

Appendix 4 : Identifying the Target Group

A. Free School Meals

Parents receiving free school meals must be in receipt of income support, income based job seekers allowance, child tax credits (providing their income is less than £15,575, guaranteed element of state pension credit or support under part VI of the immigration & asylum act 1999.

Free School Meals are not available to pupils of Parents/Guardians who receive Working Tax Credit.

B. Looked after children

'Looked after children' (LAC) refers to children in public care, who are placed with foster carers, in residential homes or with parents or other relatives.

C. EMA – Education Maintenance Allowance

Young people aged 16 – 18 or about to leave compulsory education.

Need to be enrolled on a course in England

An annual household income must be below £30,810

EMA does not affect any other household benefits. Parents and carers are still free to keep claiming child benefit, tax credits and so on

D. Young Carers

Young carers are children and young people under 18, who's life is restricted by the need to take responsibility for a person who is either: Chronically ill, has a disability, is experiencing mental distress, is affected by alcohol and/ or substance misuse or is elderly or infirm.

E. Migrant Worker Families

This applies only to migrant worker families who have recently arrived in the country and have not yet entered the benefit system.

The UN Convention on the Rights of Migrants defines a migrant worker as a "person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national"

F. Refugee / Asylum Seeker

Schools have records of refugees and asylum seekers

somebody seeking safe place: somebody who seeks or takes refuge in a foreign country, especially to avoid war or persecution, somebody who applies for asylum: somebody who applies for asylum as a refugee

G. Job Seekers Allowance

Out of work or working less than 16 hours a week on average,

And must be: capable of working, available for work, actively seeking work and below state pension age.

Those with savings of over £16,000 probably won't qualify.

H. Income Support

Aged 16 to 59 and any of the following apply: A lone parent, registered sick or disabled, a student and either a lone parent or disabled or caring for someone who's sick or elderly.

And the following apply: don't have savings of £16,000 or more, not working, or work on average less than 16 hours a week.

Also possible if on a low income and: Sick and Statutory Sick Pay is less than the amount of Income Support they would be entitled to, not working because of parental leave (including partner) or paternity leave.

I. Working Tax Credits (Excluding Child Tax Credits)

At least 25 years old, working at least 30 hours a week and on a low income.

Single - earn less than £12,865 a year.

Living with a partner - together earning less than £17,400 a year.

Disability element of the WTC

Work for 16 hours or more a week.

And for at least one day in the last six months, the claimant has received one of the following:

Incapacity Benefit at the short-term higher rate or long-term rate

Severe Disablement Allowance

Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, with a Disability Premium or Higher Pensioner Premium

Income Support, with a Disability Premium or Higher Pensioner Premium
Council Tax Benefit, with a Disability Premium or Higher Pensioner Premium
Housing Benefit, with a Disability Premium or Higher Pensioner Premium

J. Incapacity Allowance

For people who are too sick or disabled to work.

Statutory Sick Pay has ended, or they can't get it.

Self employed or unemployed.

Have been getting Statutory Maternity Pay (SMP) and have not gone back to work for their employer because they are incapable of work

Were under State Pension age when they became sick.

K. Housing Benefit

This benefit takes into consideration things like age, income, savings, number of dependants, other benefits claimed and the cost of rent. The income from one claimant to another could differ significantly but the other factors that are taken into consideration indicate economic deprivation. It is likely that those claiming this benefit will also be claiming other benefits.

L. Local Housing Allowance

For private tenants renting property or a room from a private landlord and are on a low income.

M. Council Tax Benefit

On a low income and savings and investments are equal or less than £16,000 a year.

Also: if there is a second adult living in the property who is: aged 18 or over, not paying rent, not paying Council Tax themselves, on a low income.

N. Families in temporary and/or poor accommodation

Children and Young people who are housed in temporary dwellings and/or whose accommodation is deemed to be in a poor condition

O. Rural postcode: disadvantaged by transport issues

Children and young people living within a rural area without access to regular transport links and disadvantaged by rurality and/or affordability

P. Educated other than at school

For Children and young people receiving services and support when unable to attend mainstream education

Q. Subjective Data

Low income families who do not currently claim the above benefits / tax credits but who schools know are eligible through informal or formal meetings with parents. Schools must be able to justify their decision to include a child based on knowledge of their family income or ability to pay. This may include:

Traveller families (The term 'Traveller' includes New Travellers, Irish Travellers, Gypsies, Fairground and Circus Travellers)

Migrant worker families not yet in the benefits system

Any family not yet in the benefits system but have applied

Families where home-life is difficult and therefore the parent(s) may not be in a position to pay for activities, e.g. recent family break up.

Recent redundancy

R. Acute domestic problems

Those children and young people experiencing difficult family issues, such as bereavement, living with family members other than parents, parents with physical or mental health problems or disability, domestic violence, and parents in custody or with debt problems

S. Non voluntary contribution / participation in school activities

Children and young people who do not make a voluntary contribution towards school based activities or do not participate in activities that would require payment and where the school is aware that this is due to economic circumstances