

Early Years Block Funding Formula			
Factor		2021-22 Nottinghamshire Criteria	Schools Forum recommendation for application of the factor in 2022-23
Pupil led factors			
1	Base hourly rate for 2-year-olds School & PVI (Private, Voluntary & Independent) settings	£5.39 per hour 38 weeks per annum	The basic hourly rate for 2-year-olds is increased by 21p from £5.39 to £5.60.
2	Base hourly rate for 3- & 4-year-olds universal and working parents. School & PVI settings	£4.31 38 weeks per annum	The basic hourly rate for 3- and 4-year-olds is increased by 17p from £4.31 to £4.48
3	Deprivation Supplement (a)	Provider to attend at monthly children in need and child protection plan and looked after children meetings payable for 4 hours at an hourly rate equivalent to the national living wage.	No change
4	Deprivation Supplement (b)	3- & 4-year-olds eligible for Early Years Pupil Premium, to be paid at 10p per hour.	No change

Schools Block Funding Formula			
Factor		2022-23 NFF	Schools Forum recommendation for application of the factor in 2022-23 LFF
Pupil Led Factors			
1	Basic per pupil entitlement - age weighted pupil unit (AWPU)	<p>Primary - £3,217 per pupil</p> <p>Key Stage 3 - £4,536 per pupil</p> <p>Key Stage 4 – £5,112 per pupil</p>	Continue to mirror the NFF increase unit values to match.
2	Minimum level of per pupil funding for every school. (compulsory factor and unit values)	<p>To allow local authorities to provide the NFF minimum per pupil funding levels to every school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £4,265 for primary schools and • £5,525 for secondary schools. 	
3	Deprivation (compulsory factor)	<p>In a change for the 2022 to 2023 NFF, for FSM6 (pupils recorded as eligible for free school meals at any time in the last 6 years) the ESFA use the October 2020 census (rather than the January census, as in previous years). The FSM6 in the Authority Proforma Tool is based on January 2021 census.</p> <p>The IDACI measure uses 6 bands. Different values can be attached to each band and different unit values can be used for primary and secondary within each band.</p>	Continue to mirror the NFF increase unit values to match.

4	Low prior attainment (optional factor)	<p>Primary pupils identified as not achieving the expected level of development in the early years foundation stage profile (EYFSP).</p> <p>Secondary pupils not reaching the expected standard in KS2 at either reading or writing or maths</p>	Continue to mirror the NFF increase unit values to match.
5	English as an additional language (EAL) (optional factor)	Pupils identified in the October census with a first language other than English may attract funding for up to three years after they enter the statutory school system.	Continue to mirror the NFF and increase unit values to match.
6	Pupil mobility (optional factor)	Pupils starting school at non-standard start dates (i.e. not August, September or January for Year R) in the last three academic years.	Continue to mirror the NFF and increase unit values to match.
School Led Factors			
7	Sparsity (optional factor)	<p>The methodology has changed in 2022-23 and distances are now measured by road distance.</p> <p>To calculate a school's sparsity distance, the ESFA take all the pupils for whom it is the nearest compatible school and find the average shortest road distance from these pupils' home postcodes to their second nearest compatible schools.</p>	Continue to mirror the NFF and increase unit values to match.

		<p>A new distance threshold taper is used this year. Therefore, where schools' sparsity distances are marginally below the main distance thresholds for sparsity funding, they will still attract some allocation through the NFF.</p> <p>The distance threshold taper has been set 20% below the main distance thresholds.</p> <p>Maximum sparsity NFF value is £55,000 for primary schools and £80,000 for secondary schools.</p>	
8	Lump sum (optional factor)	Each school receives a lump sum irrespective of its size or phase of £121,300.	Continue to mirror the NFF and increase unit value to match.
9	Split sites (optional factor)	To support schools that have unavoidable extra costs because the school buildings are on separate sites. The criteria used for this factor can continue to be determined locally but must clearly define what constitutes a split site and how much is paid.	The factor is part of the NFF, and no change was proposed to the current locally determined criteria.
10	Rates (optional factor)	<p>Rates will be paid by the ESFA directly to billing authorities on behalf of all maintained schools and academies from April 2022.</p> <p>Schools' budgets will continue to include the rates funding, even though ESFA will no longer pay over physical cash.</p>	

11	Minimum Funding Guarantee	Local authorities will be able to set an MFG between +0.5% and +2% per pupil.	Continue to mirror the NFF.
Exceptional Factors			
12	Joint Use and Rental (optional factor)	<p>Exceptional circumstances relate to school premises. These may be for rents, or joint-use sports facilities.</p> <p>Where local authorities have already received approval for exceptional circumstances from 2017 to 2018 onwards, they can continue to use the approved factors if the criteria are still being met. Approval prior to this will require the submission of a new disapplication for ESFA consideration.</p> <p>The criteria for this factor are that the value of the factor is more than 1% of a school's budget and applies to fewer than 5% of the schools in the local authority's area.</p>	Exceptional factors are part of the NFF, and no change was proposed to their application.