



Education & Skills
Funding Agency

**This document has
been withdrawn as it
is out of date.**

Academy general annual grant allocation guide: 2021 to 2022 academic year

**A guide for mainstream academies
opening between 1 September 2021
and 31 March 2022**

June 2021

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Introduction

This operational guide helps you understand how the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) has calculated your 2021 to 2022 academic year funding.

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. For 2021 to 2022 we have continued 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 October 2020 and then in a new [online tool](#) in January 2021, were notional allocations only. In 2021 to 2022, 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.

Academies with post 16 pupils and early years settings currently receive allocations for teacher pay grant (TPG) and teacher pension employer contribution grant (TPECG) from ESFA. We will continue to provide these grants **as separate grants** outside of the Academy GAG/NFF in 2021 to 2022.

As the pre-16 TPG and TPECG have been added to the minimum per pupil level funding they will not be shown on your GAG statement as individual funding factors.

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 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. We have added a section to the end of the guide listing 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 open from 1 September 2021, including those with designated special units and resourced provision. Separate guidance is available for [special and alternative provision academies](#).

Further information

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


The GAG statement explained

The following sections of this guide walk you through the GAG statement for the 2021 to 2022 academic year. Please note that the figures in the sample tables A to E **are intended as an illustration only**.

Summary statement

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

Academic year 2021 to 2022 summary table

 Education & Skills Funding Agency		Academy General Annual Grant allocation statement: 2021 to 2022	
Name	Provider name		
LA name	LA name		
LAESTAB	LAEstab number		
UKPRN	UKPRN		
URN	URN		
Opening date	Date		
1. Breakdown of academic year 2021 to 2022 school allocation			
School budget share (excl. rates)		£0.00	See Table A
of which notional SEN funding		£0.00	See Table A
Minimum funding guarantee		£0.00	See Table B
Post-opening grant (start-up grant)		£0.00	See Table C
Total school allocation		£0.00	
2. Breakdown of academic year 2021 to 2022 high needs allocation			
Pre-16 high needs place funding		£0.00	See Table D
Total high needs allocation		£0.00	(Excludes any top-up funding from local authority)
Total allocation (1+2)		£0.00	

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 [online claim form](#) Payment is made in full within two months of the claim being submitted.

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 2020 validated [school census](#) return or your agreed estimate of pupil numbers for the 2021 to 2022 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 E](#) gives further information about the pupil numbers we use in the calculation of your allocation.

Table A - structure description

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

Factors are labelled as either pupil-led or non-pupil-led. Pupil-led factors are driven by pupil numbers or pupil characteristics. At least 80% of a local authority's schools block funding must flow through pupil-led factors. However, this may not be the case for every individual school.

Non-pupil-led factors could include lump sum, split site funding, private finance initiative (PFI) and exceptional circumstances. The exceptional circumstances lines will only show 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.

Full year funding amount: this is the amount the local authority has calculated for the 2021 to 2022 financial year.

Part year funding amount: this is a proportion of the full 2021 to 2022 financial year amount calculated by the local authority. It is based on the number of days between the date the academy opened and the end of the academic year on 31 August 2022. The heading will be adapted according to the opening date of the academy. For academies opening on 1 September 2021, this will be equivalent to the full year funding amount.

Month (opening from the start of)	Days of the year funded for (Remaining)
September 2021	365 days
October 2021	335 days
November 2021	304 days
December 2021	274 days
January 2022	243 days
February 2022	212 days
March 2022	184 days
April 2022	153 days
May 2022	123 days
June 2022	92 days
July 2022	62 days
August 2022	31 days

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 but including any applicable MPPFL uplift).

Funding previously de-delegated: Funding for services is delegated by local authorities to schools through the funding formula. Maintained schools collectively may then pass back, or de-delegate, funding to the local authority for certain services to be provided centrally, with the approval of the schools forum. A list of those services for which funding can be de-delegated can be found in the [schools funding 2021 to 2022 operational guide](#).

In order to give the local authority time to plan services, some de-delegated funds are retained by local authorities after maintained schools convert to academy status. In these cases, new academies do not receive the de-delegated funds until an agreed point later in the year. Until this point local authorities should continue to

provide services to new academies where funding is de-delegated, if they are asked to do so.

Academies opening on 1 September 2021 will receive the full de-delegated amount for the academic year and should therefore secure these services independently from this point. For academies opening after 1 September 2021, de-delegation funding will only be provided for the period from 1 April 2022 onwards. Until this point the local authority should continue to provide the services to new academies where funding is de-delegated, if they are asked to do so. If the local authority is unable to provide the requested service then they could, alternatively, pay the funding directly to the academy.

Sample Table A – school budget share

This example for an academy opening on 1 November 2021 includes explanations to help you understand your own table A.

[Back to summary table](#)

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
1. Basic entitlement age weighted pupil unit (AWPU)	Primary (including reception)	£0.00	£0.00	<p>For 2021 to 2022, the basic entitlement 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.</p> <p>Local authorities also have the option to apply a reception uplift to add new reception pupils starting between the autumn and January census during 2020 to 2021</p>

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
1. Basic entitlement age weighted pupil unit (AWPU)	Key stage 3	£1,433,951.20	£1,194,304.56	<p>For 2021 to 2022, the basic entitlement 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.</p> <p>Local authorities also have the option to apply a reception uplift to add new reception pupils starting between the autumn and January census during 2020 to 2021</p>
1. Basic entitlement age weighted pupil unit (AWPU)	Key stage 4	£1,251,439.36	£1,042,294.70	<p>For 2021 to 2022, the basic entitlement 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.</p> <p>Local authorities also have the option to apply a reception uplift to add new reception pupils starting between the autumn and January census during 2020 to 2021</p>

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
2. Deprivation	Primary IDACI band F	£0.00	£0.00	<p>The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households in the local area.</p> <p>Your local authority formula can use any combination of IDACI categories and/or free school meals and Ever6 data to allocate its deprivation funding.</p> <p>A separate rate can be paid for each of the six categories in the IDACI index, and for the primary and secondary phases.</p>
2. Deprivation	Primary IDACI band E	£0.00	£0.00	<p>The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households in the local area.</p> <p>Your local authority formula can use any combination of IDACI categories and/or free school meals and Ever6 data to allocate its deprivation funding.</p> <p>A separate rate can be paid for each of the six categories in the IDACI index, and for the primary and secondary phases</p>

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
2. Deprivation	Primary IDACI band D	£0.00	£0.00	<p>The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households in the local area.</p> <p>Your local authority formula can use any combination of IDACI categories and/or free school meals and Ever6 data to allocate its deprivation funding.</p> <p>A separate rate can be paid for each of the six categories in the IDACI index, and for the primary and secondary phases</p>
2. Deprivation	Primary IDACI band C	£0.00	£0.00	<p>The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households in the local area.</p> <p>Your local authority formula can use any combination of IDACI categories and/or free school meals and Ever6 data to allocate its deprivation funding.</p> <p>A separate rate can be paid for each of the six categories in the IDACI index, and for the primary and secondary phases</p>

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
2. Deprivation	Primary IDACI band B	£0.00	£0.00	<p>The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households in the local area.</p> <p>Your local authority formula can use any combination of IDACI categories and/or free school meals and Ever6 data to allocate its deprivation funding.</p> <p>A separate rate can be paid for each of the six categories in the IDACI index, and for the primary and secondary phases</p>
2. Deprivation	Primary IDACI band A	£0.00	£0.00	<p>The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households in the local area.</p> <p>Your local authority formula can use any combination of IDACI categories and/or free school meals and Ever6 data to allocate its deprivation funding.</p> <p>A separate rate can be paid for each of the six categories in the IDACI index, and for the primary and secondary phases</p>

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
2. Deprivation	Secondary IDACI band F	£287.63	£239.56	<p>The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households in the local area.</p> <p>Your local authority formula can use any combination of IDACI categories and/or free school meals and Ever6 data to allocate its deprivation funding.</p> <p>A separate rate can be paid for each of the six categories in the IDACI index, and for the primary and secondary phases.</p>
2. Deprivation	Secondary IDACI band E	£0.00	£0.00	<p>The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households in the local area.</p> <p>Your local authority formula can use any combination of IDACI categories and/or free school meals and Ever6 data to allocate its deprivation funding.</p> <p>A separate rate can be paid for each of the six categories in the IDACI index, and for the primary and secondary phases</p>

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
2. Deprivation	Secondary IDACI band D	£0.00	£0.00	<p>The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households in the local area.</p> <p>Your local authority formula can use any combination of IDACI categories and/or free school meals and Ever6 data to allocate its deprivation funding.</p> <p>A separate rate can be paid for each of the six categories in the IDACI index, and for the primary and secondary phases</p>
2. Deprivation	Secondary IDACI band C	£0.00	£0.00	<p>The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households in the local area.</p> <p>Your local authority formula can use any combination of IDACI categories and/or free school meals and Ever6 data to allocate its deprivation funding.</p> <p>A separate rate can be paid for each of the six categories in the IDACI index, and for the primary and secondary phases</p>

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
2. Deprivation	Secondary IDACI band B	£595.08	£495.62	<p>The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households in the local area.</p> <p>Your local authority formula can use any combination of IDACI categories and/or free school meals and Ever6 data to allocate its deprivation funding.</p> <p>A separate rate can be paid for each of the six categories in the IDACI index, and for the primary and secondary phases</p>
2. Deprivation	Secondary IDACI band A	£0.00	£0.00	<p>The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) measures the proportion of children under the age of 16 that live in low income households in the local area.</p> <p>Your local authority formula can use any combination of IDACI categories and/or free school meals and Ever6 data to allocate its deprivation funding.</p> <p>A separate rate can be paid for each of the six categories in the IDACI index, and for the primary and secondary phases</p>

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
2. Deprivation	Primary free school meals (FSM)	£0.00	£0.00	This is the number of children in primary year groups in your academy eligible for a free school meal (FSM). Pupils eligible for FSM are recorded in the autumn 2020 school census. Note that if a local authority uses free school meals it can include either FSM or FSM6, or both
2. Deprivation	Primary FSM6	£0.00	£0.00	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 2020 to 2021 dataset onto the spring 2020 census
2. Deprivation	Secondary FSM	£11,294.92	£9,407.28	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 2020 school census
2. Deprivation	Secondary FSM6	£71,981.53	£59,951.74	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 2020 to 2021 dataset on to the spring 2020 census

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
3. Looked after Children (LAC)	LAC	£0.00	£0.00	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 SSDA903 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 2020
4. Prior attainment	Primary attainment: primary low attainment	£0.00	£0.00	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)
4. Prior attainment	Secondary attainment: secondary pupils not achieving the expected standards in KS2 tests	£216,858.28	£180,616.21	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 is applied to each year group. In 2021 to 2022 the weightings used in 2020 to 2021 have been carried forward for the year 7 to year 10 cohorts, so will now apply to the year 8 to year 11 cohorts respectively. A new national weighting is applied to year 7

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
5. English as an additional language (EAL)	Primary EAL band 1	£0.00	£0.00	<p>Local authorities can choose to fund EAL for 1, 2 or 3 years from the point where the pupil joins statutory education in England.</p> <p>EAL band 1 refers to all pupils in their first year of statutory education, EAL band 2 includes those in their first or 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</p>
5. English as an additional language (EAL)	Primary EAL band 2	£0.00	£0.00	<p>Local authorities can choose to fund EAL for 1, 2 or 3 years from the point where the pupil joins statutory education in England.</p> <p>EAL band 1 refers to all pupils in their first year of statutory education, EAL band 2 includes those in their first or 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</p>

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
5. English as an additional language (EAL)	Primary EAL band 3	£0.00	£0.00	<p>Local authorities can choose to fund EAL for 1, 2 or 3 years from the point where the pupil joins statutory education in England.</p> <p>EAL band 1 refers to all pupils in their first year of statutory education, EAL band 2 includes those in their first or 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</p>
5. English as an additional language (EAL)	Secondary EAL band 1	£0.00	£0.00	<p>Local authorities can choose to fund EAL for 1, 2 or 3 years from the point where the pupil joins statutory education in England.</p> <p>EAL band 1 refers to all pupils in their first year of statutory education, EAL band 2 includes those in their first or 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</p>

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
5. English as an additional language (EAL)	Secondary EAL band 2	£0.00	£0.00	<p>Local authorities can choose to fund EAL for 1, 2 or 3 years from the point where the pupil joins statutory education in England.</p> <p>EAL band 1 refers to all pupils in their first year of statutory education, EAL band 2 includes those in their first or 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</p>
5. English as an additional language (EAL)	Secondary EAL band 3	£0.00	£0.00	<p>Local authorities can choose to fund EAL for 1, 2 or 3 years from the point where the pupil joins statutory education in England.</p> <p>EAL band 1 refers to all pupils in their first year of statutory education, EAL band 2 includes those in their first or 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</p>

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
<p>6. Mobility over 6%</p> <p>(funding only applied where mobility >0.06, to the proportion above 0.06)</p> <p>(optional factor)</p>	<p>Primary pupils starting school outside of normal entry dates (proportion above 6%)</p>	<p>£0.00</p>	<p>£0.00</p>	<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 6% of the whole school cohort</p>
<p>6. Mobility over 6%</p> <p>(funding only applied where mobility >0.06, to the proportion above 0.06)</p> <p>(optional factor)</p>	<p>Secondary pupils starting school outside of normal entry dates (proportion above 6%)</p>	<p>£0.00</p>	<p>£0.00</p>	<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 6% of the whole school cohort</p>

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
N/A	Total pupil-led factors	£2,986,408.00	£2,487,309.67	N/A
7. Sparsity	Sparsity funding (see further details in Table A.2)	£0.00	£0.00	<p>A fixed or 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 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 sparsity factor section</p>

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
8. Lump sum	Lump sum	£108,606.33	£90,455.68	<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> <p>Any schools that merged in the 2020 to 2021 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</p>
9. Split sites	Split sites	£0.00	£0.00	<p>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 authority's pro forma</p>

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
10. Private finance initiative (PFI)	PFI	£0.00	£0.00	This factor funds the additional costs of being in a PFI contract. This is not necessarily the full cost. 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
11. London fringe	London fringe	£0.00	£0.00	This factor supports schools that have to pay higher teacher salaries because they are in 1 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 total schools block factors excluding premises factors (PFI, split site, and approved exceptional funding factors).
N/A	Total other factors	£108,606.33	£90,455.68	N/A

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
Exceptional circumstance 1	Additional lump sum for schools amalgamated during the financial year 2020 to 2021	£0.00	£0.00	<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 7.</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	Additional sparsity lump sum for small schools	£0.00	£0.00	Local authorities can apply to include an additional lump sum of up to £50,000 for very small secondary schools in sparsely populated areas.

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
Exceptional circumstance 3	Exceptional circumstances 3	£0.00	£0.00	Local authorities may request the inclusion of additional factors in their formula for exceptional 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 lines will only appear in Table A if your local authority has an approved exceptional factor and it applies to your academy
Exceptional circumstance 4	Exceptional circumstance 4	£0.00	£0.00	Local authorities may request the inclusion of additional factors in their formula for exceptional 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 lines will only appear in Table A if your local authority has an approved exceptional factor and it applies to your academy

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
Exceptional circumstance 5	Exceptional circumstance 5	£0.00	£0.00	Local authorities may request the inclusion of additional factors in their formula for exceptional 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 lines will only appear in Table A if your local authority has an approved exceptional factor and it applies to your academy
Exceptional circumstance 6	Exceptional circumstance 6	£0.00	£0.00	Local authorities may request the inclusion of additional factors in their formula for exceptional 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 lines will only appear in Table A if your local authority has an approved exceptional factor and it applies to your academy

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
Exceptional circumstance 7	Exceptional circumstance 7	£0.00	£0.00	Local authorities may request the inclusion of additional factors in their formula for exceptional 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 lines will only appear in Table A if your local authority has an approved exceptional factor and it applies to your academy
Prior year adjustment (optional)	Prior year funding adjustment	£0.00	£0.00	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. Note that this line will only appear in Table A if it applies to your academy
MPPFL rate. Minimum per pupil funding level (as set by the local authority)		£0.00	£0.00	See the minimum per pupil funding level section for more detail

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
	MPPFL Adjustment (if applicable). Total adjustment required to ensure the academy meets the MPPFL rate by the local authority	£0.00	£0.00	Any adjustment to the SBS as a result of applying a minimum per pupil funding 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
N/A	Total school budget share (excluding rates)	£3,095,014.33	£2,577,765.35	N/A
N/A	of which notional SEN budget	£249,240.19	£207,586.35	N/A
N/A	funding previously delegated	£12,287.38	£10,233.56	N/A

Factor	Description	Full year funding amount	Part year funding amount (eg 1 November 2021 opener 304 days)	Explanation
N/A	De-delegation funding retained by the LA (to March 2022)	£12,480.22	£5,163.05	N/A

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.

Line	Value	Explanation
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	0.00000	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.

Minimum per pupil funding level

The national funding formula (NFF) provides a minimum per pupil funding value when setting the funding levels for local authorities. These minimum per pupil values have increased for 2021 to 2022.

The calculation of the minimum per pupil funding rate has been simplified to ensure consistency for all schools, including those with non-standard year groups.

The use of the minimum per pupil rate has also been made mandatory, though, in certain circumstances, local authorities can apply to change the rate(s) through the 'disapplication' process.

To ensure consistency for all schools, including those with non-standard year groups, this year we have simplified the calculation for a school's individual minimum per pupil levels within the NFF. For all schools, we will now apply the following calculation:

$$\frac{((\text{Number of primary year groups R - Y6} \times \text{£4,180}) + (\text{Number of KS3 year groups Y7 - Y9} \times \text{£5,215}) + (\text{Number of KS4 year groups Y10 \& Y11} \times \text{£5,715}))}{\text{total number of year groups}}$$

This calculation will provide per-pupil funding of at least £4,180 for each primary school, and £5,415 for each secondary school with standard structures of 7 and 5 year groups respectively. For middle schools, all-through schools and other schools with a non-standard year group structure this will produce a specific minimum per pupil value that relates to the number of year groups in each phase.

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 per pupil funding level.

If the academy's per pupil allocation is higher than the minimum per pupil rate set by the local authority the minimum per pupil funding level allocation is zero. Otherwise, the minimum per pupil 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 per pupil 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, capping and scaling will 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 'as 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 funding applies to your academy it will be shown in the [exceptional circumstances](#) part of Table A.

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 SBS funding between the 2020 to 2021 and 2021 to 2022 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 2021 to 2022, local authorities have the flexibility to set local MFG between +0.5% and +2% 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 years. If the change in per pupil funding is less than the MFG rate set by the local authority, then an MFG adjustment is applied to ensure per pupil funding increases by the MFG 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
- the current year lump sum – this is deducted from the current year's and baseline year's funding
- the current 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 2020 to 2021 academic year by academies that previously amalgamated is deducted from the baseline only. Any additional lump sum funding in the 2021 to 2022 academic year for academies

previously amalgamated is excluded from the 2021 to 2022 MFG budget, but not the baseline.

If local authorities wish to exclude any additional funding lines from the MFG calculation (from either the 2020 to 2021 baseline funding or the 2021 to 2022 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 2021 to 2022 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 2021 to 2022, the local authority may wish to exclude the split site funding from the baseline for 2020 to 2021 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 2020 to 2021 baseline to make this comparable with 2021 to 2022 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 MPPFL

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

Similarly, where an academy does not receive an MPPFL allocation, capping and scaling should not take the budget lower than the minimum per pupil funding level.

Sample Table B – academic year 2021 to 2022 minimum funding guarantee

[Back to summary table](#)

Line	Value	Calculation	Explanation
1. Academic year 2021 to 2022 school budget share	£2,577,765.35	From Table A	This is the school budget share shown in your Table A. It is the 2021 to 2022 financial year allocation calculated by the local authority adjusted pro rata for the remainder of the 2021 to 2022 academic year
2. MFG adjustment - full year	£0.00	N/A	This is the calculation made by the local authority for the whole 2021 to 2022 financial year. If a local authority has applied capping or scaling then this would appear as a deduction
3. Pupil numbers used in original MFG calculation	108	N/A	N/A
4. Number of pupils actually funded	108	N/A	This shows the total number of pupils being funded

Line	Value	Calculation	Explanation
5. MFG adjustment – 304 days pro rated	£0.00	$= (2 / 365 \text{ days} \times 304 \text{ days}) \times (4 / 3)$	This is the total MFG adjustment, proportioned for the number of days your academy is open between 1 September 2021 and the end of the academic year, 31 August 2022. This example is a 1 November opener
6. Adjusted academic year 2021 to 2022 school budget share	£2,577,765.35	= 1 + 5	N/A

Table C – post-opening grant (start-up grant)

[Table C](#) will only be populated if you are due to receive start-up grant or post-opening grant funding in the 2021 to 2022 academic year.

Start-up grant (SUG)

SUG is paid to fully sponsored academies only and not to converters.

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)

The POG only applies to free schools, studio schools and university technical colleges (UTCs).

Sample Table C – academic year 2021 to 2022 post-opening grant (start-up grant)

[Back to summary table](#)

Line	Value	Calculation	Explanation
1. Start-up grant part A	£0.00	N/A	This is a one-off payment.
2. Start-up grant part B – formulaic allocation	£0.00	N/A	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.
3. Post-opening grant – per pupil resources	£0.00	N/A	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	N/A	For free schools, UTCs and studio schools, this is the total of the diseconomies element of the POG.
5. Total post-opening grant (start-up grant) allocation	£0.00	= 1 + 2 + 3 + 4	The sum of SUG or POG elements as applicable.

Table D – pre-16 high needs place funding

[Table D](#) will only be populated for those mainstream academies that have designated high needs units.

In 2021 to 2022, pre-16 places at high needs units occupied by pupils recorded on the school census as sole or dual (main), and identified by the local authority as part of their funding formulae submission to ESFA, 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 confirms the number of high needs places in mainstream academies and free schools to fund in 2021 to 2022 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. Further information on [high needs funding arrangements for 2021 to 2022](#) is available.

Sample Table D – academic year 2021 to 2022 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	1	£10,000.00	£10,000.00	N/A	<p>Place numbers: rolled forward 2020 to 2021 places (or agreed place numbers where a change in place numbers has been requested).</p> <p>Unit value: £6,000 per occupied place, £10,000 per unoccupied place</p> <p>Total allocation = place numbers x unit value</p>
2. Special occupied	8	£6,000.00	£48,000.00	N/A	<p>Place numbers: rolled forward 2020 to 2021 places (or agreed place numbers where a change in place numbers has been requested).</p> <p>Unit value: £6,000 per occupied place, £10,000 per unoccupied place</p> <p>Total allocation = place numbers x unit value</p>

Type	Place numbers	Annual per place unit value	Total pre-16 allocation	Calculation	Explanation
3. Alternative provision	0	£10,000.00	£0.00	N/A	<p>Place numbers: rolled forward 2020 to 2021 places (or agreed place numbers where a change in place numbers has been requested).</p> <p>Unit value: £10,000 per place</p> <p>Total allocation = place numbers x unit value</p>
4. Total pre-16 high needs allocation	N/A	N/A	£58,000.00	= 1 + 2 + 3	Total pre-16 allocation (special) + total pre-16 allocation (alternative provision)

Table E – pupil number matrix

[Table E](#) shows the pupil numbers used in each of the calculations. The main sources of pupil numbers are the autumn 2020 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.

In 2021 to 2022, 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 D.

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 primary pupil-led factor calculations in the SBS. However, they are not included in the calculation of MFG.

For census-funded academies, pupil numbers are taken from the autumn 2020 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.

Sample table E – academic year 2021 to 2022 pupil number matrix

	Reception uplift - 1	Primary - 2	Secondary - 3	Total	Calculation
School budget share (SBS)	0	0	770	770	= 1 + 2 + 3
Minimum funding guarantee (MFG)	N/A	0	770	770	= 2 + 3

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 national funding formula (EYNFF)
- 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.
- high needs top-up funding – paid by the local authority where required. In the case of alternative provision (AP), top-up funding can be paid directly by other schools and academies. Information about the [high needs funding arrangements for 2021 to 2022](#) is available.
- [PE and Sports premium](#) – Assists academies and schools to be able to deliver half of a child's recommended daily physical activity
- [COVID 19 catch up premium](#) – find out the eligibility and conditions in relation to the new catch up premium using the link provided.

Further information about [revenue funding payments for academies](#).

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 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.

List of accronyms used in this guidance

AWPU:	age weighted pupil unit
LAC:	Looked after children
EAL:	English as an additional language
ESFA:	Education and Skills Funding Agency
ESG:	education service grant (ceased)
EYFSP:	early years foundation stage profile
EYNFF:	early years national funding formula
FSM:	free school meals
FSM6:	free school meals for pupils eligible in the past 6 years
GAG:	general annual grant
IDACI	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index
KS:	key stage, eg KS2
MFG:	minimum funding guarantee
MPPFL:	minimum per pupil funding level
NDDR:	national non-domestic rates
NFF:	national funding formula
NOR:	number on roll
PFI:	private finance initiative
POG:	post-opening grant
RFDC:	revenue funding data collection
SBS:	school budget share
SEN:	special educational needs
SUG:	start-up grant
UTC:	university technical college



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