

Pupil Deprivation Grant (PDG)

What is a Pupil Deprivation Grant?

The Pupil Deprivation Grant is a grant funded by the local authority and is allocated to schools with pupils who come from low income families and are entitled to free schools meals (FSM).

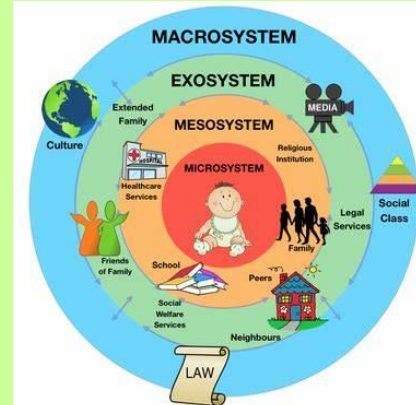
What do schools do with the money?

- Support staff
- Interventions
- Speech/language programmes
- Behaviour
- Literacy
- Resources
- Staff Training
- School Trips

Bronfenbrenner Theory

- ecological systems theory
- 5 layer system

"He believed that the environment a individual lives in has an effect on that person's developmental process."
(Study of minds, 2015)



(Study of the mind, 2015)

Ruth Levitas Theory

"A new society should not be approached as an era of puritanical self-denial, but a space in which new forms of satisfaction, especially in creativity and human relationships, become possible." (Ruth Levitas, June 2017)

Red- no money The grant will support parents as money is given to support with uniform and school meals.

Sid- No Work If schools don't support children there will be no education in order for them to work.

Mud- No Morals For example good attendance is rewarded however it may not be the child's fault. Family may be too ill but the child will get punished.

How effective is the PDG in School A?

2018-2019 allocated £11,750

5% pupils eligible for free schools meals

It has proved to be effective within school A

- Improved literacy and numeracy skills
- Improved Attendance
- Improved access to enriched curriculum for targeted families
- Targets identified for next steps
- Improved social development

(School A Statement, 2019)

PDG in School B

2018-2019 allocated £60,950

- 29% pupils eligible for free school meals
- 93% school live in the 3 most deprived area of wales
- 17 different languages spoken

Research indicates that FSM pupils are three times as likely to have an identified SEN.

(School B, 2019)

Successful schools plan interventions that focus on improving the attainment of children from deprived backgrounds, specifically those who are eFSM.
(Welsh Government, 2015)

people living in poverty face forms of exclusion which may differ between inner cities, peripheral housing estates and rural locations, or between different ethnic groups, or between the genders.
(Raffo et al, 2007, p.24)

Reference List

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