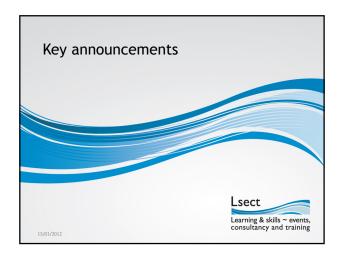
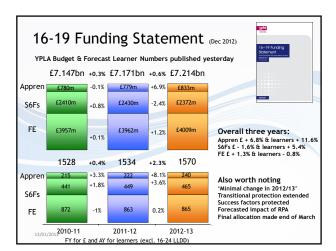


# Who will you hear from? Nick Linford Managing Director of Lsect and publishing FE Week Former Director of Planning and Performance at Lewisham College Was Interim Vice Principal at South Thames College to plan 2011/12 Author of: - The hands-on guide to post-16 funding (www.fundingguide.co.uk) - The hands-on guide to post-16 performance and data (www.dataguide.co.uk) - The sub-contracting toolkit (www.lsect.co.uk/toolkit.asp) Passionate about the contribution that the post-16 learning and skills sector makes to peoples lives and the UK economy

# Morning agenda (16-18 classroom) Key announcements and implications from the YPLA 2012/13 Funding Statement What to factor into a curriculum planning tool for full-time 16-18 courses Effective use of the Learning Aim Reference Application (LARA) when planning Tips on how to find efficiencies whilst improving demand and quality Strategies for growth through innovative recruitment and early retention policies 13.00 Lunch

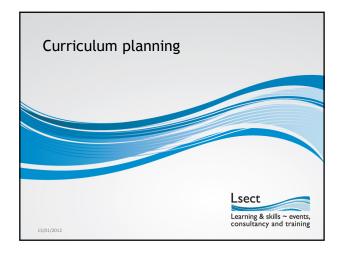




# "In 2012/13 the YPLA is maintaining the demand-led funding formula without any changes" And in 2012/13 there will be no changes to SEN nor LDD funding But.... Index of Multiple Deprivation will be updated to calculate disadvantage uplift from the 2007 to the 2010 release (over 90% will feel impact of less than 1%) Transitional protection has been stretched over four years (until 2015/16) in equal instalments or at 3% per learner per year (which ever is the greater) = EFFICIENCIES NEEDED Consultation has just closed on a new 16-18 funding methodology to be introduced in August 2013

Jan 2012	Initial statement of lagged learner numbers from YPLA
Feb 2012	Providers and YPLA review data and consider any business cases for exceptions
By end of March 2012	YPLA confirms find funding rates and issues final allocation including bursary allocations
April 2012	YPLA becomes the Education Funding Agency (EFA)
May-Aug 2012	EFA issues funding agreements/contracts
August 2012	Payments from EFA to providers commence

imetable for imple	ementing changes	
October 2011 to January 2012	Consultation with the sector, closing on 4 January.	
Autumn 2011	YPLA staff attend stakeholder organisations' events	
Spring 2012	Decision on and announcement of the changes to be made	
2012/13	Development year – YPLA working with stakeholder organisations. Further equality analysis to be carried out on chosen options	
2013/14	Raising of the participation age to 17	
2013/14	Implementation of new funding arrangements for 16-19 providers	
2015/16	Raising of the participation age to 18	



#### Understanding the National Funding formula

Qualifications for 16-18 year-olds are funded using a national funding formula introduced in 2008/09  $_{(SSFs,\ Academies\ and\ colleges)}$  It is applied to every enrolment, so they all have a value

Elements in the demand-led funding formula:

- > Standard Learner Number (SLN)
- > National Funding Rate (NFR)
- > Programme Weighting Factor (PWF)
- > Disadvantage Uplift (DU)
- > Area Cost Uplift (ACU)
- > Success Factor (SF)
- + Additional Learning Support

13/01/2012

Formula elements multiplied together equals maximum funding for the enrolment

### Sources of the DLF funding formula

SLN GLH	Always 'listed' on the online LARA database, with exception of functional skills for non-schools					
NFR	Set each year nationally - 16-18 school and non-school (e.g. FE college) £2,920					
PWF	On the LARA for the relevant qualification and funding type					
DU	Based on an postcode file and the <u>learner home</u> <u>postcode</u> (no uplift, or between 8 and 32%)					
ACU	South East England weighting based on the provider location					
SF	Calculation based on success rates, where achievement = 1 and non-retained or non-achievement = 0.5					
13/01/2012	1/2012					

#### Funding formula examples for 11/12 & 12/13

AS Level in Art and Design (500/2659/8) delivered in 126 hours

SLN GLH on LARA of 150 for School Sixth Form and FE College

SLN GLH / 450 =

		21,270			
	Funding	£1,278			
	SF	0.9			
	ACU	1.20			
	DU	1.0851			
	PWF	1.12 (B)			
	NFR	£2,920			
=	SLN 150/450 =	0.3333			

PWFs

A 1
B 1.12
C 1.3
D 1.6
E 1.72
F 1.4
G 1.92
H 1.2
J 1.25
K 1.5
L 1.15

#### Funding formula examples for 11/12 & 12/13

Functional Skills (500/2659/8) delivered in 54 hours

SLN GLH on the LARA of 36 for schools and unlisted for non-schools

School Sixth Form				
SLN 36/450 =	0.08			
NFR	£2,920			
PWF	1.4 (F)			
DU	1.0851			
ACU	1.20			
SF	0.9			
Funding	£383			

FE College				
SLN (54/450) =	0.12			
NFR	£2,920			
PWF	1.4 (F)			
DU	1.0851			
ACU	1.20			
SF	0.9			
Funding	£575			

Funding formula used for allocations & in-year

To simplify the formula historical averages are used for the PF, ACU, DU and SF elements

SLN x NFR x PROVIDER FACTOR (PF) = funding

Example College 16-18 allocation (excl. ALS):

4,200 SLN x £2,920 NFR x 1.1534 PF = £14,145,298

The NFR is set nationally and PF is based on a historical average, so both are now fixed for 2012/13

> Thus in-year and when curriculum planning achieving the SLN value is critical

#### Funding for a learner programme

Schools and colleges are paid on a monthly profile, totally the annual allocation. Below shows how a learner programme might be planned

Programme component	Actual glh	2011/12 rate in LARA	SLN
AS in Politics	140	150 SLN GLH	0.333
AS in History	140	150 SLN GLH	0.333
AS in Economics	140	150 SLN GLH	0.333
AS in General Studies	40	30 SLN GLH	0.067
Functional Skills in English L3	36	36 SLN GLH or unlisted	0.08
Entitlement (incl. tutorials)	36	30 SLN GLH	0.067

Total SLN 1.213

Unweighted funding in 2012/13

£3,543

Weighted funding in 2012/13 with a provider factor of 1.1534  $\,$ 

£4,086

Note: SLN per academic year per learner is capped at 1.56

#### Minimum attendance

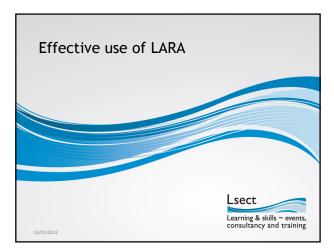
This is commonly referred to as the 'definition of a start'

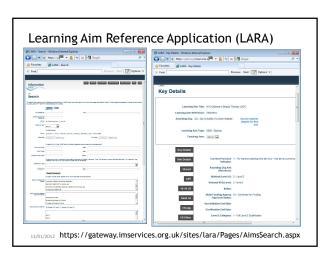
If a withdrawal is before the minimum attendance period no funding is generated and the enrolment is not counted as a start  $\,$ 

Planned duration (calendar days)	Minimum attendance		
24 weeks or more	6 weeks		
2 to 24 weeks	2 weeks		
Less than 2 weeks	Once		

Curriculum planning tools should take account of early retention issues, and be an evolving plan (not one that sits on the shelf)

13/01/201





Efficiency tips	
13/01/2012	Lsect Learning & skills ~ events, consultancy and training

#### Can you reducing costs via:

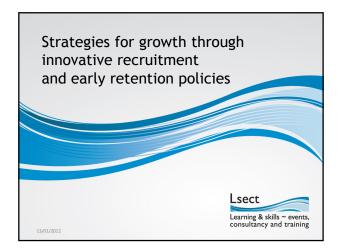
- Staff contracts (e.g. increasing the contracted teaching hours and making redundancies) a non-starter?
- $\mbox{-}$  Decreasing the permanent to temporary teaching staff ratio?
- ~ Merging groups and improving room utilisation?
- Stop running courses with relatively low (or negative) contribution rates?
- ~ Trimming delivery hours on listed courses without compromising quality?
- ~ Eradicating unfunded hours (defined as delivery hours exceeding listed hours)?
- ~ Using support or voluntary staff when double staffing large class sizes
- Innovative uses of the Additional Learner Support / bursary funding?
- ~ Negotiating hard (or tendering) with the awarding bodies for reduced fees etc?
- Think of sickness and absence as cost, so how can you reduce it?

#### What else?

### Can you increase supply and contribution rates (margins) via:

- ~ Larger class sizes where possible (without compromising quality)?
- Increasing the SLN per learner ratio (e.g. incl. employability and/or enterprise qualifications)?
- ~ Improving retention beyond minimum attendance (e.g. six weeks)?
- Improving success rates, and therefore improving the success factor?
- Identify where there are large waiting lists for courses (with high contribution rates) that can be satisfied?
- Identifying demand and curriculum gaps in the local offer that would have high contribution rates?
- ${\scriptstyle \sim}$  Growth in other areas such as Apprenticeships?

#### What else?



Weighted average	Farget group seach (£80k incomes  Learners  Leave within first 6 weeks			
0.5 + Success rate 2 Factor  0.5 + 80% for School X 2 = 0.9 f f	2 leave within	lost	rate	
0.5 + 2		£10k	14 stout	
0% for School Y			14 Staff	
0.5 1	3 more do not finish	£7.5k	79% retention	
	3 finish but don't pass	£7.5k	73% achieve	
Although historical, think of	8 succeed	£25k	57%	
	Budget misse Next allocatio			

# Attracting and keeping 16-18 year-olds Thoughts and questions for discussion: - Marketing strategies (do you boast about progression?) - Recruitment strategies (how early do you recruit?) - Early retention strategies (is the course interesting?) - Retention strategies (what can you afford to replace EMA?) - Others?



#### Afternoon agenda (19+ and workplace)

Key announcements & implications from BIS

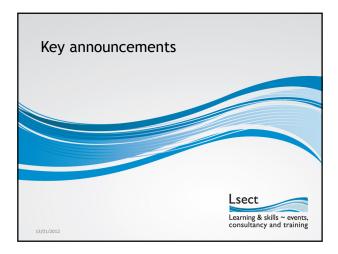
Curriculum planning tool tips for classroom provision (incl. latest on fees policy)

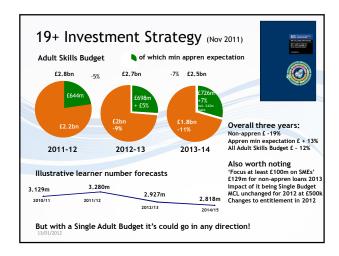
Profiling tips for apprenticeship & other workplace provision (incl. latest on fees policy)

Effective use of LARA and other sources of information when planning apprenticeship frameworks

Growth strategies & making the most of the Single Adult Skills Budget when planning

Finish no later than 16.30





#### So what of 2012/13?

More 'freedoms' in form of colleges legally not being part of the Government estate

Outcome Incentive Payment (and maybe some rules!)

Significant changes to entitlement (fee eligibility). L2 and L3 23 year olds and below

No change to funding rates or methodology

13/01/201

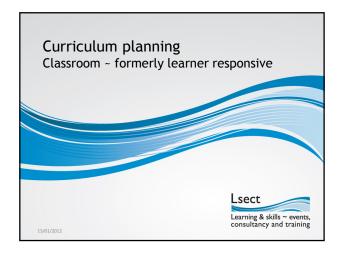
#### 2013/14 ~ FE Loans ~ the plan

All 24+ LR (classroom) and ER (workplace) funding L3+ to be funded out of loans allocation

E.g. Apprentice takes out the income contingent loan, and pays back 9% of all earnings above £21k + 3% RPI (written off after 30 years)

Providers to liaise with Student Loans Company

Plans for new funding methodology as well



#### Understanding the National Funding formula

19+ classroom provision is funded using a national funding formula introduced in 2008/09

It is applied to every enrolment, so they all have a value

Elements in the demand-led funding formula:

- > Standard Learner Number (SLN)
- > National Funding Rate (NFR)
- > Programme Weighting Factor (PWF)
- > Disadvantage Uplift (DU)
- > Area Cost Uplift (ACU)
- > Success Factor (SF)
- + Additional Learning Support

13/01/201

Formula elements multiplied together equals maximum funding for the enrolment

#### Sources of the DLF funding formula

SLN GLH	Always 'listed' on the online LARA database, with exception of functional skills for non-schools			
NFR	Set each year nationally = £2,615 in 11/12 and 12/13 2011/11 and 2012/13:			
PWF	On the LARA database for the relevant qualification and funding type			
DU	Based on an postcode file and the <u>learner home</u> <u>postcode</u> (no uplift, or between 8 and 32%)			
ACU	South East England weighting based on the provider location			
SF	Calculation based on success rates, where achievement = 1 and non-retained or non-achievement = 0.5			
13/01/2012				

#### Funding formula examples for 2012/13 Example fully-funded 19+ Co-funded 19+ using example NFR - (NFR x AFI / PF) = Co-funded rate SLN 1.02 £2,615 - $(2,615 \times 0.5 / 1.545) = £1,769$ £2,615 NFR 1.02 SLN x £1,769 CFR x 1.545 PF = £2,787 PWF 1.2564 Assumed fee = $(1.02 \times £2,615)/2 = £1,334$ DU 1.0946 Provider factor SPM 1.04 1.545 ACU 1.2 for 19+ SF Assumed Fee Income per SLN GLH this year 0.9 = (£2,615/450)/2 = **£2.90** per hour Funding £4,121

#### Fully-funded to co-funded?

Original plans for 2011/12 had been that all those on the benefits below would become co-funded:

- ~ Council Tax Benefit
- ~ Housing Benefit

- Income SupportWorking Tax CreditPension Credit
- ~ Contribution based ESA (unless in the Work Related Activity)
- ~ Unwaged dependants (as defined by DWP) of those listed above

Following a series of u-turns (not changing for 2012/13): people out of work and seeking work can remain fully-funded (even if not on income related support) AND those on basic skills, foundation learning (courses below Level 2) and eligible for entitlement remain fully-funded



#### Demand Led Funding formula

Apprenticeships are funded using the DLF funding formula, which is an enrolment based funding methodology

Therefore, every enrolment has an individual value

Elements in the ER demand-led funding formula:

- > Standard Learner Number (SLN)
- > National Funding Rate (NFR)
- > Programme Weighting Factor (PWF)
- > Disadvantage Uplift (DU)\*
- > Area Cost Uplift (ACU)

 $^{\ast}$  Not included for Train to Gain

multiplied together
equals maximum
funding for the
enrolment

Formula elements

#### ER on-programme funding instalments

The on-programme funding for TtG and Apprenticeships is the total funding less the funding for achievement\*

The SFA pay  $\underline{\text{monthly}}$  on-programme funding instalments based on submitted ILR data

The first month instalment will be worth twice as much as each of the remaining months (n+1 approach)

So, if 12 month course then each month is worth total on-programme funding divided by 13 (with month 1 paid twice)

e.g. £10,000 on-programme funding over 9 months would be in first month and for the remaining 8 months

\* Achievement is 25% of total TtG funding and 25% of total main apprenticeship qualification funding

#### SASE Apprenticeship Funding example

16-18 year-old funding in 2012/13 (Note: 19-24 NFR = £2,615)

	Framework 401 elements	SLN	NFR	PW	ACU	DU	Funding
	NVQ Cert in Drinks Dispense Systems (QCF) (L2)	0.014	£2,862	1 (A)	1	1.025	£41
	Certificate in Cellar Service Installation and Maintenance (QCF) (L2)	0.644	£2,862	1.3 (C)	1	1.025	£2,456
	Functional Skills Maths (L1)	0.08	£2,862	1 (A)	1	1.025	£235
	Functional Skills English (L1)	0.08	£2,862	1 (A)	1	1.025	£235
Total						£2,966	

OR Instal Month 1 C1 479

 OP Instal Month 1
 £1,478

 OP Instal Month 2
 £739

 OP Instal Month 3
 £739

Achievement £10

Total funding £2,966

Note: All 19+ Apprenticeships are co-funded (50%) and 25+ have a 20% (NFR £2,092) rate reduction and large employers (1000 staff+) have a further 25% rate reduction

#### Train to Gain summary

Renamed work place (non-appren) and refocused on SMEs

#### Changes for 2011/12

- Non-entitlement Level 3 Train to Gain not funded
   Non-entitlement Level 2 Train to Gain for non-SMEs (250+) not funded
   ESOL funding in the workplace not funded

So entitlement (19+ first full level 2 and 19-24 first full level 3) remain fully funded (free) and non-first Level 2 for SMEs remains funded at 50% (so fee expectation)

#### Entitlement changes for 2012/13

 ${\scriptstyle -}$  Only 19-23 first full level 2 and 19-23 first full level 3 remain fully funded

#### Change for 2013/14

~ Introduction of loans at Level 3 and above (also for Apprenticeships)

### Profiling and quarterly performance review Example profiles Monthly instalments £400 £300 £200 £100 Cumulative instalmen New academic year

How does financial year impact on you?  2010/11 financial year (government budgets)															
						\ <u>`</u>			5	-,	_				
Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	2011/12			
				Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr May Jun			Jul
	2010/11 academic year (contracts)														
	This	has	th	e po	ten	tial	lea	d to	an	'on	-off	-on	,		
ā	appr	oac	h t	o pr	ofili	ing	fron	n th	e Sł	kills	Fur	ndir	ıg Ag	enc	.y
1	13/01/201:	2													

### Sources of Apprenticeship Framework information to help plan

- ~ Skills Funding Agency website
- ~ Apprenticeship Frameworks Online
- ~ National Apprenticeship Service website
- ~ National Apprenticeship Service spread sheet
- ~ Sector Skills Council technical specification
- ~ The Learning Aim Reference Application (LARA) let's take a closer look

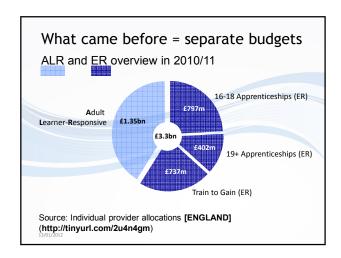
## 

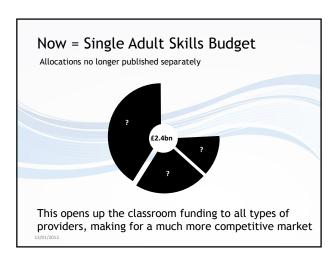
http://www.afo.sscalliance.org/

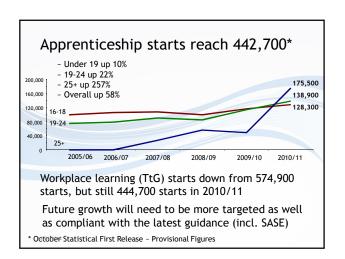
Single adult skills budget and growth strategies

Lsect

Learning & skills ~ events, consultancy and training







Where will the growth come from?
Priority Classroom funding for job creation leading to
sustainable work with an apprenticeship
Buzz words
Freedom ~ Flexibility ~ Innovation ~ Quality ~
Success ~ Outcomes ~ Entrepreneurial ~
Streamlining ~ Value ~ Simplification
Others?
13/01/2012

