



Education & Skills  
Funding Agency

# **Academy general annual grant allocation guide: 2019 to 2020 academic year**

**A guide for mainstream academies and  
free schools open before 1 April 2019**

**February 2019**

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## Introduction

This operational guide helps you understand how the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) has calculated your 2019 to 2020 academic year funding. We have developed the guide in consultation with a sample of academies to make sure it meets your needs.

The guide supports your general annual grant (GAG) statement. It sets out the funding you will receive, how we have calculated it, the factors that have been applied and the source of the data we use. You will notice some changes to some of the tables, but we have kept these to a minimum to allow headline year-on-year comparisons.

For 2019 to 2020, we'll continue to use the national funding formula (NFF) for schools and for high needs, to allocate budgets to local authorities.

It is important to note that the NFF school-level allocations that we published in September 2018 were notional allocations only. In 2019 to 2020, local authorities have continued to set a local formula which has determined individual school and academy budgets in their authority. As in previous years, local authorities have submitted this local formula to us so that we can produce and issue academies allocation statements. Your GAG statement reflects the local formula.

## How to use the guide

We have produced the guide in a format that allows you to easily access the specific parts that interest you, or areas where you require more detailed information.

The ['What's new?'](#) section shows the changes to academy funding in the 2019 to 2020 academic year at a glance, and where the change is reflected in your GAG statement. The subsequent chapters take you through an example funding statement table by table, explaining each line in turn.

We recognise that GAG funding makes up only part of the overall funding for your academy. The section at the end of the guide lists the main [non-GAG revenue and capital funding lines](#). It includes links to information about how and when these are paid.

## Who is the guide for?

This guide is for mainstream academies and free schools (including studio schools and university technical colleges (UTCs)) open before 1 April 2019, including those with designated special units and resourced provision. Separate guidance is available for [special and alternative provision academies](#).

When we refer to academies in this document we are referring to all types, including free schools, UTCs and studio schools, unless otherwise stated.

## Further information

Further information about [academy revenue funding allocations](#) is available.

## What's new in the 2019 to 2020 academic year?

The changes to funding in 2019 to 2020 are summarised below and you can find more information on the technical aspects of these in subsequent chapters.

Further policy information on [pre-16 schools funding arrangements for 2019 to 2020](#) is also available. This includes the operational guidance on schools revenue funding which sets out the factors that local authorities can use in their funding formula. We have also published [high needs funding arrangements for 2019 to 2020](#).

## Changes to the funding formula and your GAG statement

The key changes to the funding methodology for 2019 to 2020 are set out below. It is important to note that local authorities have some flexibility about how they reflect these changes in their local formula, so you may not see these reflected in your GAG statement.

What's new?	What does this mean?	How will this be reflected in my GAG statement?
Increase to minimum per pupil funding level	Local authorities can set a minimum per pupil funding rate in 2019 to 2020, of £3,500 for primary schools and £4,800 for secondary schools.  More detail can be found in the <a href="#">minimum level of per pupil funding</a> section.	If your local authority has chosen to use this factor, this will be shown in table A.  You will also see that any capping and scaling applied in the minimum funding guarantee (MFG) calculation (table B) can't take the per pupil funding below the minimum per pupil level set by the LA.
New optional funding floor factor	Local authorities can choose to use a funding floor factor in order to mirror the funding floor protection against 2017 to 2018 used in the NFF. More detail can be found in the <a href="#">funding floor protection</a> section.	If your local authority has chosen to use this factor, this will be shown in table A and sub-table A2.

What's new?	What does this mean?	How will this be reflected in my GAG statement?
Update of the ESG protection calculation	The ESG tapered protection is based only on the level of ESG protection in 2018 to 2019 since ESG funding ceased from September 2017.	If your academy is eligible for ESG protection, the calculation is set out in table C.
Additional 16 to 19 funding line	There is an additional 16 to 19 funding line for <a href="#">advanced maths premium</a> funding.	You will see this line in the summary table: 16 to 19 allocation. It will show as zero unless your academy is eligible for this funding.

## The GAG statement explained

The following sections of this guide walk you through the GAG statement for the 2019 to 2020 academic year. Please note that the figures in the sample tables A to G **are intended as an illustration only**.

### Summary statement

The first page of your GAG statement is a summary of the tables that make up the remainder of your GAG. The information used to populate the summary table comes from each of the tables in your statement. Section 2 (high needs allocation) will only be populated if your academy has a designated special unit. Section 3 (16-19 allocation) will only be populated if your academy has a sixth form.

### Academic year 2019 to 2020 summary table

 Education & Skills Funding Agency	<b>Academy General Annual Grant allocation statement: 2019 to 2020</b>	
Name	Provider name	
LA name	LA name	
LAESTAB	LAEstab number	
UPIN	UPIN	
UKPRN	UKPRN	
URN	URN	
Opening date	Date	
<b>1. Breakdown of academic year 2019 to 2020 school allocation</b>		
School budget share (excl. rates)	£0.00	<a href="#">See Table A</a>
of which notional SEN funding	£0.00	<a href="#">See Table A</a>
Minimum funding guarantee	£0.00	<a href="#">See Table B</a>
ESG protection	£0.00	<a href="#">See Table C</a>
Post-opening grant (start-up grant)	£0.00	<a href="#">See Table D</a>
<b>Total school allocation</b>	<b>£0.00</b>	

<b>2. Breakdown of academic year 2019 to 2020 high needs allocation</b>		
Pre-16 high needs place funding	£0.00	<a href="#">See Table E</a>
Post-16 high needs place funding	£0.00	<a href="#">See Table F</a>
<b>Total high needs allocation</b>	<b>£0.00</b>	(Excludes any top-up funding from local authority)
<b>3. Breakdown of 16-19 allocation</b>		
Programme funding - formula	£0.00	See 16-19 allocation statement
Formula protection funding	(£0.00)	
Student financial support funding	£0.00	
Industry placements: capacity and delivery funding (CDF)	£0.00	
Advanced maths premium funding	£0.00	
Total 16-19 allocation including student financial support funding	£0.00	
<b>Total allocation (1+2+3)</b>	<b>£0.00</b>	
Information on funding lines that are in addition to GAG will be provided separately (pupil premium, for example).		
Your allocation does not include funding for national non-domestic rates (NNDR). This is because you should claim separately for the funding required using an <a href="#">online claim form</a> . Payment is made in full within two months of the claim being submitted.		

## Sixth form funding

We outlined the [funding arrangements for 2019 to 2020 for students and learners aged over 16](#) in December 2018. In this letter we set out the 16 to 19 funding formula, funding rates and the allocations timeline.

The summary table will present an extract from your 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement (which we upload to Document Exchange separately) as shown in section 3 of the sample table above.

Further information about [16 to 19 funding allocations](#) including [information](#) to help you understand your allocation is also available.

## Table A - school budget share

Table A sets out how we calculate your school budget share (SBS). Your local authority agrees funding factors and rates in consultation with its schools forum and supplies these to ESFA using the local authority pro forma tool. We apply these to your academy pupil numbers.

Pupil numbers are derived either from your autumn 2018 validated [school census](#) return or your agreed estimate of pupil numbers for the 2019 to 2020 academic year, depending on the terms of your funding agreement. However, where the local authority notifies us of variations in school census numbers (through their authority proforma tool, for planned growth or infrastructure changes) then these will be used to calculate your allocation. [Table G](#) gives further information about the pupil numbers we use in the calculation of your allocation.

We do not make a deduction to your SBS pupil numbers for high needs places. Instead we determine the SBS based on the total number of pupils on roll, including those in the special unit or resourced provision<sup>1</sup>.

## Table A - structure description

**Factor:** this column shows the names of the factors through which the local authority can allocate funding. There are two mandatory factors that all local authorities must use in their funding formula: basic entitlement age weighted pupil unit (AWPU) and deprivation. All other factors are optional.

Factors are labelled as either pupil-led or non-pupil-led. Pupil-led factors are driven by pupil numbers and pupil characteristics. Across all the schools in the local authority as a whole, at least 80% of schools block funding must flow through pupil-led factors. This may not be the case for every individual school, however.

Non-pupil-led factors could include lump sum, split site funding, private finance initiative (PFI) and exceptional circumstances. The exceptional circumstances lines will only appear on your statement if your local authority has ESFA agreement that it can apply exceptional factors and these are applicable to your academy.

**Description:** this column gives you more information about the basis for the calculation.

**Rate:** this shows the rate paid for a particular factor. This is taken from your local authority's proforma tool. If your local authority does not include a particular factor in its funding formula the rate will show as £0.00.

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<sup>1</sup> We have made an adjustment between the high needs block, and the schools block for each local authority to reflect this. Place funding rates reflect this (as set out in [Table E](#)).

**Weighting:** this shows the proportion of pupils attracting funding under a particular factor. For example, if the rate is £1,000 and the weighting is 1.0 this means that £1,000 is applied to 100% of your pupil number shown in the next column. If the weighting is 0.50 the rate only applies to 50% of your pupil number.

**Pupils:** pupil numbers are derived from either your autumn 2018 validated school census return or your estimate of pupil numbers, depending on the terms in your funding agreement. However, where the local authority notifies us of variations in school census numbers (through their authority proforma tool, for planned growth or infrastructure changes) then these will be used to calculate your allocation.

**Sub-total:** this is the rate multiplied by the weighting multiplied by pupil numbers, and shows the funding payable for that factor. If your local authority does not include a factor in its funding formula the sub-total will be £0.00.

**Percentage included in notional SEN:** local authorities will have identified a notional special educational needs (SEN) budget in each school budget share. This is called notional because it is not a ring-fenced budget, and academies can make their own decisions about how much to spend on SEN support given the needs of their pupils.

When planning their budgets, academies should take into account that they must meet the costs of additional support for pupils with SEN up to £6,000 from their school budget share (including the notional SEN funding).

The total notional SEN budget is made up of a proportion of various factors included in your school budget share, depending on the local formula. The factors included and the proportion attributed to your notional SEN budget allocation is decided locally.

Each factor includes the percentage which contributes to your school's notional SEN budget. This is shown in the far right-hand column on table A.

Your notional SEN allocation is calculated by multiplying the sub-total for each factor by the percentage indicated in the SEN% column. This gives a notional SEN sub-total for each applicable row. The total of these gives your overall notional SEN allocation.

**Total pupil-led factors:** this shows the total of all the pupil-led factors applicable to your academy.

**Total other factors:** this shows the total of all the non-pupil-led factors applicable to your academy.

**Total school budget share:** this is the sum of your pupil-led factors and non-pupil-led factors (excluding rates).

## Sample Table A – school budget share

The example includes explanations to help you understand your own table A.

[Back to summary table](#)

Factor	Description	Rate	Weighting	Pupils	Sub-total	SEN%	Explanation
<b>1. Basic entitlement age weighted pupil unit (AWPU)</b> (mandatory factor)	Primary (including reception)	£2,748.99	1.000000	0	£0.00	8.08	For 2019 to 2020 the minimum unit values for primary and secondary pupils are £2,000 and £3,000 respectively. The local authority can set different unit values for key stage 3 (KS3) and key stage 4 (KS4) but each of these must be at least £3,000 per pupil.  Local authorities also have the option to apply a reception uplift, that is to add new reception pupils starting between the autumn and January census during 2017 to 2018.
	Key stage 3	£3,864.55	1.000000	279	£1,078,209.45	6.91	
	Key stage 4	£4,387.81	1.000000	83	£364,188.23	6.91	
<b>2. Deprivation</b> (mandatory factor)	Primary IDACI band F	£200.00	0.000000	0	£0.00	100	The <a href="#">Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)</a> measures the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households in the local area.  Your local authority formula can use any combination of IDACI categories and/or free school meals and Ever6
	Primary IDACI band E	£240.00	0.000000	0	£0.00	100	
	Primary IDACI band D	£360.00	0.000000	0	£0.00	100	
	Primary IDACI band C	£390.00	0.000000	0	£0.00	100	
	Primary IDACI band B	£420.00	0.000000	0	£0.00	100	

Factor	Description	Rate	Weighting	Pupils	Sub-total	SEN%	Explanation
	Primary IDACI band A	£575.00	0.000000	0	£0.00	100	data to allocate its deprivation funding.
	Secondary IDACI band F	£290.00	0.243094	362	£25,520.01	100	A separate rate can be paid for each of the six categories in the IDACI index, and for the primary and secondary phases.
	Secondary IDACI band E	£390.00	0.182320	362	£25,739.94	100	
	Secondary IDACI band D	£515.00	0.088398	362	£16,480.04	100	
	Secondary IDACI band C	£560.00	0.151934	362	£30,800.06	100	
	Secondary IDACI band B	£600.00	0.091160	362	£19,799.95	100	
	Secondary IDACI band A	£810.00	0.011050	362	£3,240.08	100	
	Primary free school meals (FSM)	£440.00	0.000000	0	£0.00	100	
	Primary FSM6	£540.00	0.000000	0	£0.00	100	These are primary pupils who have been eligible for free school meals at any time in the past six years. The FSM6 indicator is produced by mapping the pupil premium 2018 to 2019 dataset onto the spring 2018 census.

Factor	Description	Rate	Weighting	Pupils	Sub-total	SEN%	Explanation
	Secondary FSM	£440.00	0.237569	362	£37,839.99	100	This is the number of children in secondary year groups in your academy that are eligible for a free school meal. Pupils eligible for FSM are recorded in the autumn 2018 school census.
	Secondary FSM6	£785.00	0.422442	362	£120,045.34	100	These are secondary pupils who have been eligible for free school meals at any time in the past six years.  The FSM6 indicator is produced by mapping the pupil premium 2018 to 2019 dataset on to the spring 2018 census.
<b>3. Looked-after children (LAC)</b> (optional factor)	LAC	£0.00	0.019802	362	£0.00	100	The term 'looked after' refers to children under 18 who have been provided with care and accommodation by children's services. The measure uses data collected from the <a href="#">SSDA903</a> return mapped to the spring school census. This factor covers all children who have been looked after for a day or more to 31 March 2018.

Factor	Description	Rate	Weighting	Pupils	Sub-total	SEN%	Explanation
<b>4. Prior attainment</b> (optional factor)	Primary attainment: primary low attainment	£1,050.99	0.000000	0	£0.00	100	This factor may be applied for primary pupils identified as not achieving the expected level of development within the early years foundation stage profile (EYFSP).  The EYFSP changed in 2013, so from 2019 to 2020 there will be no need for a primary weighting as all primary year groups will represent results under the new framework.
	Secondary attainment: secondary pupils not achieving the expected standards in KS2 tests	£1,549.99	0.344648	362	£193,380.75	100	For secondary pupils, prior attainment funding can be targeted at pupils not achieving the expected standard in KS2 in either reading, writing or maths.  A national weighting will be applied to year 7, 8 and 9 pupils. Secondary prior attainment for pupils in years 10 to 11 will continue to be calculated without a weighting to reflect that these pupils took the old style KS2 tests
<b>5. English as an additional language (EAL)</b> (optional factor)	Primary EAL band 1	£0.00	0.000000	0	£0.00	100	Local authorities can choose to fund EAL for one, two or three years from the point where the pupil joins statutory education in England.  EAL band 1 refers to all pupils in the first year of statutory education, EAL band 2 includes those in their first or
	Primary EAL band 2	£0.00	0.000000	0	£0.00	100	
	Primary EAL band 3	£516.99	0.000000	0	£0.00	100	

Factor	Description	Rate	Weighting	Pupils	Sub-total	SEN%	Explanation
	Secondary EAL band 1	£0.00	0.060773	362	£0.00	100	second year and EAL band 3 includes all pupils in their first, second or third year. The data will be taken from the national pupil database. The rate can differ for primary and secondary pupils.
	Secondary EAL band 2	£0.00	0.096685	362	£0.00	100	
	Secondary EAL band 3	£1,386.99	0.138122	362	£69,349.73	100	
<b>6. Mobility over 10% (funding only applied where mobility &gt;0.1, to the proportion above 0.1) (optional factor)</b>	Primary pupils starting school outside of normal entry dates (proportion above 10%)	£0.00	0.000000	0	£0.00	0.00	<p>'Pupil mobility' refers to pupils who started the school at an unusual time during the last three academic years, that is not in September (or not in January for pupils joining in reception).</p> <p>This factor allows funding to be targeted at schools experiencing levels of pupil mobility in excess of 10% of the whole school cohort.</p>
	Secondary pupils starting school outside of normal entry dates (proportion above 10%)	£0.00	0.018785	362	£0.00	0.00	Data is taken from entry dates on the autumn census. Funding is applied to numbers in excess of a 10% threshold. A separate funding rate can be applied to primary and secondary phases.
<b>Total pupil-led factors</b>					<b>£1,984,593.57</b>		

Factor	Description	Rate	Weighting	Pupils	Sub-total	SEN%	Explanation
<b>7. Sparsity</b> (optional factor)	Sparsity funding (see further details in table A.1)	-	-		£0.00	0.00	<p>A fixed or a variable amount may be applied to small schools and academies where the average distance to a pupil's second nearest school is more than 2 miles (primary) or 3 miles (secondary) and the average year group size is below the specified threshold for its phase.</p> <p>The maximum value for the sparsity factor is £100,000 per school (including fringe uplift).</p> <p>Local authorities can make an application to the ESFA to include an exceptional factor of up to £50,000 for very small sparse secondary schools.</p> <p>More detail can be found in the <a href="#">sparsity factor</a> section.</p>

Factor	Description	Rate	Weighting	Sub-total	SEN%	Explanation
<b>8. Lump sum</b> (optional factor)	Primary lump sum	£110,000.00	0.000000	£0.00	0.00	<p>The upper limit of the lump sum is £175,000. Local authorities may set a different lump sum for primary and secondary schools. All-through academies get the secondary rate, and middle schools get an average based on the number of year groups present in each phase.</p>

Factor	Description	Rate	Weighting	Sub-total	SEN%	Explanation
	Secondary lump sum	£110,000.00	1.000000	£110,000.00	0.00	Any schools that merged in the 2018 to 2019 financial year will receive an allocation equivalent to 85% of the combined lump sums they would have received as separate establishments. The additional amount will be shown under the exceptional circumstance 1 line at the bottom of table A.
<b>9. Split sites</b> (optional factor)	Split sites	£0.00	1.000000	£0.00	0.00	This is an amount agreed by the local authority to cover additional costs associated with running a school across different sites. If the local authority chooses to apply this factor it must be based on clear criteria and a clear methodology for calculating the funding and be shown in the local authorities pro forma.
<b>10. Private Finance Initiative (PFI)</b> (optional factor)	PFI	£0.00	1.000000	£0.00	0.00	This factor funds the additional costs of being in a PFI contract. This is not necessarily the full cost as some costs may be covered within other factors. This factor can relate to additional premises costs and/or the affordability gap of the contract where this has been delegated. There is no limit to how much a local authority can allocate to this but they must set out a clear methodology for calculating the funding.

Factor	Description	Rate	Weighting	Sub-total	SEN%	Explanation
<b>11. London fringe</b> (optional factor)	London fringe	£0.00	1.000000	£0.00	-	This factor supports schools that have to pay higher teacher salaries because they are in one of 5 local authorities in the London fringe area, where only part of the authority is in this area. These are: Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent and West Sussex. It is applied as a multiplier to the 6 pupil-led factors, the lump sum factor and the sparsity factor.
<b>Total other factors</b>				<b>£110,000.00</b>		

Factor	Description	Sub-total	SEN%	Explanation
Exceptional circumstance 1 (optional)	Additional lump sum for schools amalgamated during the financial year 2018 to 2019			<p>This is the additional amount payable as a result of the amalgamation. It is 85% of the combined lump sums from the year after amalgamation. Additional lump sums may be agreed in a second year after amalgamation, these will be shown as one of exceptional circumstance 3 to 6.</p> <p>Note that this exceptional circumstance line will only appear in table A if your local authority has an approved exceptional factor and it applies to your academy.</p>
Exceptional circumstance 2 (optional)	Additional sparsity lump sum for small schools			<p>Local authorities can apply to include an additional lump sum of up to £50,000 for very small secondary schools in sparsely populated areas.</p> <p>Note that this exceptional circumstance line will only appear in table A if your local authority has an approved exceptional factor and it applies to your academy.</p>
Exceptional circumstance 3 (optional)	Exceptional circumstance 3			<p>Local authorities may request the inclusion of additional factors in their formula for exceptional</p>

<b>Factor</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>SEN%</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Exceptional circumstance 4 (optional)	Exceptional circumstance 4			<p>circumstances relating to the nature of their premises. Such factors have to be approved by ESFA. To qualify as 'exceptional' these factors must normally affect fewer than 5% of schools (including academies) in the authority and the cost for the institution must normally exceed 1% of their budget. Note that these exceptional circumstances lines will only appear in table A if your local authority has an approved exceptional factor and it applies to your academy.</p>
Exceptional circumstance 5 (optional)	Exceptional circumstance 5			
Exceptional circumstance 6 (optional)	Exceptional circumstance 6			
Exceptional circumstance 7 (optional)	Exceptional circumstance 7			
Prior year adjustment (optional)	Prior year funding adjustment			<p>Local authorities can apply an adjustment to total funding where they wish to make an amendment relating to funding paid in the prior year that will be added to or deducted from the current year's allocation.</p> <p>Note that this line will only appear in table A if it applies to your academy.</p>

Factor	Description	Sub-total	SEN%	Explanation
MFL rate (optional)	Minimum per pupil funding level (MFL) (as set by the local authority)	£4,800.00		See the <a href="#">minimum per pupil funding level</a> section for more detail.
MFL Adjustment (if applicable)	Total adjustment required to ensure the academy meets the MFL rate set by the local authority	£0.00		Any adjustment to the SBS as a result of applying a minimum funding per pupil rate will be shown here. This is calculated as the minimum per pupil level rate, less the per pupil allocation, multiplied by number on roll.
2017 to 2018 funding floor protection (optional)	Funding floor protection	£6,895.21		Adjustment required to ensure at least 1% per pupil increase between academic year 2017 to 2018 and academic year 2019 to 2020 as outlined as part of the NFF roll-out. If you are eligible for this funding, the detail of the calculation is shown in table A.2. See the <a href="#">funding floor protection</a> section for more detail.
<b>Total school budget share (excluding NNDR)</b>		<b>£2,101,488.78</b>		
<b>of which notional SEN budget</b>		<b>£641,865.57</b>		

## Sample Table A.1 – sparsity data

Note: table A.1 will only appear on your statement if your academy is eligible for [sparsity funding](#).

Line	Value	Explanation
1. Sparsity unit value	£0.00	This is the lump sum amount of money your local authority has set in consultation with its schools forum. It can set different amounts for primary and secondary schools, middle schools or all-through schools, up to a maximum of £100,000 in each case.
2. Distance threshold (miles)	0.000000	This figure can be set by the local authority. This needs to be either at or above the minimum of two miles for primary, middle and all-through schools and three miles for secondary.
3. Year group threshold	0.000000	The local authority can apply a cap on the size of schools eligible for sparsity funding, as long as it is at, or below, the average year group size appropriate for the academy.
4. Average year group size	0.000000	This is the average year group size of your academy.
5. Taper applied (fixed/ tapered/NFF)	Fixed	The local authority can apply a single lump sum or a tapered amount related to school size. If they have applied a single lump sum it will say 'fixed'; if a tapered amount is applied it will say 'tapered'. Local authorities can also use the NFF formula for sparsity. If this is the case then this cell will say 'NFF'.
6. Sparsity distance	0.000000	The sparsity distance is produced by identifying those pupils for whom the school is their nearest eligible school and then calculating the average distance to the second nearest eligible school for these pupils. Distances are calculated using the crow flies distance (in miles) from a pupil's postcode to a school's postcode.

## Sample Table A.2: 2017 to 2018 funding floor protection

Note: table A.2 will only appear on your statement if your academy is eligible for [funding floor protection](#)

Line		Value	Calculation	Explanation
1.	Total allocation including MFL	£2,094,593.57		This is the starting point for the funding floor calculation. Total 2019 to 2020 allocation including any minimum funding level funding where applicable.
2.	Total allocation for funding floor comparison	£1,984,593.57		Adjusted 2019 to 2020 allocation. See detail of the adjustment in the <a href="#">funding floor protection section</a> .
3.	Academic year 2019 to 2020 pupil count	362		Funded pupil numbers for 2019 to 2020.
4.	Academic year 2019 to 2020 per pupil rate	£5,482.30	= 2 / 3	Adjusted 2019 to 2020 allocation divided by pupil count to create a per pupil amount of funding for comparison purposes.
5.	Academic year 2017 to 2018 per pupil rate	£5,446.88		2017 to 2018 baseline per pupil amount.
6.	Percentage change between academic year 2017 to 2018 and 2019 to 2020	0.65%	=(4 - 5) / 5	Percentage change between the per pupil rates.
7.	Funding floor protection	£6,895.21	=((6 - 1%) * 5 * 3) * -1	If the change in per pupil funding over time is greater than 1%, then no protection funding is due. If not, the protection element is calculated as shown.

## Minimum per pupil funding level

Local authorities can choose to include a minimum per pupil funding level factor in their funding formula.

The local authority can set a separate value for the different phases of education. The minimum funding level (MFL) applied to an individual academy calculation is therefore dependent on the phase of education of that establishment and is calculated as follows:

Phase	Minimum funding level rate applied (where local authority is using the factor)
Primary	£3,500
Secondary (with KS3 and KS4 pupils)	£4,800
KS3 only	£4,600
KS4 only	£5,100
Middle	$((\text{primary level} * \text{primary year groups}) + (\text{KS3 level} * \text{KS3 year groups}) + \text{KS4 level} * \text{KS4 year groups}) / \text{total year groups}$
All-through	£4,042 $(\text{primary level} * 7/12) + (\text{secondary level} * 5/12)$

The total academy SBS allocation (excluding any prior year adjustment) is divided by the funded number on roll (NOR) (reception to year 11) to arrive at the per pupil allocation for comparing with the minimum funding level. As local authorities include funding for rates in maintained school SBS allocations<sup>2</sup>, ESFA will include the rates figure from the local factors dataset as a proxy measure of rates for inclusion in the calculation.

Local authorities can also choose to exclude rates, PFI, split sites and/or exceptional factors from the minimum funding level calculation. Where the local authority chooses to exclude one or more of these factors, these values will be deducted from SBS before the per pupil allocation is calculated.

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<sup>2</sup> ESFA exclude rates from the SBS allocation and instead pay rates funding separately using an online claim form.

If the academy's per pupil allocation is higher than the minimum per pupil rate set by the local authority the minimum funding level allocation is zero. Otherwise, the minimum funding level allocation is calculated as the minimum per pupil level rate, less the per pupil allocation, multiplied by NOR.

Where an academy receives a minimum funding level allocation, they will be exempt from capping and scaling in the minimum funding guarantee (MFG) calculation. Similarly, where they do not receive a minimum funding level allocation, but the local authority uses the factor to set a minimum funding level, capping and scaling should not take the budget lower than the minimum per pupil funding level.

Further details are included in the MFG section.

## The sparsity factor

The sparsity factor is derived from the distance that pupils live from their second nearest eligible school. For each school, those pupils for whom the school is the closest eligible school are identified and then the average distance to the second nearest eligible school for these pupils is calculated. Distances are calculated using the crow flies distance from a pupil's postcode to a school's postcode. This has been calculated using pupil and school postcode coordinates from the autumn pupil level and school level census. For the purposes of this factor, selective grammar schools are not considered when identifying the second nearest school. In addition, pupils living outside of England are excluded from the sparsity distance calculations.

The school size criteria in the sparsity calculation is based on average year group.

A school may attract sparsity funding if it meets the following criteria:

Phase	Average year group size fewer than:	Average distance from second nearest school
Primary	21.4 pupils	2 miles or more
Middle	69.2 pupils	2 miles or more
Secondary	120 pupils	3 miles or more
All-through	62.5 pupils	2 miles or more

Local authorities can narrow the eligibility criteria by increasing the average distance to the second nearest school or reducing the pupil number thresholds. They may not widen the eligibility criteria. Local authorities can determine a sparsity lump sum for each of the above phases, up to a maximum of £100,000 per academy in each case. They can also use a 'taper' so that the amount paid to an institution is relative to their pupil numbers. This means the smallest schools receive higher sparsity funding.

Local authorities can apply the NFF methodology which gives the lump sum to the smallest schools and then applies a taper for those with an average year group size greater than 50% of the threshold.

Local authorities can also apply to ESFA to include an additional lump sum of up to £50,000 for very small secondary schools in sparsely populated areas. The criteria for eligibility of a school are:

- pupils present in years 10 and 11
- 350 pupils or fewer
- a sparsity distance of 5 miles or more

If this additional lump sum applies to your academy it will be shown in the [exceptional circumstances](#) part of table A.

## Funding floor protection

Local authorities can choose to use a funding floor protection factor in order to closely mirror the funding floor protection against 2017 to 2018 used in the NFF.

The funding floor factor will ensure that the amount a school is allocated through the local formula in 2019 to 2020 is at least 1% greater than the school's 2017 to 2018 funding floor baseline<sup>3</sup>. These baselines include: the pupil led funding the school received in 2017 to 2018 (except funding through the mobility factor); the difference between the lump sum and sparsity funding they received in 2017 to 2018; and the lump sum and sparsity funding they attracted under the NFF in 2018 to 2019. These baselines do not include: funding the school received through the premises factors; the mobility factor; or any one-off funding in 2017 to 2018.

Where local authorities use this in their methodology, the starting point for the calculation is the total School Budget Share allocation including any Minimum Funding Level funding. This starting point is then adjusted in order to be able to be compared to the 2017 to 2018 baseline. To do this we deduct mobility, lump sum, sparsity, and any exception 1 funding. The result is then multiplied by the appropriate London fringe factor for the academy.

From this we deduct split sites, PFI and the remaining exceptional circumstances elements, and then add any exceptional circumstances not related to premises costs. From this, we deduct any 2019 to 2020 approved MFG exemptions and technical adjustments that are relevant for use in this funding floor calculation. This produces an allocation value for the floor comparison. Once this is divided by the funded pupil numbers, we get an equivalent 2019 to 2020 per pupil figure to that for

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<sup>3</sup> Further information about how we have calculated these baselines can be found in [the NFF schools block technical note](#).

2017 to 2018. The change in this per pupil funding can then be determined and any protection funding calculated.

If any funding floor protection funding is due, it is added to the initial total allocation (post MFL) to give this uplifted guaranteed funding. The subsequent MFG calculation will ensure that any capping and scaling does not reduce this to below this per pupil level.

## Table B – minimum funding guarantee (MFG)

Table B sets out how your minimum funding guarantee (MFG) is calculated. The MFG is a protection against changes in per pupil school budget share (SBS) funding between the 2018 to 2019 and 2019 to 2020 academic years. The amount of protection will vary according to the impact of local changes in the funding formula and the effect of these on individual per pupil rates.

In 2019 to 2020, local authorities have the flexibility to set local MFG between +0.5% and -1.5% per pupil in order to offer higher levels of protection locally.

To determine whether to apply the MFG we calculate and compare the MFG per pupil values for the two academic years. If there is a change in per pupil funding of more than the rate set by the local authority, the change is capped at this rate.

As the MFG calculation operates at a per pupil level, not on the overall SBS, we do not protect falling budgets caused by a reduction in pupil numbers.

MFG is not calculated for special and alternative provision academies, as these are funded for the number of agreed high needs places.

MFG applies to pupils in reception to year 11, excluding any reception uplift if it is applied by the local authority.

### Exclusions and adjustments

A number of exclusions and adjustments are applied to the respective SBS to ensure a valid comparison.

#### Exclusions

The funding lines automatically excluded from the MFG calculation are:

- early years funding – this is paid by the local authority and not included in the SBS
- post-16 funding – this has its own form of protection called formula protection funding and not included in the SBS.
- the current year and baseline (previous year) lump sum – this is not treated as a per pupil amount because for small schools the lump sum forms a significant amount per pupil. If it were included in the MFG calculation it would build in excessive protection where a school is increasing its numbers
- the current year and baseline (previous year) sparsity factor - sparsity is similar to the lump sum in its purpose and therefore including it would distort the protection that MFG provides
- national non-domestic rates (NNDR) - these are paid on receipt of a claim using an [online form](#), and paid in a single amount outside of the SBS

Any additional lump sum funding received in the 2018 to 2019 academic year by academies that amalgamated during the 2016 to 2017 academic year is deducted from the baseline only. Any additional lump sum funding in the 2019 to 2020 academic year for academies amalgamating in 2018 to 2019 is excluded from the 2019 to 2020 MFG budget, but not the baseline.

If local authorities wish to exclude any additional funding lines from the MFG calculation (from either the 2018 to 2019 baseline funding or the 2019 to 2020 academic year funding) they must make an exceptional case to ESFA. An example of an approved MFG exclusion is where a school would be receiving split site funding for the first time in the 2019 to 2020 academic year. This exclusion allows the school to receive the full benefit of the additional funding. Similarly, where a school will no longer be operating on a split site in 2019 to 2020 the local authority may wish to exclude the split site funding from the baseline for 2018 to 2019 when calculating the MFG, so that the protection does not include funding for which the school is no longer eligible.

## **Technical adjustments**

Local authorities can make technical adjustments to the 2018 to 2019 baseline to make this comparable with 2019 to 2020 funding in certain exceptional circumstances. These relate to changes in delegation, for example, where a budget was previously funded centrally and is now delegated into the funding formula, or where funding has been moved to the high needs block to commission alternative provision (AP) places for schools as well as for the local authority.

## **Capping and scaling – affordability adjustments**

Local authorities are able to cap and/or scale back overall gains for schools to make the funding formula affordable. The cap is the limit to which any per pupil gains in SBS can be retained by the school or academy. The scale is the degree to which gains above the cap will be scaled back in the calculation. Local authorities in consultation with their schools forums determine whether and how to limit gains. This must be applied on the same basis to all schools.

For example:

- a 4% cap and 40% scaling means gains up to 4% are kept by schools, and any gains above 4% are scaled back by 40%
- a 10% cap and 100% scaling means all gains above 10% are removed
- a 0% cap and 70% scaling means all gains are scaled back by 70%

Your SBS includes all gains before any MFG is applied. Any adjustments made as a result of capping or scaling will appear as a negative amount on your summary table.

Capping and scaling will not be applied to new schools if they have opened in the last 7 years and do not have all year groups present.

## **Capping and scaling and MFL**

Where an academy receives a minimum funding level (MFL) allocation, they will be exempt from capping and scaling in the minimum funding guarantee (MFG) module.

Similarly, where an academy does not receive a MFL allocation, but the local authority uses the factor to set a minimum funding level, capping and scaling should not take the budget lower than the minimum per pupil funding level.

## **Alternative gains cap**

Local authorities can apply to ESFA to replicate the alternative gains cap approach used in NFF. If this is the case academies will see a maximum gain of either 3% of their baseline funding or 20% of their remaining gains in 2019 to 2020.

For example, an academy gaining a 10% increase in funding per pupil would receive only the 3% capped gains as this is greater than (20% of 10% =) 2%. If an academy was due to receive a 25% increase in per pupil funding through SBS, then their gains would instead be capped at (20% of 25% =) 5%, as this is higher than 3%.

## Sample Table B – academic year 2019 to 2020 minimum funding guarantee

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Line		Value	Calculation	Explanation
<b>Academic year 2018 to 2019 information</b>				
<b>B.1 Calculation of baseline for the academic year 2018 to 2019</b>				
1.	Full year pre-16 academic year 2018 to 2019 school budget share	£1,747,312.17		This is the actual school budget share paid excluding rates and post-16 funding but including any MFG and capping/scaling applied in 2018 to 2019. This is a full year funding amount. Any part-year openers will have their funding grossed up to a full year allocation.
2.	Lump sum (including fringe) in local authorities funding formula for academic year 2019 to 2020	£110,000.00		The lump sum for the 2019 to 2020 academic year is removed from the SBS in both funding years to allow for a year-on-year comparison of per pupil funding. This is because some authorities will have a different lump sum between the two years, and excluding different amounts in each of those years would distort (either excessively or inadequately) the protection that MFG provides.
3.	Academic year 2019 to 2020 sparsity value (including taper)	£0.00		The sparsity value for the 2019 to 2020 academic year is removed from the SBS in both funding years to allow for a year-on-year comparison of per pupil funding. This is because sparsity is similar to the lump sum in its purpose and therefore not excluding it would distort the protection that MFG provides.
4.	Approved MFG exclusions for academic year 2018 to 2019	£0.00		Local authorities are able to apply to ESFA for specific funding elements to be excluded from the MFG. The value of any approved exclusions from the 2018 to 2019 baseline will be shown here.

Line		Value	Calculation	Explanation
5.	Technical adjustments to academic year 2018 to 2019 baseline	£0.00		This will show any further adjustments made to cover any additional circumstances needed to make the baseline for 2018 to 2019 comparable with 2019 to 2020 funding. This may be a positive or a negative adjustment as determined by the local authority and detailed on their pro forma return.
6.	Adjusted pre-16 academic year 2018 to 2019 school budget share	£1,637,312.17	= 1-2-3-4-5	This is the 2018 to 2019 budget being protected by the MFG calculation. This is the result of the various deductions made from the 'starting point' which is the 2018 to 2019 SBS.
7.	Academic year 2018 to 2019 pupil number on roll	297		Pupil numbers actually funded through the SBS in the 2018 to 2019 academic year.
8.	Academic year 2018 to 2019 MFG unit value	£5,512.84	= 6 / 7	This is the baseline 2018 to 2019 academic year per pupil figure, against which the comparison of 2019 to 2020 per pupil funding will be made. It represents the SBS (after adjustments) divided by the number on roll.
9.	Minimum value per pupil	£5,540.40	= 8 x MFG rate	This shows the MFG rate (set by the LA) applied to the figure above. The per pupil funding in 2019 to 2020, after adjustments, cannot fall below this figure.
<b>Academic year 2019 to 2020 information</b>				
<b>B.2 Calculation of MFG budget for academic year 2019 to 2020</b>				
10.	Academic year 2019 to 2020 school budget share	£2,101,488.78	Full year allocation	This is the actual SBS as shown in table A.
11.	Lump sum (including fringe) in local authorities funding formula for academic year 2019 to 2020	£110,000.00		The lump sum for the 2019 to 2020 academic year is removed from the SBS in both funding years in to allow for a year-on-year comparison of per pupil funding. This is because some authorities will have a different lump sum between the two years, and excluding different amounts in each of those years would distort (either excessively or inadequately) the protection that MFG provides.

Line		Value	Calculation	Explanation
12.	Academic year 2019 to 2020 sparsity value	£0.00		The sparsity value for the 2019 to 2020 academic year is removed from the SBS in both funding years to allow for a year-on-year comparison of per pupil funding. This is because sparsity is similar to the lump sum in its purpose and therefore not excluding it would distort the protection that MFG provides.
13.	Approved MFG exclusions for academic year 2019 to 2020	£0.00		Local authorities are able to apply to ESFA for specific funding elements to be excluded from the MFG. The value of any approved exclusions from the 2019 to 2020 allocation will be shown here.
14.	Academic year 2019 to 2020 technical adjustments	£0.00		This will show any further adjustments made to cover any additional circumstances needed to make the baseline for 2018 to 2019 comparable with 2019 to 2020 funding. This may be a positive or a negative adjustment as determined by the local authority and detailed on its pro forma return.
15.	Total MFG budget for academic year 2019 to 2020	£1,991,488.78	= 10-11-12-13-14	The MFG budget for the 2019 to 2020 academic year is the school budget share, after adjustments. It provides the starting point for calculating the MFG unit value for 2019 to 2020.
16.	Academic year 2019 to 2020 pupil number on roll	362		Pupil numbers actually funded through the SBS for the 2019 to 2020 academic year.
17.	Academic year 2019 to 2020 MFG unit value	£5,501.35	= 15 /16	This is the 2019 to 2020 academic year per pupil figure, against which the comparison of 2018 to 2019 per pupil funding will be made. It represents the SBS (after adjustments) divided by the number on roll.
18.	Academic year 2019 to 2020 guaranteed level of funding	£2,005,624.72	= 9 x 16	This is the result of multiplying the minimum value per pupil by the 2019 to 2020 pupil numbers. It shows the level of funding below which the 2019 to 2020 school budget share cannot fall.
<b>MFG and scaling/capping calculation</b>				
<b>B.3 Application of MFG floor and scaling/capping</b>				

Line		Value	Calculation	Explanation
19.	Does the LA apply capping and scaling?	Yes		This indicates whether the local authority is applying capping and/or scaling. This information will be taken from the local authority pro forma.
20.	Have the growing school criteria been met?	No		New schools are not subject to capping and scaling if they have opened in the last 7 years <b>and</b> not all year groups are present. So if the answer here is 'Yes' then capping or scaling will not be applied.
21.	MFG floor	0.50%		This is the term given for the MFG rate as set by the local authority.
22.	LA capping factor	2.50%		A cap only applies where the funding formula in the 2019 to 2020 academic year results in a unit value which is greater than that in the previous academic year. This is where line 19 is greater than line 10. Gains will be capped by the percentage amount defined by the local authority and shown here.
23.	LA scaling factor	100%		Any gains above the cap will be scaled back by a percentage amount defined by the local authority and shown here.
24.	Percentage change in MFG unit value between academic years 2018 to 2019 and 2019 to 2020	-0.21%	$= (17-8) / 8$	This shows the change in per pupil funding, after relevant adjustments, between the 2018 to 2019 and 2019 to 2020 academic years. If it has reduced sufficiently, this would trigger the MFG. If it has increased sufficiently, this may lead to capping/scaling being applied.
25.	Extent to which percentage change falls below MFG floor	0.71%	IF (24 < MFG rate (21 - 24) ELSE 0	This demonstrates by how much the per pupil funding has dropped beyond the MFG protection level between the two academic years.
26.	MFG adjustment value (applying MFG floor)	£14,135.94	$= 25 \times 16 \times 8$	This is the amount to be added to the school budget share as MFG protection.

Line		Value	Calculation	Explanation
27.	Extent to which percentage change exceeds cap	0.00%	IF (21 > 0 AND 24 > (22 + 21), 24 - 21 - 22) ELSE IF (21 <= 0 AND 24 > 22, 24 - 22) ELSE 0	If the percentage change identified at line 26 is greater than the cap set by the local authority, this will show the difference (that is, how much 'gain' exceeds the cap).
28.	Scale factor applied to excess above cap	0.00%	= 27 x 23	This demonstrates the total adjustment to be made. Any gains received after the capping calculation will be scaled back by a factor set by the local authority as at line 25.
29.	Affordability value adjustment (applying scale factor above cap)	£0.00	IF capping applies = 28 x 16 x 8	If capping or scaling is applicable, this shows the amount by which the gains in funding will be reduced.
30.	Minimum funding level and funding floor adjustment (post cap and scale)	£0.00		An adjustment may be made to ensure capping and scaling does not take the budget lower than the minimum per pupil funding level and funding floor adjustment (if applicable).
31.	Overall net adjustment (MFG minus affordability plus MFL adjustment)	£14,135.94	= 26-29 + 30	This is the amount of funding to be added or subtracted from the 2019 to 2020 academic year SBS as a result of the MFG calculation / affordability adjustment, or MFL adjustment (where appropriate).
32.	Academic year 2019 to 2020 MFG budget after adjustments	£2,005,624.72	= 15 + 31	This calculation generates the 2019 to 2020 academic year MFG budget, with the overall net adjustment applied.
33.	Academic year 2019 to 2020 MFG unit value after adjustments	£5,540.40	= 32 / 16	This calculation states line 35 as a per pupil figure to allow a checking of the MFG calculation in line 37 below.

Line		Value	Calculation	Explanation
34.	Percentage change in MFG unit value after adjustments	0.50%	= (33-8) / 8	This checks the calculation of the MFG. It will equal the MFG rate set by the local authority if MFG has been applied.
35.	Total academic year 2019 to 2020 school budget share (excluding rates)	£2,115,624.72	= 10 + 31	This shows the 2019 to 2020 pre-16 school budget share as shown in table A plus/minus any adjustment as applicable. Note that this sum does not include national non domestic rates (NNDR) as these are reimbursed separately once we have received a claim form.

## **Table C - education services grant (ESG) protection**

We will continue to apply a tapered protection to provide protection against significant budget reductions as a result of changes to the ESG rate. It should be noted, however, that there will only be a small number of academies still eligible for this protection in 2019 to 2020.

The protection ensures that the reduction in funding resulting from these changes cannot be greater than a specified percentage of the total allocation on a per pupil basis. An academy's total allocation in this case is defined as the total of SBS, MFG, ESG protection, post-16 funding (excluding student financial support funding).

The percentage protection for an academy is determined by its level of ESG protection in the 2018 to 2019 academic year.

The tapered protection is applied as follows:

- if the academy received up to and including £77 of ESG protection per pupil the protection rate will be -1% of the academy's total allocation
- if the academy received up to and including £87 of ESG protection per pupil the first £77 will be protected at -1% and the amount above £77 will be protected at -2% of the academy's total allocation
- if the academy received more than £87 ESG protection per pupil the first £77 will be protected at -1%, any amount above £77 and up to and including £87 will be protected at -2%, and any amount above £87 will be protected at -3% of the academy's total allocation

## Sample Table C – academic year 2019 to 2020 education services grant (ESG) protection

Note: table C will only appear on your statement if your academy is eligible for this funding

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Line	Value	Calculation	Explanation
<b>C.1 Academic year 2019 to 2020 reduction rate</b>			
<b>Pupil numbers</b>			
1.	Academic year 2018 to 2019 pupil count: reception to post-16 including high needs places	297	This pupil count includes pupils in designated special units or resourced provision and reception uplift if this was applied by the local authority.
2.	Academic year 2019 to 2020 pupil count: reception to post-16 including high needs places	362	This pupil count includes pupils in designated special units or resourced provision and reception uplift if this was applied by the local authority.
<b>Academic year 2018 to 2019 total allocation unit values</b>			
3.	Academic year 2018 to 2019 school budget share	£1,747,312.17	This step calculates the total 2018 to 2019 allocation in per pupil terms. Line 3 is the amount of school budget share received in the 2018 to 2019 academic year. This is shown in table A of your 2018 to 2019 funding statement.
4.	Academic year 2018 to 2019 minimum funding guarantee / affordability adjustment	£0.00	This is the amount of MFG paid in the 2018 to 2019 academic year (if applicable) as shown in table B of your 2018 to 2019 funding statement. If an affordability adjustment was made through capping and scaling this will be shown as a negative amount.
5.	Academic year 2018 to 2019 ESG protection	£0.00	This is the total amount of ESG protection received in the 2018 to 2019 academic year. This protected per pupil funding against losses resulting from the fall in the ESG rate.

6.	Academic year 2018 to 2019 post-16 allocation (total funding excluding student financial support funding)	£0.00		This is the total 16 to 19 allocation for the 2018 to 2019 academic year excluding student financial support funding. This is shown in the summary table of your 2018 to 2019 funding statement.
7.	Academic year 2018 to 2019 total allocation adjusted unit value	£5,883.21	$= ((3 + 4 + 5 + 6) / 1)$	This is the total per pupil allocation for the 2018 to 2019 academic year. If the academy is to receive a protection amount in the 2019 to 2020 academic year the percentage protection rate will be applied to this figure multiplied by the number of pupils on roll for the 2019 to 2020 academic year.  Each funding element is divided by the number of pupils attracting that element. The SBS, MFG and post-16 allocation are divided by the number of pupils on roll. The ESG protection is divided by the number on roll including high needs pupils.
<b>Academic year 2019 to 2020 adjusted reduction unit value</b>				
8.	Change to ESG rate between academic years 2018 to 2019 and 2019 to 2020	£0.00		This is the reduction in the ESG per pupil rate between the two academic years (£0).
9.	Academic year 2019 to 2020 adjusted reduction unit value	£0.00	$= (-1^4 \times 5) / 2$	This line shows the potential reduction in the academy's funding without any protection. It is divided by the number of pupils on roll to show the reduction per pupil.
10.	Academic year 2019 to 2020 reduction rate (loss) = adjusted reduction as a proportion of total allocation adjusted unit value	0.00%	$= 9 / 7$	This shows the reduction per pupil as a proportion of the total allocation received in the 2018 to 2019 academic year. It shows the proportion of the academy's academic year 2018 to 2019 per pupil allocation they would lose without protection.
<b>C.2 Academic year 2019 to 2020 tapered protection</b>				
<b>Academic year 2018 to 2019 funding rate</b>				
11.	Academic year 2018 to 2019	£0.00	$= 5 / 1$	The funding rate for academic year 2018 to 2019 is the amount of ESG

<sup>4</sup> Please note the -1 reference is part of the calculation and does not refer to line 1

	funding rate			protection received divided by the number of pupils attracting ESG for that year.
<b>Academic year 2019 to 2020 tapered protection</b>				
12.	Condition 1	1%		The conditions and thresholds refer to the protection rates and the level of ESG protection these apply to. Condition 1 is the lowest rate of protection of 1%
13.	Threshold 1	£77.00		Threshold 1 is £77
14.	Condition 2	2%		Condition 2 is 2%
15.	Threshold 2	£87.00		Threshold 2 is £87
16.	Condition 3	3%		Condition 3 is 3%
<b>Academic year 2019 to 2020 adjusted reduction unit value</b>				
17.	Funding rate up to and including threshold 1 is protected against losses below condition 1	0.00%	$= -1 \times (\text{MIN}(13,11) / 11) \times 12$	The 2019 to 2020 allocation reduction floor is the maximum loss to an academy's funding between the 2018 to 2019 and 2019 to 2020 academic years. For each academy this is calculated by applying the protection rates (conditions) to the relevant part of the 2018 to 2019 academic year per pupil funding rate. The 2018 to 2019 funding rate up to and including £77 is protected at -1%.
18.	Funding rate beyond threshold 1 up to and including threshold 2 is protected against losses below condition 2	0.00%	$= -1 \times (\text{MAX}(0, \text{MIN}((15 - 13), (11 - 13)))) / 11) \times 14$	The 2018 to 2019 funding rate above £77 and up to and including £87 is protected at -2%.
19.	Funding rate beyond threshold 2 is protected against losses below condition 3	0.00%	$= -1 \times (\text{MAX}(0, 11 - 15) / 11) \times 16$	The 2018 to 2019 funding rate above £87 is protected at -3%.
20.	Allocation reduction floor	0.00%	$= 17 + 18 + 19$	This line shows the maximum per pupil loss to the academy's funding between the two academic years resulting from the reduction in ESG protection.
<b>C.3 Academic year 2018 to 2019 ESG protection calculation</b>				
<b>Academic year 2019 to 2020 ESG protection</b>				

21.	Extent to which academic year 2019 to 2020 reduction rate falls below the allocation reduction floor	0.00%	= IF(20 < 10, 0, 20-10)	This shows how much the per pupil funding has dropped beyond the threshold shown in line 20 between the two academic years.
22.	Academic year 2019 to 2020 ESG protection	£0.00	= 21 x 7 x 2	This line shows the total protection amount the academy will receive in the 2019 to 2020 academic year. It is calculated by applying the protection rate to the total 2018 to 2019 allocation per pupil multiplied by the academic year 2019 to 2020 pupil numbers.

## Table D – post-opening grant (start-up grant)

Table D will only be populated if you are due to receive start-up grant or post-opening grant funding in the 2019 to 2020 academic year.

### Start-up grant (SUG)

SUG is paid to full sponsored academies only.

There are two elements, part A and part B. Part A is a flat rate allocation that is paid in the first year of opening. Part B is a formulaic allocation that is intended to contribute to costs, such as leadership, as a new academy grows towards full capacity. It is paid over 2 years for primary schools and 3 years for secondary schools.

The part A rates and the calculation of part B are different for primary and secondary, and for special and alternative provision academies. More information is available in [sponsored academies funding: advice for sponsors](#).

### Post-opening grant (POG)

Free schools, studio schools and university technical colleges (UTCs) are provided with a post-opening grant to reflect the additional costs in establishing a new publicly-funded school which cannot be met through the general annual grant (GAG). The post-opening grant provides funding in two elements as the free school grows: per pupil resources, paid on a per pupil basis, and a leadership diseconomies grant. These titles reflect the basis on which the funding is calculated, but the grant can be spent on any legitimate purpose of the school.

The first element (resources) is paid each year that the school builds up to capacity for each new pupil expected to be on roll.

The second element (leadership) is paid annually based on the number of year groups that the school will ultimately have that do not yet have pupils. The amount is paid to mainstream schools with pupils aged 5 to 15 each year depending on how many year groups (cohorts) are empty.

## Sample Table D – academic year 2019 to 2020 post-opening grant (start-up grant)

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Line	Value	Calculation	Explanation
1. Start-up grant part A	£0.00		For academies that opened from April 2013 this is a one-off payment. For academies that opened before April 2013, the payments will be over a number of years and any funding applicable to the 2019 to 2020 academic year will be shown in this line.
2. Start-up grant part B – formulaic allocation	£0.00		For academies that opened from April 2013 the total part B value will be paid in the first 3 years after opening for secondary and the first 2 years after opening for primary academies. For academies that opened before April 2013, these values were included in the funding statement they received when they opened.
3. Post-opening grant – per pupil resources	£0.00		For free schools, UTCs and studio schools, this is the total of the resource element of the POG.
4. Post-opening grant – leadership diseconomies	£0.00		For free schools, UTCs and studio schools, this is the total of the diseconomies element of the POG.
<b>5. Total post-opening grant (start-up grant) allocation</b>	<b>£0.00</b>	<b>= 1 + 2 + 3 + 4</b>	The sum of SUG or POG elements as applicable.

## Table E – pre-16 high needs place funding

This table will only be populated for those mainstream academies that have designated special units.

In 2019 to 2020, pre-16 places at special units occupied by pupils recorded on the school census as sole or dual (main) will be funded at £6,000. Pupils in these places will also attract funding through the mainstream school formula.

Other places are funded at £10,000. This may apply where:

- the place is or will be occupied by a pupil registered on the roll of another school
- a place isn't occupied at the time of the school census count, but is likely to be filled, and requires funding
- spare capacity is required for another reason

ESFA confirm the number of high needs places in mainstream academies and free schools to fund in 2019 to 2020 as part of the [annual place change notification](#) process.

This provides a base level of funding. Any additional funding above this level (top-up) must be agreed with your commissioning local authority. Top-up funding is paid by the local authority and is therefore not shown on your GAG funding statement.

## Sample Table E – academic year 2019 to 2020 pre-16 high needs place funding

[Back to summary table](#)

Type		Place numbers	Annual per place unit value	Total pre-16 allocation	Calculation	Explanation
1.	Special unoccupied	0	£10,000.00	£0.00		<b>Place numbers:</b> rolled forward 2018 to 2019 places (or agreed place numbers where a change in place numbers has been requested).
2.	Special occupied	0	£6,000.00	£0.00		<b>Unit value:</b> £6,000 per occupied place, £10,000 per unoccupied place <b>Total allocation</b> = place numbers x unit value
3.	Alternative provision	0	£10,000.00	£0.00		<b>Place numbers:</b> rolled forward 2018 to 2019 places (or agreed place numbers where a change in place numbers has been requested). <b>Unit value:</b> £10,000 per place <b>Total allocation</b> = place numbers x unit value
4.	<b>Total pre-16 high needs allocation</b>			<b>£0.00</b>	<b>= 1 + 2 + 3</b>	Total pre-16 allocation (special) + total pre-16 allocation (alternative provision)

## Table F – post-16 high needs place funding

This table will only be populated for those mainstream academies that have post-16 pupils in designated special units.

High needs funding for post-16 pupils in designated units in mainstream academies is calculated on a per-place basis. This is paid in two elements: £6,000 per place which is paid through the high needs block (and shown in table F) and the per pupil amount paid at the national funding formula rate (included in the 16-19 allocation lines shown on the summary table of your statement).

ESFA confirm the number of high needs places in mainstream academies and free schools to fund in 2019 to 2020 as part of the [annual place change notification](#) process.

This place funding provides a base level of funding. Any additional funding for post-16 high needs above this level (top-up funding) must be agreed with your commissioning local authority. Top-up funding is paid by the local authority and is therefore not shown on your funding statement.

## Sample Table F – academic year 2019 to 2020 post-16 high needs place funding

[Back to summary table](#)

Place numbers	Annual per place unit value	Total post-16 allocation	Explanation
0	£6,000.00	£0.00	<b>Place numbers:</b> rolled forward post-16 2018 to 2019 places (or agreed place numbers where a change in place numbers has been requested). <b>Unit value:</b> £6,000 <b>Total post-16 allocation</b> = place numbers x unit value

Further information on [high needs funding arrangements for 2019 to 2020](#) is available.

## Table G – pupil number matrix

Table G shows the pupil numbers used in each of the calculations. The main sources of pupil numbers are the autumn 2018 census, estimates provided by academies and agreed high needs places. Within your allocation the number of pupils attracting the various funding elements may differ. For example, the calculations for school budget share (SBS) do not include nursery or 16 to 19 pupils.

In 2019 to 2020, pupils in designated special units or resourced provision in mainstream academies are included in the calculation of SBS pupil-led factors. These pupils are also funded under the place funding system as described in table E.

Your local authority can opt to apply a reception uplift to your pupil numbers. The pupils counted in the reception uplift are also counted in all other primary pupil-led factor calculations in the SBS. They are not, however, included in the calculation of MFG.

For census-funded academies, pupil numbers are taken from the autumn 2018 validated [school census](#) using single registration at the school and current **main**-dual registration. However, where the local authority notifies us of variations in school census numbers (through their authority proforma tool, for planned growth or infrastructure changes) then these will be used to calculate your allocation.

For [academies funded on estimates](#) pupil numbers are drawn from the final validated revenue funding data collection (RFDC) dataset.

## Sample table G – academic year 2019 to 2020 pupil number matrix

	<b>Reception uplift 1</b>	<b>Primary 2</b>	<b>Secondary 3</b>	<b>Post-16 4</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Calculation</b>
<b>School budget share (SBS)</b>	0	0	362	N/A	362	<b>= 1 + 2 + 3</b>
<b>Minimum funding guarantee (MFG)</b>	N/A	0	362	N/A	362	<b>= 2 + 3</b>
<b>ESG protection</b>	0	0	362	0	362	<b>= 1 + 2 + 3 + 4</b>

## Funding outside the GAG

The previous sections explain the elements that make up your GAG funding. As an academy you will receive other revenue funding that is not part of your GAG. This includes:

- [early years funding](#) - paid by the local authority to academies with a nursery class through the early years single funding formula (EYSFF)
- national non-domestic rates (NNDR) - paid on receipt of a claim using an [online form](#) in a single amount outside of the SBS
- [pupil premium](#) - paid in four instalments by ESFA
- [PE and sport premium for primary schools](#) - paid in two instalments by ESFA
- [universal infant free school meals](#) - paid in two instalments by ESFA to academies with infant classes or pupils of infant age
- [year 7 literacy and numeracy catch-up premium](#) – paid in one instalment by ESFA to academies with year 7 pupils who did not achieve the expected standard in reading or maths at the end of key stage 2 (KS2)
- high needs top-up funding - paid by the local authority where required. In the case of AP, top-up funding can be paid directly by other schools and academies. Information about the [high needs funding arrangements for 2019 to 2020](#) is available.
- [teachers' pay grant](#) - Further allocations covering the next financial year will be published in due course

Further information about [revenue funding payments for academies](#), the [growth fund](#) and [falling rolls fund](#) is available.

In addition your academy may receive [capital funding](#) from ESFA.

## Risk protection arrangement (RPA)

If you are a member of [RPA](#) any adjustment made to your funding will be shown on your monthly pay schedule. It is not shown on your allocation statement as it does not affect your allocation, but does affect the amount you will receive on a monthly basis. If you opt into RPA after the allocation was published you will not receive an adjusted allocation statement, but your monthly pay schedule will be reissued. Details of the values for new academies are on the monthly remittance advice notes issued to the academy trust.



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