



Education & Skills
Funding Agency

16 to 19 school and academy sixth form revenue funding allocation guide: 2021 to 2022

**Explanatory note for schools and
academies**

February 2021

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Introduction

This guide helps you understand how we have calculated your 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation and the factors that have been applied. The guide is for the 2021 to 2022 academic year and continues to use the 16 to 19 funding formula as the basis of your allocation.

We will base your funding allocation on lagged student numbers plus any agreed exceptions where relevant. Your allocation statement includes student numbers and other factors that affect your funding for 2021 to 2022.

Who this note is for

This guide is for school and academy sixth forms that submit school census data. [Separate guides](#) are available for further education institutions and special post-16 institutions. If your institution returns ILR data rather than census data please refer to the [FE allocation statement explanatory note](#) when reviewing your statement.

When we refer to academies in this document we are referring to all types, including free schools, university technical colleges (UTCs) and studio schools, unless otherwise stated.

The '[Changes for 2021 to 2022](#)' section shows the changes to 16 to 19 funding in academic year 2021 to 2022 at a glance, and where the change is reflected in your allocation statement.

Further advice and guidance

We have produced this guide to walk you through your allocation statement.

It is important that you also refer to our [16 to 19 funding guidance](#) for 2021 to 2022. The guides will help you to understand how we have calculated your funding allocation for 2021 to 2022. We publish these guides on GOV.UK before the start of the academic year.

You should read this note alongside our detailed guidance on:

- [Allocation calculation toolkit](#)
- [Funding rates and formula](#)
- [Business cases](#)
- [Financial support for students](#)
- [How the 16 to 19 national funding formula works](#)

If there is an error in your data

The figures in the statement are your final funding allocation, which under normal circumstances will not be changed.

We reserve the right to reduce or withdraw your allocation at any stage should issues arise through audit or other processes which

- significantly affect the data underlying your allocation calculation
- significantly affect contract compliance, or
- if we believe that by making an allocation we will be putting public funds at risk

By exception, we will consider evidenced and credible business cases from institutions where there has been a significant error in the data returned by the institution. If you wish to submit a case, please refer to our [guidance on thresholds](#).

This process does not cover business cases where high needs place funding has been determined by the [high needs change place notification process](#). The high needs place change notification process is now complete and we will not review any requests for changes.

How to resolve your enquires

If you have any questions that we have not covered in this or other [published guidance](#), please contact us using our [online enquiry form](#).

Changes for 2021 to 2022

On the 25 November 2020, the Chancellor announced additional funding of [£291m for 16 to 19 education in 2021 to 2022](#). This is in addition to the [£400m that the government provided in 2020 to 2021](#).

Retention Factor

- as a result of the impact of coronavirus (COVID-19) the 2021 to 2022 retention factor will not be calculated from 2019 to 2020 data. Instead, we will calculate the retention factor using a weighted average of student and retention funding allocated in 2020 to 2021 and 2019 to 2020

Updated index of multiple deprivation (IMD) data

- we have calculated both disadvantage block 1 and bursary elements 1 and 2 using the updated 2019 index of multiple deprivation (IMD) data

Formula Protection Funding

- Formula Protection funding (FPF) will be fully phased out by the end of the 2020 to 2021 academic year. There are no FPF allocations from academic year 2021 to 2022. We introduced FPF in academic year 2013 to 2014 to moderate the impact of the funding formula changes. We originally committed to providing FPF for 3 years, up to and including academic year 2015 to 2016. [We then confirmed in January 2016](#) that FPF would be phased out over 6 years

Offset high value courses for school and college leavers in-year programme funding for 2020 to 2021

- for institutions in receipt of [high value courses for school and college leavers](#) in-year programme funding in the 2020 to 2021 academic year, we will offset the amount against your 2021 to 2022 allocation. The amount is shown in the summary table of your statement. To see the detail please refer to the 'high value courses for school and college leavers' table in your 2020 to 2021 revenue funding allocation statement

Industry placements Capacity and Delivery Fund (CDF)

- we will not apply a minimum allocation for the [Capacity and Delivery Fund \(CDF\) allocations](#) in 2021 to 2022. CDF allocations are based on the number of qualifying students enrolled with each provider in the 2019 to 2020 academic year
- as T Level delivery is scaled up, we are keen to ensure that T Level industry placements and CDF industry placements are not competing with each other

in the engagement of employers for industry placements. In order to support a smooth transition into T Level delivery, further changes will be introduced for CDF from the 2021 to 2022 academic year. This may impact on providers future CDF funding

- CDF will continue to support both level 2 and level 3 industry placements in the short term. For the 2021 to 2022 academic year a funding rate of £210 per qualifying student (reduced from the 2020 to 2021 academic year funding rate of £250 per qualifying student) at both level 2 and level 3 will be applied

General changes to 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement

- we have changed the order that tables are displayed on the statement to match the [16 to 19 funding formula](#)
- we have removed reference numbers and added bookmarks
- 16 to 19 funding for academies will only be included on the 16 to 19 allocation statement and no longer summarised on the pre-16 allocation statement. This means that special academies with sixth forms will now receive a separate 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement, in addition to their General Annual Grant statement

Allocation statement 2021 to 2022 – detailed notes

Academy specials and free school specials post-16 funding

The 16 to 19 revenue funding statement for academy specials and free school specials will include [high needs place funding](#) and [student financial support funding](#).

If you would like to know how these elements have been calculated please see sections below.

Core programme funding

This section shows the various elements of the funding formula shown on page 1 of your 16 to 19 revenue funding statement and the resulting funding from the application of each. The dates on your allocation statement will show as '2021/22'. We have written the dates out in full in this guidance for clarity.

Student numbers for 2021 to 2022

- as set out in the [student numbers](#) section below

National funding rate per student

- as set out in the [breakdown of funding by band](#) section below

Retention factor

- for 2021 to 2022 only we have calculated retention using an average retention factor for each provider. We have calculated this by establishing the 2019 to 2020 and 2020 to 2021 allocated retention factors, which are based on 2017 to 2018 and 2018 to 2019 data, and then combined the factors to create an average retention factor based upon these 2 years. This is intended to provide a retention factor for 2021 to 2022 allocations that is not affected by the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic

Programme cost weighting

- the programme cost weighting used is the average for your institution, and has been weighted by the funded hours for each student. We base programme cost weighting on the sector subject area (SSA) classification for each student's core aim. We calculate this from the autumn census 2020 (full year 2019 to 2020 data)

Disadvantage funding

- as set out in the [distribution of disadvantage funding](#) section below

Large programme funding

- as set out in the [large programme uplift](#) section below

Area cost allowance

- some areas of the country are more expensive to teach in than others, and the area cost allowance weights the allocation to reflect this. The area cost is normally based on your institution's address, except for a small number of institutions that deliver provision in different locations where it is based on the delivery postcodes for that provision

The values on your statement are rounded to various numbers of decimal places. However, we calculate your funding using un-rounded values. This may result in some slight differences when you work through the calculation yourselves.

Student numbers

This section explains how we have calculated the student numbers in your 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement. Some of the information set out below may not be relevant to your institution and therefore may not be shown on your statement.

If your institution returns ILR data rather than census data please refer to the [FE allocation statement explanatory note](#) when reviewing your statement.

Students

- student number taken from the data return shown in the first row of the table
- this figure is taken from the autumn census 2020 (2020 to 2021 data). The number of students recorded as on roll (main or current main) on census day 1 October 2020 at the institution in national curriculum years 12, 13 or 14
- for some institutions, we have used a different student number methodology

Ratio

- if shown, please refer to the [FE allocation statement explanatory note](#)

Total lagged student number

- if a ratio is shown, this figure is calculated by multiplying the student number by the ratio

Exceptional variations to lagged student number

- an increase or decrease applied to the lagged student numbers. This is where we've agreed an exceptional case

Total student numbers for 2021 to 2022 / Finalised academy estimate

- the 'total lagged student number' + 'exceptional variations to lagged student number'
- if your statement does not display a 'total lagged student number' row it is the student number shown in the first row plus 'exceptional variations to lagged student number'

Student number methodology used

- the methodology used to calculate your total student number to be funded in 2021 to 2022

Student number methodology

Our [funding rates and formula guidance](#) has full details of how we calculate student numbers for different types of institutions. Our default approach is to base allocations on lagged numbers. The lagged approach applies when there is a reasonably consistent level of delivery over time and applies in most but not all circumstances.

Exceptions to the lagged approach include student numbers for new institutions, closing provision, transferred provision (including in relation to subcontracting), exceptional in-year growth, and in-year closures. In these situations we may remove an institution from the lagged approach at any point, which may result in a change to their funding allocation.

Breakdown of funding by band

This section explains how we calculate funding bands in the 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement. Further information about national funding rates can be found in the [funding rates and formula guidance](#).

T Level bands

The following applies if you have T Level students. If you are not in receipt of T Level student funding please refer to '[mainstream bands](#)'.

Number of students allocated in 2021 to 2022 – T Level

- student numbers for T Level bands 9 to 6 are taken from the estimated student participation figures provided by institutions

National funding rate

- the national funding rates for T Levels. We base the funding rate for a student on the planned hours for the whole programme

Student funding

- *'number of students allocated in 2021 to 2022' × 'national funding rate'*

Total T Level bands

- the sum of student funding for bands 9 to 6

'student funding' T Level band 9 + 'student funding' T Level band 8 + 'student funding' T Level band 7 + 'student funding' T Level band 6

Mainstream bands

Student numbers 2019 to 2020

- the student numbers for each funding band as recorded in your autumn census 2020 full year 2019 to 2020 data

Band 5 students are all students with annual timetabled hours of 540 and over, except students aged 18+ who are not high needs.

Band 4 students are split into 2 categories.

- 4a is those students who are aged 18+, not high needs and timetabled for over 450 hours per year
- 4b is 16 and 17 year olds and students aged 18+ with high needs who are timetabled for between 450 and 540 hours per year

Bands 1 to 3 show all 16 to 19 ESFA funded students with timetabled hours in that band.

In addition, students in band 1 (up to 279 hours) shows the total number of band 1 full time equivalents (FTEs) for the student numbers shown.

You can view the student level data behind each funding band in your allocation calculation toolkit (ACT). We have published guidance on [how to use your ACT file](#).

Proportions used in 2021 to 2022 allocation

- proportions of students to be funded in each band based on the total student numbers in 2019 to 2020

Number of students allocated in 2021 to 2022

- the percentage proportions for bands 5 to 1 applied to the 'total student numbers for 2021 to 2022' shown in the 'student numbers' table
- the values in this column are rounded to whole numbers and this may result in a slight difference to the 'total student numbers for 2021 to 2022' shown in the 'student numbers' table
- the following applies if you have T Level students:
 - the number of band 5 students allocated in 2021 to 2022 is adjusted to remove students funded in the T Level bands

National funding rate

- the base amount of funding for each student in the band. The funding rates for bands 2, 3 and 4 are derived from the band 5 rate, proportioned according to the midpoint of the hours range

Student funding

- *'number of students allocated in 2021 to 2022' (or the number of FTEs) × 'national funding rate'*

Total / Total mainstream bands

- the sum of student funding for bands 5 to 1
'student funding band 5' + 'student funding band 4' + 'student funding band 3' + 'student funding band 2' + 'student funding band 1 FTEs'

Total student funding

- the following applies if you have T Level students

'total mainstream bands' + total T Level bands'

Level 3 programme maths and English payment

This section explains how we have calculated the level 3 programme maths and English payment in the 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement. We give extra funding to providers to [deliver maths and English to students doing substantial level 3 study programmes](#) and T Levels.

Instances per student

- the number of instances where a student does not hold a GCSE grade 4 or C (or above) in GCSE maths or English as their highest prior attainment and are on a 1 year or 2 year study programme taken from the autumn census 2020 full year 2019 to 2020 data

Number of instances

- *'instances per student' × 'total student numbers for 2021 to 2022' (student numbers table)*

Rate

- funding per student for a 1 year programme and a 2 year programme

Funding

- *'number of instances' × 'rate'*

Level 3 Programme maths and English payment funding total

- the sum of level 3 programme maths and English payment
'level 3 programme maths and English payment - 1 year programme' + 'level 3 programme maths and English payment - 2 year programme'

Distribution of disadvantage funding

This section explains how we have calculated the disadvantage block 1 and block 2 funding in the 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement. For more information on disadvantage funding please refer to the [funding rates and formula guide](#).

Disadvantage block 1

Economic deprivation funding

- we use the student's home postcode from the autumn census 2020 (2019 to 2020 full year data) and the IMD 2019 to calculate the block 1 factor

The block 1 factor is an average across the whole institution, weighted by the funded hours for each student.

The uplift is applied to the programme funding total, up to and including the level 3 programme maths and English payment.

Care leavers

- the number of successful 16 to 19 bursary fund claims for 2019 to 2020 for vulnerable students who were 'in care' or 'care leavers', at a rate of £480 per student

Total block 1 funding

- *'block 1 Funding' + 'care Leaver Funding'*

Disadvantage block 2

Total 2021 to 2022 instances attracting funding per student

- the factor is based on the number of instances when a student does not have at least a grade 4 or C in GCSE maths or English at the end of year 11
 - a student without a grade 4 or C in maths and English counts as 2 instances
 - a student without a grade 4 or C in either maths or English counts as 1 instance
 - a student with grade 4 or C (or above) in both counts as 0 instances

We use the autumn census 2020 full year 2019 to 2020 data to provide the number of instances per student.

Total funded instances for 2021 to 2022

- *'instances per student' × 'total student numbers 2021 to 2022' (Student numbers table)*

Students attracting the higher rate (bands 4 and 5), the lower rate (bands 2 and 3), the FTE rate and the T Level rate

- the 'total funded instances for 2021 to 2022' split between the full time and part time bands according to proportions in the 'breakdown of funding by band' table
- the following applies if you have T Level students:

For students attracting the T Level rate the 'total funded instances for 2021 to 2022' is determined by multiplying the 'instances per student' by 'Total T Level Bands'

'number of funded instances in each band' (higher, lower, FTE, T Level) × 'block 2 funding rate'

Total block 2 funding / Total block 2 funding including T Levels

- the sum of block 2 funding
'students attracting the higher rate' + 'students attracting the lower rate' + 'students attracting the FTEs Rate'.

If you have T Level students + *'students attracting the T Level rate'*

Minimum top up if applicable

- if the total disadvantage funding ('total block 1 funding' + 'total block 2 funding' or 'total block 2 funding including T Levels') for an institution is less than £6,000, disadvantage funding will be topped up to £6,000

Total disadvantage funding

- the sum of disadvantage funding
'total block 1 Funding' + 'total block 2 funding' or 'total block 2 funding including T Levels' + 'minimum top up'

Large programme uplift

This section explains how we have calculated the large programme uplift factor in the 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement. For information, please refer to the [large programme uplift](#) and the [funding rates and formula guide](#).

Students meeting large programme uplift criteria

- the number of students meeting the large programme uplift criteria for the 10% uplift and 20% uplift respectively. Numbers are based on the Young People's Matched Administrative Dataset (YPMAD) for 2018 to 2019

Funding uplift per student per year

- this is 10% or 20% of the national funding rate

Total large programme uplift (2 years)

- the total uplift for the 2 years – that is double the funding uplift per year
'students meeting large programme uplift criteria' × 'funding uplift per student per year' × 2

Total large programme uplift

- *'total large programme uplift (2 Years)' at 20% + 'total large programme uplift (2 years)' at 10%*

Maths and English condition of funding adjustment

This section explains how we have calculated the maths and English condition of funding (CoF) adjustment in the 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement. For more information please see the [condition of funding interactive tool](#) and [16 to 19 funding maths and English condition of funding guidance](#).

National funding rate in 2019 to 2020

- the 2019 to 2020 national funding rates are used to calculate the CoF adjustment

Total students (2019 to 2020 S05)

- the total number of students in 2019 to 2020 as recorded in your autumn census 2020 full year 2019 to 2020 data, split by each funding band. Student numbers in this table exclude 19+ continuing students and may differ from the student numbers shown in the 'breakdown by funding band' table

National funding rate applied to total students (2019 to 2020 S05)

- the student funding associated with the total students

'total students (2019 to 2020 S05)' (FTEs for band 1) × 'national funding rate in 2019 to 2020'

Students not meeting CoF (2019 to 2020 S05)

- the number of students not meeting the CoF in 2019 to 2020 as recorded in your autumn census 2020 full year 2019 to 2020 data, split by each funding band. You can identify these students in your ACT

National funding rate applied to CoF non-compliant students

- the student funding associated with the students not meeting the COF

'students not meeting the CoF' (FTEs for band 1) × 'national funding rate in 2019 to 2020'

Total

- this shows the sum of bands 5 to 1 for 'total students (2019 to 2020 S05)', 'national funding rate applied to total students (2019 to 2020 S05)', students not meeting CoF (2019 to 2020 S05) and 'national funding rate applied to CoF non-compliant students'

5% of National rate funding for total 2019 to 2020 S05 students

- the 5% tolerance before any adjustment will be applied

5% of total 'national funding rate applied to total students (2019 to 2020 S05)'

Funding for non-compliant students less 5% of funding

- the resulting adjustment following the 5% tolerance

Total 'national funding rate applied to CoF non-compliant students' - '5% of national rate funding for Total 2019 to 2020 S05 students'

Final CoF adjustment (at 50%)

- in order to mitigate the effect of the CoF adjustments, the final adjustment is at 50%

50% of 'Funding for non-compliant students less 5% of funding'

Advanced maths premium

This section explains how we have calculated the advanced maths premium in the 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement. We give institutions additional funding to increase the number of students studying for certain [advanced maths qualifications](#). The funding will help institutions remove barriers to advanced maths study and build their capacity to deliver this provision.

Baseline students

- average number of students studying an eligible level 3 maths qualification in academic years 2015 to 2016 and 2016 to 2017. We use the autumn census 2016 full year 2015 to 2016 data and the autumn census 2017 full year 2016 to 2017 data to determine this number

Eligible students

- number of students studying an eligible level 3 maths qualification in academic years 2020 to 2021 taken from the autumn census 2020

Eligible minus baseline

- *'eligible students' – 'baseline students', or zero, whichever is higher*

Rate

- the rate of funding per student for 2021 to 2022 is £600

Advanced maths premium funding

- *'eligible minus baseline' x 'rate'*

High value courses premium

This section explains how we have calculated the high value courses premium in the 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation. The [high value courses premium \(HVCP\)](#) supports providers to increase the number of students studying substantial programmes in particular subjects.

Qualifying students

- the number of qualifying students in your autumn census 2020 full year 2019 to 2020 data

Rate

- the rate of funding per student for 2021 to 2022 is £400

Funding

- *'qualifying students' × 'rate'*

Industry placements funding

This section explains how we have calculated industry placements funding in the 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement. We have published arrangements for delivering industry placements through the [capacity and delivery fund \(CDF\) in 2021 to 2022](#).

Industry placements funding: Capacity and delivery funding (CDF)

Number of students / Number of students minus final T Level students

- the number of level 2 and level 3 qualifying students identified in your autumn census 2020 full year 2019 to 2020 data
- the following applies if you have estimated T Level students:

The number of students is adjusted to remove the 'number of estimated T Level students'. Where the number of T Level students is greater than the number of students there'll be zero students

Rate

- the rate of funding per student for 2021 to 2022 is £210

Industry placement: Capacity and delivery funding (CDF)

- *'Number of students' or 'Number of students minus final T Level students' × 'rate'*

Industry Placements funding: T Level funding

The following applies if you have T Level students:

Number of estimated T Level students

- estimated T Level student numbers provided by institutions

Rate

- the rate of funding per student for 2021 to 2022 is £275

Industry placements funding: T Level funding

- *'number of estimated T Level students' × 'rate'*

Industry placements funding total

- *'industry placement: Capacity and delivery funding (CDF)' + 'industry placements funding: T Level funding'*

High needs students

This section explains how we have calculated high needs funding for academies in the 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement.

We have based allocations of high needs place funding on the outcomes of the [2021 to 2022 local authority place change notification process](#). We are still processing a small number of enquiries which were raised during the high needs place change notification enquiry window in February 2021. In these cases, your allocation statement will still reflect the outcomes of the 2021 to 2022 local authority place change notification process.

For all school sixth forms and maintained special schools, you will need to discuss and agree your 16 to 19 high needs funding directly with your local authority because this funding is allocated to local authorities in the dedicated schools grant (DSG). For further information, please refer to our [High needs funding arrangements: 2021 to 2022](#).

High needs element 2 for 2021 to 2022 / High needs place funding

- the number of high needs students split by age groups 16-19 and 19-24

Total students

- *'16-19 students' + '19-24 students'*

Rate

- for mainstream academies the rate of funding per student is £6,000
- for special academies the rate of funding per place is £10,000

Funding

- *'total students' × 'rate'*

Student financial support funding

This section explains how we have calculated student financial support funding in the 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement.

We have published advice for institutions on the [financial support](#) young people may be able to access to help them participate in education and training.

Number of funded students

- the 'total student numbers for 2021 to 2022' shown in the 'student numbers' table

Instances per student

- for 'element 1: financial disadvantage' we use the student postcode from 2019 to 2020 academic year school census data and the IMD 2019 to determine the number of instances per student
- for 'element 2a: student costs – travel' we use the student postcode and delivery location postcode from 2019 to 2020 academic year school census data and the IMD 2019 to determine the number of instances per student
- the student level data used to determine the instances per student can be found in your ACT file
- the maximum 'Instances per student' value is 1.00000
- where data is not available to complete the 'Instances per student' calculation, an average value is used

Number of instances

- instances per student for 'element 1: financial disadvantage' and 'element 2a: student Costs – travel' are multiplied by the 'number of funded students'
'instances per student' x 'number of funded students'
- for 'Element 2b: student costs – industry placements' we use the student's study programme and their home post code from autumn census 2020 full year 2019 to 2020 data and the IMD 2019 to determine the number of instances. If the student's study programme makes them eligible for Industry Placement funding via CDF and they are from the top 60% most deprived areas, we will give them an instance value of 1

Rate

- the funding rate for each element of the discretionary bursary for 2021 to 2022. Bursary Funding rates are subject to change year on year

Funding

- *'number of instances' x 'rate'*

Bursary adjustment in respect of free meals

The following applies to maintained schools, academies and free schools that only deliver provision to 16 to 19 year olds.

- refer to our guidance on the 16 to 19 bursary fund and free meals in further education

We calculate each institution's percentage share of the deduction proportionally, using end of 2019 to 2020 academic year data.

Protection is then applied so that:

- no institution experiences a reduction of greater than 25% for their 16 to 19 bursary fund allocation
- no institution experiences a reduction that is greater than the reduction applied in 2020 to 2021, academic year and
- no institution has a 16 to 19 bursary fund allocation of less than £500

Discretionary bursary fund

- the sum of each bursary funding element before transition arrangements are applied

'element 1: financial disadvantage total' + 'element 2a: student costs travel total' + 'element 2b: student costs industry' - 'bursary adjustment in respect of free meals'

2019 to 2020 Discretionary bursary funding – baseline for transition

- your final, total 2019 to 2020 bursary allocation is used as a baseline to calculate the transition lower and upper limits (-/+ 50%). The transition lower and upper limits were +/- 25% in 2020 to 2021 academic year

Transition lower limit

- 50% of baseline for transition amount. In 2021 to 2022 academic year institutions will receive no less than 50% of the baseline for transition amount following the change to the methodology

Transition upper limit

- 150% of the baseline for transition amount. In 2021 to 2022 academic year institutions will receive no more than 150% of the baseline for transition amount following the change to the methodology

Exceptional adjustment

- an increase or decrease applied to your discretionary bursary funding. This could relate to funding to help students on the current ESF not in education, employment or training (NEET) programme, merger adjustments, converter adjustments and so on

Discretionary bursary fund total

- your total discretionary bursary fund allocation for the 2021 to 2022 academic year with transition limit applied where necessary. The minimum allocation value is £500

Free meals in FE funding

The following applies to maintained schools, academies and free schools that only deliver provision to 16 to 19 year olds

Total students

- the total number of 16 to 19 year olds recorded in autumn census 2020 full year 2019 to 2020 data

Free meals students

- the number of students recorded in autumn census 2020 full year 2019 to 2020 data as eligible for and in receipt of free meals in further education

Proportion of students on free meals

- *'free meals students' ÷ 'total students'*

Total students in 2021 to 2022 funded for free meals

- the total number of students that will attract free meals funding in 2021 to 2022

'proportion of students on free meals' × 'total student numbers for 2021 to 2022' (student numbers table)

Free meals higher rate, lower rate and FTE Rate

- 'free meal students' at higher, lower and FTE rates are determined by taking the proportions from 'breakdown of funding by band' table and applying the percentage proportions to the 'total students in 2021 to 2022 funded for free meals'

Higher rate: 'band 5 proportions used in 2021 to 2022 allocation' + 'band 4 proportions used in 2021 to 2022 allocation'.

Lower rate: 'band 3 proportions used in 2021 to 2022 allocation' + 'band 2 proportions used in 2021 to 2022 allocation'.

FTE rate: (band 1 proportions used in 2021 to 2022 allocation × total students in 2021 to 2022 funded for free meals) × ('band 1 FTEs student numbers for 2019 to 2020' ÷ 'band 1 student numbers for 2019 to 2020').

Free meals funding

- *'free meals students' (higher, lower and FTEs) × 'free meals rates'*

Free meals sub-total

- *'Free meals higher funding' + 'free meals lower funding' + 'free meals FTE funding'*

Free meals administration / Free meals administration and minimum top up

- 5% of 'total free meals funding'

Exceptional adjustment

- an increase or decrease applied to your free meals in further education funding. This could relate to funding to help students on the current ESF NEET programme, merger adjustments, converter adjustments and so on

Total free meals funding

- the sum of free meals funding
'Free meals sub-total' + 'free meals administration' + 'exceptional adjustment'

Total student support funding

- the sum of student financial support funding
'discretionary bursary fund total' + 'total free meals funding'

Start-up and post-opening grant

Some academies in receipt of a start-up grant (SUG) or post-opening grant (POG) will see this table. This section explains the information in this table of the 16 to 19 revenue funding statement.

Start-up grant – part A

- for academies that opened from April 2013 this is a one-off payment. For academies that opened before April 2013, the payments will be over a number of years and any funding applicable to the 2021 to 2022 academic year will be shown in this line.

Start-up grant – part B

- for academies that opened from April 2013 the total part B value will be paid in the first 3 years after opening for secondary and the first 2 years after opening for primary academies

Post opening grant - per pupil resources

- for free schools, UTCs and studio schools, this is the total of the resource element of the POG

Post opening grant – leadership diseconomies

- for free schools, UTCs and studio schools, this is the total of the diseconomies element of the POG

Total start-up grant and post-opening grant

- *'start-up grant part A' + 'start-up grant part B' + 'post opening grant per pupil resources' + post opening grant leadership diseconomies'*



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