

Explanation of the 11 allowable factors

Below is a detailed explanation of the 11 factors and the way in which they are calculated. Data for the new formula has been supplied by the DfE and is based on the October 2011 school census.

1. Age Weighted Pupil Unit (AWPU)

This is the amount of funding each school will receive per pupil. Pupils are counted (equally, whether or not they are part time) if they meet the following criteria:

- They were on roll on the Autumn term census;
- Their enrolment status was sole or dual-main;
- They were in a mainstream school (not in a special, Early Years, Pupil Referral Unit or Nursery setting);
- They were at least 4 at the start of the academic year;
- They were not in any of the following national curriculum year groups (N1, N2, 12, 13, 14) or if the NC year group data was missing.

2. Deprivation

The options available fall into three categories, IDACI-based, FSM-based and Ever6-based. Any combination of these may be used and pupils are split by primary and secondary phase allowing separate unit values.

IDACI

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is part of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). It is an area based measure defined at the level of Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) and was last collected in 2010. It takes the form of a score between 0 and 1, which can be interpreted as the proportion of families in LSOA, with children aged under 16, which are income deprived.

The IDACI score has been matched to pupil records where the pupil's postcode is known, and this has been placed into 6 bands as shown below. Only pupils with an IDACI score above 0.2 can be assigned deprivation funding through this factor meaning there are six bands which can be given different unit values each for primary and secondary phase pupils e.g. a child with an IDACI score of 0.3 is 30% likely to be from a deprived background.

IDACI Score	IDACI Band
$x < 0.2$	0
$0.2 \leq x < 0.25$	1
$0.25 \leq x < 0.3$	2
$0.3 \leq x < 0.4$	3
$0.4 \leq x < 0.5$	4
$0.5 \leq 0.6$	5
$0.6 \leq 1$	6

Free School Meals (FSM)

Free School meal entitlement is a measure of deprivation and is calculated from the proportion of pupils eligible for free school meals according to the Autumn census.

Ever 6

This counts the proportion of pupils that were recorded as eligible for FSM in any of the censuses (Autumn, Spring and Summer) over the past 6 years.

3. Looked after Children

The data for this was collected from the March SSDA903, a statistical return on children who are looked after by Local Authorities in England, and mapped to the spring census at pupil level. Three options have been given allowing the use of:

- Any looked after children
- Children looked after for at least 6 months
- Children looked after for at least 12 months

4. Low Cost, High Incidence SEN

Low attainment measures are used to calculate this funding.

For Primary schools the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) has been used as the low attainment data. Funding is targeted at pupils who achieved fewer than 73 points on the current EYFSP.

For Secondary schools, funding is targeted at pupils who achieve a level 3 or below in both English and mathematics. The eligible percentage of pupils in all year groups will be used.

Only pupils who have undertaken assessment have been considered in calculating the data.

5. English as an Additional Language

Funding for students for which English is an additional language, for a maximum of 3 years after the pupils enter the statutory age school system. The data has come from the autumn 2008 – 2011 census. Pupils whose first language is unknown are not assumed to have EAL but are excluded from the denominator when the percentage is calculated.

6. Pupil Mobility

Pupil Mobility has been calculated using the school start date for each pupil from the Autumn 2011 Census.

For primary the data is based on the number of pupils whose start date (at current school) is within the last 3 academic years and whose start month was not in August, or September. If the pupil started in Reception then start months August, September or January will not be counted.

For secondary the data is based on the number of pupils whose start date (at current school) is within the last 3 academic years and whose start month was not in August or September.

7. Lump sum

Each school receives a standard lump sum, which has an upper limit of £200,000. Every school receives the same lump sum amount, regardless of whether they are primary, middle or secondary.

8. Split Site

The allocation must be based on objective criteria, both for the definition of a split site and for how much is allocated.

9. Rates

Actual cost.

10. Private Finance Initiative (PFI)

11. Sixth form Funding Outside the EFA Allocations

A per pupil factor which continues funding for post 16 pupils up to the level that the authority provided in 2012-13, either through directly allocating per pupil funding, or indirectly through premises and other factors.