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Funding Agency

Transparency data

16 to 19 funding allocations: 2020 to 2021 academic year Updated 9 June 2021

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We issued <u>explanatory notes</u> and video briefings to help institutions interpret changes

1. Introduction

The 2020 to 2021 academic year covers the period from 1 September 2020 to 31 August 2021 for academies; and from 1 August 2020 to 31 July 2021 for all other institutions.

This publication covers funding allocations made to 16 to 19 institutions funded by the

Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA). We publish the 16 to 19 funding

allocations annually and previously published allocations are also available.

2. Changes in 2020 to 2021 We published 16 to 19 funding information for 2020 to 2021 on 4 November 2019 which set out the main policy and funding rates for the year.

The main changes are: the national funding rate for full-time 16 and 17-year-olds and students aged 18 and

students is shown as an 'of which' alongside the total funded students and the T Level industry placement funding is also shown

• we have included funding for the <u>level 3 programme maths and English payment</u>, this was introduced in 2020 to 2021 to support providers in their delivery of these

- subjects for students on substantial level 3 study programmes and T Levels • we have included <u>high value courses premium (HVCP) funding</u> - this was introduced in 2020 to 2021 to support the sector to grow the number of students studying
- total programme funding and total funding allocation in line with the funding formula • the full breakdown of student financial support funding is now shown on a separate worksheet within the published dataset named 'Student support funding'
- 3. Changes in previous years
- The main changes in were: we included advanced maths premium funding for additional students studying specified level 3 maths qualifications in 16 to 19 allocations for the first time. It is paid

at a rate of £600 per year per additional student for 1 or 2 years, depending on the

Sporting Excellence, which are funded outside the main funding formula is no longer included in the figures as this is now paid to local authorities in the

basis we amended the retention calculation so that institutions delivering 2 year linear A levels are not penalised. From 2018 to 2019 until further notice, we will treat all students recorded on a 2 year academic or vocational programme as retained in their first year if they have completed that year 3.3 Changes in 2017 to 2018

former Skills Funding Agency (SFA) into the 16 to 19 funding allocations on a lagged

- was reduced, by moving halfway towards the ILR-driven factor. Where the impact was an increase in funding, we used the ILR-driven factor. We included the funding amounts for all 19+ continuing students in 16 to 19 allocation statements for the first time this year. Up to 2016 to 2017, this funding was already included in 16 to 19
- allocations for sixth form colleges, schools and academies, but was allocated separately to further education (FE) colleges and independent learning providers by SFA. Where this provision was formerly funded by SFA, the relevant amounts have been transferred based on institutions' ILR data for 2016 to 2017 and we show the figures separately in the allocations publication
- The main changes were: • formula protection funding (FPF) was introduced from 2013 to 2014 for institutions subject to significant decreases in funding as a result of the introduction of funding per student in that year. We announced that it will be phased out over the next 6 academic years so the final year in which any FPF will be payable will be 2020 to 2021

GCSE or stepping stone in academic year 2014 to 2015, and is not recorded as exempt has an impact on the 2016 to 2017 allocation

included in the published dataset for the first time

3.5 Changes in 2015 to 2016

3.4 Changes in 2016 to 2017

• the cessation of transitional protection funding. Transitional protection funding was introduced in 2011 to 2012 for 4 years and ensured that, following changes in policy,

The main changes were:

- 3.6 Changes in 2014 to 2015 The main changes were:
- 3.7 Changes in 2013 to 2014 Since 2013 to 2014 we have calculated post-16 funding using the <u>published post-16</u> funding formula based on lagged data. There are some significant differences between this methodology and that used historically including:

students following programmes of less than 2 weeks in duration are no longer funded

£6,000 which was topped up based on individual student need by local authorities

who have the commissioning and funding responsibility for high needs students

• 2013 to 2014 was the first year in which allocations were made to independent

Due to changes made across academic years, the published allocations data is not

The figures published are intended to give a picture of the annual allocations to

institutions and may differ from the monthly amounts shown in an institution's

high cost additional learner support was replaced with a flat-rate allocation of

September, two-thirds of their bursary fund allocation will already have been paid via the local authority in August, and the remaining third will be paid to the academy in April.

agreement rather than those shown in this publication.

4. Scope of the published data

specialist providers and special schools and academies

directly comparable with similar datasets published in prior years.

Further information is available on the <u>high needs funding arrangements for 2020 to</u> 2021 including the definitions of a high needs student. Students aged 19 who are completing a programme which they began aged 16 to 18 (19+ continuing learners) are also included in the data. As indicated above, some of this provision was funded by SFA up to 2016 to 2017 so was not included in the equivalent

allocates to local authorities, schools, colleges and other education and training providers (institutions) to support financially disadvantaged students. Its purpose is to provide financial support to help students overcome specific barriers to participation, so they can remain in education. Institutions are given allocations for discretionary bursaries and draw down funds for the bursary for vulnerable groups from us via the Student Bursary Support Service. The methodology used to calculate the bursary funding changed in 2020 to 2021, it has 2 elements:

The 16 to 19 Bursary Fund was introduced in 2011 to 2012. It is money the government

7. Residential Bursary Fund The Residential Bursary Fund (RBF) provides financial help towards the costs of

9. Dance and Drama Awards The Dance and Drama Awards (DaDA) scheme offers income assessed support for

tuition fees and living costs at a number of high quality private dance and drama

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calculated using the average of academic years 2015 to 2016 and 2016 to 2017 as the baseline which was deducted from academic year 2018 to 2019 students • we have included funding for 'alternative completions', including the Diploma in high needs funding for maintained school sixth forms and maintained special schools

type and size of qualification studied. The number of additional students was

eligibility criteria may change in future years to line up with developing Tech Level • the funding for the CDF is additional to the mainstream allocation, which already

- for institutions in receipt of FPF in 2015 to 2016 we said we would recalculate FPF for 2016 to 2017 to take account of funding changes previously announced for that year, specifically the large programme uplift and the increase in the specialist programme cost weight • the specialist programme cost weight for land based provision delivered by institutions with recognised specialist resources increased from 1.6 to 1.75 as announced in July 2014 we implemented the large programme uplift which reflects the fact that some study programmes are necessarily much larger than 600 hours. It is only available for high
- transitional protection funding which was represented within the total programme funding column changes in how the Residential Student Support scheme is administered meant that in 2015 to 2016 we calculated it as part of an institution's allocation and so it was

institutions did not lose more than an agreed amount in cash terms per student

compared with the 2010 to 2011 baseline. The year 2014 to 2015 was the final year of

appeared in its own column

schools and academies

2014

2015 dataset

The publication provides 16 to 19 revenue funding allocations data for institutions funded by ESFA for 2020 to 2021. Education funded by ESFA through the published 16 to 19 funding formula and high needs post-16 place funding is included. The data does not therefore include funding

In these published figures, to give a true picture of the overall bursary payments, the full

annual bursary allocation is shown against the academy. For definitive figures on

monthly payments institutions should refer to the amounts in their annual funding

publications to this in those years. We publish the <u>funding allocation data</u> for students aged 16 to 18 on apprenticeships and most students who are aged 19 or over (other than as stated above) separately. The Department for Education also publishes statistics for young people's participation

in education, employment and training and those not in education, employment or

This funding allocations data shows the full academic year allocation as at September

September 2020. Schools that converted to academies in September are shown as an

academy. Other published allocations such as pre-16 academies show the institution

category as it was at the end of the last financial year. Further information on 16 to 19

2020. The institution category reflected in the published data is correct as at

funding is available in the funding guidance.

5. The 16 to 19 Bursary Fund

training.

• element 1: financial disadvantage • element 2: student costs to support travel and industry placements Both elements are based on 2018 to 2019 full year data.

In 2014 to 2015 academic year, additional funding for free meals for 16 to 19 students

attending further education funded institutions was introduced to provide parity with

those young people attending school sixth forms. Prior to 2014 to 2015, institutions

discretionary basis from the 16 to 19 Bursary Fund. We adjust discretionary bursary

allocation and the free meals in further education allocation. This flexibility in use of the

Where possible, ESFA has based 2020 to 2021 academic year free meals funding for

further education institutions on their 2018 to 2019 full academic year data and their

number of students assessed as eligible for, and in receipt of, free meals in the 2018 to

2019 academic year as a percentage of the total number of reported students aged 16

to 19 in that year. This establishes the number of students we might reasonably expect

funded student number for the 2020 to 2021 academic year. ESFA has used the

to be eligible for free meals support in the 2020 to 2021 academic year

Further information about free meals is available in the scheme guide.

had been supporting the cost of meals for students who needed them on a

In 2016 to 2017, we removed the ring fence between the discretionary bursary

Further information on the 16 to 19 Bursary Fund is available in scheme guide.

6. Free Meals in further education

allocations to take account of this double funding.

funds remains in place.

available.

methodology below:

2021 allocation

2020 allocation

2020 to 2021 allocation

Further information is available in the scheme guide.

8. Residential Support Scheme

needs to live away from home. RBF enables young people to gain a substantial qualification in a specialist subject that

they would not be able to get at a non-specialist institution. RBF should not be used to

enable a student to participate in additional activity, for example, to take part in a

RBF allocations for the 2020 to 2021 academic year have been generated using the

• for institutions that spent at least 90% of their 2018 to 2019 allocation, 5% growth

has been added to their 2019 to 2020 allocated amount to generate the 2020 to

reduction has been applied to their 2019 to 2020 allocated amount to generate the

allocation that is greater than both 2018 to 2019 actual spend and the 2019 to 2020

allocation. In these instances, the 2020 to 2021 allocation is the same as the 2019 to

The allocations methodology disregards any spend by institutions that is outside policy

guidelines (inappropriate use of RBF for travel for non-resident students, for example).

The Residential Support Scheme (RSS) is designed for the exceptional situations where

the same or similar substantial level 2 or level 3 qualification the student needs to

pursue to achieve their desired career or higher education goal cannot be accessed

• for institutions that spent less than 90% of their 2018 to 2019 allocation, a 5%

• an exception has been made where the outcome of the calculation generates an

specific sport, whilst they are participating in general FE provision that is widely

- locally to their home. Most students supported by RSS tend to live in rural areas and have limited access to a wide range of 16 to 18 further education provision. RSS uses nationally set income thresholds and maximum funding amounts. Institutions must verify each student's substantial level 2 or level 3 qualification with ESFA as part of the application process.
- institutions in England. DaDA funding is intended to provide a contribution to the costs of participating for talented individuals who want to become professional actors and dancers. ESFA has based 2020 to 2021 academic year DaDA allocations on data on student numbers and spend from the last full year (the 2018 to 2019 academic year). Projected numbers for the 2019 to 2020 academic year have also been factored in. More information is available in the scheme guide.
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to the funding system and allocation statements.

over with high needs was increased by 4.7% to £4,188 programme cost weightings were increased by 10 percentage points for <u>6 sector</u> subject areas 2020 to 2021 is the first year of delivery for T Levels - the number of funded T Level

selected substantial level 3 study programmes (including T Levels) in selected A level subjects or sector subject areas • the allocations data is now formatted to clearly show the core programme funding,

3.1 Changes in 2019 to 2020

dedicated schools grant

3.2 Changes in 2018 to 2019 The main changes were: • we included funding for the Work Placement Capacity and Delivery Fund (CDF) for qualifying institutions in 16 to 19 revenue funding allocations for 2018 to 2019. The funding will help institutions prepare to deliver substantive work placements for students on vocational and technical study programmes at levels 2 and 3. The

- The main changes were: in previous years, we calculated disadvantage block 2 funding using matched administrative data with a 3 year lag. From 2017 to 2018 onwards we started to use information collected in the individualised learner record (ILR) enabling us to use data from the same year (2 year lag) as other factors. For 2017 to 2018, we mitigated the impact on institutions where the block 2 funding as a result of using their data
- quality study programmes providing students with substantial stretch and challenge • 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 updated the indices to IMD 2015 from IMD 2010 which have been used previously. IMD 2015 is the latest version of this index, released in September 2015

we applied the condition of funding for maths and/or English and published the

details on how this is applied. Any student that does not have a maths and/or English

GCSE at grades A* to C, is not enrolled on either an approved maths and English

• a change to the funding rate for those aged 18 and over. Further information on this change was set out in a letter to the sector issued in December 2013 and subsequent mitigation measures for 2014 to 2015 only were announced on 13 March 2014 • for special schools and academies, both the programme and high needs funding was combined into a single flat rate of £10,000 per student • in the 2013 to 2014 published data, element one (programme funding) appeared within the programme funding column and element 2 (a flat rate of £6,000)

• in the 2014 to 2015 and 2015 to 2016 published datasets the single flat rate of

£10,000 per student appears within the high needs funding column at special

• for other institutions, high needs funding was shown in the same way as in 2013 to

allocations made for the new free meals scheme were also included in the 2014 to

individual funding agreement, particularly in relation to the conversion of schools to academy status. For example, if a school converted to become an academy in

The 16 to 19 funding formula includes funding for education for students up to the age of 19, or up to the age of 25 for those young people who have been issued an education, health and care (EHC) plan by their local authority. We report students aged 19 to 25 with an EHC plan alongside other students funded through the 16 to 19 budget.

allocated for non-mainstream activity or funding for provision not funded by ESFA.

accommodation for students attending one of the designated institutions delivering specialist provision. Specialist provision is not available locally and/or requires the student to attend at unsociable hours on a regular basis and consequently the student

that had students verified as eligible for support from the scheme in the 2019 to 2020 academic year where those students are expected to return for a second or subsequent year of study. ESFA used the course verification form as the source of this information. More information is available in the <u>scheme guide</u>.

ESFA has generated RSS allocations in the 2020 to 2021 academic year for institutions

10. Further information We have published <u>further information about the remit of ESFA</u> for our customers. If you have a query about the data or this publication, please contact us.

> Transparency and freedom of information releases

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