



Local Authority Budgeted Expenditure on Schools: 2024-25

5 July 2024
SB 24/2024

Main points

- Schools expenditure is budgeted to be £3,591 million, an increase of 7.4% over the previous year.
- Schools expenditure per pupil is budgeted to be £7,926, a year-on-year increase of 8.2% or £599.
- The budget per pupil can be broken down into £6,390 per pupil delegated to schools and £1,536 per pupil retained for centrally funded school services.
- The funding delegated to schools is budgeted to be £2,895 million. The amount of funding that local authorities delegate directly to schools ranges between 73% and 85% of overall schools budgeted expenditure.
- 80.6% of the total schools budgeted expenditure is delegated directly to schools, a decrease of 1.3 percentage points compared to the previous year.

About this release

This statistical bulletin analyses the resources that local authorities have budgeted to make available for education and school services in the financial year prior to March 2025.

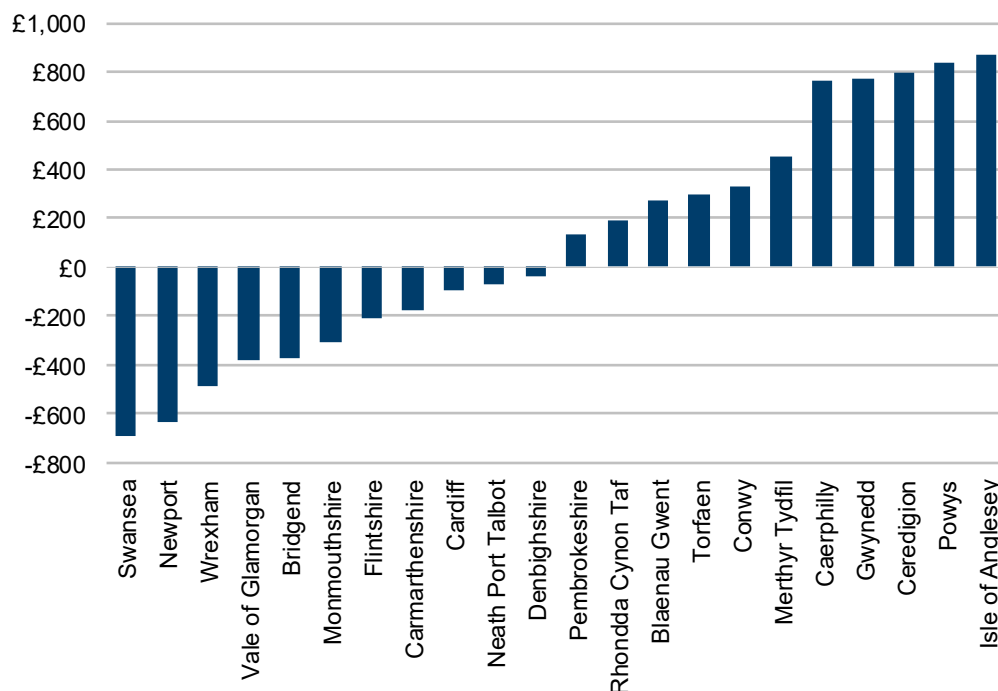
It analyses overall school expenditure, delegated school expenditure and expenditure per pupil.

Details of individual school budgets can be found on the [StatsWales](https://stats.wales.gov.uk/) website.

In this release

Net Revenue	2
School budget	3
Delegated school budget	4
School budget per pupil	7
Real terms change	8
Glossary	9

Figure 1: Schools budgeted expenditure per pupil: difference from the Wales average, 2024-25



Net revenue expenditure is the amount of expenditure which is supported by council tax and general support from central government, net of specific grants, plus (or minus) any appropriations from (or to) financial reserves. Table 1 shows Pembrokeshire has the largest percentage increase in education net revenue expenditure at 11.1% whilst Blaenau Gwent has the smallest increase of 1.3%.

Table 1: Budgeted net revenue expenditure on education (a)

	<i>£ thousand</i>			
			Change in	
	2023-24	2024-25	2024-25 over 2023-24	Percentage change
Isle of Anglesey	66,316	70,361	4,045	6.1
Gwynedd	111,533	121,433	9,900	8.9
Conwy	99,386	104,670	5,285	5.3
Denbighshire	103,321	109,276	5,955	5.8
Flintshire	138,541	144,325	5,785	4.2
Wrexham	122,437	124,635	2,197	1.8
Powys	118,061	126,057	7,997	6.8
Ceredigion	64,805	67,837	3,033	4.7
Pembrokeshire	108,485	120,477	11,992	11.1
Carmarthenshire	172,312	182,142	9,830	5.7
Swansea	214,700	227,171	12,471	5.8
Neath Port Talbot	128,265	133,275	5,010	3.9
Bridgend	136,486	141,885	5,399	4.0
Vale of Glamorgan	135,292	140,586	5,294	3.9
Cardiff	339,357	357,976	18,620	5.5
Rhondda Cynon Taf	247,198	261,270	14,072	5.7
Merthyr Tydfil	63,944	65,587	1,644	2.6
Caerphilly	184,127	198,580	14,453	7.8
Blaenau Gwent	64,208	65,019	811	1.3
Torfaen	94,402	97,692	3,290	3.5
Monmouthshire	70,566	73,899	3,333	4.7
Newport	157,441	164,267	6,827	4.3
Wales	2,941,179	3,098,421	157,242	5.3

Source: RA/Section 52 education budget statements

(a) The figures are on a 'net revenue' basis, i.e. excluding expenditure funded by specific government grants. The data includes all school and non-school expenditure.

Table 2 shows that Gwynedd has the largest increase in schools budgeted expenditure of 13.6%. Wrexham has the smallest increase at 1.4%.

Table 2: Schools budgeted expenditure (a)

<i>£ thousand</i>				
	Schools budgeted expenditure			
			Change in	Percentage
	2023-24	2024-25	2024-25 over 2023-24	
			change	
Isle of Anglesey	73,975	81,664	7,689	10.4
Gwynedd	125,144	142,124	16,980	13.6
Conwy	114,829	124,422	9,592	8.4
Denbighshire	112,990	122,881	9,891	8.8
Flintshire	163,704	169,558	5,854	3.6
Wrexham	134,555	136,419	1,864	1.4
Powys	130,908	142,863	11,954	9.1
Ceredigion	74,219	80,244	6,025	8.1
Pembrokeshire	122,238	134,074	11,836	9.7
Carmarthenshire	193,377	208,756	15,379	8.0
Swansea	237,582	253,273	15,691	6.6
Neath Port Talbot	145,156	154,518	9,362	6.4
Bridgend	157,635	169,444	11,809	7.5
Vale of Glamorgan	158,290	168,586	10,296	6.5
Cardiff	403,320	430,657	27,337	6.8
Rhondda Cynon Taf	288,012	306,707	18,695	6.5
Merthyr Tydfil	69,622	74,778	5,157	7.4
Caerphilly	204,186	226,125	21,940	10.7
Blaenau Gwent	69,171	73,122	3,950	5.7
Torfaen	104,161	110,184	6,023	5.8
Monmouthshire	78,918	85,692	6,775	8.6
Newport	180,561	194,931	14,370	8.0
Wales	3,342,553	3,591,023	248,469	7.4

Source: RA/Section 52 education budget statements

(a) Includes all expenditure on schools i.e. the delegated/devolved schools budget and all expenditure by the LEA on behalf of schools. Covers all elements of LEA spending that relate to school provision, i.e. school budget plus the LEA budget, including central administration of the LEA, less spending on home to college transport and further education and training for young persons and adults. The figures include the cost of educating pupils with statements of special educational needs who are educated out of county.

Table 3 shows delegated schools budgets increased by 5.8% compared with the previous year. Pembrokeshire has the highest percentage increase at 13.9%. Home to school transport costs have an influence on how much an individual authority can delegate to schools so delegation rates with and without these costs are shown.

Table 3: Delegated School Budget

	Delegated schools budget (a)					Memorandum:	
	2023-24	2024-25	Change in 2024-25 over 2023-24	Percentage change	Delegation rate (b) 2024-25	Delegation rate excluding home to school transport	
Isle of Anglesey	60,245	65,194	4,949	8.2	79.8%	84.0%	
Gwynedd	102,750	115,447	12,697	12.4	81.2%	85.3%	
Conwy	94,008	98,489	4,481	4.8	79.2%	83.9%	
Denbighshire	93,917	100,575	6,658	7.1	81.8%	87.1%	
Flintshire	132,695	136,340	3,645	2.7	80.4%	83.3%	
Wrexham	112,770	113,923	1,152	1.0	83.5%	88.5%	
Powys	97,339	104,694	7,355	7.6	73.3%	80.7%	
Ceredigion	56,151	58,539	2,388	4.3	73.0%	79.0%	
Pembrokeshire	99,233	113,011	13,778	13.9	84.3%	89.6%	
Carmarthenshire	157,170	166,960	9,790	6.2	80.0%	85.4%	
Swansea	197,660	211,819	14,159	7.2	83.6%	87.8%	
Neath Port Talbot	117,644	123,685	6,040	5.1	80.0%	85.4%	
Bridgend	131,388	136,191	4,803	3.7	80.4%	85.2%	
Vale of Glamorgan	133,951	141,320	7,370	5.5	83.8%	87.2%	
Cardiff	351,610	367,891	16,281	4.6	85.4%	88.5%	
Rhondda Cynon Taf	228,198	239,313	11,115	4.9	78.0%	82.8%	
Merthyr Tydfil	55,204	56,391	1,187	2.2	75.4%	80.3%	
Caerphilly	158,927	168,001	9,074	5.7	74.3%	77.2%	
Blaenau Gwent	58,194	60,164	1,970	3.4	82.3%	86.6%	
Torfaen	85,096	88,492	3,396	4.0	80.3%	82.5%	
Monmouthshire	62,213	64,190	1,977	3.2	74.9%	81.8%	
Newport	150,198	164,342	14,145	9.4	84.3%	88.0%	
Wales	2,736,561	2,894,972	158,411	5.8	80.6%	85.0%	

Source: RA/Section 52 education budget statements

(a) Figures are on a 'gross' basis, i.e. including funding from all sources. This is the amount of money the school receives through delegated funding from the LEA plus any specific government grants that have also been devolved to individual schools.

(b) The delegation rate is calculated by dividing the amounts delegated to schools by the gross schools budgeted expenditure. Delegation rates will vary based on the services provided centrally by local authorities.

Cardiff has the highest delegation rate at 85.4%. Ceredigion has the lowest delegation rate at 73.0% mainly due to high home to school transport costs which cannot be delegated.

Figure 2: Delegation rates: percentage point difference from the Wales average, 2024-25

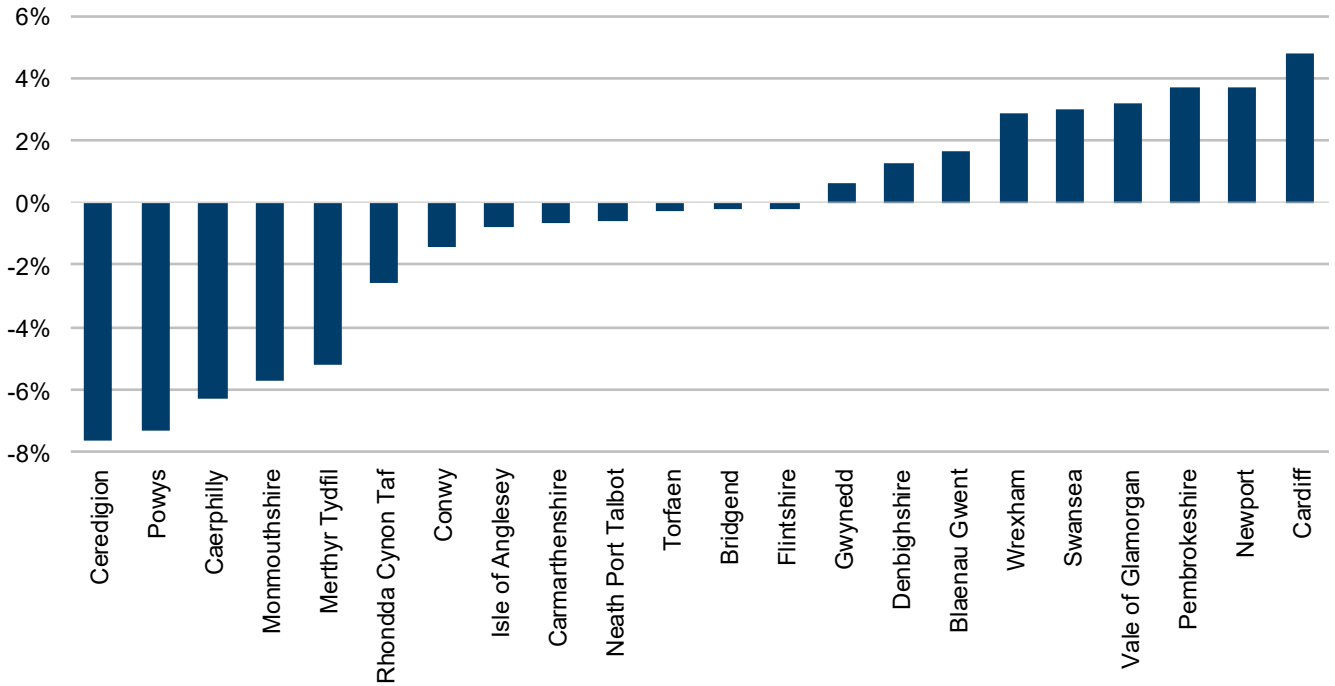
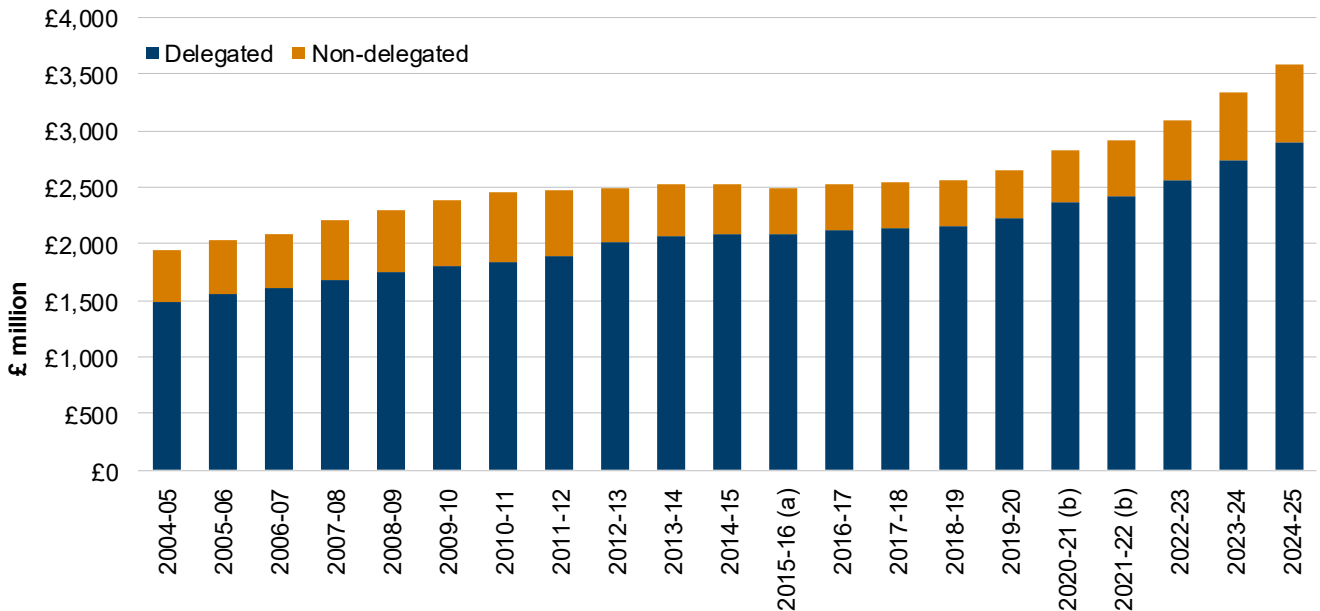


Figure 3 shows that schools budgeted expenditure is to increase by 7.4% in 2024-25.

Figure 3: Breakdown of schools budgeted expenditure over time



(a) The data is not wholly comparable with previous years due to the movement of Flying Start expenditure from Education to Social Services in 2015-16.

(b) Budgets are set at the beginning of the financial year so are lower than actuals during the years affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 4: Centrally funded schools budgets, 2024-25 (a)

	<i>£ per pupil</i>												Memo: Centrally funded schools budget (£ thousand)
	Schools budget					LEA budget							
	Special educational needs (b)	Inter authority recoupment	Staff	Other schools budget	Capital expenditure charged to revenue account	Special educational needs	School improvement	Access to education (excluding transport)	Home to school transport	Strategic management	Other LEA budget	Total centrally funded schools budget	
Isle of Anglesey	374	37	1	289	0	10	150	44	438	424	7	1,774	16,470
Gwynedd	228	19	7	293	96	149	72	104	416	249	0	1,633	26,677
Conwy	363	1	0	521	0	67	70	95	465	138	0	1,721	25,933
Denbighshire	215	-15	24	352	0	0	51	188	479	137	1	1,432	22,306
Flintshire	464	128	1	378	0	33	52	81	267	109	0	1,512	33,217
Wrexham	179	-28	28	289	0	93	23	46	417	149	31	1,227	22,496
Powys	318	-7	15	642	0	100	95	90	805	282	0	2,342	38,169
Ceredigion	367	-62	0	640	0	45	142	371	671	185	0	2,360	21,705
Pembrokeshire	16	191	0	210	0	88	78	55	479	147	0	1,266	21,063
Carmarthenshire	223	-7	5	323	0	148	150	42	495	175	0	1,552	41,796
Swansea	338	22	178	65	0	60	28	112	345	36	0	1,184	41,454
Neath Port Talbot	55	-6	11	398	0	296	134	118	490	78	-5	1,569	30,834
Bridgend	198	39	1	284	0	102	80	158	429	172	19	1,482	33,253
Vale of Glamorgan	207	-13	1	347	0	110	108	56	291	113	0	1,221	27,266
Cardiff	210	102	5	236	0	13	65	187	273	50	0	1,142	62,767
Rhondda Cynon Taf	200	38	7	726	0	93	15	145	467	93	0	1,784	67,394
Merthyr Tydfil	675	147	20	323	0	97	57	24	511	200	6	2,061	18,388
Caerphilly	405	67	33	520	308	128	158	66	325	225	0	2,234	58,124
Blaenau Gwent	317	-43	3	13	14	107	184	263	413	137	45	1,452	12,957
Torfaen	163	89	1	482	0	85	174	117	213	294	0	1,618	21,692
Monmouthshire	295	68	0	329	0	111	129	65	640	269	7	1,913	21,502
Newport	123	150	0	83	0	36	0	168	308	133	143	1,144	30,589
Wales	251	48	21	345	21	86	80	119	408	145	12	1,536	696,051
Minimum	16	-62	0	13	0	0	0	24	213	36	-5	1,142	
Maximum	675	191	178	726	308	296	184	371	805	424	143	2,360	

Source: RA/Section 52 education budget statements

(a) Includes all expenditure incurred by the LEA spent supporting schools. This is the total LEA expenditure outside of the delegated/devolved school budget.

(b) Figures include the cost of educating pupils with statements of special educational needs who are educated out of county. Expenditure on pupil referral units is included, however the pupil numbers are not included in the calculation of 'spend per pupil' as they are not available from the section 52 return. Please see glossary for definitions.

Table 5 shows the total schools budgeted expenditure per pupil. Isle of Anglesey has the highest spend per pupil at £8,796 whilst the Swansea has the lowest at £7,237. Gwynedd has the largest increase in spend per pupil over the previous year of 14.5%. Wrexham has the smallest increase of 1.9%.

Table 5: Total schools budgeted expenditure per pupil, 2024-25

	Delegated schools budget						Schools budgeted expenditure			
	Nursery	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Special	sectors	Centrally funded budget (a)	Percentage		
								2023-24	2024-25	change
Isle of Anglesey	.	6,502	.	7,046	28,686	7,022	1,774	7,814	8,796	12.6
Gwynedd	.	6,813	7,171	6,720	25,680	7,067	1,633	7,600	8,701	14.5
Conwy	.	5,651	.	6,732	27,719	6,537	1,721	7,535	8,259	9.6
Denbighshire	.	5,467	6,402	6,842	27,000	6,457	1,432	7,248	7,889	8.8
Flintshire	.	5,772	.	6,299	25,600	6,205	1,512	7,295	7,717	5.8
Wrexham	11,284	6,003	.	5,837	23,262	6,213	1,227	7,298	7,440	1.9
Powys	.	5,498	7,053	6,544	26,718	6,424	2,342	8,031	8,766	9.2
Ceredigion (b)	.	5,692	6,757	7,020	.	6,364	2,360	7,960	8,724	9.6
Pembrokeshire	.	6,200	6,679	6,882	33,228	6,791	1,266	7,286	8,057	10.6
Carmarthenshire	5,581	5,819	.	6,459	28,997	6,201	1,552	7,116	7,753	8.9
Swansea	.	5,562	.	6,381	24,976	6,052	1,184	6,826	7,237	6.0
Neath Port Talbot	.	5,926	6,084	5,968	26,960	6,292	1,569	7,251	7,860	8.4
Bridgend	.	5,137	.	6,164	29,995	6,069	1,482	6,876	7,551	9.8
Vale of Glamorgan	.	5,392	5,513	6,087	32,615	6,326	1,221	6,960	7,547	8.4
Cardiff	18,751	5,971	.	6,808	28,989	6,692	1,142	7,332	7,833	6.8
Rhondda Cynon Taf	.	5,619	6,333	6,543	21,107	6,334	1,784	7,625	8,117	6.5
Merthyr Tydfil	.	5,789	5,955	6,118	25,188	6,320	2,061	7,652	8,381	9.5
Caerphilly	.	5,839	6,899	6,633	31,181	6,456	2,234	7,747	8,690	12.2
Blaenau Gwent	.	6,093	6,483	6,683	26,161	6,744	1,452	7,852	8,197	4.4
Torfaen	.	5,769	8,611	6,868	35,331	6,602	1,618	7,758	8,221	6.0
Monmouthshire	.	5,335	6,191	6,140	.	5,710	1,913	6,933	7,623	10.0
Newport	13,438	5,649	.	6,188	30,374	6,146	1,144	6,770	7,290	7.7
Wales	12,278	5,770	6,412	6,495	27,631	6,390	1,536	7,327	7,926	8.2
Minimum	5,581	5,137	5,513	5,837	21,107	5,710	1,142	6,770	7,237	1.9
Maximum	18,751	6,813	8,611	7,046	35,331	7,067	2,360	8,031	8,796	14.5

Source: RA/Section 52 education budget statements

(a) The £ per pupil figures for the centrally funded budgets are an average across all sectors.

(b) There are no special schools within Ceredigion or Monmouthshire, although the LAs have classes within mainstream education which cater for pupils with statements of special educational needs.

Figure 4: Breakdown of schools budgeted expenditure, 2024-25 (£ million)

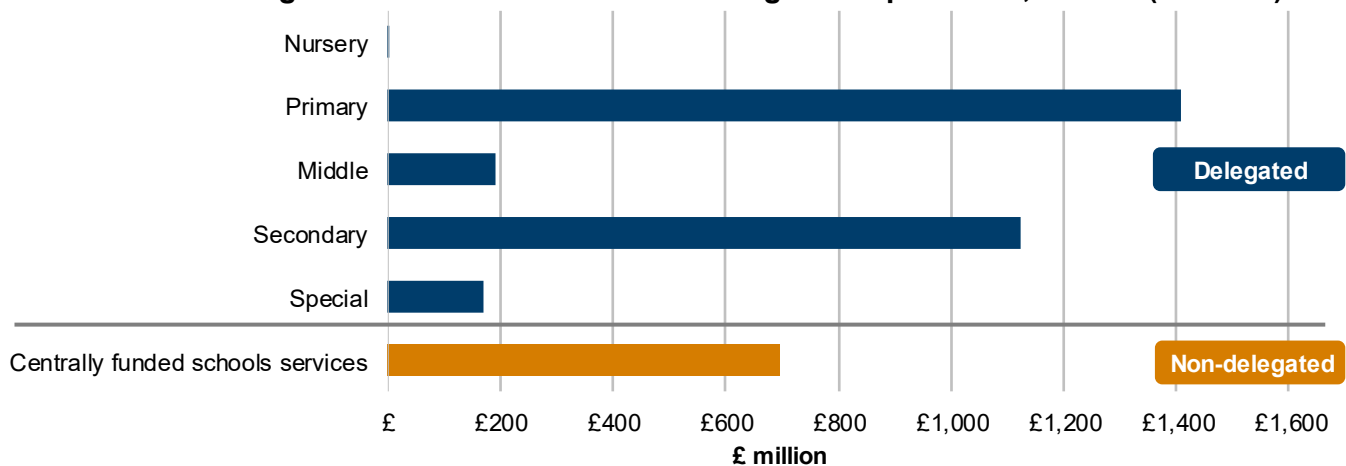
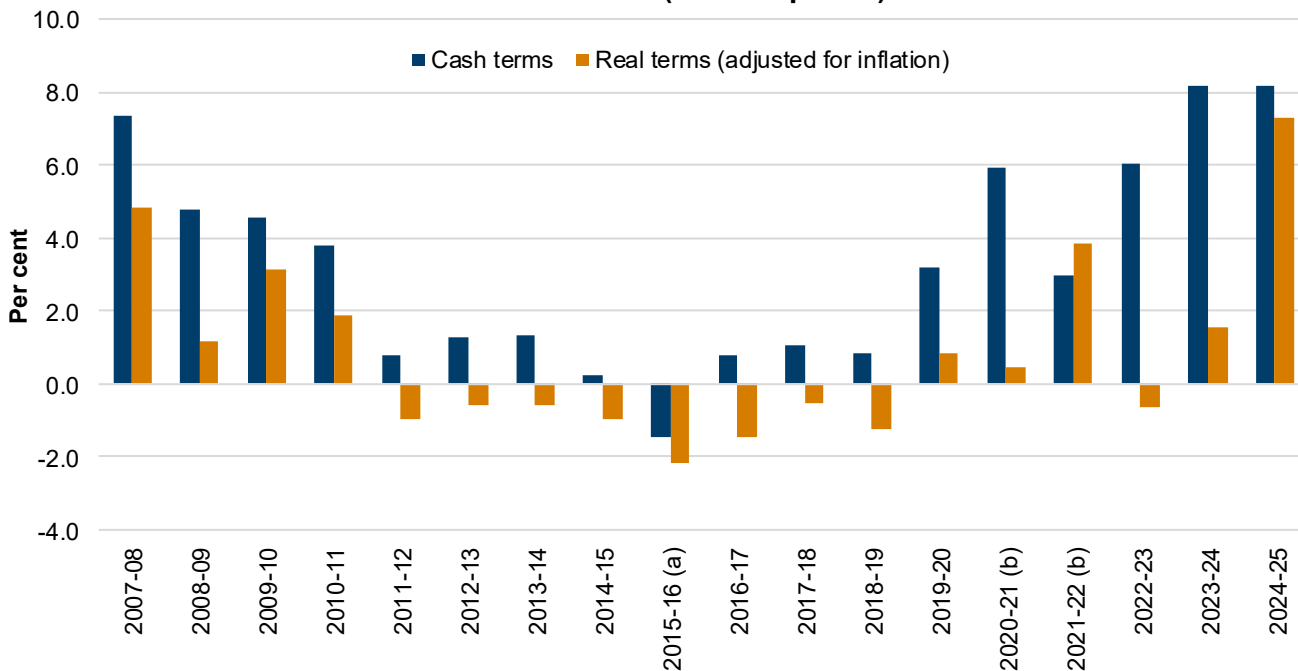


Figure 5 shows the percentage change over time in school budgets per pupil in cash and real terms. Over the past 10 years, school budgets per pupil have been increasing in cash terms in most years. There have been increases in real terms in five of the past six years.

Figure 5: Percentage change in school budgets per pupil over time: cash and real terms (2022-23 prices)



(a) The data is not wholly comparable with previous years due to the movement of Flying Start expenditure from Education to Social Services in 2015-16.
 (b) Budgets are set at the beginning of the financial year so are lower than actuals during the years affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Comparison with England

In January 2012 we published a [statistical article](#) explaining why the Wales data on school funding cannot be compared with England. This situation arose due to the rollout of Academies in England and the separate funding and data arrangements that followed. The [Chief Statistician published an update on this issue in March 2015](#).

In 2018, the Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) [published a paper comparing Wales and England school expenditure per pupil](#) having identified a new data source that enabled academies and maintained schools data in England to be combined and thus enabled a comparison of trends with Wales. Whilst there still may be some issues in the comparability of the data at a detailed level, we worked with the IFS researchers to consider their methods and believe it is the most robust comparison that currently exists of trends in recent years. It is important to note that the IFS analysis is on a different basis to our previous statistical publications and therefore cannot be directly compared.

The IFS report that school funding per pupil in England has fallen at a faster rate than in Wales over time largely due to the growth in pupil numbers in England. It is estimated that spending per pupil is currently expected to be very similar across England, Wales and Northern Ireland in 2022–23.

The latest comparisons can be found in the [latest IFS publication](#) which compares per pupil expenditure across the UK.

Glossary

Data sources

The main sources of information about Local Authority Budgeted Expenditure on Schools are the Revenue Account (RA) and Section 52 (S52) returns from county councils.

The numbers of pupils used for the calculations are based on full-time equivalent pupil numbers in nursery, primary, secondary and special schools, as shown in S52 Part 1 returns, i.e. the pupil numbers on which Local Authorities (LAs) based their budgets.

The real terms data has been calculated using the [GDP deflators published by the Treasury](#).

Effects of COVID-19 on previous years budgets

Local authorities in general did not budget on a COVID-19 basis so some central government support grants that were awarded in 2020-21 and 2021-22 are not included in the data. The budgets are therefore lower than actuals for the years affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Outturn data on school expenditure over time can be found at on the [StatsWales](#) website.

Background

Sources of funding

Local authority budgets for education services are funded mainly from shares of revenue support grant, council tax and redistributed non-domestic rates. In addition, funding is provided through specific grants provided by the Welsh Government, including grants for post-16 provision in schools. The grant for post-16 provision in schools forms part of core funding for schools and is part of a local authority's schools budget.

The provisions of the Education Act 2002 brought into force for financial year 2004-05 through the "LEA Budget, Schools Budget and Individual Schools Budget (Wales) Regulations 2003" require local authorities to allocate expenditure to 3 budgets. These are: **LEA budget** (covers central LA functions involved in Additional Learning Needs; school improvement; access to education; further education and training for young persons and adults and strategic management - as set out in Schedule 1 to the 2003 Regulations), **the schools budget** (covers expenditure directly aimed at supporting schools and comprises of expenditure on services for which the LA retains funding centrally, such as: Additional Learning Needs services, school meals and milk and the **Individual Schools Budget** or funding delegated/devolved to schools.

To focus comparisons, non-school expenditure such as further education and training for young persons and adults, youth service and home to college transport have been excluded throughout with the exception of table 1 which shows net revenue expenditure on total education i.e. all school and non-school expenditure.

The figure below shows the different strands of education expenditure within local authorities. For the purposes of this schools release, we focus on the first 3 strands and ignore any non-school expenditure (except in table 1 which shows the net revenue budget for total education).

$$\begin{array}{r}
\text{Delegated/devolved school budget (also called the individual school budget)} \\
+ \\
\text{School budget (held by LEA)} \\
+ \\
\text{LEA budget spent on schools (held by LEA)} \\
= \\
\textbf{Total school budget} \\
+ \\
\text{LEA budget spent on non-school services} \\
= \\
\textbf{Total education budget}
\end{array}$$

Flying Start expenditure

For 2015-16 onwards, authorities were asked to report flying start consistently and class all related expenditure as Social Services rather than Education.

Quality and methodology information

Official statistics status

All official statistics should show the standards of the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

These are accredited official statistics. They were independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation in March 2019. They comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics.

It is Welsh Government's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of accreditation. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with OSR promptly. Accreditation can be cancelled or suspended at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

Accredited official statistics are called National Statistics in the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007.

Statement of compliance with the Code of Practice for Statistics

Our statistical practice is regulated by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). OSR sets the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics that all producers of official statistics should adhere to.

All of our statistics are produced and published in accordance with a number of statements and protocols to enhance trustworthiness, quality and value. These are set out in the Welsh Government's [Statement of Compliance](#).

These [accredited official statistics](#) demonstrate the standards expected around trustworthiness, quality and public value in the following ways.

You are welcome to contact us directly with any comments about how we meet these standards.

Alternatively, you can contact OSR by emailing regulation@statistics.gov.uk or via the OSR website.

Trustworthiness

The main sources of information are the Revenue Account (RA) and Section 52 Budget (S52B) returns.

We collect 100% of returns from all twenty-two county councils. The collection is a 100% survey and as such no estimation of the figures is calculated, and hence there is no sampling error.

The data collection is carried out in April and May. The data is normally published in June/July, this allows time to collect, collate and validate the data.

In tables where figures have been rounded to the nearest final digit there may be an apparent discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown.

The statistics that are collected adhere to recognised professional standards. Specifically, the finance data is required under legislation and also must adhere to CIPFA accounting procedures. However, further guidelines are also available on the interpretation of these standards to ensure consistency.

Adhering to the professional code (CIPFA's SeRCOP) has meant that changes over time have been minimal. Where there have been time series which are not comparable from the start of the time series to the end this will be shown clearly in the outputs. Where advance warning is known of future changes these will be pre-announced in accordance with Welsh Government arrangements.

The existence of a professional code and our adherence to it provides assurance that the data are consistent across domains, such as local authorities.

Data on school budgets are also available for [England](#) and [Scotland](#).

The Welsh local government finance statistics are published in an accessible, orderly, pre-announced manner on the Welsh Government website at 9:30am on the day of publication. All releases are available to download for free.

All outputs adhere to the Code of Practice by pre-announcing the data of publication through the [upcoming calendar](#) web pages.

Quality

The published figures are compiled by professional analysts using the latest available data and applying methods using their professional judgement and analytical skillset.

Statistics published by Welsh Government adhere to the Statistical Quality Management Strategy which supplements the Quality pillar of the Code of Practice for Statistics and the European Statistical System principles of quality for statistical outputs.

When data is received through the returns, validation checks are performed by Welsh Government statisticians and queries referred to local authorities where necessary. The statistical release is then drafted and quality assured by senior statisticians and published in line with the [Code of Practice for Statistics \(UK Statistics Authority\)](#).

Once we receive the data, it goes through further validation and verification checks, for example:

- spend per head by local authority;
- arithmetic consistency checks;
- cross checks with other relevant data collections;
- thorough tolerance checks;
- outturn comparison with budgets;
- cross checks with data from other government departments;
- verification that data outside of tolerances are correct.

We aim to use Plain English in our outputs and all outputs adhere to the Welsh Government accessibility policy. Furthermore, all our headlines are published in Welsh and English.

Value

The statistics are important and have a number of uses, for example: advice to Ministers; local government finance revenue settlement calculations; unitary authority comparisons and benchmarking; expenditure in Wales compared to other countries; informing the debate in the Senedd and beyond; assisting in research in public expenditure issues; economic analysis.

More detailed data are also available at the same time on the [StatsWales website](#) and this can be manipulated online or downloaded into spreadsheets for use offline.

Well-being of Future Generations Act (WFG)

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of Wales. The Act puts in place seven wellbeing goals for Wales. These are for a more equal, prosperous, resilient, healthier and globally responsible Wales, with cohesive communities and a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language. Under section (10)(1) of the Act, the Welsh Ministers must (a) publish indicators (“national indicators”) that must be applied for the purpose of measuring progress towards the achievement of the wellbeing goals, and (b) lay a copy of the national indicators before Senedd Cymru. Under section 10(8) of the Well-being of Future Generations Act, where the Welsh Ministers revise the national indicators, they must as soon as reasonably practicable (a) publish the indicators as revised and (b) lay a copy of them before the Senedd. These national indicators were laid before the Senedd in 2021. The indicators laid on 14 December 2021 replace the set laid on 16 March 2016.

Information on the indicators, along with narratives for each of the wellbeing goals and associated technical information is available in the [Wellbeing of Wales report](#).

Further information on the [Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015](#).

Further details

The document is available at: <https://gov.wales/local-authority-budgeted-expenditure-schools>

Further data is available on our [StatsWales website](#):

→Local Government	→Finance	→Revenue	→Education
→Local Government	→Finance	→Revenue	→Budgets
→Local Government	→Finance	→Revenue	→Delegated Schools Budgets

Individual school level data is also available from the [My Local School website](#).

Data on school budgets are also available for [England](#) and [Scotland](#).

Open data

The data is also accessible directly via the StatsWales OData service. Links to data and metadata can be found below each view on the StatsWales website within the ‘Open Data’ tab.

Next update

July 2025 - Statistical first release and StatsWales update for 2025-26.

We want your feedback

We welcome any feedback on any aspect of these statistics which can be provided by email to stats.finance@gov.wales

Open Government Licence

All content is available under the [Open Government Licence v3.0](#), except where otherwise stated.

