

Factor	Further information
<p><b>1. Basic entitlement</b></p> <p>A compulsory factor that assigns funding on the basis of individual pupils, with the number of pupils for each school or academy based on the October pupil census</p>	<p>Funding allocated according to an age-weighted pupil unit (AWPU). A single rate for primary age pupils, which must be at least £2,000. There may be different rates for key stage 3 and key stage 4, with a minimum of £3,000 for each. Local authorities may choose to increase the pupil number count where schools had previously had higher reception pupil numbers in January 2016 than in the October 2015 census.</p>
<p><b>2. Deprivation</b></p> <p>A compulsory factor</p>	<p>Local authorities may choose to use free school meals and/or the income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI). Free meals can be measured either at the previous October census or “ever 6”, which reflects pupils entitled to free meals at any time in the last 6 years, but not both. The IDACI measure uses 6 bands and different values can be attached to each band. Different unit values can be used for primary and secondary.</p>
	<p>Following the 2015 IDACI dataset update, we have redesigned the IDACI bands to return them to a similar size to previous years. The draft 2017 to 2018 APT will include data showing pupils matched to the new IDACI bands. These can be found at <a href="#">annex 2</a>.</p>

<p><b>3. Prior attainment</b></p> <p>An optional factor (although it is used by almost all local authorities). It acts as a proxy indicator for low level, high incidence special educational needs</p>	<p>May be applied for primary pupils identified as not achieving the expected level of development within the early years foundation stage profile (EYFSP) and for secondary pupils not reaching the expected standard in KS2 at either English or maths.</p> <p>The EYFSP changed in 2013, so a weighting may be used to ensure that funding delivered through the primary prior attainment factor is not disproportionately affected by the year groups (years 1 to 4) assessed under the new framework. For pupils assessed using the old profile (years 5 and 6), local authorities will continue to be able to choose between two EYFSP scores, targeting funding to either all pupils who achieved fewer than 78 points; or all pupils who achieved fewer than 73 points on the EYFSP.</p> <p>For pupils assessed at KS2 up to 2011, eligible pupils are those who did not reach level 4 in either the English or Maths elements.</p> <p>For pupils assessed from 2011, eligible pupils are those who did not reach level 4 in any of the reading test, teacher assessed writing, or Maths. This reflects the new KS2 English assessment methodology which was introduced in 2012, to include separately a reading test and teacher assessed writing.</p> <p>The 2016 KS2 assessments are the first which assess the new, more challenging national curriculum. At a national level, a higher number of the year 7 cohort in financial year 2017 to 2018 will be identified as having low prior attainment. We intend to use a national weighting to ensure that this cohort does not have disproportionate influence within the overall total. Details of the low prior attainment calculations are in <a href="#">annex 3</a>.</p> <p>The weighting will be confirmed in advance of finalising 2017 to 2018 allocations and included in the APT in December, having taken into account the latest data from 2016 key stage 2 test results.</p> <p>Local authorities will not be able to change the weighting, but would be able to adjust their secondary low prior attainment unit value as usual. This will enable local authorities in most cases to</p>
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	<p>maintain their low prior attainment factor at previous levels without significant turbulence.</p> <p>Low prior attainment funding will be allocated to all pupils identified as not reaching the expected standard at the previous phase, regardless of their year group. It does not only apply to those pupils in their first year of schooling.</p> <p>As with current funding arrangements, pupils who have not undertaken the assessment are given the average LPA score of their year group, so are taken into account when calculating a school's LPA average.</p>
<p><b>4. Looked-after children</b></p> <p>An optional factor</p>	<p>A single unit value may be applied for any child who has been looked after for one day or more as recorded on the LA SSDA903 return at 31 March 2016.</p> <p>This data is mapped to schools using the January school census, enabling identification of the number of looked-after children in each school or academy.</p>
<p><b>5. English as an additional language (EAL)</b></p> <p>An optional factor</p>	<p>EAL pupils may attract funding for up to 3 years after they enter the statutory school system. Local authorities can choose to use indicators based on one, two or three years and there can be separate unit values for primary and secondary.</p>
<p><b>6. Pupil mobility</b></p> <p>An optional factor</p>	<p>This measure counts pupils who entered a school during the last three academic years, but did not start in August or September (or January for reception pupils).</p> <p>There is a 10% threshold and funding is allocated based on the proportion above the threshold – so if a school has 12% mobility, then 2% of pupils would attract funding.</p>
<p><b>Proportion allocated through pupil-led factors</b></p>	<p>Local authorities must allocate at least 80% of the delegated schools block funding through pupil-led factors (the factors in lines 1-6 above, and London fringe uplift where relevant).</p>
<p><b>7. Sparsity</b></p> <p>An optional factor</p>	<p>Schools that are eligible for sparsity funding must meet two criteria: first, they are located in areas where pupils would have to travel a significant distance to an alternative should the school close, and second, they are small schools. <a href="#">More information on sparsity funding</a> can be found below.</p>

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<p><b>8. Lump sum</b></p> <p>An optional factor (although it has been used by all local authorities)</p>	<p>Local authorities can set different lump sums for primary and secondary (middle schools receive a weighted average based on the number of year groups in each phase). The maximum lump sum is £175,000, including London fringe uplift. <a href="#">More information on the lump sum</a> can be found below, including information for amalgamated schools.</p>
<p><b>9. Split sites</b></p> <p>An optional factor</p>	<p>The purpose of this factor is to support schools which have unavoidable extra costs because the school buildings are on separate sites. Allocations must be based on objective criteria, both for the definition of a split site and for how much is paid. <a href="#">More information on split site funding</a> can be found below.</p>
<p><b>10. Rates</b></p> <p>An optional factor (although it issued by all local authorities)</p>	<p>These must be funded at the authority's estimate of the actual cost. Adjustments to rates may be made during the financial year but outside of the funding formula.</p> <p>For example, an additional allocation could be made to a school (for example, from balances brought forward). This should be reflected in the Section 251 outturn statement and in each school's accounts. The effect on the school would be zero since any rates adjustment will be offset by a change in the cost of the rates.</p>
<p><b>11. Private Finance Initiative (PFI) contracts</b></p> <p>An optional factor</p>	<p>The purpose of this factor is to support schools which have unavoidable extra premises costs because they are a PFI school and/or to cover situations where the PFI "affordability gap" is delegated and paid back to the local authority. <a href="#">More information on PFI funding</a> can be found below.</p>
<p><b>12. London fringe</b></p> <p>An optional factor, but only for the five local authorities to which it applies (Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent and West Sussex)</p>	<p>The purpose of this factor is to support schools which have to pay higher teacher salaries because they are in the London fringe area, and where only part of the authority is in this area. It is applied as a multiplier of 1.0156 to the relevant factors.</p>
<p><b>13. Exceptional premises factors</b></p>	<p>The exceptional factors must relate to premises costs and applications should only be submitted where the value of the</p>

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Local authorities can apply to EFA to use exceptional factors relating to premises. The most frequently approved factors are for rents and for joint-use sports facilities	<p>factor is more than 1% of a school's budget and applies to fewer than 5% of the schools in the authority's area.</p> <p>Any factors which were used in 2016 to 2017 can automatically be used for pre-existing and newly-qualifying schools in 2017 to 2018, provided that the qualification criteria are still met.</p>