Standard training measures, learner counts and offsets

Industry training organisations, modern apprenticeship coordinators and direct funded organisations

Data definitions and data rules

Monitoring the funding for ITOs, MACs and DFOs

Version 3.0 July 2014

Contents

List of formulae

Document information

Version history

Version	Date	Notes
Draft v1		Paper seeking feedback
Draft v2		Paper incorporating feedback
1.0	November 2011	Published version of data definition and data rules
2.0	November 2012	This document has been updated to reflect changes brought about by the ITR2 refinement project and to improve overall clarity of the rules. The following changes have been made in this version: • included the date used to calculate the actual average duration • included the way distinct learners are calculated across all ITOs • updated the under-achievement threshold formula to improve clarity • corrected the actual average duration offset denominator to reflect that it is the number of learners and not enrolments, and updated the supporting example • updated the supporting example for the over-enrolment offset where one of the formulas includes the actual average duration • improved the readability of the definitions and rules.
3.0	July 2014	This document reflects the updates to the 2014 operational policy. The following changes have been made to this version: • updated the under achievement offset which is now based on the number of learners achieving 10 or more credits in the reporting year and calculated at an ITO rather than learner level • updated the over enrolment offset to reflect the increase to 10 credits per month, while retaining the 70 credit annual cap • updated the actual average duration and over-enrolment offsets which are now independent of the under achievement offset • corrected minor errors and improved the readability • included the funding and recovery calculations.

How to submit feedback

Feedback on this document should be submitted via email to TEC at
sectorhelpdesk@tec.govt.nz.

Introduction

1   This data definition and data rules document describes the information to be used in determining funding adjustments where necessary for 2011 onwards. The Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) has attempted to keep the definitions and rules relatively simple to enable industry training organisations (ITOs) and directly funded organisations (DFOs) to replicate the results.

2   The definitions and rules follow the operational policy set out in the funding conditions.

3   The calculation of standard training measures (STMs), learner counts and offsets will be done using ITO data sourced from the Industry Training Register (ITR) and from the New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA).

4   We welcome your feedback on this document, and ask that you email any comments or suggestions to sectorhelpdesk@tec.govt.nz.

General rules

5   The information in this document applies equally to ITOs and DFOs. However, for ease of reading, the document will refer to ITOs only, which includes DFOs.

6   Only learners who are funded through modern apprenticeship (MA), industry training (IT) or New Zealand Apprenticeship (NZA) funds are included in the calculation of STMs, learner counts and offsets.[1]

7   The same definitions and rules for calculating STMs for funding apply to both industry trainees and apprentices, unless otherwise stated.

8   In previous years, the STM calculation for an ITO included both industry training and apprenticeship funds combined. From 2014, these are funded at different rates, and will be calculated separately.

9   Where a learner has multiple national student numbers (NSNs), the master NSN will be used.

10   The method of data collection changed in 2011. Prior to 2011, ITOs submitted data every quarter to the Industry Liaison Unit (ILU) database. In 2011, ITOs began submitting data to the ITR. It is not possible to directly compare information collected via the two different data sources.

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[1] Some ITOs support trainees who are neither MA, IT nor NZA funded, and such trainees are not currently recorded in the ITR.

Standard training measure

What it reports

11   An STM is a unit of a quantity of training. One STM is the nominal amount of training that is required for a learner to achieve 120 register credits (or its equivalent) in an approved and structured training programme. TEC uses STMs to monitor provision, commitments, and funding.

12   The basic measure TEC uses for industry training funding is the number of STMs funded per learner enrolment per year. This is calculated using the following formula:

Formula 1: Standard training measure for a programme

$$\frac{\text{Total credits for programme}}{\text{Nominal duration in years}} \div 120 \text{ credits}$$

13   The duration of the programme is initially nominated by the ITO, but is subject to change. It may differ from the average duration learners actually take to complete the programme.

14   STMs are calculated by month to give year-to-date or full-year STMs. For STMs per month, the formula is formula 1 as above but divided by 12, as shown below in formula 2:

Formula 2: Standard training measure for a programme per month

$$\left[\frac{\text{Total credits for programme}}{\text{Nominal duration in years}} \div 120 \text{ credits}\right] \div 12 \text{ months}$$

15   To determine the number of delivered STMs for a programme, use the result of formula 2 multiplied by the number learners with a status of 'active' or 'grace' (referred to as 'eligible for funding' (EfF)) on the last day of each month, as shown below in formula 3:

Formula 3: Standard training measure delivered per month per programme

$$\left[\frac{\text{Total credits for programme}}{\text{Nominal duration in years}} \div 120 \text{ credits}\right] \div 12 \text{ months} \times \text{Number of active/grace learners as at the end of each month}$$

Rules for calculating STMs

16   Include only learner records with a status of 'active' or 'grace' on the last day of each month in the year being reported. This means that periods where the learner is on old' or a learner enrols and completes or withdraws within the same month are excluded from the calculation of STMs. For example, if a learner is on hold on the last day of a month, they are not included in the calculation for that month.

17   The credits used to calculate STMs include those associated with all ITO programmes: New Zealand Qualifications Framework (NZQF) qualifications (NQ), complex apprenticeships (MAS), limited credit programmes (LCP) and supplementary credit programmes (SCP).

18   In calculating STMs for industry trainees and apprentices, the ITR data field 'credit value' for the relevant NQ, MAS, LCP, and SCP is used as the source for the 'total credits for programme'. For complex apprenticeships, the credit value of any sub-programmes is excluded.[2]

19   Year always refers to a calendar year, ie, 1 January to 31 December (inclusive).

Which data to use

20   Use the data in the ITR. As well as capturing data entered by ITOs, the ITR holds learner credit achievement and qualification completion data provided to NZQA by ITOs.

21   For yearly totals of STMs and credit values, the final cut-off date for calculating these will be 31 March of the following year. Any data submitted after 31 March relating to the previous reporting year will be captured in the ITR but not included in STM consumption and offset calculations for the reporting year.[3]

22   The contracted STM amount for the industry training and apprenticeship funds is agreed as part of the investment plan process. Use the latest investment plan value or that as of 31 December of the reporting year, whichever is the latest.

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[2] STM funding for MA and NZA programmes are calculated at the parent level of apprenticeship programmes. Example: A complex apprenticeship programme may comprise two national certificates. STM funding is calculated at the parent level of apprenticeship programme rather than calculating STM consumption separately at the level of the two national certificates.
[3] TEC may agree on a case-by-case basis to accept data after this date where this is considered necessary to ensure and demonstrate appropriate accountability for public funding.

Distinct count of learners

What it reports

23   The distinct count of learners is the number of trainees enrolled withan ITO in a given time period. Whereas STMs indicate the amount of training delivered, this count shows how many individuals received that training.

This count is available as a year-to-date figure (by month) as well as a total for the reporting year. Rules for deriving the distinct count of learners

24   Include only learner records with a status of 'active' or 'grace' on the last day of a month (except when calculating learner count by status).

25   Learners can be enrolled in any programme (NQ, MAS, LCP, and SCP).

26   Only count a learner once based on the master NSN.

27   A learner count is available by dimension (see next section for *Dimensions*) and learners may be counted more than once in a dimension (for example, having multiple ethnicities or training at different levels on the NZQF). Dimensions are reported for only 'active' and 'grace' learners.

28   The distinct count of learners across the ITO subsector is not an aggregation of all ITOs, as some learners are enrolled in more than one ITO. When the distinct count of learners is calculated across the ITO subsector, each learner will be counted only once.

Which data to use

29   Use the data in the ITR.

30   For yearly totals, the final cut-off date will be 31 March of the following year. This allows data to be corrected before final totals are calculated.

Caveats

31   Modern apprentices must be 21 years or younger at the time of their first enrolment, but will continue to receive funding until they complete the programme.[4] This means counts could include modern apprentices who are older than 21 years.

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[4] Modern apprentices aged over 21 on entry can participate but this is limited to a maximum of 10 percent per individual co-ordinating organisation and up to a maximum of 10 percent of the total number of modern apprentices.

Dimensions

Overview

32 This section describes the various dimensions by which counts of learners may be broken down. It provides details on any business rules related to specific dimensions used in conjunction with the calculation of STMs or distinct counts of learners.

33 When presenting information by dimension (except for enrolment status), only include learners whose enrolment status, at the end of the month, is either 'active' or 'grace'.

Fund

34 The fund dimension shows indicator rates by the IT, MA, NZA and Total funds.

Enrolment status

35 All learners have an enrolment status. This value is taken from the programme enrolment record, and could be:

a) *Active* – the learner has a training agreement created with a status of 'active'. To have a status of 'active' the learner must meet all of the requirements for funding eligibility (funding conditions ITF006, ITF007, ITF008).

b) *Grace* – the learner is no longer employed and has entered a six-week grace period where the training agreement is still active. Learners remain eligible for funding if, within the periods noted above, the learner signs a new training agreement for the same programme with a new employer.

c) *Hold* – the learner is not currently in training due to, for example, being on parental leave, on work experience, on medical or disability leave, or travelling overseas.

d) *Withdrawn* – the learner is no longer enrolled in the programme, withdrawing before the programme was completed. A learner is also automatically withdrawn when the six-week grace period has expired and the learner is not re-employed.

e) *Pending* – a training plan has not yet been set up for an apprentice against a training agreement.

f) *Completed* – the programme enrolment record shows the learner has completed the programme requirements.

Ethnicity

36   ITOs report up to three ethnicities on behalf of a learner. All three fields are used to assign a learner's ethnicity, so a learner could be counted up to three times when reporting total percentages of disaggregated ethnicities. For example, a learner can report their ethnicity as both Māori and Pacific, and subsequently they will be counted as both Māori and Pacific.

37   Non-response (Not Stated) and other residual categories are excluded from the calculation of ethnic group percentages.

38   The most recently reported record is currently used to identify the ethnicity for the learner.[5]

Age

39   When reporting performance by age (for example, performance of learners aged under 25 years) the learner's age is calculated as at 1 July of the reporting year.

40   The age of modern apprentices is at the time of their enrolment in the Modern Apprenticeship programme and is calculated using the modern apprentice's birth date and participation start date.

Gender

41   The gender of a learner can be used to identify outcomes for defined groups of learners.

NZQF register level

42   This is the NZQF level for which the programme was approved for funding by TEC under section 10 of the Industry Training and Apprenticeships Act 1992.

43   If reporting by NZQF level, a learner can be counted more than once if enrolled in multiple programmes at different levels.

Industry

44   The industry dimension identifies the industry in which the learner's employer is primarily working. It is derived from the industry code from training agreements supplied by the ITO. It matches the code from level four in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

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[5] Where a learner has reported different ethnicity to a different provider, the latest record may not be the record contained in an ITOs own trainee management system (TMS). This practice of using the latest ethnicity record is likely to change in the future, to one where the ethnicity value is the latest one for a particular provider.

45   When reporting by industry, a learner can be counted more than once if enrolled in multiple programmes in different industries.

Region

46   The region dimension is derived from a code from the Territorial Local Authority (TLA) region list from Statistics New Zealand. It identifies the region in which the learner's place of employment is located.

47   When reporting by region, a learner can be counted more than once if the learner has multiple training agreements located in different regions in a given period.

Overview of offsets

48   There are two components in determining the amount of STM offset for an ITO: (1) actual average duration and (2) over-enrolment. The two components need to be calculated as a set in the order shown above to ensure the total STM offset is not overstated.

49   In addition to the STM offsets, there is an under-achievement offset, applied to the overall funding calculation when less than 80 percent of an ITO's learners have achieved fewer than 10 credits in a reporting period.

50   Although these offset calculations can be run on an ad-hoc basis, TEC will only use the results of these calculations in relation to an ITO's funding adjustment after the ITO has finalised their data for the year.

51   In 2013 and earlier, some ITOs were granted principle-based exceptions for one or more of the offsets. The exceptions were applied after the calculation of the offsets had been completed (as described in this document). The annual principle-based exceptions, once approved by the TEC Board, are published on the TEC website.

52   TEC recognises that there may be other factors that may need to be taken into account when calculating offsets; for example, if there are significant changes to the credits or nominal duration of a programme version. These will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Actual average duration offset

What it reports

53   The *actual average duration offset* recalculates STMs adjusting funding where learners have been enrolled longer, on average, than the estimate (the nominal duration) made by the ITO.

54   The actual average duration is determined by calculating the average length of time in months that learners have been enrolled in any given programme (the actual average duration) and comparing this to the nominal duration for each given version of a programme.

55   Where the nominal duration is longer than the actual average duration then there is no funding implication. Where the actual average duration is longer than the nominal duration by one month or more, then the consumption of STMs needs to be recalculated based on the actual average duration.

56   The calculation of the actual average duration is calculated at a programme level and used at a programme version level. The total number of months learners have been funded is calculated up to 31 December of year *n*. The formula is:

Formula 4: Actual average duration per programme

$$\frac{\text{Total number of months learners have been funded in a programme}}{\text{(since the beginning of 2011}^{6}\text{)}} \bigg/ \frac{\text{Number of learners in the programme}}{\text{(since the beginning of 2011)}}$$

57   The actual average duration offset is calculated at a programme version level where the actual average duration of the programme to date is greater than the nominal duration for the programme version.

Formula 5: Actual average duration offset (per programme version per month per learner)

$$\left(\frac{\text{Nominal credits}}{\text{Nominal duration (in months)}} \div 120\right) - \left(\frac{\text{Nominal credits}}{\text{Actual average duration to date (in months)}} \div 120\right)$$

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[6] The beginning of 2011 is used as it is from this date data is available in the ITR.

Definitions and rules

Formula 4 and formula 5

58   A month of enrolment is included in the calculation if the learner was 'active' or 'grace' at the end of a calendar month, for all the months where the learner is eligible for funding, and is calculated for the calendar year to 31 December of year n.

59   Include all records where the participation start date does not equal the participation actual end date. If the participation start date is prior to 1 January 2011, TEC will use a participation start date of 1 January 2011 for the purposes of calculating the actual average duration.

60   Include data with participation actual end date later than 31 January 2011, or has a participation actual end date of NULL.

61   Include learner records with a status of 'active' or 'grace' at the end of the month. This means that periods where the learner is on 'hold' are excluded from the calculation of this offset.

62   The actual average duration for complex Apprenticeship programmes is calculated at the level of the complex Apprenticeship programme only and excludes the actual average duration off any sub-programmes for those enrolled in those complex programmes.

63   The result of the actual average duration formula is rounded down to the nearest whole month.

Formula 5

64   *Nominal credits* is the nominal credit value of the programme version.

65   *Nominal duration* is the nominal duration of the programme version.

66   Actual average duration to date is the result of Formula 4.

Example

• ITO X's programme 'National Certificate in Industry Training' is 40 credits, with a nominal duration of 8 months. The programme was first offered on 1 January 2011 (programme version 1).

• On 1 April 2011 a new programme version (programme version 2) was created where the nominal duration was increased to 10 months.

• Eighty learners started programme version 1 on 1 January 2011 and twenty learners started programme version 2 on 1 April 2011. All learners have been 'active' since enrolled.

- For 2011 reporting year, calculated as at 31 December 2011
  - Programme version 1
    - Ten learners completed the programme after 10 months (total of 100 months' duration)
    - Ten learners exited their training after 8 months without completing (total of 80 months' duration)
    - Sixty learners are still enrolled (total of 720 months' duration)
  - Programme version 2
    - Twenty learners are still enrolled (total of 180 months' duration)

Actual average duration per programme (calculated at a programme level)

- The actual average duration for 2011 is calculated using formula 4:

$$\frac{(100 + 80 + 720 + 180) \text{ months}}{(10 + 10 + 60 + 20) \text{ learners}} = \frac{1080}{100} = 10.8 \ (10) \text{ months}$$

- The average duration is rounded down to the nearest whole number – in this example, 10 months.
- The actual average duration is more than one month greater than the nominal duration for programme version 1 (with a nominal duration 8 months) but not for programme version 2 (with a nominal duration of 10 months).

Actual average duration offset (calculated at a programme version level)

- **Programme version 1**

  The actual average duration STM offset for programme version 1 (for a learner per month) is calculated using formula 5:

$$\left(\frac{40 \text{ credits}}{8 \text{ months}} \div 120 \right) - \left(\frac{40 \text{ credits}}{10 \text{ months}} \div 120 \right) = 0.0083$$

- **Programme version 2**

  There is no actual average duration STM offset for programme version 2 because the result of formula 4 is not one month or more greater than the nominal duration for programme version 2.

Over-enrolment offset

What it reports

67   From 2014, the *over-enrolment offset* recalculates STMs, adjusting funding where a learner's enrolled credits is greater than 10 credits per month (or 70 credits for the calendar year).

68   The over-enrolment offset is calculated across all ITOs with which the learner is enrolled. The result of the over-enrolment calculation for a learner (see formula 9 on the following page) is prorated amongst the ITOs based on the credit value of the programmes in which the learner is enrolled.[7]

69   Enrolled credits are calculated on a monthly basis for each programme in which the learner is enrolled, where the learner had a status of 'active' or 'grace'.

Formula 6: Enrolled credits

$$\frac{\text{Nominal credits for programme}}{\text{Nominal duration in months}}$$

70   Where the actual average programme duration applies to a programme, then the adjusted nominal duration for the programme needs to be used in calculating the enrolled credits using formula 7:

Formula 7: Learner enrolled credits where the programme version has an actual average duration offset

$$\frac{\text{Nominal credits for programme}}{\text{Actual average duration in months}}$$

71   The adjusted enrolled monthly credits is calculated using formula 8:

Formula 8: Adjusted enrolled credits

If (Enrolled credits – 10 credits) less than 10, then Enrolled credits, otherwise 10 credits

72   There are three rules to the calculation of the monthly over-enrolment offset taking into account the 10 credit monthly threshold and the annual 70 credit reporting year threshold set out in formula 9:

Formula 9: Monthly over-enrolment offset

For each month starting from the participation start date to participation

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[7] For 2011, over-enrolment was calculated for each individual ITO. Where a trainee was enrolled at more than one ITO, over-enrolment was calculated for each ITO using enrolments at that ITO only.

end date at the learner level:

a) Where the cumulative adjusted enrolled credits for calendar year to the prior reporting month is greater or equal to 70 credits:
    - Over-enrolment for month = enrolled credits

b) Where the cumulative adjusted enrolled credits for the calendar year to the prior reporting month, plus credits consumed for the current reported month, is greater than or equal to 70 credits:
    - Over-enrolment for month = (adjusted enrolled credits up to the prior reporting month + enrolled credits for current reporting month) – 70 credits

c) Otherwise over-enrolment for month = maximum of (enrolled credits - 10) or 0

73 The over-enrolment offset at an ITO level is the prorated sum of the learner offsets each month. This is the STM amount deducted from reported STMs for the year.

Definitions and rules

74 Include only learner records with a status of 'active' or 'grace' at the end of the month. This means that periods where the learner is on 'hold' are excluded from the calculation of this offset.

75 The enrolled credits include those associated with all ITO programmes (NQ, MAS, LCP, and SCP).

76 Credits used in calculating the over-enrolment offset are the nominal credits in which the learner is enrolled and not the credits the learner achieves in that month.

77 Prorating across ITOs is based on the proportion of the number of enrolled credits per month per learner.

78 Once a learner has consumed 70 credits for the reporting year, all additional credits (STMs) will be recovered, even if the initial 70 credit consumption occurred in another ITO.

Example

- Learner 1 is enrolled in two programmes from January 2014. Programme 1 is 6.731 credits per month and continues for the full reporting year. Programme 2 is 5.833 credits per month and the learner withdraws from this after two months.

Learner	Month	Enrolled Credit	Over-enrolled Credits	Adjusted Enrolled Credits	Cumulative Adjusted Enrolled Credits	Rule Used
1	1	12.01	2.01	10	10.00	c
1	2	12.01	2.01	10	20.00	c
1	3	6.17	0	6.17	26.17	c
1	4	6.17	0	6.17	32.35	c
1	5	6.17	0	6.17	38.52	c
1	6	6.17	0	6.17	44.69	c
1	7	6.17	0	6.17	50.87	c
1	8	6.17	0	6.17	57.04	c
1	9	6.17	0	6.17	63.21	c
1	10	6.17	0	6.17	69.38	c
1	11	6.17	5.56	0.62	70.00	b
1	12	6.17	6.17	0	70.00	a
Total over-enrolled credits			**15.74**			

- Learner 2 is enrolled in one programme from January 2014 and three programmes from June 2014, completing or withdrawing from all in September 2014.

Learner	Month	Enrolled Credit	Over-enrolled Credits	Adjusted Enrolled Credits	Cumulative Adjusted Enrolled Credits	Rule Used
2	1	5.38	0	5.38	5.38	c
2	2	5.38	0	5.38	10.75	c
2	3	5.38	0	5.38	16.13	c
2	4	5.38	0	5.38	21.50	c
2	5	5.38	0	5.38	26.88	c
2	6	21.73	11.73	10.00	36.88	c
2	7	21.73	11.73	10.00	46.88	c
2	8	21.73	11.73	10.00	56.88	c
2	9	0	0	0	56.88	c
Total over-enrolled credits			**35.19**			

Under-achievement offset

What it reports

79 The *under-achievement offset* is the dollar value to be recovered where less than 80 percent of learners achieve fewer than 10 credits during the reporting year.

80 The under-achievement threshold calculates the percentage of learners who achieve 10 credits or more, set out below in formula 10:

Formula 10: Under-achievement threshold

$$\frac{\text{Total distinct learners who have achieved at least 10 credits in year } n}{\begin{array}{c}\text{Total distinct learners who have been eligible for funding for}\\ \text{four months or more in year } n \text{ or have achieved 10 credits in year n}\end{array}}$$

81 The under-achievement offset rate determines the percentage to be applied to the adjusted funding delivery, and the calculation is set out below in formula 11:

Formula 11: Under-achievement offset rate

Under-achievement target	**−**	Under-achievement threshold (formula 10)	**=**	Under-achievement offset rate

82 Where an ITO fails to meet the under-achievement threshold of 80 percent, then the under-achievement offset rate will apply to the adjusted funding dollars. Funding will be deducted for each percentage point below 80 percent up to a maximum of 2.5 percent for 2014 and 5.0 percent from 2015 onwards.

83 The under-achievement recovery is calculated below in formula 12. For further information on the components of the calculation, refer to End of year funding and offset calculations on page 19.

Formula 12: Under-achievement recovery

$ Allocated (from Plan)	**−**	$ Under-delivery	**=**	$ Adjusted funding delivery (formula 13)	**X**	% Under-achievement offset rate (formula 11)	**=**	$ Under-achievement recovery

Definitions and rules

84 A learner is included if they had a status of 'active' or 'grace' on the last day of at least four distinct months during the reporting year.

85   A learner is included if they have had a status of 'active' or 'grace' for fewer than four distinct months but have achieved at least 10 credits.

86   Each learner is counted only once, even if they are enrolled in multiple programmes at an ITO. The 10 achieved credits can be across multiple programmes, and do not all have to be achieved in a single programme.

87   An achieved credit is a unit standard with an assessment date on or after the participation start date and, where the enrolment has been completed or withdrawn, on or before the participation actual end date.

88   The first reported achievement of the unit standard is used.

89   The source of evidence of credit achievement data is NZQA's record of achievement and the credit achievement is against the unit standards associated with the learner's enrolment.

90   If the offset was being calculated on a year-to-date basis (during the reporting year) then it would include all months up to but excluding the current reporting month.

Example

ITO X has 280 learners eligible for funding for four months or more, and another 20 learners enrolled for less than that but have achieved 10 or more credits.

In total, 235 learners have achieved 10 or more credits in 2014.

Under-achievement threshold (formula 10)

$\dfrac{235 \text{ learners}}{300 \text{ learners}}$	**=**	**78.3%**

Under-achievement offset rate (formula 11)

Under-achievement target	-	Under-achievement threshold	=	Under-achievement offset rate*
80.0%	-	78.3%	=	1.7%

*For 2014, the offset rate is capped at 2.5%. If the threshold result was less than 77.5%, the maximum offset would be 2.5%.

Under-achievement recovery (formula 12)

$ Allocated (from Plan)	-	$ Under-delivery	=	$ Adjusted funding delivery	X	% Under-achievement offset rate	=	$ Under-achievement recovery
$390,000	-	$74,000	=	$316,000	X	1.7%	=	$5,372

End of year funding and offset calculations

91 The following calculations will be used to determine funding recoveries, if any. These will be calculated on a regular basis during the reporting year but are indicative only. Once the data is finalised, the TEC will provide final recovery data following the end-of-year wash-up process.

92 Adjusted funding delivery takes into account any actual average duration and over-enrolment offsets, calculated separately for industry trainees and apprentices. This formula is STM-based then multiplied by the respective STM value for each fund.[8]

Formula 13: $ Adjusted funding delivery

Delivered STMs	−	Average duration offset	−	Over-enrolment offset	=	Adjusted STMs	X	STM rate	=	$ Adjusted funding delivery
NZA 55 STMs *IT 60 STMs*	−	*NZA 10 STMs* *IT 3 STMs*	−	*NZA 15 STMs* *IT 7 STMs*	=	*NZA 30 STMs* *IT 50 STMs*	X	*NZA $5,200* *IT $3,200*	=	*$156,000 +* *$160,000 =* ***$316,000***

Formula 14: $ Under delivery (volume-based)

$ Allocated (from Plan)	−	$ Adjusted funding delivery (formula 13)	=	$ Under delivery
*35 NZA STMs * 5200 =$182,000* *65 IT STMs * 3200 = $208,000* ***= $390,000***	−	*30 NZA STMs * 5200 = $156,000* *50 IT STMs * 3200 = $160,000* ***= $316,000***	=	***$74,000***

Formula 15: Total recovery

$ Under delivery (formula 14)	+	$ Under-achievement offset (formula 11)	=	$ Total recovery
$74,000	+	***$5,372***	=	***$79,372***

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[8] ***STM rates from 2014:*** Industry trainees $3,200 | Apprentices $5,200 | Modern Apprentices with non-ITO MAC $2,919

Appendix: Acronyms

The following is a list of acronyms used in this document.

Acronym	Term
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
DFO	Directly Funded Organisation
EfF	Eligible for Funding
ILU	Industry Liaison Unit
IT	Industry Training
ITO	Industry Training Organisation
ITR	Industry Training Register
LCP	Limited Credit Programme
MA	Modern Apprenticeship
MAC	Modern Apprenticeship Coordinator
MAS	Complex Apprenticeship
NQ	NZQF Qualification
NSI	National Student Index
NSN	National Student Number
NZA	New Zealand Apprenticeship
NZQA	New Zealand Qualifications Authority
NZQF	New Zealand Qualifications Framework
SCP	Supplementary Credit Programme
STM	Standard Training Measure
TEC	Tertiary Education Commission Te Amorangi Mātauranga Matua
TEO	Tertiary Education Organisation
TLA	Territorial Local Authority
TMS	Trainee Management System