



Education
Funding
Agency

16 to 19 allocation statement – academic year 2016 to 2017

**Explanatory note for further education
institutions**

February/March 2016

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Introduction

This explanatory note sets out the background details behind the figures in your 16 to 19 allocation statement for the 2016 to 2017 academic year (2016/17).

Purpose

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

The Education Funding Agency (EFA) reserves the right to reduce or withdraw your allocation at any stage should issues arise, through audit or other processes, which significantly affect the underlying data in relation to 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. We will apply standard minimum thresholds to decide whether a case is taken forwards for consideration or not, as shown below.

- **for cases affecting lagged student numbers** - 5% of students or 50 students, whichever is lower
- **for cases affecting the full time/part time split and other funding factors including programme cost weightings, retention and disadvantage funding** - an overall impact of 5% on total funding or £250,000, whichever is lower
- **for other cases not covered above** - reviewed on a case by case basis

EFA will take into consideration cases where a combination of data errors has a combined overall funding impact of 5% on total funding or £250,000, whichever is lower.

Should you wish to raise any queries or put forward a business case as set out above, please do so as soon as possible and no later than 8 April 2016 using the [online enquiry form](#). Business cases will be reviewed during April/May and you will receive a response to your case by 31 May 2016.

Commercial and charitable providers (CCPs) and higher education institutions (HEIs) who return HESA data received their final allocation statement during the week beginning 21 March. Therefore the business case deadline for these institution types is 22 April 2016. The responses to the business cases we have received from CCPs and HEIs who return HESA data will be sent by 30 June 2016.

If institutions require a detailed breakdown of how their allocation has been generated, they should contact EFA using our [online enquiry form](#).

Overall approach

[Peter Mucklow's letter](#) of 14 January sets out the main policy and funding rate for 2016/17.

In January 2016 and early February 2016 we issued statements which confirmed the key funding elements and student numbers we used to calculate the 2016/17 allocations.

As in previous years, your funding allocation for 2016/17 will be based on lagged student numbers plus any agreed exceptions where relevant. This statement includes student numbers and other factors which affect your funding for 2016/17. A box by box explanation of the numbers in the statement is given in annex A.

In relation to delivery for 2016/17, institutions should also refer to EFA funding guidance for 2016/17, which will be published on GOV.UK before the start of the academic year.

National funding rates

The national funding rates have been confirmed as:

Band	Category	Planned hours	National funding rate per student	Block 2 disadvantage rate (per instance)
5	- 16 and 17 year olds - Students aged 18 and over with high needs	540+ hours	£4,000	£480
4	- Students aged 18 and over who are not high needs	450+ hours	£3,300 (see below)	£480
	- 16 and 17 year olds - Students aged 18 and over with high needs	450 to 539 hours		
3	All students	360 to 449 hours	£2,700	£292
2	All students	280 to 359 hours	£2,133	£292
1	All students	Up to 279 hours	£4,000/FTE	£480/FTE

In a similar way to last year, we have used 2014/15 full year data to determine the number of students to be funded in each band in the 2016/17 allocations. The maximum funding rate for 18 year-olds without high needs in 2016/17 has been set as £3,300, so any 18 year-olds without high needs in bands 4 and 5 have been funded at band 4 rate.

Programme cost weighting

Most programme cost weightings for 2016/17 are unchanged from those used in allocations for 2015/16. A list of programme cost weightings for 2015/16 is given in the [funding guidance](#) for that year.

The exception to this is the specialist weighting for land based programmes in sector subject area 3 (agriculture, horticulture, and animal care) delivered by institutions recognised as having specialist resources/equipment. This has increased from 1.6 to 1.75.

Disadvantage block 1

We map deprivation data from the indices of multiple deprivation (IMD) to each student's home postcode to determine whether disadvantage funding should be allocated. This year we have updated the indices to IMD 2015 from IMD 2010 which we have used previously. IMD 2015 is the latest version of this index, released in September 2015. IMD is an official government index that tells us how deprived areas are based on official education, crime, health, employment, and income statistics. Based on this data we assign an uplift to those students that live in the top 27% most deprived areas of the country.

Large programme funding

This year we have introduced an uplift to reflect the delivery of large programmes. An uplift will be applied for achievement of high grades on specific large programmes:

- 4 or 5 A levels or Pre U qualifications
- International Baccalaureate
- Large TechBacc

The uplift is calculated for 2016/17 using data from 2013/14, institutions were informed in September of provisional data to support this. There are 2 levels of uplift: 10% and 20% of the national rate per student. Institutions will receive the uplift for 2 years giving them either £800 or £1,600 additional funding per student. [Further details](#) can be found on GOV.UK.

Condition of funding

Any student that does not have a maths and/or English GCSE at grades A*-C, is not enrolled on either an approved maths and English GCSE or stepping stone in academic year 2014/15, and is not recorded as exempt will have an impact on your 2016/17 allocation. The [details of how this is applied](#) (including mitigation arrangements) can be found on GOV.UK.

Formula protection funding

Formula protection funding (FPF) shields institutions from significant decreases in funding per student resulting from the changes to the funding formula in 2013/14. We committed to provide FPF until at least 2015/16, from 2016/17 we will begin to phase it out over a period of 6 academic years. For institutions in receipt of FPF in 2015/16 we have recalculated the baseline FPF for the 2016/17 academic year taking into account the funding changes that have been introduced. The [details of how this is applied](#) can be found on GOV.UK.

High needs students

We have used the 16 to 25 place numbers allocated to institutions in academic year 2015/16 as the basis for allocating place numbers in academic year 2016/17. The exception to this is where a place change request was submitted by your home local authority in November 2015 following discussions with you, and was supported to revise your allocation. A small number of changes have also been made where necessary to reflect the merger of institutions.

We published the [high needs arrangements for 2016/17](#) in September 2015 on GOV.UK, describing how the high needs funding system and place change request process will work for all types of provision. The outcomes from the place change request process were published on the 14 January 2016 on the same webpage.

Following the publication of the place change request outcomes, institutions and local authorities were able to submit any enquiries regarding their place numbers to EFA by the 29 January 2016. Any agreed changes to place numbers resulting from these enquiries will be communicated directly to institutions in February 2016 and recorded in final funding statements.

The high needs place allocations process is now complete and we will not be accepting any further requests to revise place numbers.

Your high needs place number allocation, where appropriate, is described in table 5 of your funding statement which shows the number of high needs places funded at the element 2 rate of £6,000.

For further information regarding the [high needs funding system](#) can be found on GOV.UK.

16 to 19 Bursary Fund and free meals in further education

In 2016/2017, EFA is removing the ring fence between the free meals in further education allocation and the 16 to 19 Bursary Fund discretionary bursary allocation. The 2 allocations have been calculated separately (as set out in this note), and are presented

separately on your funding statement, but institutions have the flexibility to treat this funding as a single overall allocation and use it for both 16 to 19 Bursary Fund and free meals in further education. Institutions must ensure they manage the single allocation appropriately to promote the availability of free meals and to ensure all eligible students who apply for free meals are provided with them.

Additional funding for free meals for post 16 students attending further education funded institutions was introduced in 2014/2015 to provide parity with those young people attending school sixth-forms. Prior to 2014/2015, institutions had been supporting the cost of meals for students who needed them on a discretionary basis from the 16 to 19 Bursary Fund. The data in the independent evaluation of the Bursary Fund enabled us to estimate that this represented over £15m of discretionary bursary spend annually. Provision of free meals is now established and in its second year of implementation. Consequently in 2016/2017 EFA is removing £15m from the budget in respect of this double funding by reducing 16 to 19 Bursary Fund discretionary allocations to take account of this for those institutions also in receipt of an allocation for free meals.

16 to 19 Bursary Fund

Institutions will receive 16 to 19 Bursary Fund allocations for just discretionary bursaries, as in previous years. The funding for vulnerable student bursaries (students in one or more of the defined vulnerable groups) is held centrally by the Student Bursary Support Service and institutions should draw down this funding on demand, whenever they need it, throughout the academic year. This enables institutions to plan their discretionary schemes with much greater confidence, because bursary allocations will not come under pressure to pay unforeseen vulnerable student bursaries later in the year.

For the majority of institutions, the 16 to 19 Bursary Fund allocations for discretionary bursaries in 2016/2017 have been calculated based on the number of students in 2009/2010 who were in receipt of Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA) at £30 per week as a percentage of the 2010/11 allocated student numbers. We have applied this percentage to institutions' 2016/2017 student numbers and multiplied the resultant number by the rate of £298 (based on the overall budget available and number of students to be funded) to give the allocation for the institution. Where an institution had no EMA students in 2009/2010 or where the provision was new in 2011/2012 or later, allocations have been based on 36% of the institution's 2016/2017 allocated student numbers. A minimum allocation amount of £500 has been applied.

Free meals in further education

In 2016/2017 institutions will receive an allocation of funding for free meals based on their 2015/2016 ILR R06 data returns and their lagged student number for 2016/17, ie the

number of students they have assessed as eligible for, and in receipt of, free meals in 2015/2016 at RO6 combined with the number of students funded in 2016/17 to provide an all-year number. 2016/17 fundable free meals students have been apportioned across the funding bands, using the same methodology as for mainstream allocations. Band 5, Band 4 and Band 1 FTEs are full-time students. Band 3 and Band 2 are part-time students. Two funding rates have been applied, one for full-time students and one for part-time students, equivalent to £2.41 per student per meal.

Where an institution's 2015/2016 R06 data return had 0 students flagged as eligible for, and in receipt of, free meals, we have based the allocation on the number of fundable free meals students for 2015/16, (which was based on information from the 2014/2015 R06 data return). Institutions should not assume that EFA will follow this approach in future years and are strongly recommended to make data returns showing the number of students they have assessed as eligible for, and in receipt of, free meals on an ongoing basis. EFA may reconcile 2016/2017 allocations that have been generated based on 0 free meals students in the 2015/2016 R06 data return where subsequent data returns show that the institution has been allocated too much funding.

£15m adjustment

To help institutions understand the adjustment that has been made, please find below some overall figures:

Item	Comment
46.1%	This is the percentage that £15m represents of the total Free Meals in FE allocation for the academic year 2016 to 2017
£102m	This is the overall amount (pre-adjustment) of the Discretionary Bursary Fund allocated to those institutions in receipt of a Free Meals in FE allocation.
14.6%	This is the average percentage reduction to institutions' Discretionary Bursary allocation once the institution's share of the £15m is removed (pre-protection)
13.8%	This is the average percentage reduction to institutions' Discretionary Bursary allocation once protection has been applied
10.4%	This is the average percentage reduction in the combined Discretionary Bursary and Free Meals in FE allocations once reduction and protection has been applied

To arrive at the adjustment, we have calculated each institution's share (percentage) of the total amount of free meals allocations. This percentage is then applied to the £15m

adjustment for double funding (set out above) to calculate the amount that needs to be subtracted from the institution's discretionary bursary allocation. As an illustration:

- Institution A has a free meals allocation of £240,000. The total value of free meals in FE allocations is £32,000,000. Their share of the national budget is therefore 0.75% ($£240,000 / £32,000,000$).
- Therefore their provisional deduction from the discretionary bursary budget is $0.75\% \times £15,000,000 = £112,500$.

We have built protection levels into this process so that no institution experiences a reduction of greater than 25% for their 16 to 19 Bursary Fund allocation and no institution has a 16 to 19 Bursary Fund allocation of less than £500.

If institutions require a detailed breakdown of how their allocation has been generated, they should contact EFA.

Residential Bursaries

Where appropriate, a residential bursary fund (RBF) or residential support scheme (RSS) allocation will be made to institutions for 2016/2017.

RBF allocations for 2016/2017 have been generated based on the lower figure of either the average actual spend in the 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 (using data returned by institutions in the annual (October) RBF data returns) or the 2015/2016 allocation. The methodology disregards any spend by institutions that is outside policy guidelines and has made adjustments to reflect any significant fluctuations between spend across the 2 years.

RSS allocations for 2016/2017 have been generated only for institutions that had a new student verified as eligible in 2015/2016. The allocations have been generated using the information submitted by institutions on the RSS 2015/2016 course verification pro-forma. The methodology uses the number of eligible students who received RSS support and who will be returning in 2016/2017 multiplied by the maximum permitted funding amount per student. An amount of funding is then added to this total to make funds available for any eligible new students in 2016/2017.

Annex A: Allocation statement 2016/17 – detailed notes

Programme funding formula

This section shows the various elements of the funding formula and the resulting funding from the application of each.

Title	Comments
Student numbers for 2016/17	As set out in table 1a.
National funding rate per student	As set out in table 1b.
Retention factor	<p><i>Retention rate = retained students ÷ total funded students</i></p> <p><i>Retention factor = (retention rate ÷ 2) + 0.5</i></p> <p>Calculated from ILR return R14 for 2014/15.</p>
Programme cost weighting	<p>The programme cost weighting used is the average for your institution, and has been weighted by the funded hours for each student.</p> <p>Programme cost weighting is based on the sector subject area (SSA) classification for each student's core aim.</p> <p>Calculated from ILR return R14 for 2014/15.</p>
Disadvantage funding	As set out in table 2a.
Large programme funding	As set out in table 2b.
Area cost allowance	<p>Some areas of the country are more expensive to teach in than others, and the area cost weights the allocation to reflect this. The area cost is normally based on your institution's address, except for a small number of institutions which deliver provision in different locations where it is based on the delivery postcodes for that provision.</p>

Table 1a: Student numbers (including students aged 19 to 24)

Title	Comments
1.1a 2015/16 R04 total students	<p>For FE colleges and some other FE institutions, this is the student number count as recorded on the 2015/16 R04 return, with a reference data of 1 November.</p> <p>This box is not completed for some commercial and charitable providers (CCPs) and some other institutions, where a different methodology is used (see box 1.3a below).</p>
1.2a 2014/15 R04-R14 student ratio	<p>The ratio between R04 and R14 from 2014/15.</p> <p>This box is not completed for some CCPs and for some other institutions, where a different methodology is used (see box 1.3a below).</p>
1.3a Total lagged student number	<p><u>For FE colleges and some other FE institutions</u>, this figure is derived by uprating the 2015/16 R04 numbers to a full year estimate by applying the R04 to R14 ratio (box 1.1a × 1.2a).</p> <p><u>For CCPs there are 3 approaches for calculating lagged numbers. CCPs have received an email confirming the approach for their institution alongside their final allocation statement.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The “standard” approach taking the 2015/16 ILR R04 figure and multiplying by the R04:R14 ratio from 2014/15, or the 2015/16 R06 if this is higher (used if you were on the “standard” approach in 2015/16 or where the 2014/15 R04:R14 ratio is 2 or below). 2. The “rolling” approach previously used for all charitable and commercial providers (CCP) taking the student numbers from 1 February to 31 January (used if you were previously on the “rolling” or “hybrid” approach and where the 2014/15 R04:R14 ratio is above 2). 3. The “hybrid” approach used for a small number of providers, where one of the standard or rolling figures appears too high and the other too low. The hybrid figure is the average of the standard and rolling approaches.

Title	Comments
	<u>For some small institutions</u> where the above approaches are not appropriate, all year 2014/15 student numbers are used.
1.4a Exceptional variations to lagged student number	An increase or decrease to be applied to the lagged student numbers. This is where an exceptional case has been agreed or where there have been any changes resulting from reviewing college student numbers based on the R06 return.
1.5a Total student numbers for 2016/17	This is the total of lagged students plus exceptional variations (box 1.3a + 1.4a).

Table 1b: Breakdown of funding by funding band

Title	Comments
1.1b - 1.6b Proportions for 2016/17 allocation	Proportions of students to be funded in each band based on the total student numbers in 2014/15. The detail behind these proportions can be found on your student number statement. Band 4 is shown in total in this statement. Your funding factor statement contains the split between students numbers in bands 4a and 4b.
1.1b - 1.6b Number of students allocated in 2016/17	The percentages in each band applied to the total student numbers for 2016/17 (box 1.5a). The values in this column are shown rounded to whole numbers and this may result in a slight difference to the total in box 1.5a.
1.1b -1.6b 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.
1.1b - 1.6b Student funding	This is the total student funding for each band. <i>Number of students (or the number of FTEs in 1.6b) x national funding rate.</i>

Title	Comments
1.7b - Total student funding	The total student funding for all bands. <i>(1.1b+1.2b+1.3b+1.4b+1.6b)</i>

Table 1c: Condition of funding

Title	Comments
1.1c - 1.6c Total students (2014/15 R14)	The total number of students in 2014/15 as recorded in your 2014/15 ILR R14 return, split by each funding band.
1.1c - 1.6c National funding rate applied to total students	The student funding associated with the total students. <i>Total students (FTEs for Band 1) multiplied by national funding rate</i>
1.1c -1.6c Students not meeting the CoF (2014/15 R14)	The number of students not meeting the condition of funding in 2014/15 as recorded in your 2014/15 ILR R14 return, split by each funding band.
1.1c -1.6c National funding rate applied to CoF Non-compliant students	The student funding associated with the students not meeting the CoF. <i>students (FTEs for Band 1) not meeting the CoF multiplied by national funding rate</i>
1.7c Total funding	This shows the total funding for all students and for those students not meeting condition of funding. <i>1.1c + 1.2c + 1.3c + 1.4c + 1.6c</i>
1.8c 5% of National rate funding for total students	This is a tolerance that is allowed before any adjustment will be applied. <i>5% of National funding rate applied to total students (1.7c)</i>
1.9c Funding for non-compliant students less 5% of total student funding	The resulting adjustment following the 5% tolerance <i>National funding rate applied to CoF non-compliant students (1.7c) less 1.8c</i>
1.10c Final condition of funding adjustment (at 50%)	In order to mitigate the effect of the CoF adjustments for the first year the final adjustment will be ad 50%. <i>50% of 1.9c</i>

Table 2a: Distribution of disadvantage funding

Title	Comments
Disadvantage block 1	
2.1a Economic deprivation funding	<p>The student's home postcode and the new Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 are used.</p> <p>The factor is shown as a percentage and is an average across the whole institution, weighted by the funded hours for each student.</p> <p>Calculated from ILR return R14 for 2014/15.</p> <p>This block 1 factor is applied to the programme funding total as shown above up to and including programme cost weighting but before area costs.</p>
2.2a Care leavers	<p>The number of successful 16 to 19 Bursary Fund claims for 2014/15; for vulnerable students who were 'in care' or 'care leavers', at a rate of £480 per student.</p>
2.3a Total block 1 funding	<p>The total of funding for economic deprivation and care leavers.</p>
Disadvantage block 2	
2.4a Total 2016/17 instances attracting funding per student	<p>The proportion of students that did not have GCSE maths and/or English based on the Young People's Matched Administrative Dataset (YPMAD) for 2013/14.</p> <p>The factor is based on the number of instances when a student does not have at least a C grade in GCSE maths or English at the end of year 11. A student without a C in maths and English counts as 2 instances, a student without a C in either maths or English counts as 1 instance and a student with Cs (or above) in both counts as 0 instances. <i>Number of funded instances (2016/17) = instances attracting funding per student (2.4a) × total student numbers (1.5a)</i></p>
2.5a to 2.8a Instances attracting the full time/part-time/FTE rate	<p>The total number of instances in box 2.4a is then split between the full-time and part-time bands</p>

Title	Comments
	<p>according to the proportions in table 1b.</p> <p><i>Number of funded instances in each band × block 2 funding rate = block 2 funding</i></p>
2.9a Total block 2 funding	Total of block 2 funding for students in all bands.
2.10a Minimum top up if applicable	If the total disadvantage funding (block 1 + block 2) for an institution is less than £6,000, disadvantage funding will be topped up to £6,000.
2.11a Total disadvantage funding	The total of block 1, block 2, and the minimum top-up if applicable.

Table 2b: Large programme uplift

Title	Comments
2.1b and 2.2b Students meeting large programme uplift criteria	This shows 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 2013/14.
2.1b and 2.2b Funding uplift per year	This is 10% or 20% of the national funding rate £4,000
2.1b to 2.3b Total large programme Uplift	<p>2.1b and 2.2b show the total uplift for the 2 years, ie double the funding uplift per year multiplied by the students meeting large programme criteria for the 20% uplift rate and 10% uplift rates respectively.</p> <p>The total at 2.3b is then the sum of 2.1b and 2.2b</p>

Table 3: Care standards

Title	Comments
3.1 Care standards	Care standards funding is paid as a lump sum of £12,252 per institution, plus £817 per eligible care standards student for those institutions eligible for this funding.

Table 4: Breakdown of formula protection funding

Title	Comments
4.1 2015/16 Programme funding per student	From your 2015/16 allocation statement programme funding (plus care standards) from the summary table divided by total funded students box1.5a
4.2 2015/16 Formula protection per student	From your 2015/16 allocation box 4.5
4.3 2015/16 Total programme funding plus FPF per student	4.1 + 4.2
4.4 2015/16 Funded students	From your 2015/16 allocation statement box1.5a
4.5 2016/17 Programme funding per student	Total programme funding from the summary of 2016/17 Funding Allocations (<i>programme funding plus care standards</i>) divided by the 2016/17 funded students (1.5a)
4.6 2016/17 Baseline protection per student	4.3 – 4.5 with a <i>Minimum of zero and maximum allowable value equal to 4.2</i>
4.7 2016/17 Total baseline funding per student (inc. FPF)	4.5 plus 4.6
4.8 1/6 of the baseline protection per student	4.6 divided by 6

Title	Comments
4.9 2% of 2016/17 Total programme funding plus FPF per student	<i>2% of 4.7</i>
4.10 Higher of 1/6 of baseline protection or 2% of total programme funding per student	This will be the reduction applied to FPF for 2016/17 <i>Higher of 4.8 and 4.10</i>
4.11 2016/17 FPF per student	<i>4.5 minus 4.10 with a minimum of zero</i>
4.12 Number of students receiving 2016/17 FPF	The number of students receiving FPF in 2016/17 is limited to a maximum of those receiving FPF in 2015/16 (ie the funded students in 2015/16) <i>The lower of 4.4 and 1.5a</i>
4.13 2016/17 Total formula protection funding	The amount of FPF funding to be allocated in 2016/17 <i>4.11 multiplied by 4.13</i>
4.14 2016/17 Total programme funding plus FPF per student	<i>4.5 plus 4.11</i>

Table 5: Other funding

Title	Comments
5.1 High needs element 2	<i>Total number of high needs students × rate per student (£6,000) = funding</i>

Table 6: Student support funding

Title	Comments
6.1a Discretionary Bursary Fund – 2016/2017 number of funded students	This number of students is based on the 2016/2017 funded student numbers as in box 1.5a.

Title	Comments
6.1a Percentage applied	<p>The percentage applied is the number of students in 2009/2010 in receipt of EMA at £30 per week as a percentage of 2010/2011 funded numbers.</p> <p>Where the provision was new in 2011/2012 or later, the percentage used is 36% (the national average percentage of students claiming £30 per week in 2009/2010).</p> <p>This percentage is multiplied by the 2016/2017 student numbers to determine the number of bursary funded students attracting the standard funding rate.</p>
6.1a Standard funding rate	This is the unit cost that has been used to calculate the total funding. The rate for 2016/2017 is £298.
6.1a Funding	<p><i>2016/17 student numbers x percentage applied x funding rate</i></p> <p>The standard funding rate is multiplied by the number of bursary funded students (rounded to the nearest pound).</p> <p>A minimum allocation of £500 has been applied.</p>
6.1b Bursary adjustment in respect of free meals	<p>Refer to the 16 to 19 Bursary Fund and free meals in further education section on page 7 of this document.</p> <p><i>= 2016/17 Free Meals allocation (6.3e) / total free meals allocation x £15,000,000</i></p> <p>Protection is then applied so that no institution experiences a reduction of greater than 25% for their 16 to 19 Bursary Fund allocation and no institution has a 16 to 19 Bursary Fund allocation of less than £500.</p>
6.2a Residential bursary fund	This is the total funding allocation for the residential bursary fund.
6.2b Residential support scheme	This is the total funding allocation for the residential support scheme.
6.3a Total students (R46)	This is the total number of 16 to 19 year olds recorded on the 2015/2016 ILR R46 (R06 with a reference date of 1 November).

Title	Comments
6.3a Free meals students (R46)	This is the number of students recorded on R46 as accessing free meals.
6.3a Proportion of students on free meals	<i>Free meals students (R46) divided by Total Students (R46)</i>
6.3a Total students in 2016/2017 funded for free meals	This is the total number of students that will attract free meals funding in 2016/2017.
6.3b – 6.3d Free meals higher rate, lower rate and FTE rate	<p>The total number of 2016/2017 free meals students in box 6.3 is then split between the higher rate, lower rate and FTE rates according to the proportions in table 1b.</p> <p>For each of the three rates <i>Number of free meals students × free meals funding rate = free meals funding</i></p>
6.3e Total free meals funding	<p>Total of free meals funding for all rates</p> <p>This total also includes funding for administration of 5%</p>
6.4 Total student support funding	<p>Total student support funding. The sum of all student support funding.</p> <p><i>6.1a - 6.1b + 6.2a + 6.2b + 6.3e</i></p>

Note that the values on your statement are shown rounded to various numbers of decimal places. The calculation of your funding however is done using un-rounded values. This may result in some slight differences when you work through the calculation yourselves.



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