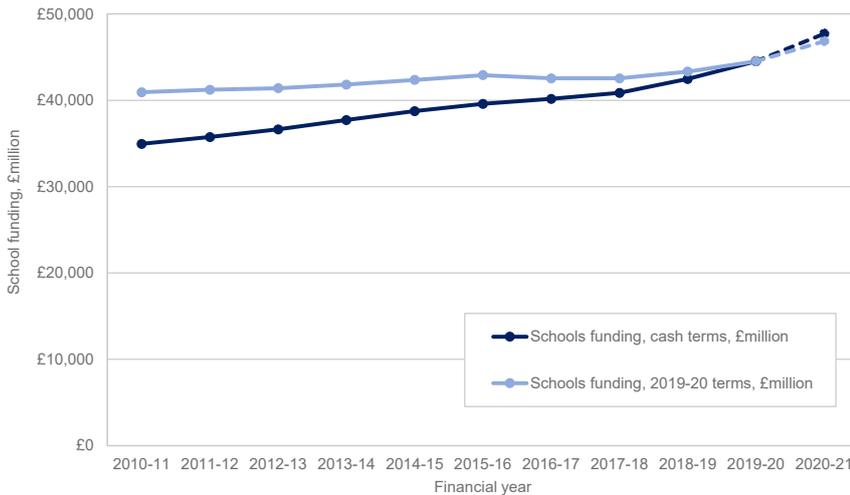




30 January 2020

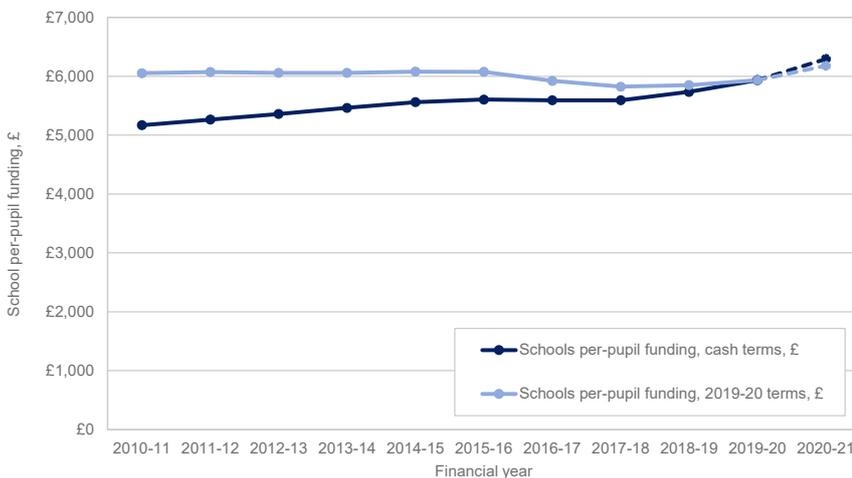
The total amount of funding in cash terms allocated to English schools for 5-16 year olds has grown over the last nine years as the total pupil population has grown



The total amount of funding allocated to English schools for 5-16 year old pupils has grown since 2010-11 as the total pupil population has grown.

In cash terms, the total funding allocated to schools through the grants covered in this report was £44.5 billion in 2019-20, an increase of 27.4% compared to the £35.0 billion allocated in 2010-11, and is increasing to £47.7 billion in 2020-21.

Per-pupil funding for 5-16 year olds in English schools will be 2.1% higher in real terms in 2020-21 (including funding for additional teacher pension costs) than in 2010-11



On a per-pupil basis the total funding allocated to schools for 5-16 year old pupils, in cash terms, in 2019-20 was £5,940, a 14.8% increase compared to £5,170 allocated per pupil in 2010-11.

In real terms, funding per pupil was broadly flat between 2010-11 and 2015-16 at just over £6,000 in 2019-20 prices. It then fell by 4.2% over 2016-17 and 2017-18, but subsequently increased by 1.9% over 2018-19 and 2019-20 (in part as a result of the additional funding for increased teacher pension employer contribution costs) and is increasing by a further 4.1% in 2020-21.

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About this release

This publication provides statistics on school revenue funding from financial year 2010 to 2011 through to 2020 to 2021. The aim is to provide an overview of trends in school funding over recent years, as well as detailed information about funding allocations for individual schools for 2019 to 2020.

In this publication

Throughout this release, the time periods referred to are financial years unless otherwise stated. The shorthand “2019-20” is used to denote the 2019 to 2020 financial year (i.e. the period from April 2019 to March 2020), and similarly for other years. The shorthand “2019/20” is used to denote the 2019 to 2020 academic year (i.e. the period from September 2019 to August 2020), and similarly for other years.

This publication contains two sets of data:

- 1) School revenue funding for 5-16 year olds for 2010-11 to 2020-21. This time series data shows national levels of revenue funding for primary and secondary pupils aged 5-16 in schools in England in state-funded schools, including mainstream schools, special schools, pupil referral units, local authority alternative provision and non-maintained special schools. Revenue funding is that which is provided to ensure schools have the money needed to deliver their day-to-day functions over the course of each year, and does not include capital funding provided to enable schools to maintain and improve the condition of their buildings and grounds. The data is presented in both cash terms and real terms. Most of this data is compiled from funding allocation information previously published on the gov.uk website, but these aggregate figures themselves have not been published previously.
- 2) School funding allocations for 2019-20. This data shows the total funding that has been allocated to each individual mainstream school through several different funding streams, including the schools block of the dedicated schools grant and several other grants. This dataset replaces the annual report “Schools block funding allocations” that in previous years has been published by the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA). The 2019-20 edition of this data has not previously been published.

All this data relates to the funding that is allocated to local authorities and state-funded schools by the Department for Education (DfE) in each year. This is not the same as the amount of money that is spent in a year by schools and local authorities. Other official statistics reports published by the department provide information on local authority and school spending on education, including academies and children and young people's services. These can be found on gov.uk at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-local-authority-school-finance-data>.

The Technical Information section towards the end of this report provides much more detailed information about each of the datasets.

Feedback

This is the first edition of a new annual statistics report and we are keen to receive feedback on the data presented. If you have any feedback or comments on this publication please contact us at:

schoolfunding.statistics@education.gov.uk.

1. School revenue funding for 5-16 year olds for 2010-11 to 2020-21

(Table 1)

Coverage of the figures

This section presents time series data on revenue funding for primary and secondary pupils aged 5-16 in England. The funding covers all state-funded schools: that is, primary and secondary maintained schools and academies; special schools; pupil referral units (including alternative provision academies and free schools); local authority alternative provision; and non-maintained special schools. For mainstream schools, the age range here means funding for pupils in reception through to year 11.

The following funding elements are included in the figures:

- Dedicated schools grant: including the schools block, most of the high needs block and the central school services block (CSSB); but excluding the early years block and post-16 funding in the high needs block;
- Pre-16 high needs place funding in non-maintained special schools, special and alternative provision free schools;
- Pupil premium;
- Supplementary free school meals grant;
- Teachers' pay grant (TPG);
- Teachers' pension employer contribution grant (TPECG).

The data excludes some smaller elements of revenue funding that schools have been given in recent years for specific additional purposes, such as funding for universal infant free school meals, and the PE and sport premium. The data also excludes funding for pupils in nursery classes and in sixth forms. This coverage has been chosen both to capture core funding for schools and to ensure the series is as comparable over time as possible, despite changes to the specific grants allocated to schools over the years shown. The GDP deflator has been used to produce figures in real terms.

The starting point for the time series is 2010-11, as it was the baseline for the 2010 Spending Review, and because comparable statistics for earlier years cannot readily be produced due to the very different grant arrangements that were in place at that time (for more explanation, see chapter 5).

This revenue funding is provided to ensure schools have the money needed to deliver their day-to-day functions over the course of each year. In addition to revenue funding, schools also benefit from capital funding. Capital funding provided directly to schools and responsible bodies helps them maintain and improve the condition of their buildings and grounds, while funding provided to local authorities helps them fulfil their duty to make sure there are enough school places for children in their local area. This report provides data on revenue funding only and does not include capital. The DfE does however separately publish full details of capital allocations on GOV.UK.

More information on the funding covered by the figures in this section can be found in the Technical Information section.

Please note that the figures presented here are not directly comparable with figures presented by HM Treasury in their Public Expenditure Statistical Analysis (PESA) reports. PESA presents data on government spending, whereas the data shown here relates to funding allocated through the above grants specifically.

Data on trends in school spending is also published by the Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) as part of their annual report on all education spending (see details in chapter 6). The IFS data is not directly comparable with the figures presented here. Their figures for primary and secondary schools cover not just 5-16 year old pupils as presented here, but also include, for example, school sixth forms for part of the series. Their figures also omit TPECG funding. The IFS's analysis includes the use of school spending data whereas

these figures here are based solely on funding allocations. Overall, their data indicates similar overall high-level trends as presented here.

The figures for 2010-11 to 2019-20 are based on final funding allocations that have been issued to schools and local authorities. The figures for 2020-21 are based on the budget that was agreed and announced as part of the 2019 Spending Round, and are denoted with dashed lines on the charts in this chapter; these figures will be updated with final allocations data in next year’s edition of this report.

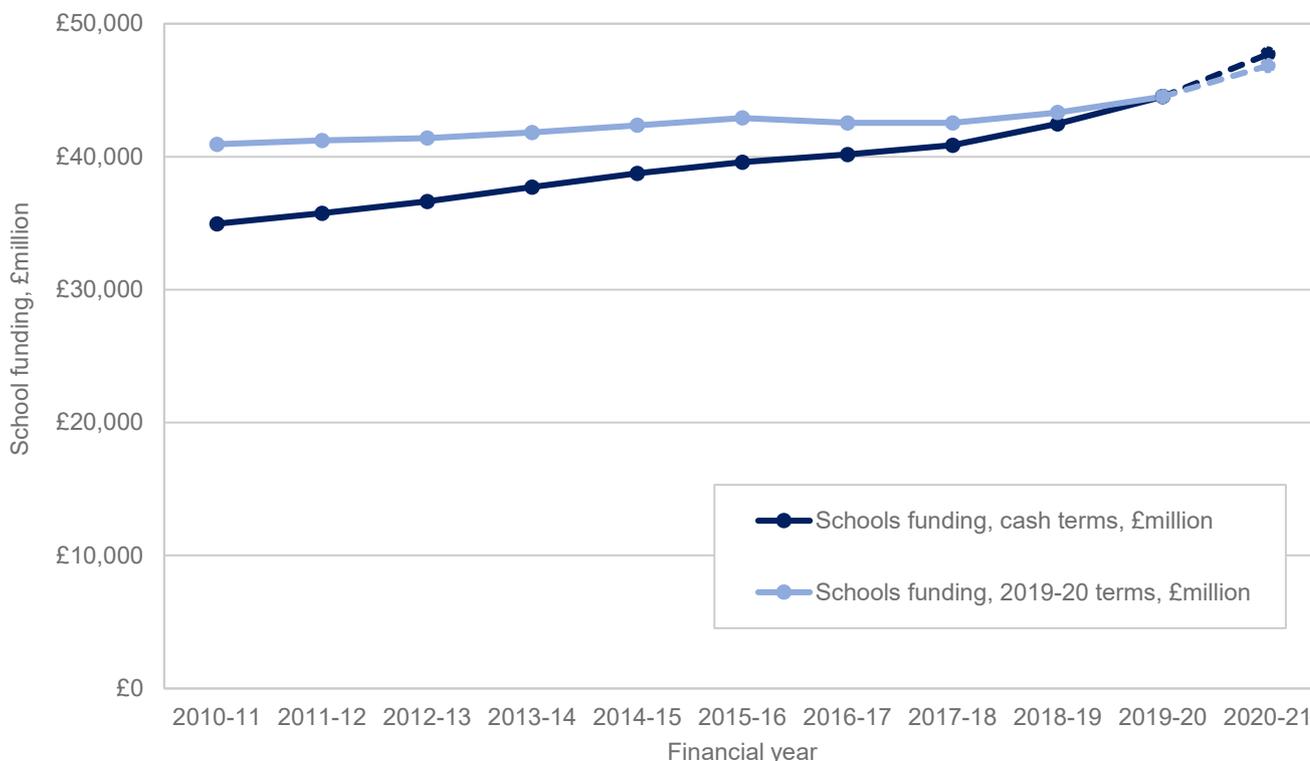
Total funding 2010-11 to 2019-20

The total amount of funding allocated to English schools for 5-16 year olds is closely linked to the number of pupils in attendance, and has grown over the last nine years as the total pupil population has grown. In cash terms, the total funding allocated to schools through the grants listed above was £44.5 billion in 2019-20, an increase of 27.4% compared to the £35.0 billion allocated in 2010-11.

Total funding also grew over this time in real terms (adjusted for price changes using the GDP deflator), increasing by 8.8%. Funding increased in real terms in each year during that period with the exception of a slight fall in 2016-17 compared to 2015-16. This fall was mainly due to the GDP deflator being revised upwards after the overall school funding budget was originally set, and partly due to some funding being transferred from 2016-17 to 2018-19 and 2019-20.

The figures quoted above include the TPECG, and the funding increase in 2019-20 is due in part to its introduction that year. If TPECG funding is excluded from the figures, the real-terms growth in funding between 2010-11 and 2019-20 was 6.7%.

Figure 1.1: Total schools’ funding in cash and real terms, including the TPECG
England, 2010-11 to 2020-21



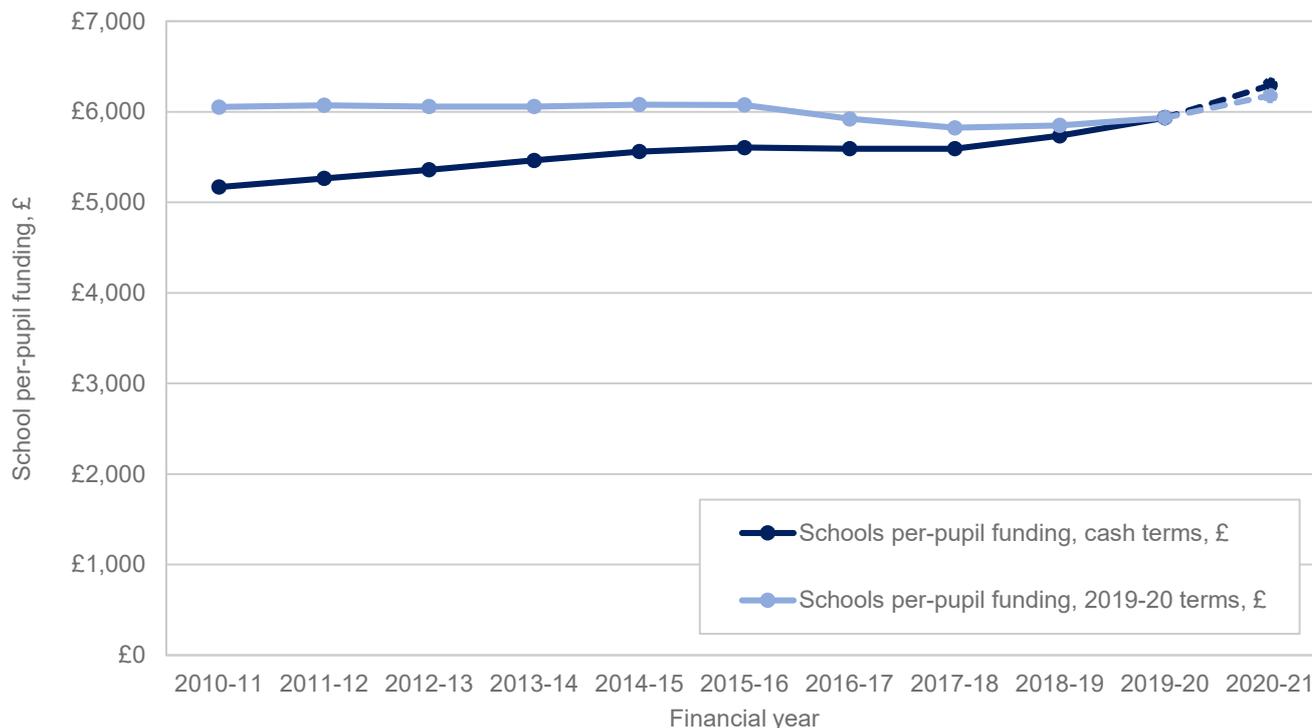
Source: DfE

Per-pupil funding 2010-11 to 2019-20

On a per-pupil basis the total funding allocated to schools for 5-16 year olds, in cash terms, in 2019-20 was £5,940 (including TPEG), a 14.8% increase compared to £5,170 allocated per pupil in 2010-11.

In real terms, funding per pupil was broadly flat between 2010-11 and 2015-16 at just over £6,000 in 2019-20 prices. It then fell by 4.2% over 2016-17 and 2017-18, but subsequently increased by 1.9% over 2018-19 and 2019-20, in part as a result of additional funding provided in respect of teacher pension employer contribution costs.

Figure 1.2: Schools' per-pupil funding in cash and real terms, including the TPEG
England, 2010-11 to 2020-21



Source: DfE

Funding for 2020-21 to 2022-23

A three-year settlement for schools funding was announced at the 2019 Spending Round¹, covering the years 2020-21 to 2022-23. The core schools' budget will rise by £2.6 billion in 2020-21, £4.8 billion in 2021-22 and £7.1 billion in 2022-23 in cash terms, in each case compared to 2019-20 funding levels.

The Spending Round also confirmed funding of almost £1.5 billion for additional teachers' pensions contributions in each year. If we include the additional pensions funding, core schools funding will be £47.6 billion in 2020-21, £49.8 billion in 2021-22 and £52.2 billion in 2022-23, compared with £44.4 billion (or £43.5 billion excluding pensions) in 2019-20.

The figure for 2020-21 announced at the Spending Round is slightly lower than the number presented in Table 1 (£47.6 billion compared to £47.7 billion). This is because, to ensure comparability over time, the

1 - HM Treasury (2019), Spending round 2019, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/spending-round-2019-document/spending-round-2019#departmental-settlements>.

figures in the time series in Table 1 additionally include a small amount of funding that was previously allocated as part of the education services grant and is now part of the central school services block.

In real terms, overall funding in 2020-21 is expected to be 14.5% higher than in 2010-11, and 9.2% higher compared to 2015-16. Funding in 2020-21 will be 11.0% higher than in 2010-11 and 5.8% higher than 2015-16 if the TPECG is excluded.

Per-pupil funding in 2020-21 is expected to be £6,290, which is 21.8% greater than in 2010-11. In real terms (2019-20 prices, again using the GDP deflator), per-pupil funding is expected to be £6,180, which is 2.1% higher than in 2010-11. Excluding the TPECG, per-pupil funding in 2020-21 would be 1.0% lower than in 2010-11.

Detailed allocations for 2021-22 and 2022-23 will be announced in due course, and reflected in future annual updates of this publication.

2. School funding allocations for 2019-20 (Tables 2, 2a & 2b)

This data shows the total funding that has been allocated to each individual mainstream school through several different funding streams for 2019-20. This covers funding allocated to mainstream schools for their running costs for pupils aged 5-16, that was provided through some of the funding streams covered in the previous chapter:

- Core funding through the schools block of the dedicated schools grant;
- Pupil premium;
- Teachers' pay grant;
- TPECG;

The school funding allocations data also includes several other funding streams for schools that are not included in the figures in chapter 1. This funding is provided to schools for specific functions and pupils of other ages in attendance. Detailed school allocations through these funding streams have been previously published for 2019-20, but they are included here to show schools' data in a single place:

- PE and sport premium;
- Universal infant free school meals (UIFSM);
- 16-19 funding for schools with sixth forms.

For core funding, the data shows financial year 2019-20 allocations for local authority maintained schools, and academic year 2019/20 allocations for academies (including free schools). This is because these are the time periods for which maintained schools and academies receive their budgets. For the other grants, the data primarily shows allocations for financial year 2019-20. More information about this data and the different elements of funding presented is provided in chapter 5.

The totals of the figures in this chapter do not match those for 2019-20 shown the first chapter, for several reasons. First, the figures presented in this chapter relate to mainstream schools only, whereas the time series data in the first chapter also includes funding for age 5-16 pupils attending other types of institution, such as special schools, non-maintained special schools and alternative provision settings. Second, these school-level figures for 2019-20 include some funding (i.e. PE and sport premium, universal infant free school meals and 16-19 funding) which are not included in the first chapter, for the reasons explained previously.

Please note also that schools are listed in the data as at 31 March 2019. The figures do not reflect where schools have changed their name, opened, closed, or have been subject to other changes since that date.

This part of the report replaces the annual report 'Schools block funding allocations' that in previous years has been published by the ESFA. Previous editions of that report presented data for core funding and the teachers' pay grant only; this report also brings together data on schools' allocations for the pupil premium, TPECG, PE and sport premium, UIFSM and 16-19 funding for the first time.

Note that the figures presented here are the funding schools received in 2019-20. These are not the same as illustrative allocations under the national funding formula (NFF) in 2019-20 that the DfE has previously published. The NFF is a single, national formula which calculates a notional allocation for all mainstream schools in England based on their pupils' needs and characteristics. However, schools' NFF allocations for 2019-20 were in most cases not exactly the same as the funding they actually received. For each local authority in England, the schools NFF calculates overall per-pupil amounts at primary and secondary level, which are then multiplied by the latest pupil numbers to give a total allocation to the authority. Each local authority then determined schools' final allocations for the year through setting a local funding formula. It is schools' final funding as indicated by their authority's local formula which is shown here.

Types of schools

The data shows figures for 20,146 mainstream schools in England. Of these, 12,182 are maintained schools, meaning that they are overseen by the local authority, and 7,964 are academies, meaning they operate independently of local authority control and receive their funding directly from the ESFA.

Core funding

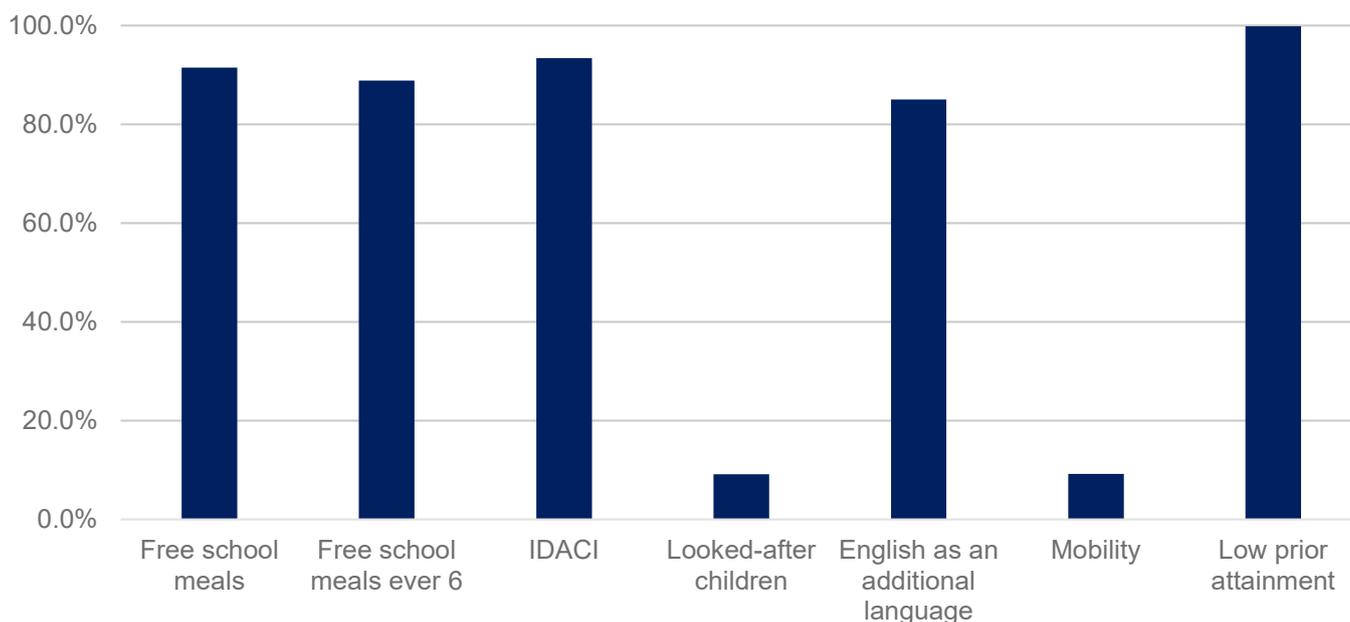
The basic entitlement factor in authorities' local formula gives every school a basic amount of funding for every pupil, and authorities could specify different per-pupil amounts for primary age pupils, for pupils in key stage 3 (years 7 to 9), and for pupils in key stage 4 (years 10 and 11). Differences in schools' basic entitlement funding reflect where they had different numbers of pupils and where their respective local authorities decided to set different per-pupil rates in their 2019-20 local formulae.

In their local formula, authorities could also choose to use several other 'pupil-led factors' – these are factors where the amount of funding a school received depends on the number of pupils with appropriate characteristics that attended the school. Descriptions of each factor can be found in chapter 5.

Figure 2.1 shows the percentage of schools receiving funding in 2019-20 through each of these other pupil-led factors. For low prior attainment, all local authorities used this factor in their local formula, but a very small number of schools did not have any pupils eligible to attract this funding.

Figure 2.1: Percentage of mainstream schools receiving funding through the additional pupil-led factors, 2019-20

England, 2019-20



Source: DfE

Differences in the amount of funding that schools received through the pupil-led factors in 2019-20 were due to several reasons: such as where schools had different numbers of pupils who were eligible to attract funding through the factor, and where the local authority set different per-pupil rates in their local formula (or chose not to use the factor in their formula at all).

3. Accompanying tables

The following tables are available in Excel format on the department's statistics website:

- 1 Revenue funding to state-funded schools for pupils aged 5-16, in cash and real terms, 2010-11 to 2020-21
- 2 Funding for schools and academies at provider level, 2019-20
- 2a Revenue funding to state-funded schools, 2019-20
- 2b 16-19 revenue funding to state-funded schools, 2019-20

4. Experimental statistics

This is a new, experimental official statistics report, and has been produced in line with the Code of Practice for Statistics.

This can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

The Department already publishes a great deal of detailed information on school funding, including full details of individual grant funding allocations issued to schools and local authorities. We recognise, however, that this information can be hard to understand and navigate, and it can be difficult to identify a reliable picture of overall trends in school revenue funding over time. It is hoped that this new official statistics report provides such an overview and will help users' understanding of this issue. As these are brand new statistics they are published as 'experimental statistics'. We are keen to receive feedback on any aspect of these statistics, and contact details can be found at the end of this report. We aim to remove the 'experimental statistics' label in future editions of the report.

The Department has a set of [statistical policies](#) in line with the Code of Practice for Statistics.

5. Technical information

This section provides more detailed information about the funding data presented in this report.

School revenue funding 2010-11 to 2020-21

The time series of school revenue funding relates to pupils aged 5-16, and covers the financial years 2010-11 to 2020-21. For mainstream schools, this means pupils in reception through to year 11. The series has been designed to capture core funding for schools and be as consistent and comparable as possible across these years, given that the funding system has changed significantly during that time. Indicative funding levels are presented for 2020-21 following the recent three-year settlement for school funding. Where real-terms data is shown, the GDP deflator has been used.

The time series is largely based on funding allocations that have been published previously by the DfE. There are some instances where, because of changes to the grant arrangements over the period shown, data have been imputed to ensure consistency across the years.

In the years up to 2010-11, education funding was provided through a range of grants: a smaller dedicated schools grant (DSG), the school standards grant, the schools development grant and others. There have been many changes since then. These earlier grants were incorporated into an expanded DSG in 2011-12, which was split into separate “blocks” for early years (EYB), high needs (HNB) and schools (SB) in 2013-14. Since then, new types of funding have been introduced, such as the pupil premium. More recently, in 2018-19, with the introduction of national funding formulae (NFF) for schools’ and high needs funding, a central school services block (CSSB) was created. The HNB expanded in 2013-14 and 2017-18 with the inclusion of funding for post-16 students.

To reflect core funding and to ensure consistency across years, the figures presented in this report focus on funding for 5-16 year old pupils. This means that we are not including all of the DSG in the figures: for example we exclude the EYB and the post-16 elements of the HNB.

Two sets of figures for 2019-20 and 2020-21 are shown in the table for this chapter: one includes and the other excludes the teachers’ pension employer contribution grant (TPECG). The figures including TPECG give a fuller picture of the funding allocated to schools; the data excluding TPECG may be considered by some to provide a more direct comparison with the years prior to the TPECG’s introduction in 2019-20.

Comparison with the core schools’ budget

The DfE has previously published figures for ‘core’ or ‘protected’ schools’ budget which are based on a slightly different definition than the time series published here. While the grants that make up the core schools budget have changed slightly over the past decade, this series is based on a set of grants that are aligned as closely as possible with the scope of the core schools budget as at the 2019 Spending Round, but still ensure comparability over time. As such, the time series includes a small amount of funding that local authorities receive to carry out duties they retained responsibility for after the end of the education services grant (ESG). This funding is now part of the CSSB, but has never been part of the core budget.

Dedicated schools grant

The DSG was split into three blocks (for early years, schools and high needs) in 2013-14. Since the time series focuses on funding for pupils aged 5-16, the data here omits the early years block. The published DSG allocations for 2013-14 showed how the grant was notionally split into the blocks in 2012-13 on a comparable basis, and that notional split of the grant has been used in this analysis. For 2010-11 and 2011-12, we have estimated the amount of early years funding in those years by assuming that it represented the same proportion of the total DSG funding, 5.7%, as in the notional split in 2012-13.

Since 2018-19, the DSG has included the central school services block: this is mainly comprised of funding that was previously in the schools block, but also includes education services grant retained duties funding.

The time series data therefore includes the retained duties funding that was allocated separately to the DSG in 2016-17 and earlier years to ensure consistency across the full period shown.

The high needs block includes funding for all young people aged up to 25 years old. Most post-16 high needs funding was added to the DSG in 2013-14, which was broadened to include place funding for further education and independent learning providers in 2017-18 and for special free schools in 2019-20. Since the focus of the data is on pupils in reception to year 11 (and those of equivalent ages in institutions without year groups), we have removed the post-16 elements of the funding in the time series. For 2013-14 and 2014-15, the total amount of post-16 high needs funding was shown separately in the published allocations. From 2015-16 onwards, place funding continued to be shown separately, but we have imputed the amount of top-up funding for post-16 students that is contained within the block. This was done by looking at the amount of top-up funding for post-16 students in 2014-15, and then assuming this funding grew at the same rate as place funding in subsequent years.

Since 2013-14, funding for monitoring and quality assurance of induction of newly qualified teachers has been included in the DSG at a fixed rate of £10 million per year. The figures include a similar amount of funding in the previous years of the series, which was paid out of local authority budgets.

Non-recoupment academies

Schools block funding for mainstream academies (including free schools) is included in the DSG that the DfE gives to each local authority to fund its schools. The ESFA funds academies and recoups their share of the DSG from each local authority. However, prior to 2015-16, some academies were “non-recoupment” academies. This means funding for these academies was not given to the local authority in its DSG allocations and therefore ESFA did not recoup that funding.

The amount of funding included in the DSG for former non-recoupment academies was included in published allocations from 2015-16. The funding totals in 2013-14 and 2014-15 were calculated from the published individual school budgets for the non-recoupment academies funded in 2015-16, where these schools were open in earlier years. For 2010-11 to 2012-13 figures, the 2013-14 funding has been scaled by the general growth in the number of pupils, again only for those non-recoupment academies that were open in the earliest years.

Pre-16 high needs funding that is not part of the high needs block

Most funding that is allocated to support pupils in special free schools and AP free schools (worth about £50 million in total in 2018-19) has not been part of the high needs block of the DSG. We have estimated the amount of this non-DSG funding that supports pupils aged 5-16 and included this in the time series. This has mostly been done using published high needs place allocations, although in earlier years of the series place numbers have been estimated. A £7 million grant that was paid directly to non-maintained special schools prior to 2013-14 has been included for consistency as that funding was added to the DSG in 2014-15.

Pupil premium

Pupil premium funding (which is worth a total of £2.4 billion in 2019-20) has been published in every year since its introduction in 2011-12 and is included in the data.

Supplementary free school meals (FSM) funding

Supplementary FSM funding has been published for 2018-19 (almost £60 million), the year it was introduced. Allocations for 2019-20 have not yet been published, but for the purposes of this report we have used the grant's total budget for the year (£92 million).

Teachers' pay grant and teachers' pension employer contribution grant (TPECG)

The teachers' pay grant was introduced in September 2018 to support the implementation of the 2018 teachers' pay award. It was extended in September 2019 to support schools' implementation of the 2019 pay award. The TPECG was introduced in September 2019 to cover the additional costs to schools due to

the increase in teachers' pension scheme employer contribution rates from 16.4% to 23.6% from September 2019.

For the time series, we do not include the entirety of both these grants. Again, since the focus of the data is funding for pupils aged 5-16, we have excluded payments under these grants relating to nursery schools.

Education services grant retained duties

Funding for duties that local authorities retained after the end of the education services grant has been included in the DSG since 2017-18 when it was added to the schools block initially. The following year this funding was made part of the new central school services block. Allocations of retained duties funding were published from 2013-14 when the education services grant was introduced, and have been included in the time series for consistency across the years shown. Prior to 2013-14, the functions were funded from local government sources and we have estimated these figures for the purposes of this data.

Other grants

Since their low pupil populations make it impracticable to fund through a pupil-led formula, the City of London and Isles of Scilly do not receive DSG funding in the same way as other authorities and instead are funded through single funding streams, each worth about £3 million per year. This funding has been included in the time series.

Funding for two city technology colleges is not shown in the published DSG allocations. Their total funding of £15 million per year has been included in the time series data.

Pupil numbers

The pupil counts used to derive the per-pupil funding figures in the time series up to 2019-20 use the number of full-time-equivalent pupils in reception and aged 5 to 15 years (as at 31 August) indicated by published January school census figures. The counts include pupil numbers in mainstream schools, special schools, pupil referral units (including free school and academy alternative provision), local authority alternative provision settings and non-maintained special schools. For the per-pupil funding figures for 2020-21, we have principally used published national pupil projections (NPP).

To derive the per-pupil funding figures, we have aligned funding in any financial year with the pupil numbers preceding the start of that financial year. For example, for 2019-20 funding figures, we used the numbers of pupils counted in January 2019, which is just before the start of the 2019-20 financial year. This is because in most cases, school funding for one year is derived based on their pupil counts in the previous year.

GDP deflator

To calculate real terms figures, we use the GDP deflator, for which the most recent figures were published in January 2020. The GDP deflator is published by HM Treasury and is the broadest measure of inflation in the domestic economy. While price inflation experienced by individual schools may be different, the GDP deflator is commonly used to indicate price changes in public sector expenditure and is the most suitable for this national-level time series. It should be noted that historic and projected GDP deflator figures are frequently revised.

Sources

As far as possible, the figures in the time series have been compiled from published allocations, including the following.

Dedicated schools grant:

- <https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20120109204844/https://www.education.gov.uk/schools/adminandfinance/financialmanagement/schoolsrevenuefunding/settlement2012pupilpremium/a0070267/dsg-and-pupil-premium-allocations-for-2011-12> (for 2010-11 & 2011-12);

- <https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130108054659/http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/adminandfinance/financialmanagement/schoolsrevenuefunding/settlement2013pupilpremium/a00200465/schools-funding-settlement-2012-13>;
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dedicated-schools-grant-2013-to-2014>;
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dedicated-schools-grant-2014-to-2015>;
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dedicated-schools-grant-dsg-2015-to-2016>;
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dedicated-schools-grant-dsg-2016-to-2017>;
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dedicated-schools-grant-dsg-2017-to-2018>;
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dedicated-schools-grant-dsg-2018-to-2019>;
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dedicated-schools-grant-dsg-2019-to-2020>.

Non-recoupment academies:

- <https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20190803062532/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/schools-block-funding-allocations-2013-to-2014>;
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/schools-block-funding-allocations-2014-to-2015>;
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dedicated-schools-grant-dsg-2015-to-2016>.

Pre-16 high needs funding that is not part of the high needs block:

- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/high-needs-allocated-place-numbers>.

Pupil premium:

- <https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20120109202126/https://www.education.gov.uk/schools/adminandfinance/financialmanagement/schoolsrevenuefunding/settlement2012pupilpremium/a0075963/pupil-premium-2011-12>;
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pupil-premium-2013-to-2014-final-allocation-tables> (for 2012-13 & 2013-14);
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- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pupil-premium-conditions-of-grant-2016-to-2017>;
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pupil-premium-conditions-of-grant-2017-to-2018>;
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- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pupil-premium-allocations-and-conditions-of-grant-2019-to-2020>.

Supplementary free school meals funding:

- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/free-school-meals-supplementary-grant-2018-to-2019>.

Teachers' pay grant and teachers' pension employer contribution grant:

- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/teachers-pay-grant-2018-to-2019-financial-year-allocations>;
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/teachers-pay-grant-allocations-for-2019-to-2020-financial-year>;
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pension-grant-2019-to-2020-allocations-and-supplementary-fund>.

Education services grant retained duties:

- https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/255889/education_services_grant_allocations_2013_14.xlsx;
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/education-services-grant-2014-to-2015>;
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/education-services-grant-2015-to-2016>;
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Pupil numbers:

- <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-school-and-pupil-numbers>;
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-pupil-projections-july-2018>.

GDP deflators:

- <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/gdp-deflators-at-market-prices-and-money-gdp-december-2019-quarterly-national-accounts>.

School funding allocations for 2019-20

This section describes the information shown in the individual school funding allocations for 2019-20. Please note that schools and their names are shown as at 31 March 2019. The data will not reflect where schools have changed their name, opened, closed, or have been subject to other changes since that date.

It should be noted that the core funding elements show the final funding schools received in 2019-20, not their NFF allocations for the year. In most cases, schools' final funding allocations differed slightly from the NFF figures because they were calculated using different pupil data. Each local authority's per-pupil unit of funding for primary and secondary phases were determined by the NFF, as calculated based on pupil numbers from the October 2017 school census. Total school funding allocations for each local authority were determined by multiplying those per-pupil units of funding by pupil numbers taken from the October 2018 school census. Local authorities then determined schools' final allocations for the year through their local formulae (which in some cases followed the national NFF but in other cases was different) and using the October 2018 census data.

Table 2

The table allows the user to view the funding allocated to a chosen maintained school in financial year 2018-19, or academy in the academic year 2018/19. Click on the shaded cell near the top of the page, and then type in the LAEstab number of a school or academy to see its funding data.

Table 2a

This table shows the different elements of funding for each school. The rest of this subsection describes the information in each column.

Basic entitlement (part of core funding): This is a mandatory factor which every local authority must use in their 2019 to 2020 formula for setting schools' core budgets and gives each school a basic amount of funding for every pupil. Local authorities can choose different per-pupil unit rates for primary pupils, for key stage 3 pupils and for key stage 4 pupils. The data shows the total funding received by each school and academy under the basic entitlement factor.

Deprivation (part of core funding): This is another mandatory factor which every local authority must use in their 2019 to 2020 formula. Any of three deprivation indicators can be used: pupils eligible for free school meals; pupils eligible for free school meals in any of the previous 6 years; Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) scores; or a combination of the three indicators. The funding received for each element is shown along with a total funding amount for deprivation.

LAC (part of core funding): The looked-after children (LAC) factor is optional for local authorities' school funding formula. The indicator used is the number of children looked after for any period of time as at the March 2018 SSDA903 data collection.

EAL (part of core funding): English as an additional language (EAL) is another optional factor. Local authorities could choose one of three indicators for this factor in 2019 to 2020: the number of pupils with EAL who entered the compulsory school system in either the last one, two or three years.

Mobility (part of core funding): Another optional factor, providing funding to support pupils who join a school other than at the start of an academic year.

Prior attainment (part of core funding): Also an optional factor in local authorities' 2019 to 2020 funding formulae. For primary pupils, the factor is based on the number of children in years 1 to 6 assessed under the early years foundation stage profile as not achieving a good level of development. For secondary pupils the factor is based on the number of pupils in years 7 to 9 achieving a scaled score of 100 or more in reading and mathematics tests, and a teacher assessment outcome of 'reaching the expected standard' or 'working at a greater depth' in writing, plus the number of pupils in years 10 and 11 failing to achieve level 4 or above in either English or mathematics at key stage 2.

Lump sum (part of core funding): Local authorities can allocate a lump sum to schools. Separate lump sums could be specified for primary schools and for secondary schools, up to a maximum of £175,000 in each case. Schools which were due to open or close during the year received a proportion of the specified amount commensurate to the proportion of the year for which they were open.

Sparsity (part of core funding): This factor provides funding for schools that are small, and for which pupils who live nearby would have to travel a significant distance to another suitable school. An individual school can receive sparsity funding up to a maximum of £100,000.

London fringe (part of core funding): There are five local authorities (Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent and West Sussex) who have some, but not all, of their schools within the London fringe area. This factor gave them flexibility to reflect the higher teacher costs in these schools.

Split sites (part of core funding): Local authorities could specify a means of providing additional funding for schools that operate on split sites, which often face higher running costs as a result of, for example, the cost of travel between sites and the care and maintenance of two (or more) sites.

Rates (part of core funding): Schools are funded for rates based on the actual cost incurred. For maintained schools, this column shows the funding received by each school for the payment of rates. For academies, the amount of funding for rates is not known by ESFA until all have submitted a claim, and so the figures are not shown. If a negative figure is shown, this means a corrective adjustment has been made in relation to the school's rates funding in previous years.

PFI (part of core funding): Funding for schools with PFI charges.

Exceptional factors (part of core funding): ESFA has discretion to allow local authorities to provide in their formulae funding under exceptional factors relating to premises such as listed buildings, buildings that are rented or boarding provision. They must apply to less than 5% of the schools in the local authority and account for more than 1% of the budget of the school or schools affected.

Minimum per-pupil funding (part of core funding): This is an optional factor in 2019 to 2020 which if used, guaranteed all schools within an authority a minimum level of funding for each pupil depending on their phase of education.

MFG protection or capping/scaling (part of core funding): The minimum funding guarantee (MFG) prevents large changes in the per-pupil funding of schools from one year to the next and for 2019 to 2020 could be set between -1.5% and 0.5%. Some schools required additional funding, over and above the amounts derived through their other core funding factors, to ensure this condition is met. Furthermore, local authorities were allowed to limit the level of gains for schools receiving more funding per pupil than in 2018 to 2019 to ensure that the total amount of funding allocated fits within their total schools block budget. A positive number here indicates the amount of MFG funding received by a school. A negative number indicates the reduction in funding applied to a school, compared to the amount derived through their basic schools block formula factors, as a result of the application of capping and scaling.

Funding per pupil (part of core funding): This shows schools' core funding per pupil. Those with a high per-pupil amount are small schools with relatively few pupils. For these schools, the lump sum and other school-led factors, which do not depend on the number of pupils attending, constitute a large proportion of their core funding allocation, and so their per-pupil funding level is high as a result.

Notional SEN: Funding for notional special educational needs (notional SEN) is not a separate formula factor. Rather, local authorities must specify how much of the schools block funding a school receives

through the formula constitutes its notional SEN budget. These figures show how much of a school's total schools block allocation is its notional SEN budget.

Other grants shown in this table: Note for the other grants shown in the table (pupil premium, teachers' pay grant, teachers' pension employer contribution grant, universal infant free school meals (UIFSM), and the PE and sport premium), some schools' funding is shown as "not available". This is for two main reasons. In most instances this is because the school is not eligible for this funding: for example, only infants attract UIFSM funding, so schools without infant-age children (such as secondary schools and middle schools) do not receive UIFSM. In a smaller number of instances this is as a result of grant allocations being calculated at different times, and, due to changes in the school estate (such as schools merging or splitting) a grant allocation is not readily available for the school listed in the table. The next section provides links to the published school-level allocations for each of these grants, showing all the schools receiving each one.

Pupil premium: The pupil premium provides funding to schools to raise the attainment of disadvantaged pupils of all abilities to reach their potential and to support children and young people with parents in the regular armed forces.

Teachers' pay grant: This grant provides funding for schools to support the teachers' pay awards that came into effect on 1 September 2019. Funding is allocated on a per-pupil basis.

Teachers' pension employer contribution grant: We calculated the total cost to schools of the increase in employer contributions to the Teachers' Pension Scheme (TPS) from September 2019 to March 2020 to be £848 million. This amount of funding is being provided to schools through a grant and a supplementary fund. The figures shown are the amount of funding allocated through the grant element, which is allocated on a per-pupil basis.

Universal infant free school meals: The UIFSM grant provides funding for all government-funded schools to offer free school meals to pupils in reception, year 1 and year 2. This is allocated on an academic year basis, so the figures shown for each school relate to the twelve months from September 2019 to August 2020. The figures are as at December 2019, and do not reflect updates to schools' allocations for the year that will be calculated subsequently using pupil counts from the January 2020 school census.

PE and sport premium: The premium must be used by schools to fund additional and sustainable improvements to the provision of PE and sport, for the benefit of primary-aged pupils to encourage the development of healthy, active lifestyles.

Table 2b

The ESFA provides funding to maintained schools, academies, colleges and independent learning providers that is calculated using the 16 to 19 national funding formula. The formula is driven by student recruitment and includes factors which reflect student retention, higher cost subjects, disadvantaged students and area costs. Funding calculated using the national funding formula is also supplemented by additional funding for high needs students, bursaries and other financial support awarded to individual students.

More details about how the different funding elements are calculated and allocated to schools can be found in the "Further Information" section of this report.

Data suppression and rounding

Some funding allocation amounts to individual schools are suppressed where the school receives some funding and the number of eligible pupils is small, to protect confidentiality. Suppressed values are shown in the data file by an asterisk, and the figures deducted from the totals so that they cannot be deduced.

6. Further information is available

The DfE already publishes a large amount of information about funding allocated to schools. This section indicates where some of this further information can be found.

National funding formula for schools

Since 2018-19, school funding has been distributed according to a formula based on the individual needs and characteristics of every school in England. In 2019-20, the national funding formula (NFF) was used to determine the total schools block funding for each local authority, but local authorities continued to be responsible for distributing that money between the schools in their area using a locally-agreed formula. The school-level figures presented in this report are schools' final funding allocations, calculated using their respective local formulae. More information about the schools NFF in 2019-20 can be found on [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk). In many cases the final allocations presented here will differ slightly from the NFF figures for 2019-20, including because the latter are based on schools' pupil counts and characteristics from an earlier period (as explained in more detail in the previous chapter).

Pupil premium

Details of pupil premium funding to schools in 2019-20 can be found [here](#).

Teachers' pay grant

Details of teachers' pay grant funding to schools in 2019-20 can be found [here](#).

Teachers' pension employer contribution grant

Further information about the funding allocated to schools under this grant in 2019-20 is available [here](#).

PE and sport premium

Details of PE and sport premium funding allocated in 2019-20 can be found [here](#).

Universal infant free school meals

More information about universal infant free school meals funding for academic year 2019 to 2019 can be found [here](#).

Data on school spending

While this report focuses on funding provided for schools, the department already publishes official statistics reports on how schools and local authorities spent their funding on education, children's services and social care. These can be found [here](#).

Other data

Data on trends in school spending is published by the IFS as part of their annual report on all education spending. Their 2019 report can be found [here](#).

PESA data is published by HM Treasury and can be found [here](#).

7. Get in touch

Media enquiries

Press Office News Desk, Department for Education, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3BT.

Tel: 020 7783 8300

Other enquiries/feedback

Paul Lucas, Infrastructure and Funding Analysis Division, Department for Education, 2 St Paul's Place, Sheffield, S1 2FJ.

Email: schoolfunding.statistics@education.gov.uk



Department for Education

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About this publication:

Enquiries: Department for Education, 2 St Paul's Place, Sheffield, S1 2FJ

Tel: 0370 000 2288

Email: schoolfunding.statistics@education.gov.uk

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