



Guidance

Estimating your academy funding allocation for academies opening from 1 September 2018 to 31 March 2019

Updated 31 May 2019

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1. Introduction

Before a school opens as an academy, the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) provides details of their revenue funding, known as the general annual grant (GAG), in a draft allocation statement. Academies are funded in line with their funding agreements. This guide explains how to estimate your GAG before receiving your draft statement. It includes links to online data, and contains examples to help explain how to estimate your funding.

This guide is designed for schools converting to become academies and schools becoming sponsored academies between 1 September 2018 and 31 March 2019.

For free schools, studio schools and university technical colleges (UTCs) we've published a financial template to allow you to calculate indicative allocations based on information about your school:

- [free schools, including special schools and alternative provision \(AP\) free schools](#)
- [UTCs](#)
- [studio schools](#)

2. General annual grant (GAG): mainstream academies

GAG is revenue funding and is used by academies to meet their day to day running costs. The main element of this is the pre-16 school budget share (SBS).

2.1 Funding outside of the GAG

As an academy, you'll receive other revenue funding that is not included as part of the GAG. This may include:

- [early years funding](#): this is paid by the local authority to academies with a nursery class through the early years national funding formula (EYNFF)
- [national non domestic rates \(NNDR\)](#): this is paid on receipt of a claim made using an online form, and is paid separate to the SBS
- [pupil premium](#): this is paid in instalments by ESFA
- [PE and sport for primary schools](#): this is paid by ESFA in the autumn term
- [universal infant free school meals \(UIFSM\)](#): this is paid in instalments by ESFA to academies with infant classes
- [high needs top up funding](#): this is paid by the local authority where required
- [teachers' pay grant](#): allocations for financial year 2019 to 2020 was published in April 2019
- [Teachers' Pension Scheme](#)

In addition, you may also receive [capital funding](#).

2.2 Risk protection arrangement

The [risk protection arrangement \(RPA\)](#) is an alternative to commercial insurance for academy trusts. Under RPA, the UK government covers the losses instead of commercial insurance. Schools converting to academy status that wish to join RPA should inform their Department for Education contact who will arrange this with ESFA. The cost of joining the scheme is £20 per pupil, per year.

If you opt in, RPA will not be shown on your allocation statement as it does not affect your allocation, but it will affect the amount you'll receive on a monthly basis. If you opt in, you will not receive an adjusted GAG statement, but your monthly pay schedule will be reissued.

Use the [online form](#) to join the risk protection arrangement.

3. Funding for new academies opening after 1 September 2018

The school budget share (SBS) for the 2018 to 2019 academic year will be the same as your predecessor school for the 2018 to 2019 financial year.

Funding is prorated until the end of the academic year, 31 August 2019. It does not include funding for rates, insurance and early years funding that your local authority allocated to your maintained predecessor.

Sixth form funding and start-up grants are all based on the 2018 to 2019 academic year rates.

High needs place funding is based on the 2018 to 2019 financial year rates.

3.1 Estimating your pre-16 school budget share

You can estimate your SBS by calculating a daily schools block allocation and multiplying it by the number of remaining days in the 2018 to 2019 academic year. To illustrate for a school that converts on 1 October 2018:

1. Open the 2018 to 2019 funding for schools and academies provider level file.
2. Select the row for the predecessor school, checking the local authority name, LA estab number and school name.
3. Calculate the prorated allocation using the following method:

Factor	Calculation	Description
Total schools block allocation (post MFG)	£3,500,000	This is taken from the schools and academies provider level file
SBS daily amount	£3,500,000 divided by 365 equals £9,589.04	This is the yearly SBS amount divided by the number of days in the year (365 days)
SBS prorated amount	£9,589.04 multiplied by 335 equals £3,212,328.40	This is the SBS daily amount multiplied by the number of days the school is open for (1 October 2018 to the end of the 2018 to 2019 academic year, 31 August 2019)

3.2 Estimating your sixth form funding

You can estimate your sixth form funding by calculating a daily allocation and multiplying the number of remaining days in the 2018 to 2019 academic year.

For example, for an academy that opens on 1 October 2018:

1. Open the 16 to 19 allocation data: 2018 to 2019 academic year file
2. Select the row for the predecessor school, checking the local authority (column C) and institution name (column E). The total funding allocation for the predecessor school is in column T.
3. Calculate the prorated allocation using the following method in the table below:

Factor	Calculation	Description
Total funding allocation	£500,000	This is taken from figure 2 (column T)
Sixth form funding per month amount	£500,000 divided by 12 equals £41,666.67	This is the total funding allocation divided by the number of months in the year (12 months)
Sixth form funding prorated amount	£41,666.67 multiplied by 11 equals £458,333.37	This is the sixth form funding amount multiplied by the number of months the school is open for (1 October 2018 to the end of the 2018 to 2019 academic year, 31 August 2019)

3.3 Estimating your high needs places for special units in mainstreams schools

Special units in mainstream schools receive high needs place funding. From April 2018, pre-16 places at special units occupied by pupils recorded on the school census as sole or dual (main) are 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

You can estimate your high needs place funding by calculating a daily allocation and multiplying the number of remaining days in the 2018 to 2019 academic year.

To illustrate, for a mainstream school with 10 special unoccupied places and 5 occupied places that converts on 1 October 2018:

Factor	Calculation	Description
Total special	10 multiplied by	The number of special unoccupied places multiplied by the rate per

unoccupied place allocation	£10,000 equals £100,000	place
Total special occupied place allocation	5 multiplied by £6,000 equals £30,000	The number of special occupied places multiplied by the rate per place
Special unoccupied place funding per day	£100,000 divided by 365 equals £273.97	The yearly special unoccupied place funding allocation divided by the number of days in the year (this gives a daily funding rate)
Special occupied place funding per day	£30,000 divided by 365 equals £82.19	The yearly special occupied place funding allocation divided by the number of days in the year (this gives a daily funding rate)
Prorated special unoccupied place funding	£273.97 multiplied by 335 equals £91,779.95	This is the special unoccupied funding per day amount multiplied by the number of days the school is open (1 October 2018 to the end of the 2018 to 2019 academic year, 31 August 2019)
Prorated special occupied place funding	£82.19 multiplied by 335 equals £27,533.65	This is the special occupied funding per day amount multiplied by the number of days the school is open (1 October 2018 to the end of the 2018 to 2019 academic year, 31 August 2019)
Total prorated high needs place funding	£91,779.95 plus £27,533.65 equals £119,313.60	This is the total amount of high needs place funding the school will receive for the period 1 October 2018 to 31 August 2019

3.4 Estimating your start-up grant

Start-up grants (SUG) are only paid to full sponsored academies opening with numbers on roll (NOR) less than 90% of capacity. The minimum value threshold is £10,000. The maximum values are:

- primary: £50,000
- small secondary, capacity up to 250 pupils: £60,100
- medium secondary, capacity 251-999 pupils: between £60,100 and £80,200
- large secondary, capacity of 1,000 or more pupils: £80,200
- you can estimate your SUG by using the [sponsored academy funding: ready reckoner](#) using the following instructions:

1. Open the sponsored academy funding: ready reckoner.
2. Enter your school capacity in cell D13.
3. Enter the number of pupils on roll (NOR) in cell D14.
4. An indicative allocation will show in cell D26.

4. General annual grant (GAG): special and alternative provision academies

Special and alternative academies receive high needs place funding. In the 2018 to 2019 academic year, we'll use the figures published in the [high needs allocated place numbers](#) document to calculate this place funding.

Special academies and post-16 provision are funded for pre-16 and post-16 provision on the same place funded basis: * £10,000 per special place * £10,000 per alternative provision pre-16 place

Post-16 learners at AP academies will be funded according to the national 16-19 funding methodology.

Element 3 top-up funding should continue to be provided by your local authority at the rate agreed prior to conversion.

More information on the [high needs funding arrangements for 2018 to 2019](#) is available.

4.1 Estimating your high needs place funding for special schools and AP academies

You can estimate your high needs funding by calculating a daily allocation and multiplying the number of remaining days in the 2018 to 2019 academic year.

To illustrate, a special school with 40 high needs places that converted on 1 October 2018 would estimate their funding using the following method:

Factor	Calculation	Description
Total high needs funding allocated	40 multiplied by £10,000 equals £400,000 The number of high needs places multiplied by the rate per place	
High needs funding per day	£400,000 multiplied by 365 equals £1,095.89	The yearly high needs funding allocation divided by the number of days in the year
Prorated high needs place funding	£1,095.89 multiplied by 335 equals £367,123.15	This is the high needs funding per day amount multiplied by the number of days the school is open for (1 October 2018 to the end of the 2018 to 2019 academic year, 31 August 2019)

Annex 1 This table shows the number of days remaining in the 2018 to 2019 academic year for academies opening up to August 2019:

Academy opening date	Days remaining
1 October 2018	335
1 November 2018	304
1 December 2018	274
1 January 2019	243
1 February 2019	212
1 March 2019	184
1 April 2019	153
1 May 2019	123
1 June 2019	92
1 July 2019	62
1 August 2019	31

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