



## **EAL funding for schools – 2022-23 update**

Ref: Schools operational guide: 2022 to 2023 (Updated 16 December 2021)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pre-16-schools-funding-local-authority-guidance-for-2022-to-2023/schools-operational-guide-2022-to-2023>

### Changes in 2022 to 2023

The department has published National Funding Formula (NFF) provisional allocations for 2022 to 2023 with new factor values and made some technical changes.

Key changes to the schools NFF in 2022 to 2023 are:

NFF factor values have increased by:

- £10,000 to the maximum sparsity values
- **3%** to basic entitlement, free school meals at any time in the last 6 years (FSM6), income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI), lower prior attainment (LPA), **English as an additional language (EAL)** and the lump sum
- 2% to the floor, the minimum per pupil levels and free schools meals (FSM)
- 0% on the premises factors, except for PFI which has increased by RPIX

Ref: Schools block funding formulae 2022 to 2023: analysis of local authorities' schools block funding formulae (Published 14 June 2022)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/schools-block-funding-formulae-2022-to-2023/schools-block-funding-formulae-2022-to-2023-analysis-of-local-authorities-schools-block-funding-formulae>

### Local authority Funding Formula factors for 2022 to 2023

There are 14 funding factors in 2022 to 2023, **English as an additional language (EAL)** is one of those factors, although it remains 'optional'.

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.

– 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.

– The department has used three years in the national funding formula; local authorities should consider this when setting their local formula.

Of the 151 local authorities including the factor, 145 have used the same criteria as the NFF, an increase from 143 in 2021 to 2022.

The distribution of the EAL rates for both primary and secondary pupils shows further movement towards the NFF values of £565 and £1,530.

For the primary indicator, 94% of local authorities are allocating between £500 and £750 per pupil.

For the secondary indicator 84% are allocating between £1,500 and £1,750 per pupil.

## Notes

- Local authority EAL funding to schools is optional.
- The funding is not ring-fenced although we strongly urge schools to consider this when planning for EAL learners in schools.
- Schools are advised to enquire directly with their local authority.
- The funding a school should receive is driven by the October census.
- Schools can calculate the approximate funding they believe their EAL learners are entitled to by multiplying the 'unit value' as above by the number of EAL learners on roll who are within the first 3 years of their schooling in the UK as recorded in the October school census.
- Funding may already have been received in school as part of the year's budget.
- There is no in-year funding.

Better Bilingual  
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