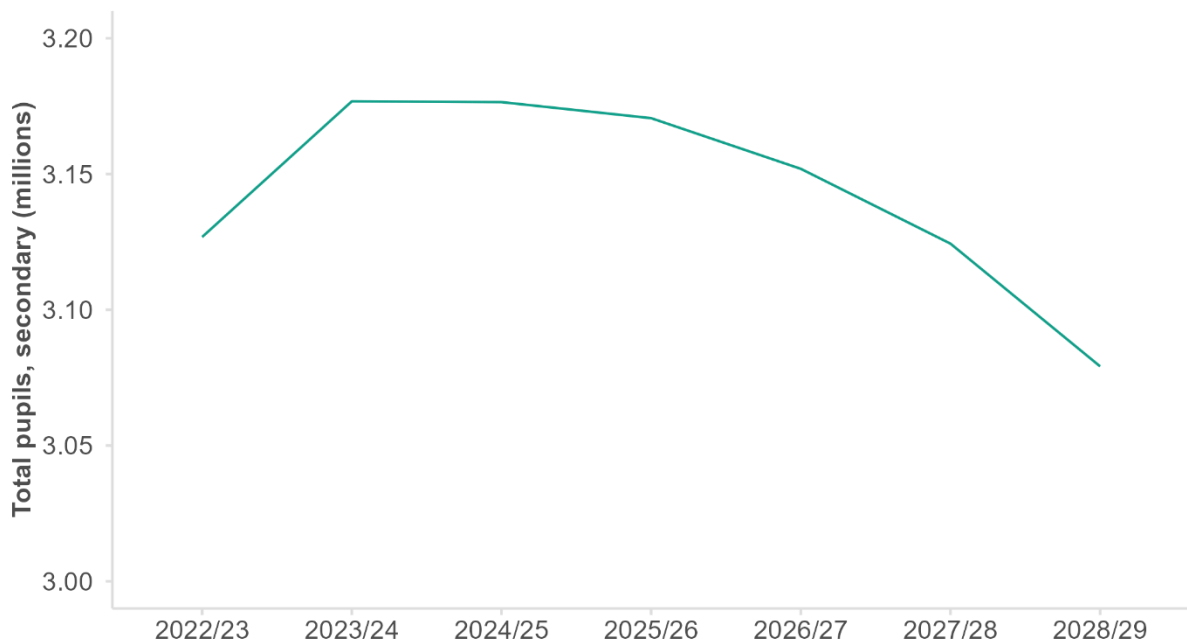


Figure 2.3 shows our total projected pupil count across secondary mainstream schools in England. The number of secondary pupils will rise to a peak in our time series of 3.18 million in 2023-24, before falling at an increasingly faster rate over the following five years, dropping to 3.08 million in 2028/29.

Figure 2.3: Total number of pupils in mainstream schools, secondary, 2022/23 – 2028/29



We can see that the fall in secondary pupil numbers is lagged as primary pupils move into secondary school. However, as the incoming population of primary students decreases, over time this brings about an ever-increasing fall in secondary numbers, resulting in the overall decline we see in Figure 2.3.

Regional projections

Our national projections show an overall decline in pupil numbers, but this decline is not evenly distributed across the regions of England. Regions with a greater decline in pupil numbers will see a corresponding fall in their total funding if per-pupil funding is maintained.

Figure 2.4 shows the percentage change in pupil numbers in mainstream schools at primary phase between 2022/23 and 2028/29. All regions are projected an overall decline in pupil numbers, with the North East projected the greatest decline of 12.7 per cent. The East of England is projected the smallest decrease at primary with just a 4.1 per cent fall in pupils.

At secondary, we can see the lagged effects of pupils leaving primary school. Yorkshire and the Humber, the North East, and London are projected the largest fall in pupil numbers, whereas the West Midlands, the South East, and the East of England are projected rises, with the latter seeing the greatest rise of 1.8 per cent.

Figure 2.4: Percentage change in pupil numbers at regional level, primary and secondary, 2022/23 – 2028/29



Local authority projections

At the local authority level, we can see further differences in the changes in pupil numbers across the country, and in particular the sharp fall in pupil numbers projected in London.

Figure 2.5 shows a heatmap of the percentage change by phase between 2022/23 and 2028/29, across the local authorities of England.

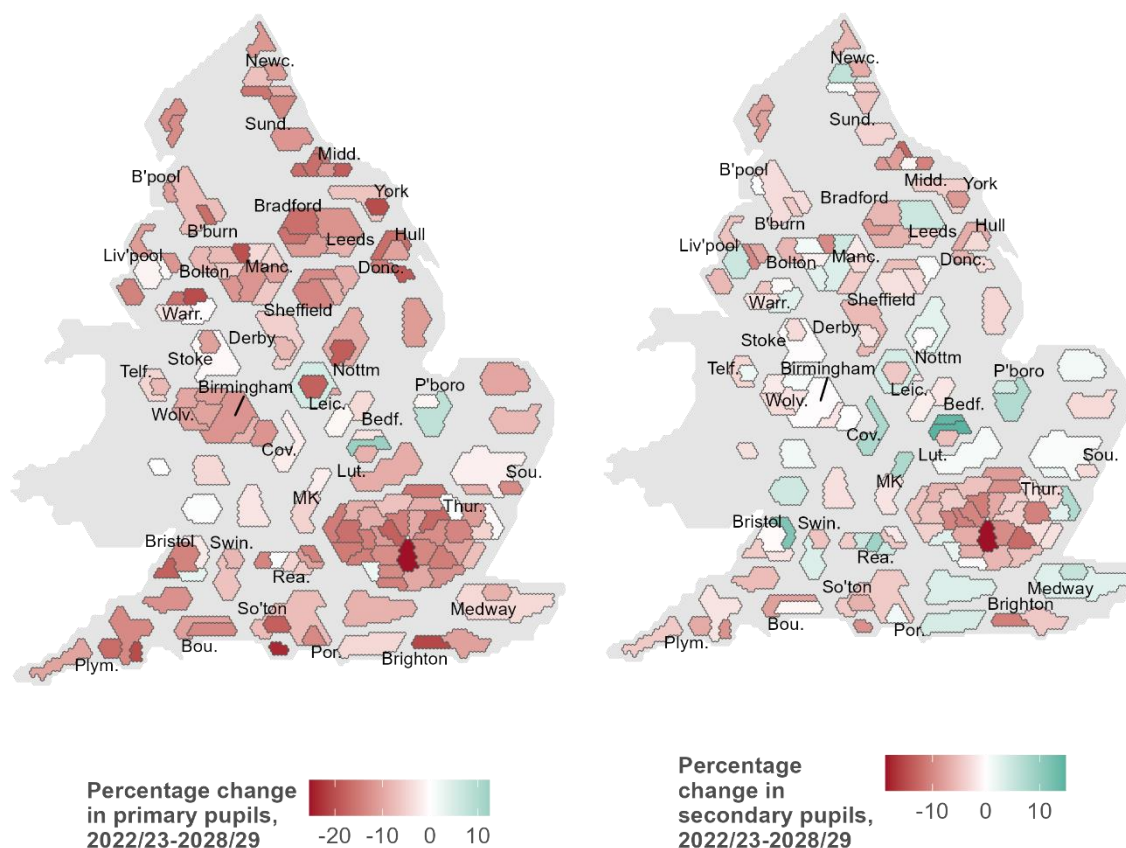
At primary phase, the local authority with the largest projected rise in pupils is Central Bedfordshire with an increase of 12.5 per cent by 2028/29, followed by Cambridgeshire and Leicestershire with 8.2 and 5.2 per cent rises respectively. On the other hand, Lambeth is projected the largest fall in pupil numbers with a decrease in pupils of 25.4 per cent, followed by the Isle of Wight at 23.7 per cent. Just nine of the 153 local authorities included in this analysis are projected a rise in pupil numbers at primary phase.

At secondary, the lagged progression of pupils from primary discussed above means that roughly a third of local authorities (42 out of 153) are projected a rise in pupil numbers by 2028/29. Again, Central Bedfordshire is projected the largest rise at 14.9 per cent, with Bedford just behind at 14.0 per cent. Lambeth is also projected the largest fall in pupils at 18.8 per cent followed by Hartlepool at 12.7 per cent.

Note on interpreting heatmaps: For the maps used for local authority and constituency projections, we have used disconnected heatmaps (known as ‘non-contiguous cartograms’) to represent the areas in question. Areas are approximately scaled in size according to their populations and grouped

according to recognisable subnational areas. Lines between adjacent areas represent boundaries between areas. Extra labels are provided for some large towns and cities to help you locate areas on the map (e.g. 'Lut' = Luton). Grey areas between groups do not represent data and serve only as a background⁵. Interactive versions of these maps are available on our website.

Figure 2.5: Percentage in total pupils at local authority level, primary and secondary, 2022/23 – 2028/29



Constituency projections

We have also produced these projections at the parliamentary constituency level for a more granular view of changes across England. However, it is important to note that as our pupil projections rely on local authority-reported data, the constituency projections are driven by the changes of the local authority (or authorities) it lies within. This means that two constituencies in the same local authority will see exactly the same rate of change in pupil numbers. Nevertheless, we present projections at this level, as funding allocations themselves may differ between constituencies due to demographic differences in the pupil population.

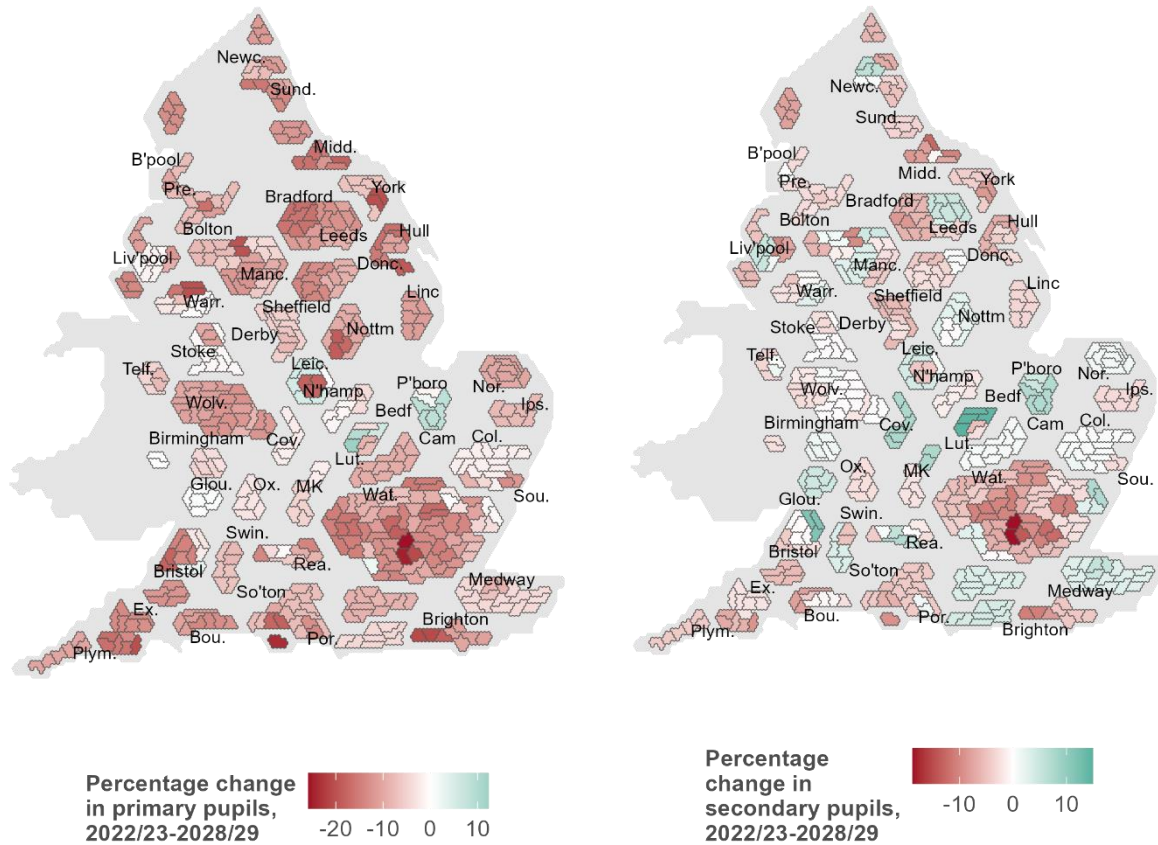
The left panel of Figure 2.6 shows a heatmap of the percentage change in primary pupils between 2022/23 and 2028/29, by constituency. Due to the large decrease in pupils projected in Lambeth in our local authority projections, Vauxhall is the constituency set to see the largest decline in pupil numbers over the time period with a drop of 25.8 per cent, closely followed by Streatham at 24.9

⁵ Geographic data used to create these heatmaps has been accessed via the House of Commons Library and is licensed under the [Open Parliament Licence](#).

per cent. Meanwhile, South West Bedfordshire is projected the largest increase at 12.3 per cent, followed by Mid Bedfordshire with 9.1 per cent.

The right panel of Figure 2.6 displays the same data for secondary pupils. Again, Streatham and Vauxhall are projected the largest declines, both seeing an 18.7 per cent fall in pupil numbers. Similarly, South West Bedfordshire and Mid Bedfordshire are projected the largest rises with 14.9 and 14.7 per cent increases in pupils respectively.

Figure 2.6: Percentage change in total pupils at constituency level, primary and secondary, 2022/23 – 2029-30



Projecting school funding

With pupil numbers modelled at school level up to 2028/29, these counts can be used to estimate each school's funding allocations up to 2029-30. As with our pupil count projections, our funding projections require a number of assumptions:

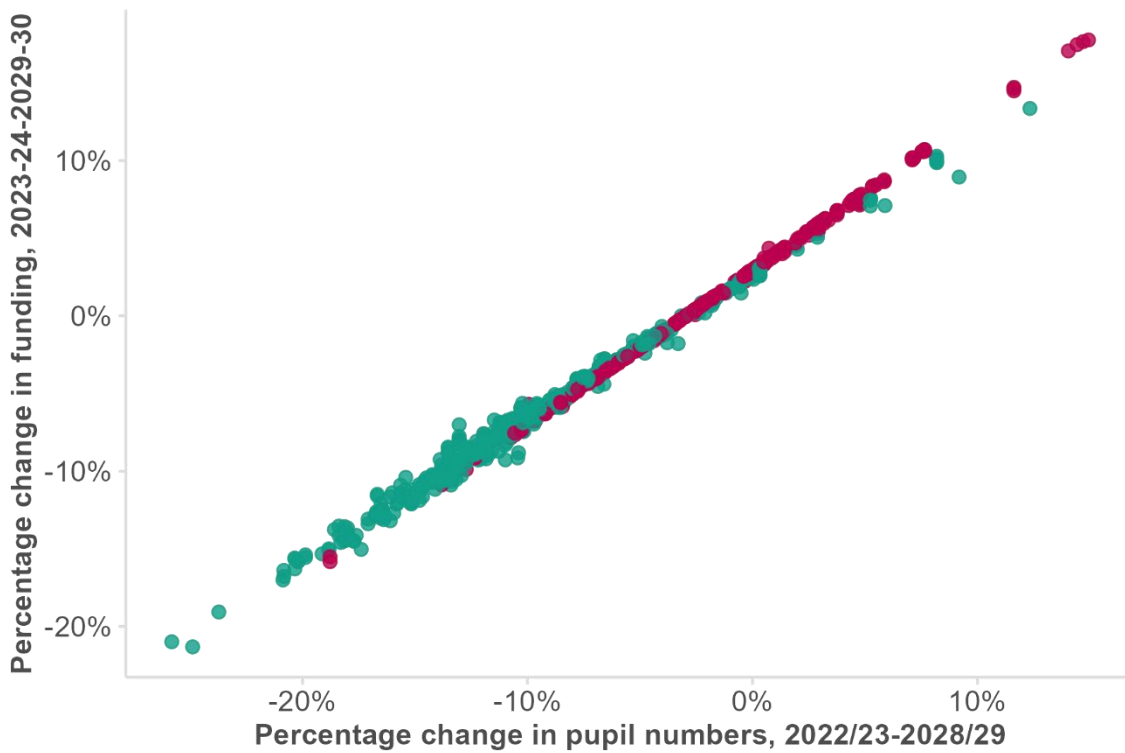
- The funding factor values of the NFF are increased each year by 0.5 per cent in real terms.
- School-led factors such as the lump sum and sparsity funding remain unchanged.
- Minimum per-pupil amounts are increased each year by 0.5 per cent in real terms.
- The funding floor (the percentage value at which schools receive an increase in pupil-led funding) is set at 0.5 per cent from 2023-24 onward.

Most impactful among these assumptions is the decision to increase pupil-led per-pupil funding by 0.5 per cent each year in real terms. While this is not a reflection of commitments made by government, we have chosen this figure as a central estimate as we do not know the overall schools budget for our projection period.

Unsurprisingly, funding allocations are linearly correlated to pupil numbers. As such, we observe that the regional changes in funding over our time series closely mirror the changes in regional pupil populations, albeit with slight differences arising due to differences in the pupil populations of local authorities changing at different rates.

Figure 3.1 shows this correlation, with percentage change in pupil numbers plotted against percentage change in overall funding at the constituency level. Each constituency is plotted twice, with primary phase in green and secondary in red. We observe a very strong positive correlation, with a small number of constituencies that do not correlate perfectly as they straddle multiple local authorities which may change pupil numbers at different rates.

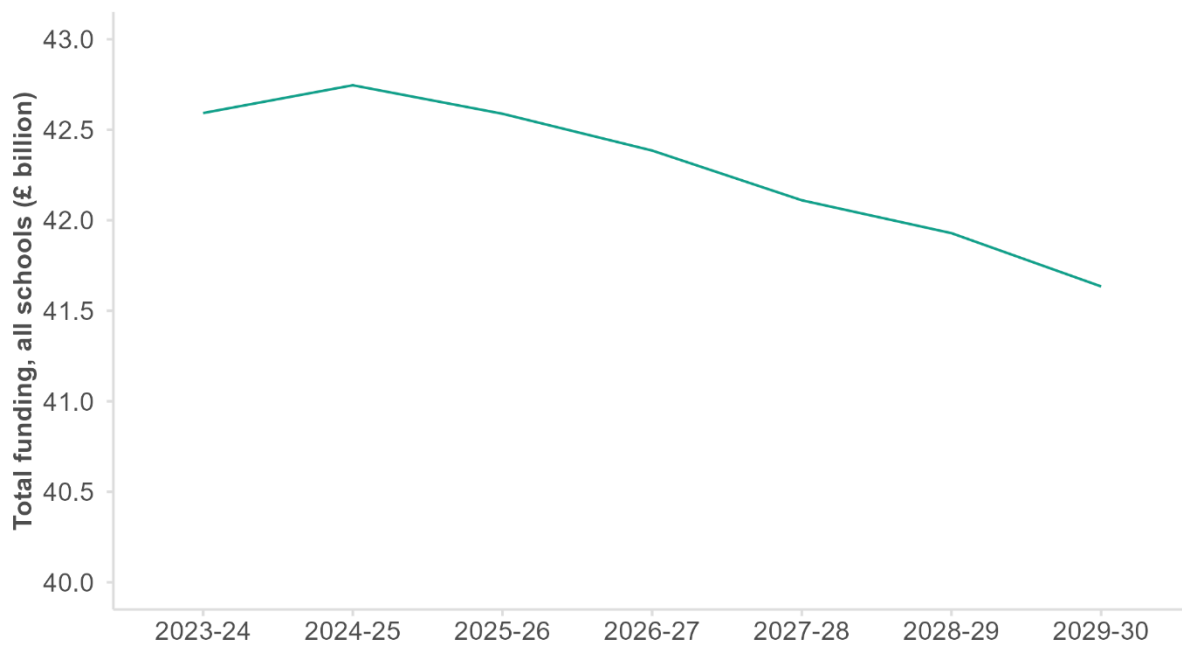
Figure 3.1: Correlation between percentage changes in pupil numbers and total funding by constituency and phase



National funding

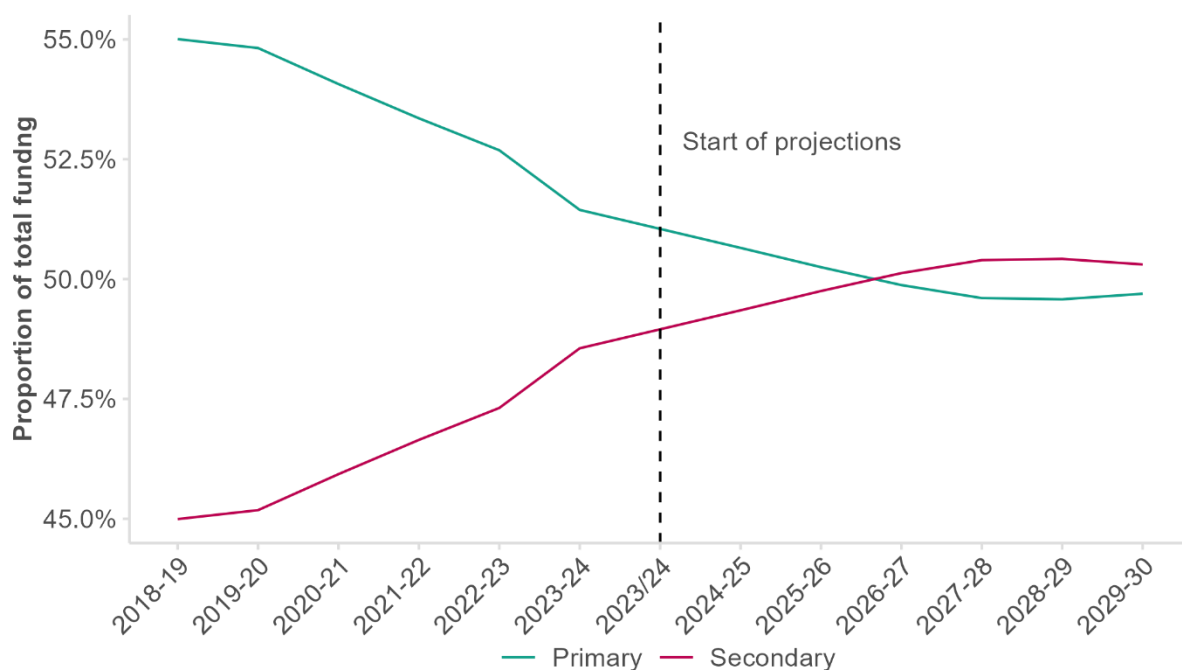
With these assumptions, we can project funding for mainstream schools in England to 2029-30 in 2023-24 prices. Figure 3.2 shows this total funding time series for all schools. Total funding is projected to peak in 2024-25 at £42.7 billion, following the total pupil peak the year prior – despite the primary pupil population already falling by this time, total funding does not begin to fall until after the peak in the secondary pupil population. Funding decreases by a yearly average of 0.53 per cent up to 2029-30, when it drops to £41.6 billion – 2.6 per cent lower than its peak in 2024-25.

Figure 3.2: Total funding for mainstream schools, primary and secondary, 2023-24 – 2029-30



Looking at how this funding is split by phase, we can see the effect of changing pupil demographics in the medium term. Figure 3.3 shows the proportion of total funding for mainstream schools by phase, from 2018-19 to 2029-30, with our projections beginning in 2023-24. In 2018-19, 55.0 per cent of the schools block budget was spent on primary schools. We project that by 2029-30, this proportion will have fallen to 47.3 per cent.

Figure 3.3: Proportion of total funding for mainstream schools by phase, 2018-19 – 2029-30



Regional funding

As seen with our pupil projections, changes in funding over our time series are unevenly distributed across the regions of England, largely as a result of the changes in pupil numbers shown in the previous section.

Figure 3.4 shows the percentage change in funding in mainstream primary and secondary schools across the regions of England between 2023-24 and 2029-30. All regions are set to see a decrease in primary funding, with the North East projected the largest decrease of 9.0 per cent. On the other hand, the East of England has the smallest decrease with just a 1.2 per cent drop in funding.

For secondary phase, all regions with the exception of Yorkshire and the Humber, the North East, and London are projected to experience an increase in funding. The East of England is projected to have the largest increase at 4.9 per cent.

Figure 3.4: Percentage change in total funding at regional level, primary and secondary, 2023-24 – 2029-30



Local authority funding

At the local authority level, we can again see the funding differences between regions and phases. Figure 3.5 shows the percentage change in funding between 2023-24 and 2029-30 for primary and secondary schools by local authority.

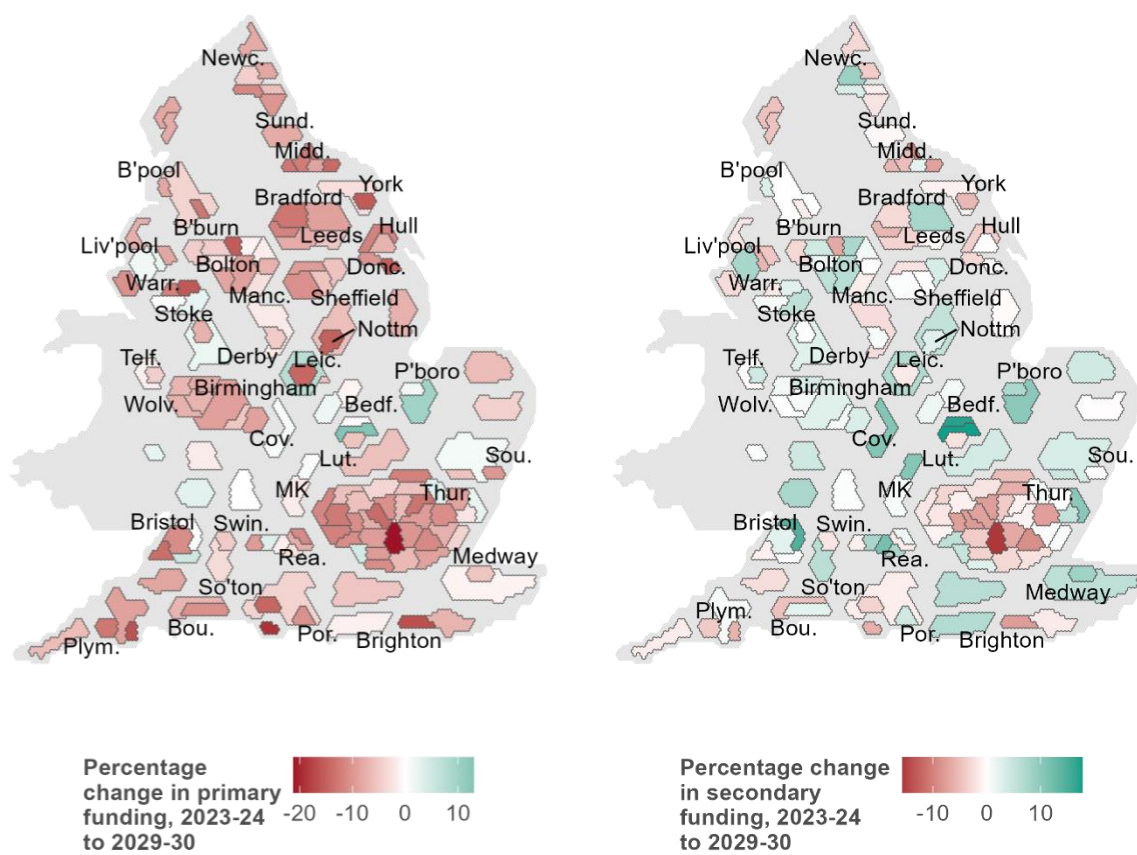
At primary phase, Lambeth is projected to face the largest fall in funding by 2029-30 in our model, with a 21.2 per cent decrease. The Isle of Wight is also projected a sizeable decrease at 19.1 per cent, followed by Brighton at 16.6 per cent. The largest rise in funding is projected in Central

Bedfordshire with an increase of 13.0 per cent by 2029-30, followed by Cambridgeshire at 10.0 per cent. Just 22 of the 153 local authorities are projected an increase in total funding at primary.

At secondary however, 78 local authorities are projected an increase in total funding, with the largest rises seen again in Central Bedfordshire (17.8 per cent) and Bedford (17.1 per cent). Again, Lambeth is projected the largest decrease in funding at 15.7 per cent, followed by Hartlepool at 10.0 per cent.

Data on all local authorities can be found in Annex A.

Figure 3.5: Percentage change in total funding at local authority level, primary and secondary, 2023-24 – 2029-30



Constituency funding

Turning to the parliamentary constituencies of England, we can see the differences in projected funding spread across England.

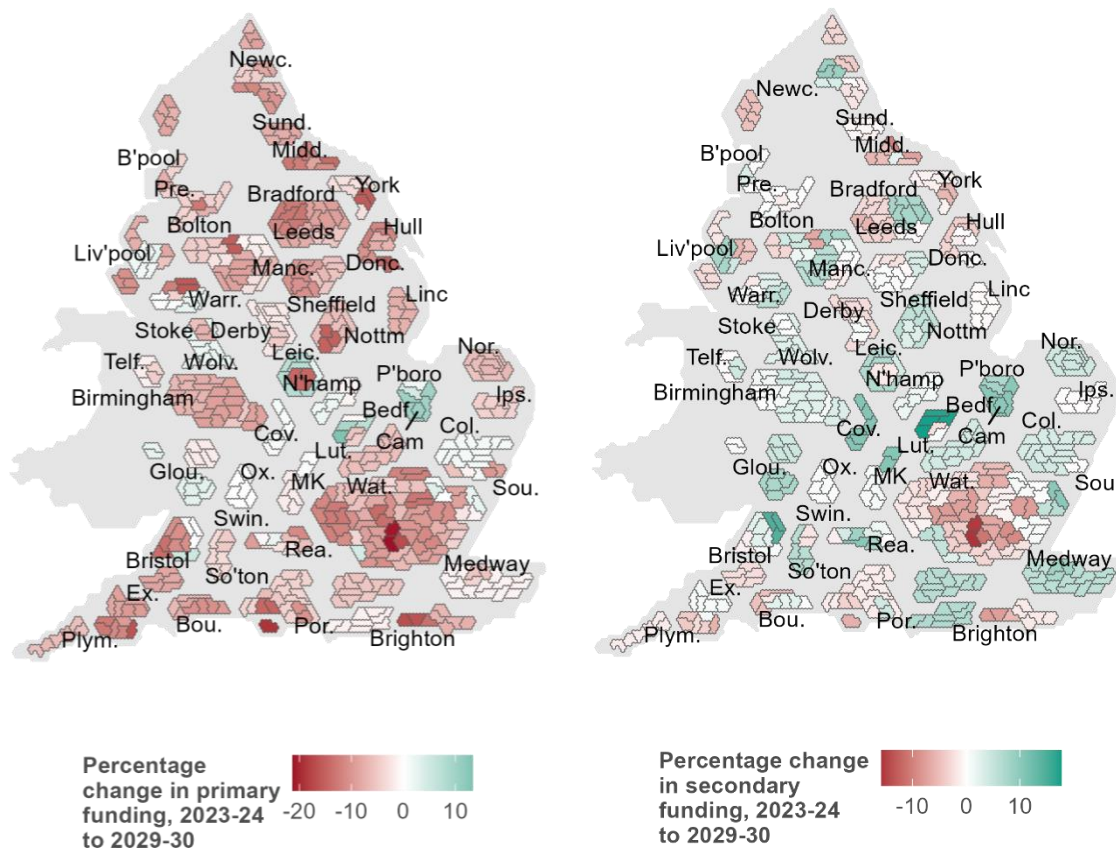
Figure 3.6 shows the percentage change in funding between 2023-24 and 2029-30 across the constituencies of England at primary phase. The changes in pupil numbers in different constituencies observed in the previous section are reflected in the changes to their overall funding. The largest drop in funding is projected in Streatham and Vauxhall, seeing a 21.3 and 21.0 per cent drop in overall funding over the time series respectively. Again, the Bedfordshire constituencies are projected the largest increase in funding, with South West Bedfordshire seeing the most significant

increase of 13.4 per cent. Just 91 of the 533 constituencies included in this analysis are projected an increase in primary funding by 2029-30.

As at primary, Streatham and Vauxhall are projected the largest decrease in secondary funding with decreases of 15.8 and 15.5 per cent respectively. Similarly, South West Bedfordshire and Mid Bedfordshire are projected the largest rises of 17.8 and 17.7 per cent respectively. Unlike at primary, however, 313 of the 533 constituencies are projected an increase in secondary funding by 2029-30.

Data on all constituencies can be found in Annex B.

Figure 3.6: Percentage change in total funding at constituency level, primary and secondary, 2023-24 – 2029-30



Reinvesting savings from falling pupil numbers

Our funding projections from the section above, 'Projecting school funding', show a peak in school funding in 2024-25, with total funding declining in each following year as overall pupil numbers decrease. In this section, we will explore how funding allocations would change to 2030 if total funding through the schools block were maintained at this peak, as shown below in Figure 4.1. The table in Figure 4.2 shows our estimates of the yearly reduction in total funding through the NFF when compared to peak funding in 2024-25.

Given the impact such a decision would have on both school budgets and government spending, the analysis in this section is for illustrative purposes, to highlight the incoming headroom in education funding rather than as a policy proposal.

We will explore one possible way of reinvesting this drop in total spend on schools and its effects on school funding: increasing the basic entitlement factor value that schools receive for each pupil on roll.

Figure 4.1: Total funding through the schools block, central NFF scenario and maintaining peak funding, 2023-24 – 2029-30

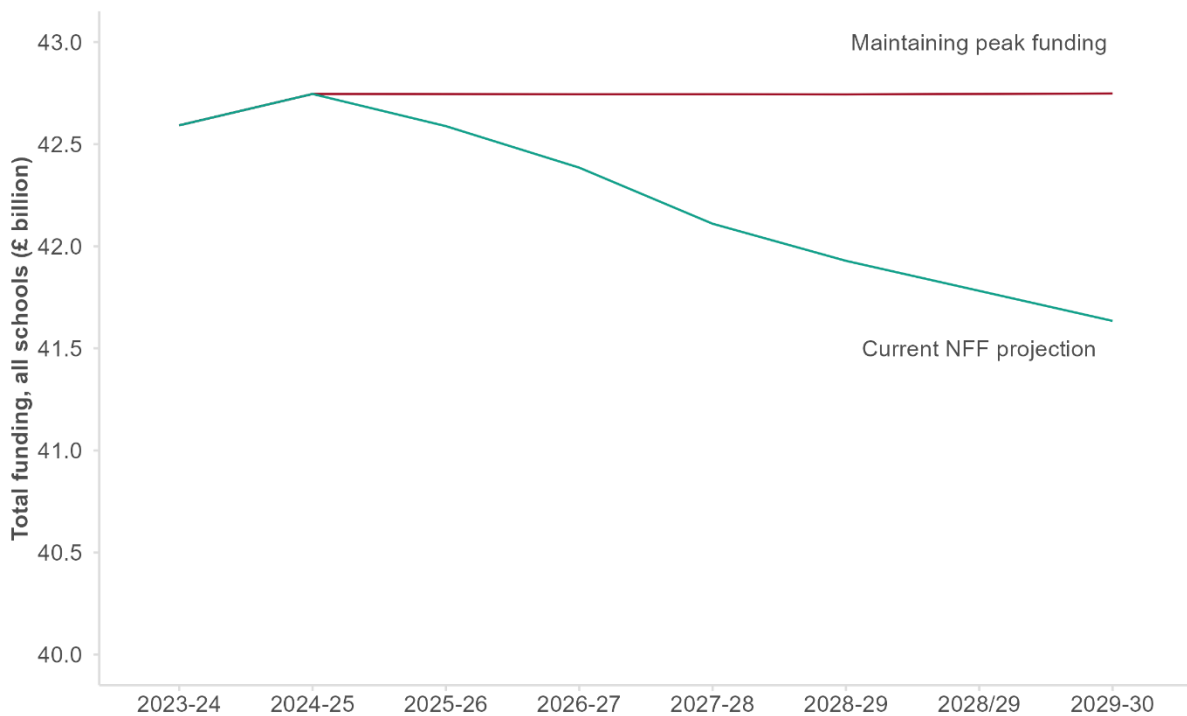


Figure 4.2: Reduction in total funding through NFF, 2023-24 – 2029-30

Year	Total funding through our central NFF scenario (£bn)	Reduction in funding from 2024/25 peak (£bn)
2023-24	42.59	-
2024-25	42.75	-
2025-26	42.59	0.26
2026-27	42.39	0.36
2027-28	42.11	0.64
2028-29	41.93	0.82
2029-30	41.64	1.11

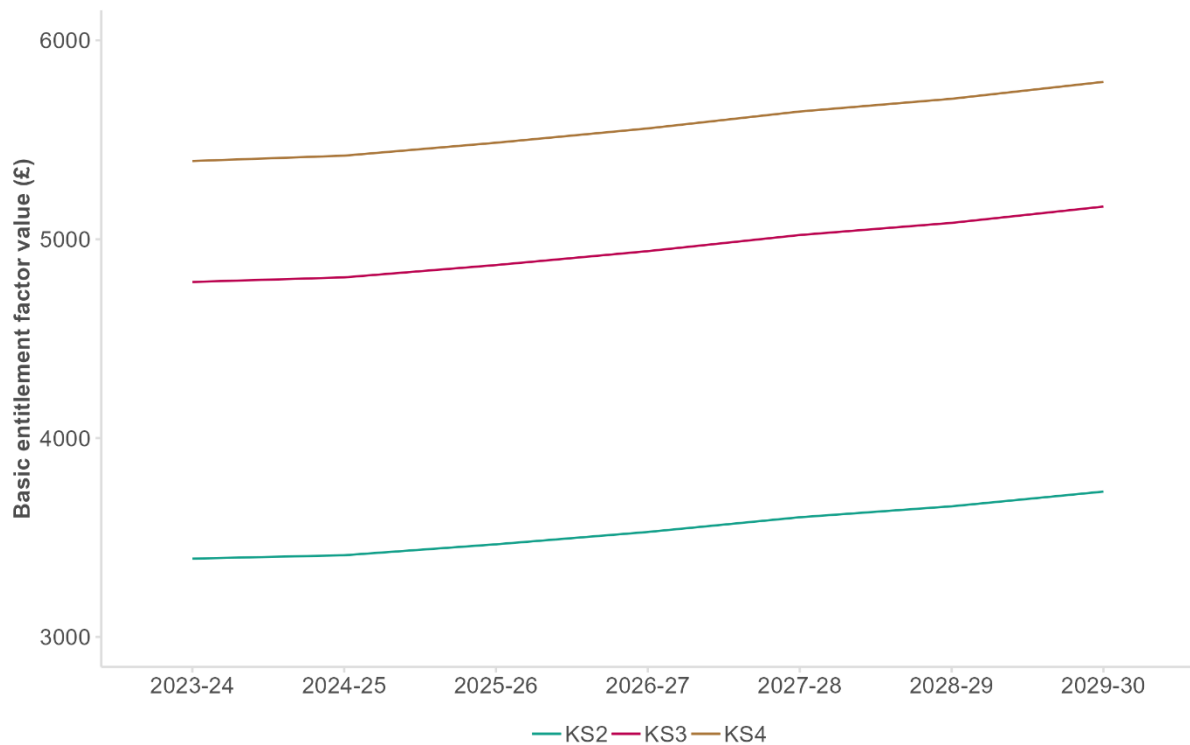
Increasing the basic entitlement

All schools receive a basic entitlement allocation based on the number of pupils on roll: in 2023-24 this value is set at £3,394 for each key stage 2 pupil, £4,875 for each key stage 3 pupil, and £5,393 for each key stage 4 pupil.

Figure 4.3 shows the maximum possible value, to the nearest pound, of each basic entitlement factor in order for total funding to be maintained at or below peak levels in 2024/25. If this increase were to be equally distributed across key stages, the funding reduction would allow for the basic entitlement to be increased by £234 per pupil at all levels by 2030. Overall per-pupil funding would not increase to the same scale. This is because it would lead to a fall in the amount of funding that would be needed for funding “protections” – funding that ensures that all schools receive a minimum per-pupil amount, or a minimum increase in per-pupil funding each year.

In practice, such a policy would also weaken the link between the characteristics of pupil populations within schools and the funding they receive, as a smaller proportion of total NFF funding would be allocated through the deprivation and additional needs factors, disproportionately benefiting schools with lower rates of deprivation, mobility, and low prior attainment.

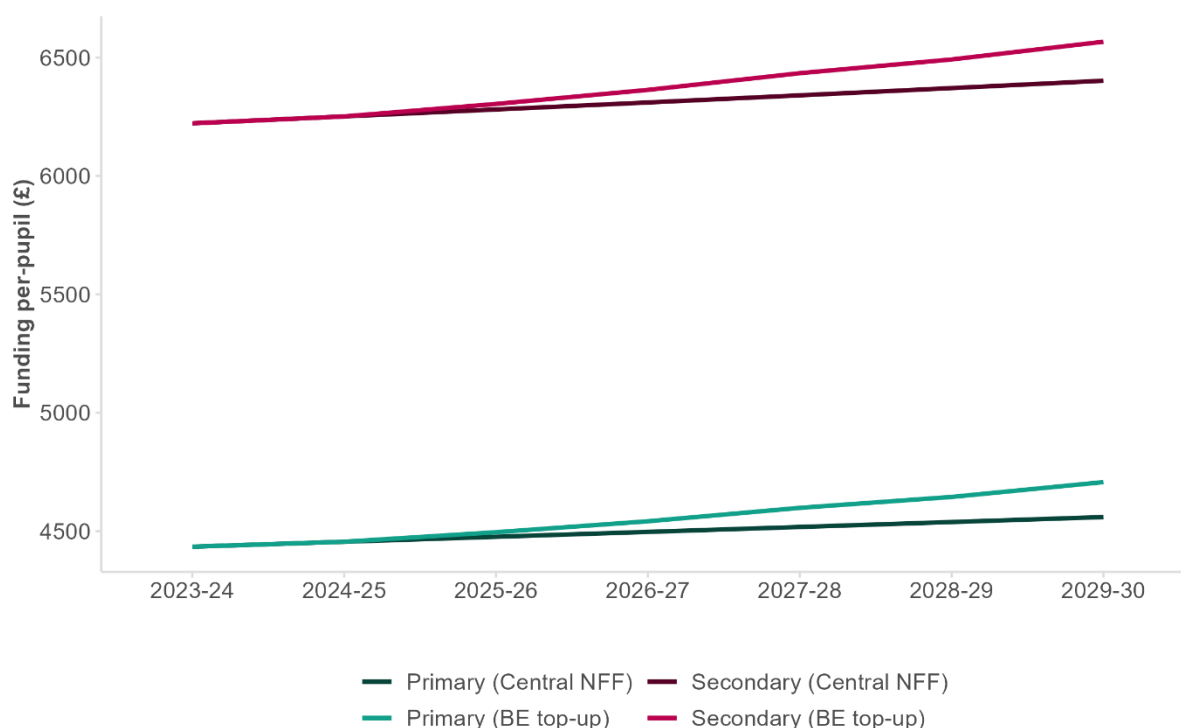
Figure 4.3: Possible increases to basic entitlement factor at KS2, KS3, and KS4, 2023-24 – 2029-30



Changes to per-pupil funding

Increasing the basic entitlement in this way will of course, proportionally increase the per-pupil funding allocations. Figure 4.4 shows the difference between the per-pupil funding levels at the national level under our central NFF (shown in the darker colours) and the basic entitlement increase scenario (in the lighter colours). Under these circumstances, per-pupil funding increases from projections of our central NFF scenario by £148 for primary pupils, and £164 for secondary pupils by 2030.

Figure 4.4: Per-pupil funding at national level with basic entitlement increase vs central NFF scenario, primary and secondary, 2023-24 – 2029-30



Changes to regional funding

As seen in the ‘Projecting pupil numbers’ section, the decline in pupil numbers is not evenly distributed across the regions of England. As a result, increases to the basic entitlement factor will bring different changes in funding to each region.

Figure 4.5 shows the percentage change in funding from 2023-24 to 2029-30 at primary phase for the regions of the UK. Our original funding projections, as seen in the previous section ‘Projecting school funding’ are coloured in red, while projections under the basic entitlement increase scenario are coloured in green. The East Midlands would receive the greatest increase in funding under this scenario with a total loss of just 0.5 per cent, 3.45 per cent less than the decrease the region would receive under the central NFF scenario. On the other hand, London would see an 8.17 per cent decrease in funding with the increase to basic entitlement, compared with its 8.26 per cent loss under our central NFF scenario.

Figure 4.6 shows the same data at secondary phase. The East Midlands is projected the largest increase in funding compared to our central NFF scenario at 4.89 per cent, while London remains projected a decrease in secondary funding, albeit slightly less at 2.45 per cent.

Figure 4.5: Percentage change in total funding at regional level, basic entitlement increase vs central NFF scenario, primary, 2023-24 – 2029-30

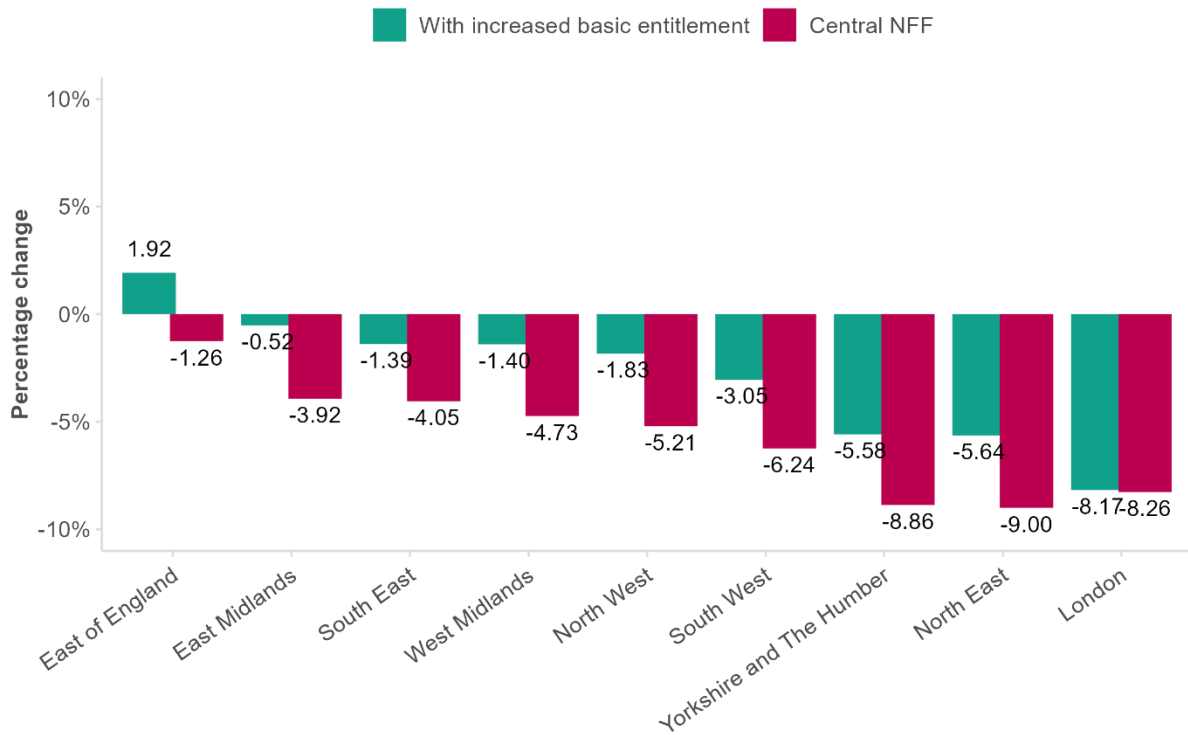
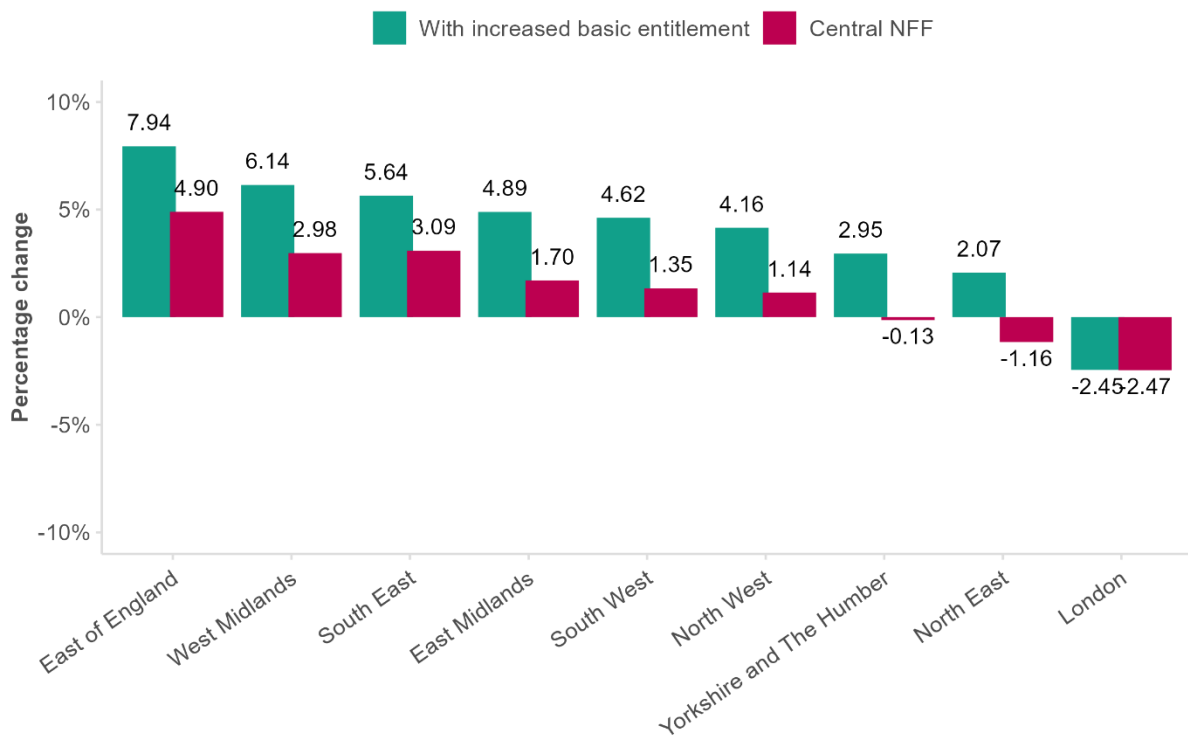


Figure 4.6: Percentage change in total funding at regional level, basic entitlement increase vs central NFF scenario, secondary, 2023-24 – 2029-30



Conclusions

The school system in England faces significant falls in pupil numbers over the next decade following a fall in the birth rate. As school funding closely follows pupil numbers this means that some schools and some parts of the country face substantial falls in their funding even in a scenario where per-pupil funding increases in real terms. It is likely that school costs will not fall at the same rate as funding (for example, if a class reduces from 30 to 25 pupils the cost of a teacher remains the same).

Our analysis shows that in some local authorities, these falls could be up to almost one fifth of pupils (18 per cent). This is likely to have implications for the financial viability of schools which may face amalgamation or even closure.

While these scenarios are illustrative, they demonstrate the scale by which total spend on schools could fall through the remainder of the decade if only modest increases in per-pupil expenditure are maintained. The analysis also explored how funding could be redistributed through the basic entitlement (i.e. the amount received per pupil regardless of pupil characteristics). In further work using our model, we will explore in more detail how funding might be reallocated through the FSM and FSM6 factors, and the addition of an NFF factor for persistently disadvantaged pupils to help tackle the persistently wide attainment gap for these pupils.

Annex A: Local authority-level projections

Local authority	Primary		Secondary	
	Percentage change in pupils, 2022/23 – 2028/29	Percentage change in funding, 2023-24 – 2029-30	Percentage change in pupils, 2022/23 – 2028/29	Percentage change in funding, 2023-24 – 2029-30
Barking and Dagenham	-4.9	-2.4	2.5	5.3
Barnet	-6.9	-3.7	-5.1	-2.2
Barnsley	-13.2	-9.3	-5.3	-2.2
Bath and North East Somerset	2.9	5.2	-2.2	0.7
Bedford	-3.1	-0.4	14	17.1
Bexley	-7.2	-4	-2.4	0.6
Birmingham	-12.2	-9.1	-0.2	2.7
Blackburn with Darwen	-16.5	-12.7	-4.3	-1.3
Blackpool	-10.9	-8.3	0.1	3
Bolton	-7.8	-4.5	1	4
Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole	-13.4	-10.4	-0.7	2.3
Bracknell Forest	-5.6	-2.6	4.3	7.3
Bradford	-16.4	-13	-5.9	-2.9
Brent	-8.9	-5.9	-4.1	-1.1
Brighton and Hove	-20.8	-16.6	-10.8	-7.7
Bristol City of	-14.1	-10.8	-0.3	2.5
Bromley	-12.3	-8.8	-5.1	-2.2
Buckinghamshire	-4.9	-1.8	-2.3	0.7
Bury	-19.9	-15.5	-9.7	-6.8
Calderdale	-15.9	-11.7	-8.6	-5.6
Cambridgeshire	8.2	10	7.1	10.1
Camden	-14.5	-10.4	-10.9	-7.7
Central Bedfordshire	12.5	13.1	14.9	17.8
Cheshire East	-0.2	2.5	2.7	5.7
Cheshire West and Chester	-2.7	0.2	-2.2	0.8
Cornwall	-10.3	-6.2	-4.3	-1.4
County Durham	-11.9	-7.8	-3.5	-0.5
Coventry	-12.1	-8.7	0.2	3.2
Croydon	-9.8	-6.5	-6	-3
Cumberland	-13	-8.2	-7.8	-4.8
Darlington	-16.6	-12.9	-8.6	-5.6
Derby	-8	-4.8	-2.3	0.6
Derbyshire	-5.3	-2	-5.7	-2.7
Devon	-13.4	-9	-2.2	0.8
Doncaster	-9	-5.6	0.5	3.4
Dorset	-10.7	-7	-7.9	-4.8
Dudley	-10.6	-7.2	-2.9	0.1
Ealing	-16.3	-12.7	-4.9	-2
East Riding of Yorkshire	-16.5	-11.8	-6.7	-3.7

East Sussex	-10.7	-7	-4.6	-1.6
Enfield	-15.2	-12	-8.1	-5.1
Essex	-1.7	1.1	0.5	3.4
Gateshead	-15.6	-11.2	0.4	3.2
Gloucestershire	0.3	2.9	4.5	7.5
Greenwich	-10.6	-7.4	-2.6	0.3
Hackney	-17.1	-13.2	-4	-1.1
Halton	-15.9	-12	-4.7	-1.7
Hammersmith and Fulham	-14.6	-10.7	-10.4	-7.5
Hampshire	-7.4	-4.1	-4.3	-1.4
Haringey	-9	-5.7	-9.2	-6.3
Harrow	-9	-5.9	-6.2	-3.2
Hartlepool	-15.1	-11.2	-12.7	-9.9
Havering	-0.5	2.3	7.1	10.1
Herefordshire County of	0	2.5	-2.5	0.5
Hertfordshire	-9.3	-5.9	0.9	3.8
Hillingdon	-14.9	-11.5	-4.8	-1.9
Hounslow	-15	-12	-3.9	-0.9
Isle of Wight	-23.7	-19.1	-9.2	-6.2
Islington	-9.7	-6.2	-7.2	-4
Kensington and Chelsea	-11.5	-7.7	-10.7	-7.8
Kent	-4.1	-1.1	2.9	5.8
Kingston upon Hull City of	-10.5	-7.1	-3	-0.1
Kingston upon Thames	1.9	4.5	2	5
Kirklees	-11.4	-7.8	-6.3	-3.3
Knowsley	-0.6	2.2	-9.9	-5.7
Lambeth	-25.4	-21.2	-18.8	-15.7
Lancashire	-7.5	-4	-2.9	0.1
Leeds	-12.3	-9	4.8	7.6
Leicester	-18	-14.5	-4.5	-1.6
Leicestershire	5.2	7.6	3.8	6.8
Lewisham	-14.8	-11.2	-12.3	-9
Lincolnshire	-11.2	-7.2	-3.2	-0.3
Liverpool	-1.2	1.5	4.8	7.6
Luton	-8.7	-5.5	-5.2	-2.2
Manchester	-12.1	-8.9	3.2	6.2
Medway	-8.6	-5.4	5.3	8.4
Merton	-13.1	-9.3	-6.5	-3.6
Middlesbrough	-12	-8.6	-0.8	2.2
Milton Keynes	-1.9	0.7	7.5	10.6
Newcastle upon Tyne	-7	-4.5	5.9	8.7
Newham	-13.8	-10.7	-10.6	-7.6
Norfolk	-10.1	-6.3	1.2	4.2
North East Lincolnshire	-19.1	-15.1	-2.8	0.1
North Lincolnshire	-14.5	-10.1	-5.9	-3
North Northamptonshire	-4	-1	-2	1
North Somerset	-18	-13.8	-4.1	-1.1

North Tyneside	-11.4	-8.2	-6.9	-3.9
North Yorkshire	-6.6	-2.9	-4	-1
Northumberland	-11.6	-8	-6	-3
Nottingham	-18.4	-15	-0.1	2.8
Nottinghamshire	-9.5	-6	2.4	5.4
Oldham	-4.8	-1.7	-1.7	1.2
Oxfordshire	-2.8	0.1	-2.6	0.3
Peterborough	-1.1	1.5	4.3	7.2
Plymouth	-16.7	-12.8	-7	-4.1
Portsmouth	-13.3	-10.3	1.1	4.1
Reading	0.7	3.4	4.6	7.6
Redbridge	-11.2	-8.7	-2.9	0.1
Redcar and Cleveland	-18.4	-14.1	-10.5	-7.4
Richmond upon Thames	-14.7	-10.8	2.7	5.7
Rochdale	-4.1	-1.1	4.4	7.3
Rotherham	-9	-5.5	-2.9	0
Rutland	-9.7	-5.6	-2	0.9
Salford	-5.6	-2.5	-1.3	1.5
Sandwell	-10.4	-7	-2.2	0.8
Sefton	-11.1	-7.5	-4.8	-1.9
Sheffield	-13.8	-10.5	-2.5	0.4
Shropshire	-4.7	-1.4	-3.2	-0.3
Slough	-14.1	-11.1	-1.6	1.3
Solihull	-8.5	-5.2	-2	0.9
Somerset	-12.4	-8.4	-5.6	-2.6
South Gloucestershire	-2.4	0.2	11.6	14.6
South Tyneside	-9.6	-6.1	-4.1	-1.2
Southampton	-18	-14.5	-6.4	-3.4
Southend-on-Sea	-13.2	-9.8	-2.8	0.1
Southwark	-13.6	-9.9	-9.7	-6.8
St. Helens	-11.9	-8.2	-7.3	-4.4
Staffordshire	-0.6	2.1	-0.2	2.7
Stockport	-6	-2.9	-4.2	-1.3
Stockton-on-Tees	-16.5	-12.5	-8	-5.1
Stoke-on-Trent	-10.8	-7.2	-2.8	0.2
Suffolk	-7.8	-4.3	-3	-0
Sunderland	-13.6	-10	-5	-2
Surrey	-8.7	-5.4	3.2	6.1
Sutton	-14.3	-10.8	-0.2	2.7
Swindon	-8.1	-4.9	-4.9	-1.9
Tameside	-10.7	-7.1	-2.8	0.1
Telford and Wrekin	-7.8	-4.5	1.4	4.3
Thurrock	-8.7	-5.5	1.4	4.4
Torbay	-20.3	-16.3	-9	-6
Tower Hamlets	-12.9	-9.4	-3.9	-0.9
Trafford	-12	-8.4	2.7	5.6
Wakefield	-8.6	-5.2	-3.3	-0.4
Walsall	-11	-7.7	0.7	3.7
Waltham Forest	0.2	3	-2	0.9
Wandsworth	-12.9	-9.2	-6.9	-4
Warrington	-20.2	-15.8	-0.4	2.6
Warwickshire	-2	0.9	7.6	10.7

West Berkshire	-13.9	-9.3	-4.1	-1.2
West Northamptonshire	-0.9	1.8	-1.4	1.6
West Sussex	-4.3	-1.3	3.8	6.7
Westminster	-18	-14	-10.3	-7.3
Westmorland and Furness	-13	-7.8	-7.8	-4.7
Wigan	-8	-4.6	-5.9	-3
Wiltshire	-6.8	-3.3	3.2	6.1
Windsor and Maidenhead	-10.8	-7.5	-4.4	-1.5
Wirral	-14.1	-10.4	-5.8	-2.8
Wokingham	-4.5	-1.6	8.8	11.8
Wolverhampton	-10	-6.9	-1.8	1.2
Worcestershire	-4.3	-1.7	1.3	4.3
York	-20.3	-15.6	-8.5	-5.6

Annex B: Constituency-level projections

Parliamentary constituency	Primary		Secondary	
	Percentage change in pupils, 2022/23 – 2028/29	Percentage change in funding, 2023-24 – 2029-39	Percentage change in pupils, 2022/23 – 2028/29	Percentage change in funding, 2023-24 – 2029-39
Aldershot	-7.2	-4.1	-4.3	-1.3
Aldridge-Brownhills	-11.1	-7.5	0.7	3.7
Altrincham and Sale West	-12	-8.5	2.7	5.7
Amber Valley	-5.3	-2	-5.7	-2.7
Arundel and South Downs	-4.4	-1.2	3.8	6.7
Ashfield	-9.6	-6.1	2.4	5.4
Ashford	-3.9	-1.1	2.9	5.8
Ashton-under-Lyne	-9.4	-6	-2.6	0.4
Aylesbury	-4.8	-1.8	-2.3	0.7
Banbury	-2.8	0.1	-2.6	0.3
Barking	-4.8	-2.4	2.5	5.2
Barnsley Central	-12.9	-9.4	-5.3	-2.2
Barnsley East	-13.4	-9.2	-5.3	-2.2
Barrow and Furness	-12.9	-8.5	-7.8	-4.8
Basildon and Billericay	-1.7	1.2	0.5	3.5
Basingstoke	-7.5	-4.2	-4.3	-1.4
Bassetlaw	-9	-5.8	2.4	5.4
Bath	2.9	5.3	-2.2	0.7
Batley and Spen	-11.4	-7.8	-6.3	-3.4
Battersea	-12.9	-9.1	-6.9	-4
Beaconsfield	-4.9	-1.8	-2.3	0.7
Beckenham	-12.3	-8.9	-5.1	-2.2
Bedford	-3.4	-0.4	14	17.1
Bermondsey and Old Southwark	-13.5	-9.9	-9.7	-6.8
Berwick-upon-Tweed	-11.5	-6.7	-6	-2.8
Bethnal Green and Bow	-13	-9.3	-3.9	-0.9
Beverley and Holderness	-16.7	-11.6	-6.7	-3.7
Bexhill and Battle	-10.9	-6.8	-4.6	-1.7
Bexleyheath and Crayford	-7.2	-4	-2.4	0.5
Birkenhead	-13.8	-10.4	-5.8	-2.8
Birmingham Edgbaston	-12.5	-9	-0.2	2.7
Birmingham Erdington	-12.5	-9	-0.2	2.8
Birmingham Hall Green	-12.5	-9.1	-0.2	2.7
Birmingham Hodge Hill	-11	-9.3	-0.2	2.8
Birmingham Ladywood	-12.3	-9.1	-0.2	2.7
Birmingham Northfield	-12.2	-9	-0.2	2.8
Birmingham Perry Barr	-12.5	-9	-0.2	2.7
Birmingham Selly Oak	-12.3	-9	-0.2	2.7
Birmingham Yardley	-11.8	-9.2	-0.2	2.7

Bishop Auckland	-11.9	-7.6	-3.5	-0.5
Blackburn	-16.4	-12.8	-4.3	-1.3
Blackley and Broughton	-10.5	-7.6	3.1	6.1
Blackpool North and Cleveleys	-10.2	-7.4	0.1	3
Blackpool South	-11	-8.3	0.1	3
Blaydon	-15.6	-10.9	0.4	3.2
Blyth Valley	-11.6	-8.8	-6	-3
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	-4.4	-1.3	3.8	6.7
Bolsover	-5.3	-2	-5.7	-2.7
Bolton North East	-7.6	-4.5	1	4
Bolton South East	-7.9	-4.6	1	4
Bolton West	-7.9	-4.5	1	4
Bootle	-11.1	-7.6	-4.8	-1.9
Boston and Skegness	-11.2	-7.5	-3.2	-0.3
Bosworth	5.2	7.7	3.8	6.8
Bournemouth East	-13.2	-10.5	-0.7	2.3
Bournemouth West	-13.6	-10.6	-0.7	2.3
Bracknell	-5.6	-2.5	4.3	7.3
Bradford East	-16.4	-13.1	-5.9	-3
Bradford South	-16.3	-12.9	-5.9	-2.8
Bradford West	-16.1	-13.2	-5.9	-3
Braintree	-1.7	1.1	0.5	3.5
Brent Central	-9.1	-5.8	-4.1	-1.2
Brent North	-8.7	-5.9	-4.1	-1.1
Brentford and Isleworth	-14.8	-11.9	-3.9	-0.9
Brentwood and Ongar	-1.7	1.1	0.5	3.5
Bridgwater and West Somerset	-11.9	-8.3	-5.6	-2.5
Brigg and Goole	-15.4	-10.4	-6.2	-3.3
Brighton Kemptown	-18.4	-13.5	-8.6	-5.4
Brighton Pavilion	-20.8	-16.4	-10.8	-7.6
Bristol East	-14.4	-10.7	-0.3	2.2
Bristol North West	-14.4	-10.7	-0.3	2.5
Bristol South	-13.4	-10.9	-0.3	2.5
Bristol West	-14.4	-10.7	-0.3	2.6
Broadland	-10.2	-6	1.2	4.2
Bromley and Chislehurst	-12.3	-8.9	-5.1	-2.2
Bromsgrove	-3.8	-1.7	1.4	4.2
Broxbourne	-9.5	-6	0.9	3.8
Broxtowe	-9.6	-6.1	2.4	5.4
Buckingham	-4.9	-1.7	-2.3	0.7
Burnley	-7.5	-4.2	-2.9	0.1
Burton	-0.6	2.1	-0.2	2.7
Bury North	-19.9	-15.4	-9.7	-6.8
Bury South	-19.9	-15.6	-9.7	-6.7
Bury St Edmunds	-7.8	-4.3	-3	-0
Calder Valley	-16	-11.4	-8.6	-5.6
Camberwell and Peckham	-13.9	-10.1	-9.7	-6.7

Camborne and Redruth	-10.3	-6.6	-4.3	-1.4
Cambridge	8.2	10.3	7.1	10
Cannock Chase	-0.6	2.2	-0.2	2.7
Canterbury	-4.2	-1.1	2.9	5.9
Carlisle	-13	-9	-7.8	-4.9
Carshalton and Wallington	-14.3	-10.7	-0.2	2.7
Castle Point	-1.7	1.2	0.5	3.4
Central Devon	-13.5	-8.5	-2.2	0.8
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	-7.8	-4.1	-3	-0
Charnwood	5.2	7.8	3.8	6.8
Chatham and Aylesford	-7	-3.9	4.8	7.3
Cheadle	-6	-2.8	-4.2	-1.3
Chelmsford	-1.6	1.2	0.5	3.5
Chelsea and Fulham	-13.2	-9.3	-10.5	-7.5
Cheltenham	0.3	3.1	4.5	7.5
Chesham and Amersham	-4.9	-1.7	-2.3	0.7
Chesterfield	-5.3	-2.1	-5.7	-2.7
Chichester	-3.9	-1.2	3.8	6.8
Chingford and Woodford Green	-2.3	0.8	-2.3	0.6
Chippenham	-6.8	-3.5	3.2	6.2
Chipping Barnet	-7	-3.7	-5.1	-2.2
Chorley	-7.5	-4	-2.1	0.9
Christchurch	-12.2	-9.3	-2.6	0.1
Cities of London and Westminster	-18.6	-13.8	-10.3	-7.3
City of Chester	-2.7	0.2	-2.2	0.8
City of Durham	-11.9	-7.8	-3.5	-0.5
Clacton	-1.7	1.1	0.5	3.3
Cleethorpes	-18.1	-13.6	-3.3	-0.3
Colchester	-1.7	1.2	0.5	3.5
Colne Valley	-11.3	-7.7	-6.3	-3.3
Congleton	-0.2	2.6	2.7	5.7
Copeland	-13	-8	-7.8	-4.8
Corby	-4	-1	-2	1
Coventry North East	-12	-8.8	0.2	3.1
Coventry North West	-12.2	-8.6	0.2	3.2
Coventry South	-12.2	-8.7	0.2	3.2
Crawley	-4.1	-1.3	3.8	6.5
Crewe and Nantwich	-0.2	2.6	2.7	5.6
Croydon Central	-9.6	-6.5	-6	-3
Croydon North	-9.9	-6.5	-6	-3.1
Croydon South	-9.9	-6.5	-6	-3.1
Dagenham and Rainham	-3.6	-0.9	3.4	6.2
Darlington	-16.5	-13	-8.6	-5.6
Dartford	-4.2	-1.2	2.9	5.9
Daventry	-1.2	1.5	-1.4	1.6
Denton and Reddish	-9.1	-5.7	-3.2	-0.3
Derby North	-7.9	-4.8	-2.3	0.6

Derby South	-8.1	-4.8	-2.3	0.6
Derbyshire Dales	-5.3	-1.6	-5.7	-2.7
Devizes	-6.8	-3.2	3.2	6.1
Dewsbury	-11.4	-7.8	-6.3	-3.4
Don Valley	-9	-5.5	0.5	3.4
Doncaster Central	-9	-5.7	0.5	3.4
Doncaster North	-9	-5.5	0.5	3.3
Dover	-4.2	-1.1	2.9	5.9
Dudley North	-10.6	-7.3	-2.9	0.1
Dudley South	-10.6	-7.1	-2.9	0.1
Dulwich and West Norwood	-20.9	-17	-13.8	-10.9
Ealing Central and Acton	-16.5	-12.8	-4.9	-1.9
Ealing North	-15.9	-12.7	-4.9	-2
Ealing Southall	-16.5	-12.7	-4.9	-2
Easington	-11.9	-8.1	-3.5	-0.5
East Devon	-12.9	-9.4	-2.2	0.8
East Ham	-13.9	-10.7	-10.6	-7.7
East Hampshire	-7.5	-3.9	-4.3	-1.4
East Surrey	-8.8	-5.3	3.2	6.1
East Worthing and Shoreham	-4.4	-1.3	3.8	6.7
East Yorkshire	-16.7	-11.5	-6.7	-3.7
Eastbourne	-10.2	-7.5	-4.6	-1.7
Eastleigh	-8.4	-5.1	-4.3	-1.4
Eddisbury	-2.3	0.5	-2.2	0.8
Edmonton	-15.2	-12.1	-8.1	-5.2
Ellesmere Port and Neston	-2.7	0.2	-2.2	0.8
Elmet and Rothwell	-12.7	-8.4	4.8	7.8
Eltham	-10.8	-7.4	-2.6	0.3
Enfield North	-15.1	-12	-8.1	-5
Enfield Southgate	-15.5	-11.7	-8.1	-5.1
Epping Forest	-1.7	1.2	0.5	3.3
Epsom and Ewell	-8.9	-5.5	2.7	5.7
Erewash	-5.3	-2.2	-5.7	-2.7
Erith and Thamesmead	-8.9	-5.9	-2.5	0.4
Esher and Walton	-8.3	-5.5	3.2	6.1
Exeter	-13.3	-9.8	-2.2	0.8
Fareham	-7.5	-4.2	-4.3	-1.4
Faversham and Mid Kent	-4.2	-1.1	2.9	5.9
Feltham and Heston	-15.2	-12.1	-3.9	-0.9
Filton and Bradley Stoke	-2.4	0.2	11.6	14.7
Finchley and Golders Green	-6.9	-3.7	-5.1	-2.2
Folkestone and Hythe	-4.2	-1.1	2.9	5.9
Forest of Dean	0.3	2.6	4.5	7.4
Fylde	-7.5	-4	-2.9	0.1
Gainsborough	-11.2	-6.9	-3.2	-0.3
Garston and Halewood	-1.2	1.6	1.3	4
Gateshead	-15.6	-11.4	0.4	3.4

Gedling	-10	-6.4	2.2	5
Gillingham and Rainham	-8.7	-5.5	5.3	8.4
Gloucester	0.3	3.1	4.5	7.5
Gosport	-7.5	-4.1	-4.3	-1.4
Grantham and Stamford	-11.2	-7.3	-3.2	-0.3
Gravesham	-4.1	-1.2	2.9	5.5
Great Grimsby	-19.1	-15.3	-2.8	0.1
Great Yarmouth	-10.2	-6.7	1.2	4.2
Greenwich and Woolwich	-10.3	-7.4	-2.6	0.3
Guildford	-8.8	-5.3	3.2	6.1
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	-17.1	-13.1	-4	-1.1
Hackney South and Shoreditch	-17.1	-13.4	-4	-1.1
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	-10.5	-7.1	-2.6	0.4
Halifax	-15.8	-12	-8.6	-5.6
Haltemprice and Howden	-16.5	-12.1	-6.7	-3.8
Halton	-15.8	-12.1	-4.7	-1.7
Hammersmith	-14.6	-10.6	-10.4	-7.5
Hampstead and Kilburn	-11.7	-8	-8.4	-5.8
Harborough	5.2	7.9	3.8	6.8
Harlow	-1.7	1.2	0.5	3.5
Harrogate and Knaresborough	-6.6	-3.3	-4	-1.1
Harrow East	-8.9	-5.8	-6.2	-3.2
Harrow West	-9.1	-5.9	-6.2	-3.2
Hartlepool	-15.1	-11.2	-12.7	-9.9
Harwich and North Essex	-1.7	1	0.5	3.5
Hastings and Rye	-10.9	-7.4	-4.6	-1.7
Havant	-7.5	-4.2	-4.3	-1.4
Hayes and Harlington	-14.7	-11.6	-4.8	-1.8
Hazel Grove	-6	-2.8	-4.2	-1.3
Hemel Hempstead	-9.5	-5.9	0.9	3.8
Hemsworth	-8.6	-5.2	-3.3	-0.4
Hendon	-6.8	-3.8	-5.1	-2.2
Henley	-2.8	0.1	-2.6	0.3
Hereford and South Herefordshire	-0	2.7	-2.5	0.5
Hertford and Stortford	-9	-5.8	0.9	3.8
Hertsmere	-9.5	-5.9	0.9	3.8
Hexham	-11.4	-7.4	-6	-2.9
Heywood and Middleton	-4.1	-1.1	4.4	7.4
High Peak	-5.3	-2	-5.7	-2.7
Hitchin and Harpenden	-9.5	-5.7	0.9	3.8
Holborn and St Pancras	-14.5	-10.4	-10.9	-7.7
Hornchurch and Upminster	-0.5	2.3	7.1	10.1
Hornsey and Wood Green	-9	-5.7	-9.2	-6.3
Horsham	-4.4	-1.2	3.8	6.7
Houghton and Sunderland South	-13.9	-10	-5	-2
Hove	-20.8	-16.8	-10.8	-7.8
Huddersfield	-11.6	-8	-6.3	-3.3

Huntingdon	8.2	10.1	7.1	10.2
Hyndburn	-7.5	-4.1	-2.9	0.1
Ilford North	-12.1	-8.6	-2.9	0.1
Ilford South	-10.4	-8.8	-2.9	0.1
Ipswich	-7.8	-4.6	-3	-0
Isle of Wight	-23.7	-19.1	-9.2	-6.2
Islington North	-9.7	-6.2	-7.2	-3.9
Islington South and Finsbury	-9.6	-6.2	-7.2	-4.1
Jarrow	-10.9	-7.2	-3.2	-0.2
Keighley	-16.7	-12.6	-5.9	-2.9
Kenilworth and Southam	-2	0.8	7.6	10.7
Kensington	-11.5	-7.7	-10.7	-7.8
Kettering	-3.9	-1	-2	1
Kingston and Surbiton	1.9	4.5	2	5
Kingston upon Hull East	-10.5	-7.1	-3	-0.1
Kingston upon Hull North	-10.5	-7.2	-3	-0.1
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	-10.8	-7.7	-4.1	-1.2
Kingswood	-2.1	0.2	11.6	14.6
Knowsley	-0.6	2.2	-9.9	-5.7
Lancaster and Fleetwood	-7.5	-4	-2.9	0.1
Leeds Central	-12.7	-9.2	4.8	7.6
Leeds East	-12.1	-9.2	4.8	7.6
Leeds North East	-10.4	-9.1	4.8	7.1
Leeds North West	-12.7	-8.6	4.8	7.4
Leeds West	-12.7	-8.9	4.8	7.7
Leicester East	-18	-14.4	-4.5	-1.5
Leicester South	-17.7	-14.5	-4.5	-1.6
Leicester West	-18.2	-14.5	-4.5	-1.6
Leigh	-8	-4.6	-5.9	-3
Lewes	-10.9	-7	-4.6	-1.6
Lewisham East	-14.7	-11.2	-12.3	-9.2
Lewisham West and Penge	-13.9	-10.3	-10.5	-7.1
Lewisham Deptford	-14.7	-11.1	-12.3	-9
Leyton and Wanstead	-3.2	0	-2.2	0.8
Lichfield	-0.6	2.1	-0.2	2.7
Lincoln	-10.8	-7.7	-3.2	-0.3
Liverpool Riverside	-0.5	1.5	4.8	7.6
Liverpool Walton	-1.4	1.5	4.8	7.6
Liverpool Wavertree	-1.4	1.5	4.8	7.5
Liverpool West Derby	-1.4	1.5	4.8	7.6
Loughborough	5.2	7.8	3.8	6.8
Louth and Horncastle	-11.2	-6.8	-3.2	-0.3
Ludlow	-4.7	-1.3	-3.2	-0.3
Luton North	-8.7	-5.5	-5.2	-2.2
Luton South	-7.5	-4.5	-2.6	0.2
Macclesfield	-0.2	2.4	2.7	5.7
Maidenhead	-9.2	-6	-0.1	2.9

Maidstone and The Weald	-4.2	-1.1	2.9	6
Makerfield	-8	-4.6	-5.9	-3
Maldon	-1.7	1.1	0.5	3.5
Manchester Central	-12.3	-8.8	3.2	6.3
Manchester Gorton	-11.8	-9	3.2	6.2
Manchester Withington	-12.3	-8.9	3.2	6.3
Mansfield	-9.6	-6.1	2.4	5.4
Meon Valley	-7.5	-4	-4.3	-1.4
Meriden	-8.5	-5.2	-2	0.9
Mid Bedfordshire	9.2	9	14.7	17.7
Mid Derbyshire	-6.4	-3.1	-3.9	-0.9
Mid Dorset and North Poole	-11.3	-8.7	-4.4	-1.6
Mid Norfolk	-10	-6.2	1.2	4.2
Mid Sussex	-4.4	-1.3	3.8	6.7
Mid Worcestershire	-4.6	-1.7	0.7	4.4
Middlesbrough	-12	-8.7	-0.8	2.2
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	-14.8	-10.9	-7.3	-4.4
Milton Keynes North	-1.8	0.7	7.5	10.6
Milton Keynes South	-2	0.7	7.5	10.6
Mitcham and Morden	-13.1	-9.4	-6.5	-3.6
Mole Valley	-8.8	-5.1	3.2	6.1
Morecambe and Lunesdale	-7.5	-4.1	-2.9	0.1
Morley and Outwood	-11.4	-7.8	2.9	5.9
New Forest East	-7.5	-4	-4.3	-1.4
New Forest West	-7.5	-3.9	-4.3	-1.4
Newark	-9.5	-5.7	2.4	5.4
Newbury	-13.9	-9.2	-4.1	-1.2
Newcastle-under-Lyme	-0.6	2.1	-0.2	2.7
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	-6.9	-4.5	5.9	8.8
Newcastle upon Tyne East	-7.8	-4.6	5.9	8.7
Newcastle upon Tyne North	-6.6	-4.4	5.9	8.7
Newton Abbot	-13.5	-9.4	-2.2	0.8
Normanton Pontefract and Castleford	-8.6	-5.2	-3.3	-0.4
North Cornwall	-10.3	-5.9	-4.3	-1.4
North Devon	-13.5	-8.8	-2.2	0.8
North Dorset	-10.9	-6.7	-7.9	-4.8
North Durham	-11.9	-7.9	-3.5	-0.5
North East Bedfordshire	5.9	7.2	14.4	17.5
North East Cambridgeshire	8.2	10.1	7.1	10.1
North East Derbyshire	-5.3	-2	-5.7	-2.7
North East Hampshire	-7.5	-4.1	-4.3	-1.4
North East Hertfordshire	-8.5	-5.5	0.9	3.8
North East Somerset	2.9	5.1	-2.2	0.7
North Herefordshire	0.1	2.4	-2.5	0.4
North Norfolk	-10.2	-5.6	1.2	4.1
North Shropshire	-4.6	-1.4	-3.2	-0.3

North Somerset	-18	-13.7	-4.1	-1.1
North Swindon	-8	-4.8	-4.9	-1.9
North Thanet	-4.2	-1.1	2.9	5.9
North Tyneside	-11.9	-8.2	-6.9	-3.8
North Warwickshire	-2	0.9	7.6	10.7
North West Cambridgeshire	2	4.3	4.9	7.8
North West Durham	-11.9	-7.6	-3.5	-0.5
North West Hampshire	-7.5	-4	-4.3	-1.4
North West Leicestershire	5.2	7.3	3.8	6.7
North West Norfolk	-10.2	-6.2	1.2	4.2
North Wiltshire	-6.8	-3.3	3.2	5.9
Northampton North	-0.9	1.8	-1.4	1.6
Northampton South	-1	1.8	-1.4	1.6
Norwich North	-10.2	-6.6	1.2	4.2
Norwich South	-10.2	-6.7	1.2	4.2
Nottingham East	-17.4	-15	-0.1	2.9
Nottingham North	-18.8	-15.1	-0.1	2.8
Nottingham South	-18.8	-15	-0.1	2.8
Nuneaton	-2	0.9	7.6	10.7
Old Bexley and Sidcup	-7.2	-4	-2.4	0.6
Oldham East and Saddleworth	-4.8	-1.6	-1.7	1.2
Oldham West and Royton	-4.8	-1.7	-1.7	1.2
Orpington	-12.3	-8.7	-5.1	-2.2
Oxford East	-2.8	0.1	-2.6	0.3
Oxford West and Abingdon	-2.8	0.1	-2.6	0.3
Pendle	-7.5	-4.2	-2.9	0.1
Penistone and Stocksbridge	-13.8	-9.6	-4.1	-1.1
Penrith and The Border	-13	-7	-7.8	-4.7
Peterborough	-1.2	1.5	4.3	7.1
Plymouth Moor View	-16.8	-12.8	-7	-4
Plymouth Sutton and Devonport	-16.6	-12.8	-7	-4.1
Poole	-13.9	-10.4	-0.7	2.3
Poplar and Limehouse	-12.7	-9.5	-3.9	-0.9
Portsmouth North	-12.9	-10.3	1.1	4
Portsmouth South	-13.8	-10.2	1.1	4.1
Preston	-7.5	-4.2	-2.9	0.1
Pudsey	-12.7	-8.8	4.8	7.7
Putney	-12.9	-9.2	-6.9	-4
Rayleigh and Wickford	-1.7	1.2	0.5	3.5
Reading East	-0.5	2.3	5.5	8.4
Reading West	-4	-0.7	0.5	3.7
Redcar	-18.4	-14.1	-10.5	-7.3
Redditch	-3.3	-1.8	1.4	4.3
Reigate	-8.7	-5.6	3.2	6.1
Ribble Valley	-7.5	-3.9	-2.9	0.1
Richmond (Yorks)	-6.6	-2.8	-4	-1
Richmond Park	-7.2	-3.9	2.4	5.4

Rochdale	-4.1	-1.1	4.4	7.2
Rochester and Strood	-8.4	-5.3	5.3	8.4
Rochford and Southend East	-12	-8.7	-2.8	0.1
Romford	-0.5	2.3	7.1	10.2
Romsey and Southampton North	-9.8	-6.2	-5.2	-2.3
Rossendale and Darwen	-11.3	-7.4	-3.4	-0.5
Rother Valley	-9	-5.4	-2.9	0
Rotherham	-9	-5.5	-2.9	0
Rugby	-2	0.9	7.6	10.6
Ruislip Northwood and Pinner	-12.6	-9	-5.2	-2.2
Runnymede and Weybridge	-8.8	-5.3	3.2	6.1
Rushcliffe	-9.6	-6	2.1	5
Rutland and Melton	-0.1	2.6	0.8	3.8
Saffron Walden	-1.7	1.1	0.5	3.5
Salford and Eccles	-5.6	-2.5	-1.3	1.6
Salisbury	-6.8	-3.3	3.2	6.1
Scarborough and Whitby	-6.6	-3.1	-4	-1
Scunthorpe	-14.5	-10.7	-5.9	-3
Sedgefield	-12.7	-8.6	-4.1	-1.1
Sefton Central	-11.1	-7.4	-4.8	-1.9
Selby and Ainsty	-6.6	-3	-4	-1.1
Sevenoaks	-4.2	-1.1	2.9	5.9
Sheffield Central	-14.1	-10.4	-2.5	0.4
Sheffield South East	-13.5	-10.4	-2.5	0.4
Sheffield Brightside and Hillsborough	-13.4	-10.7	-2.5	0.4
Sheffield Hallam	-14.1	-10.4	-2.5	0.4
Sheffield Heeley	-14.1	-10.6	-2.5	0.4
Sherwood	-9.6	-5.9	2.4	5.4
Shipley	-16.7	-12.7	-5.9	-2.8
Shrewsbury and Atcham	-4.7	-1.5	-3.2	-0.3
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	-4.2	-1.1	2.9	6
Skipton and Ripon	-6.7	-2.8	-4	-1
Sleaford and North Hykeham	-11.2	-6.9	-3.2	-0.3
Slough	-14.1	-11.2	-1.6	1.3
Solihull	-8.5	-5.1	-2	0.9
Somerton and Frome	-12.3	-8.1	-5.7	-2.6
South Basildon and East Thurrock	-4.3	-1.1	0.9	3.8
South Cambridgeshire	8.2	10	7.1	10.1
South Derbyshire	-5.3	-2	-5.7	-2.8
South Dorset	-10.9	-7.3	-7.9	-4.9
South East Cambridgeshire	8.2	10	7.1	10.1
South East Cornwall	-10.3	-5.9	-4.3	-1.4
South Holland and The Deepings	-11.2	-7.2	-3.2	-0.3
South Leicestershire	5.2	7.7	3.8	6.8
South Norfolk	-9.7	-5.9	1.2	4.2
South Northamptonshire	-0.9	1.8	-1.4	1.5
South Ribble	-7.5	-4	-2.9	0.1

South Shields	-9.6	-6.1	-4.1	-1.2
South Staffordshire	-0.6	2.1	-0.2	2.7
South Suffolk	-7.8	-4	-3	-0
South Swindon	-8.2	-4.9	-4.9	-2
South Thanet	-3.8	-1.1	2.9	5.8
South West Bedfordshire	12.3	13.4	14.9	17.8
South West Devon	-15.4	-11.2	-5.5	-2.6
South West Hertfordshire	-9.5	-5.8	0.9	3.8
South West Norfolk	-9.6	-5.6	1.2	4.2
South West Surrey	-8.8	-5.3	3.2	6.1
South West Wiltshire	-6.8	-3.3	3.2	6.2
Southampton Itchen	-18.3	-14.6	-6.4	-3.4
Southampton Test	-17.7	-14.5	-6.4	-3.4
Southend West	-13.2	-9.8	-2.8	0.1
Southport	-11.1	-7.6	-4.8	-1.9
Spelthorne	-8.8	-5.5	3.2	6.2
St Albans	-9	-5.9	0.9	3.8
St Austell and Newquay	-10.3	-6.7	-4.3	-1.4
St Helens North	-11.9	-8.3	-7.3	-4.3
St Helens South and Whiston	-9.1	-5.6	-7.7	-4.6
St Ives	-10.3	-6	-4.3	-1.4
Stafford	-0.6	2.1	-0.2	2.7
Staffordshire Moorlands	-0.6	1.9	-0.2	2.7
Stalybridge and Hyde	-10.7	-7	-2.8	0.1
Stevenage	-9.5	-6	0.9	3.7
Stockport	-6	-2.9	-4.2	-1.3
Stockton North	-16.5	-12.4	-8	-5.1
Stockton South	-16.5	-12.5	-8	-5.1
Stoke-on-Trent Central	-10.8	-7.2	-2.8	0.2
Stoke-on-Trent North	-9.2	-5.9	-2.5	0.5
Stoke-on-Trent South	-10.8	-7.2	-2.8	0.1
Stone	-0.6	2	-0.2	2.7
Stourbridge	-10.6	-7.1	-2.9	0.1
Stratford-on-Avon	-2	0.8	7.6	10.6
Streatham	-24.9	-21.3	-18.8	-15.8
Stretford and Urmston	-12	-8.3	2.7	5.6
Stroud	0.3	2.8	4.5	7.4
Suffolk Coastal	-7.8	-4	-3	-0
Sunderland Central	-13.9	-10.1	-5	-2.1
Surrey Heath	-8.8	-5.3	3.2	6.1
Sutton and Cheam	-13.3	-10	-0.2	2.8
Sutton Coldfield	-12.5	-9	-0.2	2.8
Tamworth	-0.6	2.1	-0.2	2.7
Tatton	-1	1.8	1.9	4.7
Taunton Deane	-12.8	-8.7	-5.6	-2.6
Telford	-7.8	-4.6	1.4	4.3
Tewkesbury	0.3	2.9	4.5	7.5

The Cotswolds	0.3	2.6	4.5	7.5
The Wrekin	-7.3	-4	0.7	3.6
Thirsk and Malton	-6.6	-2.8	-4	-1.1
Thornbury and Yate	-2.7	0.2	11.6	14.5
Thurrock	-8.7	-5.5	1.4	4.3
Tiverton and Honiton	-13.5	-8.8	-2.2	0.8
Tonbridge and Malling	-4.2	-1.1	2.9	5.7
Tooting	-12.9	-9.3	-6.9	-4
Torbay	-20.3	-16.3	-9	-5.9
Torrige and West Devon	-13.5	-8.5	-2.2	0.8
Totnes	-16.1	-11.7	-6.4	-3.4
Tottenham	-9	-5.7	-9.2	-6.3
Truro and Falmouth	-10.3	-6.3	-4.3	-1.4
Tunbridge Wells	-4.2	-1.1	2.9	6
Twickenham	-14.7	-10.9	2.7	5.7
Tynemouth	-10.9	-8.2	-6.9	-3.9
Uxbridge and South Ruislip	-15	-11.4	-4.8	-1.9
Vauxhall	-25.8	-21	-18.8	-15.5
Wakefield	-8.6	-5.2	-3.3	-0.4
Wallasey	-14.2	-10.5	-5.8	-2.8
Walsall North	-10.6	-7.7	0.7	3.7
Walsall South	-11.1	-7.7	0.7	3.7
Walthamstow	0.3	3.1	-2	0.9
Wansbeck	-12	-8.7	-6	-3
Wantage	-2.8	0.1	-2.6	0.3
Warley	-10.4	-7.1	-2.2	0.8
Warrington North	-20.2	-15.8	-0.4	2.5
Warrington South	-20.2	-15.8	-0.4	2.6
Warwick and Leamington	-1.7	0.9	7.6	10.7
Washington and Sunderland West	-13.1	-10	-5	-2.1
Watford	-9.5	-6	0.9	3.8
Waveney	-7.8	-4.4	-3	-0
Wealden	-10.6	-6.7	-4.6	-1.7
Weaver Vale	-7.3	-4.2	-2.7	0.2
Wellingborough	-4	-1	-2	1
Wells	-12.2	-8.3	-5.6	-2.6
Welwyn Hatfield	-9.5	-5.9	0.9	3.8
Wentworth and Dearne	-10	-6.5	-3.4	-0.4
West Bromwich East	-10.4	-7	-2.2	0.8
West Bromwich West	-10.4	-7	-2.2	0.8
West Dorset	-10.7	-6.6	-7.9	-4.8
West Ham	-13.7	-10.6	-10.6	-7.5
West Lancashire	-7.4	-3.9	-2.9	0.1
West Suffolk	-7.8	-4.3	-3	-0
West Worcestershire	-4.8	-1.6	1.4	4.4
Westminster North	-17.6	-14.1	-10.3	-7.4
Westmorland and Lonsdale	-13	-7.8	-7.8	-4.7

Weston-Super-Mare	-18	-13.9	-4.1	-1.1
Wigan	-8	-4.7	-5.9	-3
Wimbledon	-13.1	-9.3	-6.5	-3.6
Winchester	-7.3	-4	-4.3	-1.4
Windsor	-8.6	-5.9	-2.8	0.2
Wirral South	-14.2	-10.3	-5.8	-2.7
Wirral West	-14.2	-10.2	-5.8	-2.8
Witham	-1.7	1.1	0.5	3.5
Witney	-2.8	0.1	-2.6	0.3
Woking	-8.8	-5.5	3.2	6.2
Wokingham	-5.7	-2.5	7.2	10.2
Wolverhampton North East	-10.2	-6.9	-1.8	1.2
Wolverhampton South East	-9.7	-7	-1.8	1.2
Wolverhampton South West	-9.9	-6.6	-1.8	1.1
Worcester	-4.9	-1.9	1.4	4.4
Workington	-13	-7.9	-7.8	-4.7
Worsley and Eccles South	-5.6	-2.4	-1.3	1.5
Worthing West	-4.4	-1.3	3.8	6.8
Wycombe	-4.8	-1.8	-2.3	0.7
Wyre and Preston North	-7.5	-4	-2.9	0.1
Wyre Forest	-4.6	-1.8	1.4	4.3
Wythenshawe and Sale East	-12.2	-8.8	3	6.1
Yeovil	-12.8	-8.6	-5.6	-2.6
York Central	-20.3	-15.7	-8.5	-5.6
York Outer	-20.3	-15.6	-8.5	-5.6