



UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

The JRAM and the CFF

An Introductory Briefing
May 2022

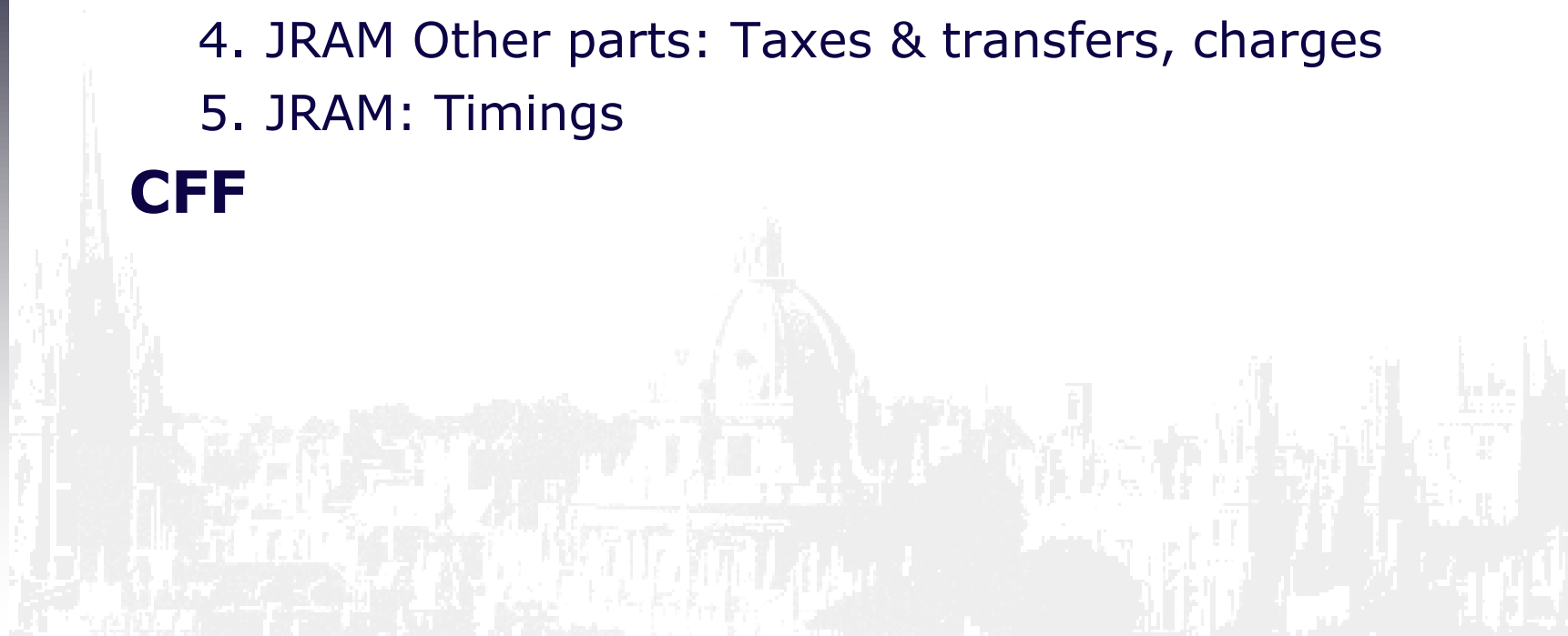


Structure of this presentation

JRAM

1. JRAM: Basic principles, scope and key concepts
2. T-JRAM: the main ingredients, T splits, new fees and funding regime, example allocations
3. R-JRAM: streams, QR, R splits, example
4. JRAM Other parts: Taxes & transfers, charges
5. JRAM: Timings

CFF



1.1 JRAM – what does it mean?

The collegiate University, not
just the departments and divisions



J Joint

RAM Resource Allocation Method



A model which distributes the
available resource (money)
formulaically rather than by bids

1.2 JRAM – the basic principles

- Principle 1* The JRAM aims to support the strategic goals of the collegiate University as stated in the University's Strategic Plan and to enable decentralised decision-making.
- Principle 2* Income is allocated to activities '**as earned**'.
- Principle 3* Income related to activities is distributed between the parties that contribute to the delivery of those activities using an evidence-based approach.
- Principle 4* Where the distribution of income 'as earned' does not support the strategic goals of the University, alterations should be made using transparent tax and transfer **overlays** rather than changes to the JRAM formulae.
- Principle 5* Sudden changes in the distribution of resources between different parts of the collegiate University should be **moderated** over a fixed period, again using transparent overlays, to allow colleges and departments to adjust.

1.3 JRAM – the resources included

JRAM conceptually covers all income of the collegiate University.

However, some income continues to be allocated directly and outside the JRAM formula. This includes

- research grants and overheads
- endowment income
- Doctoral Training Accounts
- some government and other funding for specific purposes
- non-matriculated fee income
- College continuation fees

In practice, therefore, the JRAM allocates a subset, currently about a quarter, of total income to the collegiate University.

1.4 JRAM – £ in 2022/23 initial allocations

The following income streams – which are *jointly earned* by the collegiate University – are allocated through the JRAM:

	2022/23
Non-specific recurrent government grant	
teaching	£ 10.7m
research (including PGRs)	£ 154.1m
Some specific government grants	£ 1.6m
Course fees	£ 373.7m
Total income available for joint allocation	£ 540.1m

1.5 JRAM – the key concepts 1

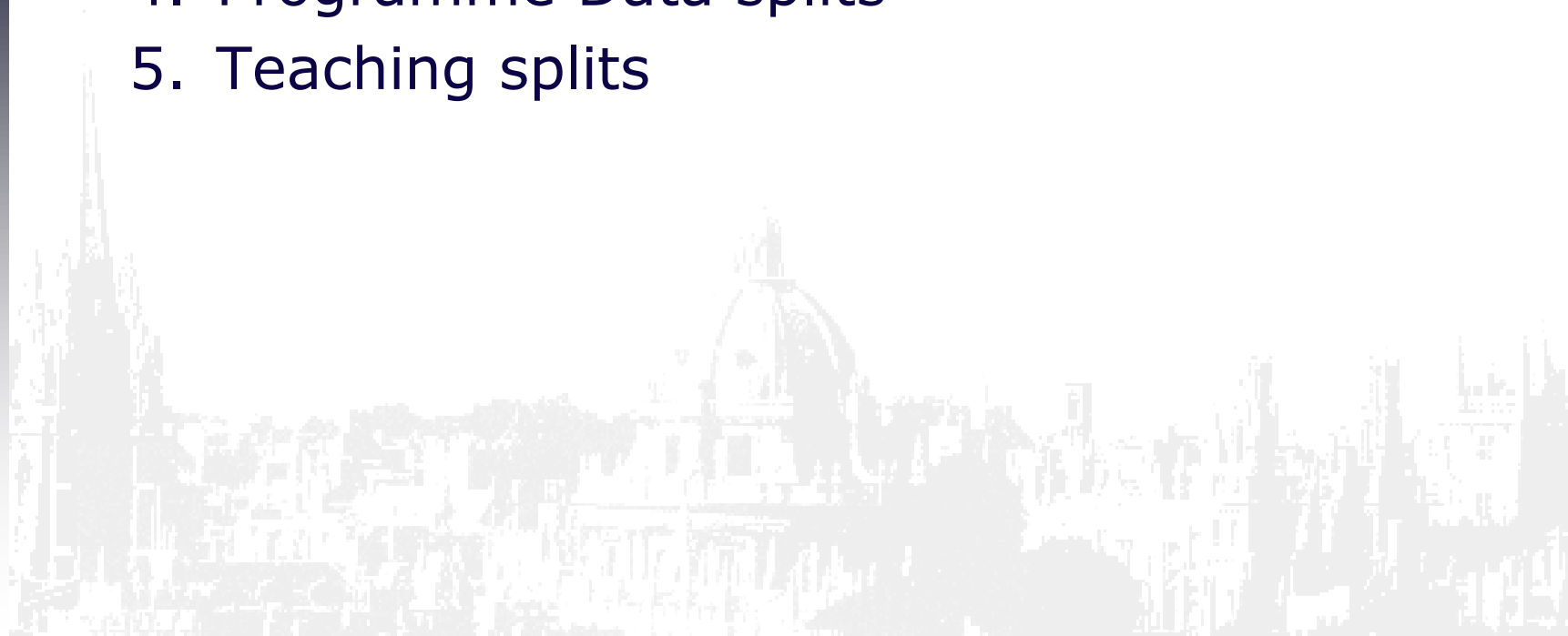
1. The JRAM is set up so that all calculations are done by attributing resource down to the very lowest level of unit. This is the **bottom-up** concept.
2. Departmental and college allocations are then arrived at by aggregating the relevant attributions.
3. This means that the JRAM allocations for a department or college can be tracked right back to
 - each student on the T side or to
 - each relevant FTE included as category A in the REF (in the QR part of the R-JRAM).

1.6 JRAM – the key concepts 2

1. Funds are allocated according to the **baseline/premium** concept.
2. The baseline amount is the standard (and usually the lowest) amount that flows for a particular activity in a particular stream if there is not additional special resource attached to that activity. The premium is the difference between the actual amount and the baseline amount.
3. Premiums are directly allocated.
4. Allocation of the baseline amounts to departments and colleges is based on relative contribution to delivery of teaching.

2.1 T-JRAM – the main ingredients

1. Student data as at 1 December
2. Course fee levels per cohort
3. Government grant funding for UGs & PGTs, and for PGRs
4. Programme Data splits
5. Teaching splits



2.2 T-JRAM – the teaching splits

- Applied to baseline funds

Undergraduate Subjects Covered	Dept %	College %
Clinical Medicine, Fine Art, Oriental Studies	80	20
Laboratory-based Sciences, Computer Science, Pre-clinical Medicine, Linguistics	60	40
Geography, Archaeology, Anthropology, Human Sciences, Music, Mathematics, Statistics	45	55
All other Humanities and Social Science Subjects *	35	65

Note:
* Some Theology courses have special T splits to reflect concentration of teaching in the PPHs.
Income associated with non-matriculated students is allocated in full to the department.

- Where relevant, PG provision is split 80% to the department and 20% to the college *

2.3 T-JRAM – course fee baselines for Home UGs

- Since 2012 UG students with Home or EU fee status have paid a fee of around £9,000 (currently £9,250), and government grant support for these students has been cut significantly.
- As a result of this change JRAM now uses a **variable** baseline for Home and EU UG students.
- The baseline course fee varies according to the **price group** of the subject the student is being taught.
- Price groups are determined by government to reflect the average cost of teaching in that subject.

2.4 T-JRAM – UG – examples

Example 1: HEU UG student in Social Sciences and Humanities

SOCIAL SCIENCES & HUMANITIES: Home/EU UG (new regime paying £9,250 fee), pg D								
Income streams (£)					Allocation (£)			
	Course Fee	OfS grant	Vulnerable Subjects	TOTAL		Department	College	TOTAL
Premium	-	-	-	-	Direct	-	-	-
Baseline	9,250	-	-	9,250	Allocated	3,238	6,013	9,250
					T Split	35%	65%	
TOTAL	9,250	-	-	9,250	TOTAL	3,238	6,013	9,250

Example 2: HEU UG student reading for BA English and Modern Languages (German) showing different baselines

HUMANITIES - Home/EU UG (new regime paying £9,250 fee): BA English and Modern Languages (German), pg D and C2									
Income streams (£)					Allocation (£)				
	Course Fee	OfS grant	Vulnerable Subjects	TOTAL		Dept 1 (YF - German)	Dept 2 (AX - English)	College	TOTAL
						50%	50%		
Premium (English)	-	-	-	-	Direct	-	-	-	-
Premium (German)	538	-	-	538	Direct	538	-	-	538
Baseline (English)	4,625	-	-	4,625	Allocated	-	1,619	3,006	4,625
Baseline (German)	4,087	-	-	4,087	Allocated	1,431	-	2,657	4,087
					T Split	35%	65%		
TOTAL	9,250	-	-	9,250	TOTAL	1,968	1,619	5,663	9,250

2.5 T-JRAM – PGT - examples

Example 1: HEU PGT on MSc Biodiversity, Conservation & Management

MSc Biodiversity, Conservation & Mgt (12 months)								
Income streams (£)			Allocation (£)					
	Course Fee	OfS grant	TOTAL			Department	College	TOTAL
				Fees		16,999	2,971	19,970
				OfS		1,163	-	1,163
TOTAL	19,970	1,163	21,133	TOTAL		18,162	2,971	21,133

Example 2: Overseas PGT on MSc Financial Economics

MSc Financial Economics								
Income streams (£)			Allocation (£)					
	Course Fee	OfS grant	TOTAL		Dept 1 (MQ)	Dept 2 (CU)	College	TOTAL
					66%	34%		
				Fees	28,767	14,820	5,083	48,670
				OfS	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	48,670	-	48,670	TOTAL	28,767	14,820	5,083	48,670

2.6 T-JRAM – PGR - examples

Example 1: HEU PGR on DPhil Mathematics

MPLS (RD_MS1 DPhil Mathematics) - Home/EU PGR (DPhil) paying £8,620							
Income streams (£)				Allocation (£)			
	Course Fee	RDP funding	TOTAL		Department	College	TOTAL
				Fees	6,716	1,904	8,620
				RDP	7,021	1,003	8,024
TOTAL	8,620	8,024	16,644	TOTAL	13,737	2,907	16,644

Example 2: OS PGR on DPhil History

HUMS (RD_HY2 Dphil History)- Overseas PGR (DPhil) paying £26,940							
Income streams (£)				Allocation (£)			
	Course Fee	RDP funding	TOTAL		Department	College	TOTAL
				Fees	21,793	5,147	26,940
				RDP	-	-	-
TOTAL	26,940	-	26,940	TOTAL	21,793	5,147	26,940

3.1 R-JRAM – the different streams

2022/23

- Research England Charity Support Funding **£32.9m**
- RE Business Research Funding **£13.7m**

both **directly allocated** to earning department

- RE QR **£ 89.6m**

jointly allocated across the collegiate University in relation to REF category A FTEs by appointment type

3.2 R-JRAM – Quality-related (QR) stream

Research England funding mechanism

- RE subject-weighted QR funding reflects both relative **cost of different subjects** and **quality** of research (therefore funding rates vary by unit of assessment).
- QR funding for 2022-23 will be received for research-active academics submitted to Research Excellence Framework (REF) 2021
- REF 2014 was used to drive QR funding 2015-16 to 2021-22.

Allocation principles for research

- **Direct allocation** of subject-specific premium component.
- **Joint allocation** of quality-weighted baseline funds between departments and colleges according to appointment type.
- Derived allocation shares reflect **relative contribution** to research activity.
- Contribution to research derived from salary splits (incl. housing allowance) of a joint appointee and teaching commitments.

3.3 R-JRAM – QR – Research splits

Allocation proportions by appointment type:

Appointment Type	Appointment Description	Baseline allocation to departments	Baseline allocation to colleges
COL	College Researcher	0.05	0.95
APC	Associate Professor	0.41	0.59
APTF	Associate Professor (TF-Faculty)	0.43	0.57
PROF	Professor	0.95	0.05
PROFC	Clinical Professor	0.95	0.05
PROFC(NO COL)	Clinical Professor with no college affiliation	1.00	0.00
READ	Reader	0.95	0.05
AP (Clin)	Associate Professor (Clinical)	0.95	0.05
APTFU	Associate Professor (TF-University)	0.86	0.14
APTFU(NC)	Associate Professor (TF-University) with no college affiliation	1.00	0.00
APNTFU	Associate Professor with Non-tutorial Fellowship	0.95	0.05
APNTF(NC)	Associate Professor with Non-tutorial Fellowship with no college affiliation	1.00	0.00
OTHER	None of the above	1.00	0.00

Note that subject-related premiums are allocated 100% to departments, except for college-only appointments, where the premium is allocated to the college.

3.4 R-JRAM – QR stream: example

Example: APTFU (TF-University) in Archaeology (UOA 17) (2021/22 rates)

	Dept	College
	£ 8,023 Premium Reflects relative cost of subject	£ -
	86%	14%
	£23,000 Baseline	£3,744
	<hr/> £31,023	<hr/> £3,744

4. JRAM – Taxes & transfers, Charges

1. **PGCE tax and transfer:** small tax on all UG and PGT (except PGCE) income in divisions and colleges to provide additional funding to Dept of Education in relation to the PGCE programme.
2. Colleges contribute to the cost of central support services for research via the **SSE (Service Support Element)** in recognition of the share of QR allocated to them in the JRAM. SSE is £2.7m in 2022/23.



5. JRAM – Timings

JRAM 2223 **fcast** allocations were calculated in **March 2022**, based on a *forecast** of 1 Dec 2022 student FTEs and an estimate of government grant for 2022/23

JRAM 2223 **adjusted** allocations will be calculated in **February 2023**, based on *actual* 1 Dec 2022 student FTEs and actual government grant

5.1 Forecasting the TJRAM population

- In order to produce a forecast of the student population on 1 Dec 2022, we used the following steps
 - Students who were on course on 1 Dec 2021 are 'rolled forward' one year, using 'roll forward proportions' calculated from three years of student data
 - New intake is based on the 2022/23 intake targets in the Student Number Planning model agreed by divisions and colleges
 - New students are split between fee statuses in line with the current student population, but taking account as far as possible of data on applications for a 2022/23 start
- Divisions are consulted about any downward adjustments needed to intake targets to produce an accurate forecast.

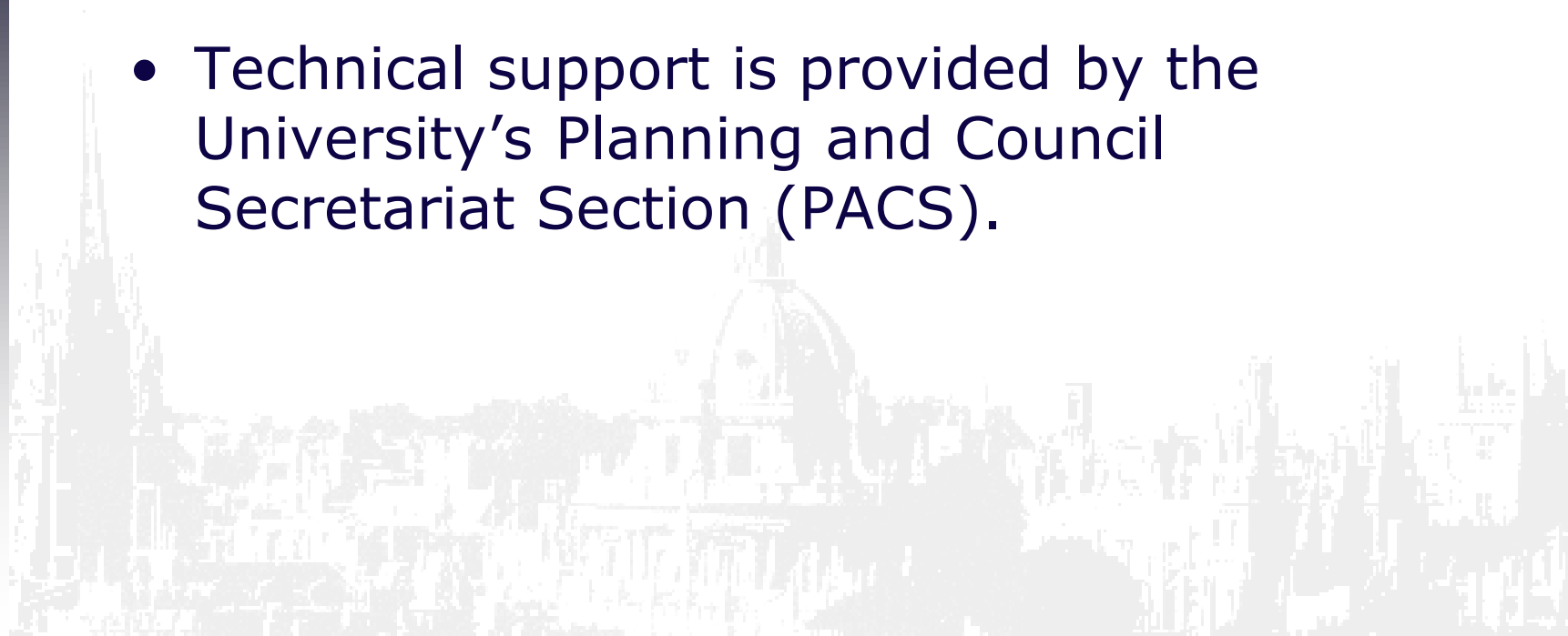
6.1 The Collegiate Funding Formula

The JRAM is used to allocate resource to divisions (and departments) and to calculate the **total** amount for colleges.

The Conference of Colleges uses its own formula, the **CFF (Collegiate Funding Formula)** to allocate amounts to individual colleges. The CFF uses total amounts from the JRAM and in some cases mirrors the JRAM closely (PGTs, OS PGRs). The CFF top-slices QR to allocate more funding to PGRs and HEU UGs.

6.2 Who is responsible for the CFF?

- The CFF is the responsibility of the Conference of Colleges.
- It is overseen by the Conference's Monitoring and Moderation Board (MMB).
- Technical support is provided by the University's Planning and Council Secretariat Section (PACS).



6.3 How much is distributed via the CFF?

- The total resource distributed through the CFF includes resource from
 - OfS and Research England,
 - Course fees.
- The total amount distributed through the 2022/23 CFF (fcast allocations) is £112.7m.



6.4 How are the CFF allocations for an individual college calculated?

The CFF has various streams...	Key points
Allocation for Home & EU UGs	Flat rate – does not vary by subject of study (unlike the JRAM)
Transfers for Home & EU UGs	from QR
Allocation for Overseas UGs	Flat rate – does not vary by subject of study (unlike the JRAM)
Income for high cost & vulnerable subjects (VHCVS)	<i>generated by UGs and PGTs in Chemistry, Physics & Materials Science</i>

6.5 How are the CFF allocations for an individual college calculated?

The CFF has various streams...	Key points
Allocation for (all) PGTs	same as JRAM
Main allocation for (all) PGRs	same as JRAM, except that RDP funding for HEU PGRs is flat-rated
Supplement for (fee-paying) PGRs	from QR
Research Allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ QR as in JRAM▪ less SSE (contribution to R-related support services)▪ less tax to fund UG transfers & PGR supplement
Moderation	<i>to prevent dramatic changes from year to year</i>

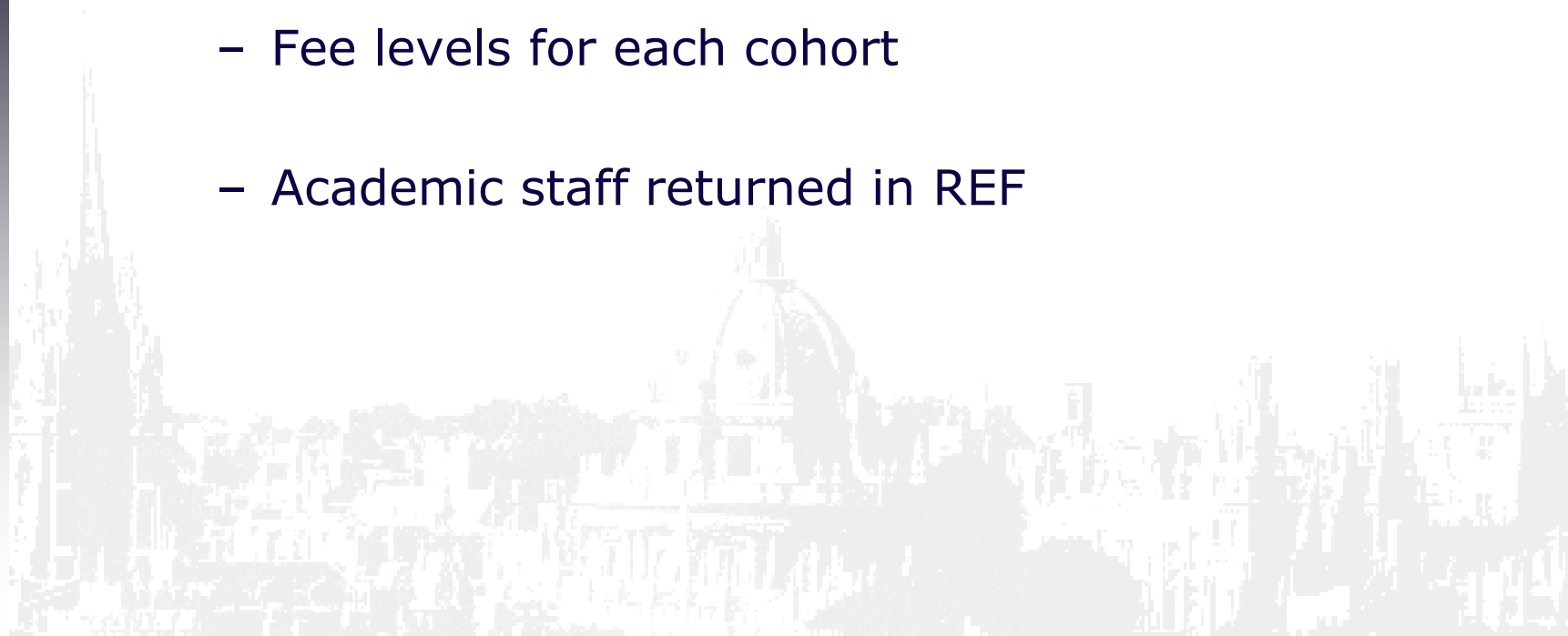
6.6 The Collegiate Funding Formula

CFF pots (2223 fcast):

UG as in JRAM	£ 67.6m
Supplement for HEU UG	£ 2.1m
PGT as in JRAM	£ 18.8m
VHCVS as in JRAM	£ 0.2m
PGR as in JRAM	£ 18.5m
Supplement for PGR	£ 0.8m
Balance of QR	£ 4.5m

6.7 What data is the CFF based on?

- The CFF is based on the same datasets as the JRAM. The key ones are:
 - Student FTEs as at 1 December (and EMBA as registered in the following January)
 - Fee levels for each cohort
 - Academic staff returned in REF



**End of
presentation**

**Thank you for your
attention**