

- 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 classification systems and the price groups shown in Annex G of the relevant guidance. A different classification system should be used depending on the type of provider you are:

HESESB providers must use the Joint Academic Coding System (JACS) codes and price groups.

HESF providers must use the Common Aggregation Hierarchy/Higher Education Classification of Subjects (CAH/HECoS) codes and price groups.

HEIFES providers must use the Learning Directory Classification System (LDCS) codes and price groups.

The **answer is d** –

Using JACS code N000 Economics / Business = price group D, JACS code W230 Fashion / Textiles / Clothing (Craft) = C1.

Using CAH/HECoS code 17-01-01 / 100078 Economics / Business = price group D, CAH/HECoS code 21-01-03 / 100055 Fashion / Textiles / Clothing (Craft) = C1.

Using LDCS code EB Economics / Business = price group D, LDCS code JK Fashion / Textiles / Clothing (Craft) = C1.

Whichever classification system you use 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(s) 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.

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: HESESB only

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 HESES18B column (Tables 1 to 3) to record the student in:

- Column 1: Years countable between 1 August 2018 and 1 December 2018 inclusive
- Column 2: Forecast of years countable between 2 December 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 instance 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 December.**

15. A full-time student starts a degree programme on 18 January 2019 with each year of instance 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 December. 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 December (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 2018. They are forecast to begin a taught Masters degree in January 2019. 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.”

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 instance?

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, but the student resits year two. What is the **total** FTE for the instance?

Answer: 0.60

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

Answer: 0.60

26. A full-time, one year course has a 30 week year of instance; the equivalent part time course lasts for two years, each with a 45 week year of instance. 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.