HEIFES version A - Funding rules and definitions quiz

- In pairs or small groups, work together to complete the quiz. You can refer to the annexes in the draft guidance document provided.
- In small groups / around the table, identify which annex subjects you feel the most confident with and any that you will need to improve your understanding of.

Answers are given in red text below each question

Part 1-- Mode of study; price groups; length; residential status and fundability status

Annex H: Mode of study

1. A student is studying on the final year of a 3-year full-time degree course, which is ordinarily completed in less than 24 weeks. What is the mode of study?

a) Full-time b) Part-time c) Sandwich year out

b) Part-time - Course is completed in under 24 weeks.

2. A student studies full-time in 2017-18 for the second year of their course. They complete all intended modules in term one, but then suspend their studies and don't take the term two modules. They return to full-time study in term two of 2018-19 and complete all remaining modules. In all years they are studying for over 21 hours a week on average. For each year, what mode of study are they?

<u>2017-18</u>

a) Full-time b) Part-time c) Sandwich year out

a) Full-time - Full-time mode of study but a non-completion (see Annex D on non-completion).

<u>2018-19</u>

a) Full-time b) Part-time c) Sandwich year out

b) Part-time - Part-time mode of study as period of study less than 24 weeks.

3. A student was studying full-time in 2017-18, but failed three modules. In 2018-19 the student repeats these modules, studying for an average of 7 hours per week. The student is still eligible to claim full-time student support. For each year, what mode are they?

<u>2017-18</u>

a) Full-time b) Part-time c) Sandwich year out

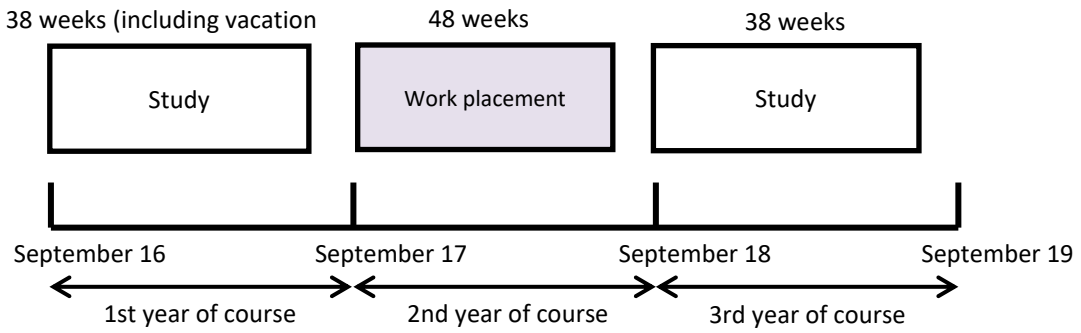
a) Full-time - Full-time mode of study but may be a non-completion (see Annex D on non-completion).

<u>2018-19</u>

a) Full-time b) Part-time c) Sandwich year out

b) Part-time - Part-time mode of study as the students is studying for less than 21 hours per week.

4. A student studies for an HND over 3 years, studying for over 21 hours a week on average. This includes a period of work placement, taken in the second year of the course, shown in the diagram below:



The mode for each year will be:

<u>Year 1, 2016-17</u>

a) Full-time b) Part-time c) Sandwich year out

a) Full-time as more than 24 weeks in total including periods of study

<u>Year 2, 2017-18</u>

a) Full-time b) Part-time c) Sandwich year out

c) Sandwich year out - period of work placement exceeding 30 weeks

<u>Year 3, 2018-19</u>

a) Full-time b) Part-time c) Sandwich year out

a) Full-time - Period of study exceeds 24 weeks

Annex G: Price groups

5. A student is studying for an undergraduate degree in Fashion Design with Business. Staff in the Business and Economics department (LDCS code EB) teach 40% of the course, with the remaining 60% on fashion taught by staff in the Art and Design department (LDCS code JK). On the HEIFES return, the student should be recorded in:

   a. Price group D only

   b. 0.6 FTE in price group D and 0.4 in price group C1

   c. 0.5 FTE in price group D and 0.5 in price group C1

   d. 0.4 FTE in price group D and 0.6 in price group C1

   e. Price group C1 only

Years of course are assigned to price groups using the mapping between Learning Directory Classification System (LDCS) codes and price groups shown in Annex G.

The **answer is d** – LDCS code EB Economics / Business = price group D, LDCS code JK Fashion / Textiles / Clothing (Craft) = C1. The FTE is split between the relevant price groups in proportion to the teaching.

6. If the student in question 5 was to take a sandwich year out, what price group would this year be recorded in?

Price group C2 for the whole year, but only 0.5 FTE. (Specific rules in Annexes E and G for sandwich years out).

Annex J: Long years of course

7. A full-time student on a foundation degree studies for 47 weeks in the year of course, 10 of which are work-based study. Is this year:

a) standard length b) a long year

Standard length – period of study is 37 weeks.

If the year of course is 45 weeks or more in length because of a period of work based study, then the year of course is not counted as long. This applies to both learning in the workplace and work experience, including work placements.

8. Similarly, a full-time student on a foundation degree studies for 47 weeks in the year of course entirely in the workplace. Is this year:

a) standard length b) a long year

a) Standard length – as they are studying in the workplace.

Annex F: Residential and funding status

For questions 9 to 11, determine the fundability status of the student:

9. A Scottish student already holds an HND in Business & Management. They start a year of course in October 2018, aiming for an HNC in Computing. Are they:

a) OfS-fundable b) non-fundable c) Island and overseas

b) non-fundable - studying at a lower level. HND = FHEQ level 5, HNC = level 4.

10. A student from France already holds a first degree. They begin a taught Masters programme. Are they:

a) OfS-fundable b) non-fundable c) Island and overseas

a) OfS-fundable - EU student studying at a higher level.

11. A student from Jersey with no HE-level qualifications begins a foundation degree in October 2018. Are they:

a) OfS-fundable b) non-fundable c) Island and overseas

c) Island & Overseas - Channel Islands.

For questions 12 and 13, determine the ELQ status of the student:

12. A student enters with a foundation degree as their highest qualification already achieved, and has a stated qualification aim of an honours degree.

a) ELQ b) not ELQ c) ELQ (but exempt)

b) Not ELQ, qualification aim higher than foundation degree.

13. A student enters in 2017-18 already holding an honours degree as their highest qualification. They intend to study for a foundation degree over two years (2017-18 and 2018-19), and then top-up to an honours degree in one year (2019-20). They have a stated qualification aim of both a foundation degree and an honours degree as part of the same course.

The ELQ status for each year will be:

Year 1, 2017-18

a) ELQ b) not ELQ c) ELQ (but exempt)

c) ELQ but exempt -- as they are studying for a foundation degree.

Year 2, 2018-19

a) ELQ b) not ELQ c) ELQ (but exempt)

c) ELQ but exempt -- as they are studying for a foundation degree.

Year 3, 2019-20

a) ELQ b) not ELQ c) ELQ (but exempt)

a) ELQ: **Not exempt** in year three - they have a stated qualification aim of an honours degree in 2018-19, and already hold an honours degree

Part 2-- Counting students; Planning Tables 5 and 6; completion status; FTEs

Annex C: Counting student activity (Tables 1 to 3)

For questions 14 to 16 choose a HEIFES18 column (Tables 1 to 3) to record the student in:

- Column 1: Years countable between 1 August 2018 and 1 November 2018 inclusive
- Column 2: Forecast of years countable between 2 November 2018 and 31 July 2019 inclusive
- Column 3: Forecast of years not completed (negative values).

14. A full-time student starts a degree programme on 24 September 2018, with each year of course finishing at the end of June. Are they:

a) Column 1 b) Column 2 c) Column 3

a) Column 1 – The student started before the census date of 1 November.

15. A full-time student starts a degree programme on 18 January 2019 with each year of course finishing in November. Are they:

a) Column 1 b) Column 2 c) Column 3

b) Column 2 - The student started after the census date of 1 November. This is a 'non-standard year' where all activity for the year of course is not entirely within one academic year – that is, where the activity for the year of course crosses from one academic year into the next.

In both standard and non-standard years, students become countable at the start of each year of course.

(Worth mentioning that the FTE returned should be the FTE for the whole year of course - see Annex E for further details)

16. A full-time Higher National Diploma (HND) course starts on 9 October 2017 and runs from 9 October to 30 June each year. A student starts the HND programme late, on 9 December 2017, but intends to catch up with the rest of the students on the course and follow the same pattern of activity as them. Are they:

a) Column 1 b) Column 2 c) Column 3

b) Column 2 - The student started after the census date of 1 November (will always be in Column 2).

New entrants on Tables 5 and 6 (see Annex C)

For questions 17 and 18, should these students be recorded as new entrants?

17. A student completed a first degree at the provider in June 2017. They are forecast to begin a taught Masters degree in January 2018. Is this student a new entrant?

Yes – the student is studying **at a different level,** at the same institution. - as per definition: "They have not been active at the same broad level [undergraduate, postgraduate taught or postgraduate research] at the registered provider in either of the two previous academic years."

18. An OfS-fundable student studies full-time for a foundation degree at a college in the academic years 2016-17 and 2017-18, then transfers to a university to top up to a full-time bachelor's degree in 2018-19:

    a. If the foundation degree was delivered by the college on behalf of the university (under a subcontractual arrangement), is this student a new entrant for the university?

No – in 2016-17 & 2017-18, the subcontractual arrangement means the student was registered with the university and would have been returned by them – so **same institution and same broad level (i.e. undergraduate).**

    b. If the foundation degree was not delivered under a subcontractual arrangement, is this student a new entrant for the university?

Yes – in 2016-17 & 2017-18, the student was registered with the college, so **different institution**.

Annex D: Completion and non-completion

For questions 19 to 22 determine the completion status of the year. Note – these questions mainly relate to assessing completion for individual students, not making prediction forecasts.

19. A full-time student starts the year of course in October 2017 intending to study 8 modules, all having exams in June 2018. The student turns up to the final exam for all modules in June.

a) Completion b) non-completion c) unknown

a) Completion - the student completed all intended modules.

20. As above, but in one module the student did not attend the final exam in June 2018. For this module, it is impossible to pass without taking the final exam. They intend to take the exam at the next opportunity in September 2018.

a) Completion b) non-completion c) unknown

c) unknown – the student could still complete the final module **within 13 months**. To be counted as a completion, a student must complete all the modules they intended to complete in the year of course. They must do this within 13 calendar months of the start of the year of course, i.e. within 13 calendar months of the anniversary of their commencement date, which defines the start of the year of course.

21. As above, but in one module the student did not attend the final exam in June 2018. Final assessment for this module only takes place in June each year. They plan to take the exam at the next opportunity in June 2019.

a) Completion b) non-completion c) unknown

b) Non-completion - the student did not complete all intended modules within 13 months.

22. A student completes their study intentions for the first year of a three-year degree, by completing the modules and undergoing assessment. They then withdraw from the degree and do not return to the higher education provider.

a) Completion b) non-completion c) unknown

a) Completion - the student did complete all intended modules within 13 months, even if they don't continue to the following year.

Annex E: Full-time equivalence for part-time students

23. A student studies for a three year degree over five years. What is the FTE for each year of course?

Answer: 0.60 FTE for each year of course (3 years / 5 years = 0.60 per year). Total FTE for the 5 years = 3.

24. As in Q23 above, but the student resits year two. What is the FTE for each year of course?

Answer: 0.60

25. As in Q23 above, but the student has accredited prior learning and enters directly onto year two of the five year course. What is the FTE for each year of course?

Answer: 0.60

26. A full-time, one year course has a 30 week year of course; the equivalent part time course lasts for two years, each with a 45 week year of course. What is the FTE returned each time the student becomes countable for the part-time course?

0.50 FTE: 1 year full-time divided by 2-years part-time.