



Education & Skills  
Funding Agency

# **16 to 19 further education revenue funding allocation guide: 2020 to 2021**

**Explanatory note for further education  
institutions**

**February 2020**

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## Introduction

This guide helps you understand how we have calculated your 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation and the factors we have applied. The guide is for the 2020 to 2021 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 2020 to 2021.

## Who this note is for

This guide is for further education institutions. [Separate guides](#) are available for school and academy sixth forms and special post-16 institutions.

The '[Changes for 2020 to 2021](#)' section shows the changes to 16 to 19 funding in academic year 2020 to 2021 at a glance, and where the changes are reflected in your allocation statement.

## Further advice and guidance

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

It's important that you also refer to our [16 to 19 funding guidance](#) for 2020 to 2021. The guides will help you to understand how we have calculated your funding allocation for 2020 to 2021. 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 for high needs place funding for institutions that are within scope of the [high needs place change 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 enquiries**

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 2020 to 2021

## Discretionary bursary allocations

- we have changed the way we calculate discretionary bursary allocations for 2020 to 2021. We will use ILR R14 data and the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 to identify instances per student for financial disadvantage, travel and industry placements. We have [published information and videos](#) to help you understand why we have made this change

## Teachers' pension scheme payments

- we will continue to meet the costs of the additional employer contributions from the [Teachers' pension scheme](#) (TPS) up to the end of March 2021. Eligible further education institutions will see a new field on their allocation statement for this payment
- local authorities should [apply](#) to the Department for Education for extra funding for TPS costs related to their adult community learning providers through a separate process to cover all of their centrally employed staff covered by the TPS

On the 31 August 2019, the chancellor announced an [additional £400m](#) for 16 to 19 education for academic year 2020 to 2021. We have [published information](#) about what this means for your 16 to 19 funding allocation. We have listed the changes you will see on your allocation statement below.

## National funding rate

- the national funding rates have increased by 4.7%
- funding rates for T Levels have increased in line with the new band 5 rate
- the funding rates for 14 to 16 provision in further education continue to be aligned with the 16 to 19 rates and have also increased in the 2020 to 2021 academic year
- the [funding rates and formula](#) guidance shows 16 to 19 funding rates for 2020 to 2021

## Programme cost weighting changes

- we have [increased programme cost weightings](#) by ten percentage points for 6 sector subject areas in academic year 2020 to 2021

## Level 3 programme maths and English payment

- we have given extra funding to providers to deliver [maths and English](#) to students doing substantial level 3 study programmes and T Levels

## High value courses premium

- the [high value courses premium \(HVCP\)](#) supports providers to increase the number of students studying substantial programmes in particular subjects

# Allocation statement 2020 to 2021 – detailed notes

## Programme funding formula

This section shows the various elements of the funding formula shown on page 1 of your allocation statement and the resulting funding from the application of each. The dates on your allocation statement will show as '2020/21'. We have written the dates out in full in this guidance for clarity.

### Student numbers for 2020 to 2021

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

### National funding rate per student

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

### Retention factor

- retention rate = retained students ÷ total funded students  
retention factor = (retention rate ÷ 2) + 0.5  
we calculate this from the 2018 to 2019 ILR R14 data return

### 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 classification for each student's core aim. We calculate this from the 2018 to 2019 ILR R14 data return

### Disadvantage funding

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

### Large programme funding

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

### 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 reflects the delivery location of the institution's provision and is normally based on delivery postcodes from the ILR

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 (including students aged 19 to 24)

This section explains how we have calculated the student numbers in table 1a of your 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement. Some of these options are not relevant to all providers and may not be shown on your statement.

### Students

- student number taken from the data return shown in this row (1.1a) on your statement. For some institutions, we have used a different student number methodology

### Ratio

- if shown, this is the ratio used to uplift the student number in 1.1a. The ratio is based on 2018 to 2019 data using the student number at the census date of 1 November 2018 (taken from either the R04 or R06 return) and the full year student number at R14. Where we've used R06 it's referred to as R46

### 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 numbers

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

### Total student numbers for 2020 to 2021

- this is the 'total lagged student number' plus 'exceptional variations to lagged student number'
- if your statement doesn't display the 'total lagged student number' row it is the student number shown in row 1.1a plus 'exceptional variations to lagged student number'

### Student number methodology used

- the methodology used to calculate your total student number to be funded in 2020 to 2021

## 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 funding band

This section explains how we calculate funding bands in table 1b of your 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement. You can find further information about national funding rates in the [funding rates and formula guidance](#).

### Student numbers 2018 to 2019

- the student numbers for each funding band as recorded in your 2018 to 2019 ILR R14 data return

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. The timetabled hours for each band is set out in the [Funding rates and formula guidance](#).

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 2020 to 2021 allocation

- proportions of students to be funded in each band based on the total student numbers in 2018 to 2019

### Number of students allocated in 2020 to 2021

- the percentage proportions for bands 1 to 5 applied to the 'total student numbers for 2020 to 2021' (table 1a)
- the values in this column are rounded to whole numbers and this may result in a slight difference to the 'total student numbers for 2020 to 2021' (table 1a)



- the following applies if you have T Level students:
  - the number of band 5 students allocated in 2020 to 2021 is adjusted to remove students funded in the T Level bands
  - student numbers for T Level bands 6 to 9 are taken from the estimated student numbers provided by institutions

### **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 2020 to 2021' (or the number of FTEs) × 'national funding rate'*

### **Total / Total mainstream bands**

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

### **Total T Level bands**

- the following applies if you have T Level students  
the sum of student funding for bands 6 to 9  
*'student funding' T Level band 9 + 'student funding' T Level band 8 + 'student funding' T Level band 7 + 'student funding' T Level band 6*

### **Total student funding**

- *'total mainstream bands' + total T Level bands'*

## **Maths and English condition of funding**

This section explains how we have calculated the maths and English condition of funding (CoF) adjustment in table 1c of the 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement. For more information please see the [condition of funding interactive tool](#) and [16 to 19 maths and English condition of funding guidance](#).

### **National funding rate in 2018 to 2019**

- the 2018 to 2019 national funding rates are used to calculate the CoF adjustment

### **Total students (2018 to 2019 R14)**

- the total number of students in 2018 to 2019 as recorded in your 2018 to 2019 ILR R14 data return, split by funding bands 1 to 5. Student numbers in this table

exclude 19+ continuing students and may differ from the student numbers shown in table 1b

### **National funding rate applied to total students (2018 to 2019 R14)**

- the student funding associated with the total students

*'total students (2018 to 2019 R14)' (FTEs for band 1) × 'national funding rate in 2018 to 2019'*

### **Students not meeting CoF (2018 to 2019 R14)**

- the number of students not meeting the CoF in 2018 to 2019 as recorded in your 2018 to 2019 ILR R14 data return, 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 (2018 to 2019 R14)' (FTEs for band 1) × 'national funding rate in 2018 to 2019'*

### **Total**

- shows the sum of bands 1 to 5 for 'total students (2018 to 2019 R14)', 'national funding rate applied to total students (2018 to 2019 R14)', students not meeting CoF (2018 to 2019 R14) and 'national funding rate applied to CoF non-compliant students'

### **5% of national rate funding for total 2018 to 2019 R14 students**

- the 5% tolerance before any adjustment will be applied

*5% of total 'national funding rate applied to total students (2018 to 2019 R14)'*

### **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 2018 to 2019 R14 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'*

## Distribution of disadvantage funding

This section explains how we have calculated the disadvantage block 1 and 2 funding in table 2a of 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 2018 to 2019 ILR R14 data return and the IMD 2015 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 2018 to 2019 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 2020 to 2021 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 2018 to 2019 ILR R14 data to determine the number of instances per student.

#### Total funded instances for 2020 to 2021

- *'instances per student' × 'total student numbers 2020 to 2021' (table 1a)*

#### Students attracting the higher rate, lower rate, FTE rate or T Level rate

- the 'total funded instances for 2020 to 2021' split between the full time and part time bands according to the proportions in table 1b

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

### **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' + 'students attracting the T Level rate'*

### **Minimum top up if applicable**

- if disadvantage funding ('total block 1 funding' + '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 including T Levels' + 'minimum top up'*

## **Large programme uplift**

This section explains how we have calculated the large programme uplift factor in table 2b of the 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement. For more 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 2017 to 2018

### **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%*

## Care standards

This section explains how we have calculated the care standards funding in table 3 of the 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement. Please refer to the [funding rates and formula guide](#) for more information.

### Eligible students

- the total number of eligible students ( $\geq 12$ ) taken from the 2018 to 2019 ILR R14 data return from eligible institutions

### Care standards funding rate

- funding per student is £817

### Care standards institution lump sum funding

- lump sum funding of £12,252 per institution for eligible institutions

### Care standards funding

- $(\text{'eligible students'} \times \text{'care standards funding rate'}) + \text{'care standards institution'}$

## Formula protection funding

This section explains how we have calculated the [formula protection funding](#) (FPF) in table 4 of the 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement. This is the last year we will apply FPF.

### 2019 to 2020 FPF per student

- from your 2019 to 2020 allocation statement

### Reduction applied to 2019 to 2020 FPF

- from your 2019 to 2020 allocation statement

### 2020 to 2021 FPF per student

- $\text{'2019 to 2020 FPF per student'} - \text{'reduction applied to 2019 to 2020 FPF'}$ , or zero, whichever is higher

### Number of students receiving 2020 to 2021 FPF

- the number of students receiving FPF in 2020 to 2021 is capped at the number of funded students in 2015 to 2016

We use the lower of 'total student numbers for 2020 to 2021' (table 1a) and the 2015 to 2016 funded students

### 2020 to 2021 total FPF

- the amount of FPF funding to be allocated in 2020 to 2021

*'number of students receiving 2020 to 2021 FPF' x '2020 to 2021 FPF per student'*

### **2020 to 2021 total programme funding plus FPF per student**

- programme funding per student (the total programme funding from the summary table on page 1, divided by the number of students) plus the FPF per student

*(Total 'programme funding formula' ÷ 'total student numbers for 2020 to 2021' (table 1a)) + '2020 to 2021 FPF per student'*

## **High needs funding**

This section explains how we have calculated high needs funding in table 5 of the 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement.

We have based allocations of high needs place funding on the outcomes of the [2020 to 2021 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 2020. In these cases, your allocation statement will still reflect the outcomes of the 2020 to 2021 local authority place change notification process. For further information, please refer to our [High needs funding arrangements: 2020 to 2021](#).

### **High needs element 2 for 2020 to 2021**

- the number of high needs students split by age groups

*'total students' x 'rate per student'*

## **Student financial support funding**

This section explains how we have calculated student financial support funding in table 6 of the 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement.

We have changed the way we calculate 16 to 19 [discretionary bursary allocations](#) following a consultation with the sector. 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 2020 to 2021' shown in table 1a

### **Instances per student**

- we use the student postcode from end of 2018 to 2019 academic year data return and the IMD 2015 to determine the number of instances per student for 'element 1: financial disadvantage'. The instances per student value is calculated by:

Sum of financial disadvantage instances ÷ total student numbers 2018 to 2019 = instances per student

- we use the student postcode and delivery location postcode from 2018 to 2019 ILR R14 data return and the IMD 2015 to determine the number of instances per student for 'element 2a: student costs – travel'. The instances per student value is calculated by:

Sum of student costs travel instances ÷ total student numbers 2018 to 2019 = instances per student

- you can view the student level data used to calculate the instances per student in your ACT
- the maximum 'instances per student' value is 1.000
- where data is not available to complete the 'instances per student' calculation, an average value will be 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'*
- the number of instances for 'element 2b - student costs for industry placements' is determined using 2018 to 2019 ILR R14 data return and the IMD 2015

### **Instance funding rate**

- the funding rate for each element of the discretionary bursary for 2020 to 2021. Bursary funding rates are subject to change year on year

### **Funding**

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

### **Bursary adjustment in respect of free meals**

- Refer to our guidance on 16 to 19 bursary funding and free meals in further education

We calculate each institution's percentage share of the deduction proportionally, using end of 2018 to 2019 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 2019 to 2020, and
- no institution has a 16 to 19 bursary fund allocation of less than £500

## **Discretionary bursary fund**

- the sum of each bursary element before transition arrangements are applied  
*'element 1: financial disadvantage total' + 'element 2a: student costs travel total' + 'element 2b: student costs industry placements' - 'bursary adjustment in respect of free meals'*

## **2019 to 2020 Discretionary bursary funding – baseline for transition**

- your total 2019 to 2020 bursary allocation, which will include any confirmed 2019 to 2020 in-year growth, will be used as a baseline to calculate the transition lower and upper limits (-/+ 25%)

## **Transition lower limit**

- 75% of the baseline for transition amount. In 2020 to 2021 academic year institutions will receive no less than 75% of the baseline transition amount following the change to the methodology

## **Transition upper limit**

- 125% of the baseline for transition amount. In 2020 to 2021 academic year institutions will receive no more than 125% 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 2020 to 2021 academic year. The minimum allocation value is £500

## **Residential bursary fund**

- total funding allocation for the residential bursary fund

## **Residential support scheme**

- this is the total funding allocation for the residential support scheme

## **Residential funding total**

- the sum of residential funding  
*'residential bursary fund' + 'residential support scheme'*

## **Free meals in FE funding**

## **Total students**



- the total number of 16 to 19 year olds recorded in end of 2018 to 2019 academic year data returns

### **Free meals students**

- the number of students recorded in end of 2018 to 2019 academic year data returns as being 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 2020 to 2021 funded for free meals**

- the total number of students that will attract free meals funding in 2020 to 2021  
*'proportion of students on free meals' × 'total student numbers for 2020 to 2021' (table 1a).*

### **Free meals higher rate, lower rate and FTE Rate**

- 'free meal students' at higher, lower and FTE rates are determined by taking the proportions in table 1b and applying the percentage proportions to the 'total students in 2020 to 2021 funded for free meals'

Higher rate: 'band 5 proportions used in 2020 to 2021 allocation' + 'band 4 proportions used in 2020 to 2021 allocation'.

Lower rate: 'band 3 proportions used in 2020 to 2021 allocation' + 'band 2 proportions used in 2020 to 2021 allocation'.

FTE rate: ('band 1 proportions used in 2020 to 2021 allocation' × 'total students in 2020 to 2021 funded for free meals') × ('band 1 FTEs student numbers for 2018 to 2019' ÷ 'band 1 student numbers for 2018 to 2019').

### **Free meals funding**

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

### **Free meals administration**

- 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 funding' higher + 'free meals funding' lower + 'free meals funding' FTEs + 'free meals administration' + 'exceptional adjustment'*

## **Total student support funding**

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

## **Industry placements funding**

This section explains how we have calculated industry placements funding in table 7 of the 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement. We have published information for [providers who were in receipt of CDF in 2019 to 2020](#) and for [providers who were not in receipt of CDF in 2019 to 2020](#).

### **Industry placements funding: Capacity and delivery funding (CDF)**

#### **Number of qualifying students**

- the number of qualifying students in your 2018 to 2019 ILR R14 data return

#### **Number of funded students (minus final T Level students)**

- the number of funded students

This number may differ from the number of qualifying students.

If you have 1 to 10 qualifying students, we will fund you for 10 students.

If you have 11 to 20 qualifying students, we will fund you for 20 students

- the following applies if you have estimated T Level students:

The number of funded students is adjusted to remove the 'number of estimated T Level students' or zero, whichever is higher.

#### **Rate per student**

- the rate of funding per student for 2020 to 2021 is £250

#### **Industry placement: Capacity and delivery funding (CDF)**

- *'number of funded students minus final T Level students' × 'rate per student'*

### **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 per student**

- the rate of funding per student for 2020 to 2021 is £275

## Industry placements funding: T Level funding

- *'number of estimated T Level students' x 'rate per student'*

## Industry placements funding total

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

## Advanced maths premium

This section explains how we have calculated the advanced maths premium in table 8 of 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 from the ILR R14 data returns

### Eligible students

- number of students studying an eligible level 3 maths qualification in academic year 2019 to 2020 taken from the 2019 to 2020 ILR R04 data return

### Eligible minus baseline

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

### Rate per student

- the rate of funding per student for 2020 to 2021 is £600

### Advanced maths premium funding

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

## Level 3 programme maths and English payment

This section explains how we have calculated the level 3 programme maths and English payment in table 9 of 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 2018 to 2019 ILR R14 data return

### Number of instances

- *'instances per student' × 'total student numbers for 2020 to 2021' (table 1a)*

#### **Rate**

- the rate of 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'*

## **High value courses premium**

This section explains how we have calculated the high value courses premium in table 10 of the 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement. 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 2018 to 2019 ILR R14 data return

#### **Rate**

- the rate of funding per student for 2020 to 2021 is £400

#### **Funding**

- *'qualifying students' × 'rate'*

## **Teachers' Pension Scheme Payments**

This section explains how we have calculated allocations to meet increased employer contributions to the Teachers' Pension Scheme (TPS) in table 11 of the 16 to 19 revenue funding allocation statement. The period covered by this grant is 1 August 2020 until 31 March 2021.

#### **Annual payments for financial year 2018 to 2019**

- the latest available audited payments made by institutions to Capita for TPS, related to financial year 2018 to 2019 including employer contributions annual payment increase of 16.4%

#### **Annual payments increased to 23.6% equivalent**

- employer contributions annual payment increase of 23.6% to annual payments for financial year 2018 to 2019

### **3.1% uplift for 2019 to 2020**

- 3.1% uplift reflects the Office for Budget Responsibility's (OBR's) nominal wage growth forecast of 3.1% for 2019 to 2020

### **3% uplift for 2020 to 2021**

- 3% uplift reflects the OBR's nominal wage growth forecast of 3% for 2020 to 2021

### **Revised annual cost funding**

- *'annual payments increased to 23.6% equivalent' + '3.1% uplift for 2019 to 2020' + '3% uplift for 2020 to 2021'*

### **Difference between 2018 to 2019 Teachers' Pension Scheme payments and revised annual cost funding**

- *'revised annual cost funding' - 'annual payments for financial year 2018 to 2019'*

### **August - March grant = 8/12 of difference between payments and revised annual cost Funding**

- *'difference between 2018 to 2019 Teachers' Pension Scheme payments and revised annual cost funding' ÷ 12 x 8*



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