HESF - HESES18B - 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 You can refer to the annexes in the draft guidance document provided.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.

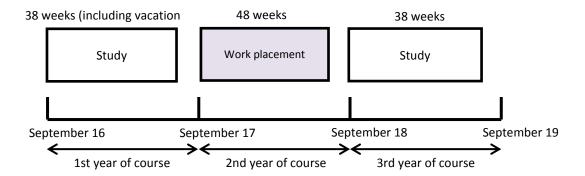
Answers are given in red text below each question

completion).

Answers are given in red	text below each question	
Part 1 Mode of studendability status	dy; price groups; length	; residential status and
Annex H: Mode of study	/	
, ,	4 weeks. (The student studies for	e degree course, which is ordinarily or an average of 30 hours per week).
a) Full-timeb) Part-time - Course is co	b) Part-time mpleted in under 24 weeks.	c) Sandwich year out
intended modules in term the term two modules. T 2018-19 and complete a	hey return to full-time study in te	suspend their studies and don't take rm two (again 16 weeks long) of erm they are studying for an average of
<u>2017-18</u>		
a) Full-time a) Full-time - Full-time mod	b) Part-time de of study but a non-completion	c) Sandwich year out (see Annex D on non-completion).
<u>2018-19</u>		
a) Full-time b) Part-time - Part-time mo	b) Part-time ode of study as period of study le	c) Sandwich year out ess than 24 weeks.
repeats these modules of	n a part-time basis, studying for	ree modules. In 2018-19 the student an average of 7 hours per week over udent support. For each year, what
<u>2017-18</u>		
a) Full-time	b) Part-time	c) Sandwich year out
a) Full-time - Full-time mod	de of study but may be a non-co	mpletion (see Annex D on non-

2018-19

- a) Full-time b) Part-time c) Sandwich year out
- b) Part-time Part-time mode of study as the student is studying for less than 21 hours per week.
- 4. A student studies for a foundation degree over 3 years, with more than 30 hours of activity per week in each year. This course 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:

Year 1, 2016-17

- a) Full-time b) Part-time c) Sandwich year out
- a) Full-time as more than 24 weeks in total including periods of study

Year 2, 2017-18

- a) Full-time b) Part-time c) Sandwich year out
- c) Sandwich year out period of work placement exceeding 30 weeks

Year 3, 2018-19

- 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. The course is split between the Business and Economics department (who teach 40% of the course), and the Art and Design department (Who teach the remaining 60%). The course has the following subject codes associated with it:

	Fashion Design	Business and Management
JACS code	W230	N000
LDCS code	JK	EB
CAH / HECoS code	21-01-03 / 100055	17-01-01 / 100078

On the HESESB/HESF 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 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.

8.	Similarly, a full-time student of entirely in the workplace. Is the	on a foundation degree studies fonis year:	r 47 weeks in the year of course
,	standard length Standard length – as they are	b) a long year studying in the workplace.	
An	nex F: Residential and fur	nding status	
For	questions 9 to 11, determine	the fundability status of the stude	nt:
9.	•	olds an HND in Business & Managing for an HNC in Computing. Are	• •
	OfS-fundable non-fundable - studying at a le	b) non-fundable ower level. HND = FHEQ level 5,	c) Island and overseas HNC = level 4.
10.	A student from France alread Are they:	ly holds a first degree. They begii	n a taught Masters programme.
	OfS-fundable - EU student stu	b) non-fundable udying at a higher level.	c) Island and overseas
11.	A student from Jersey with no 2018. Are they:	o HE-level qualifications begins a	foundation degree in October
,	OfS-fundable Island & Overseas - Channel	b) non-fundable Islands.	c) Island and overseas
For	questions 12 and 13, determi	ne the ELQ status of the student:	
12.	A student enters with a found has a stated qualification aim	lation degree as their highest qua of an honours degree.	alification already achieved, and
,	ELQ Not ELQ, qualification aim hig	b) not ELQ her than foundation degree.	c) ELQ (but exempt)
13.	They intend to study for a four top-up to an honours degree	already holding an honours degre indation degree over two years (2 in one year (2019-20). They have d an honours degree as part of th	2017-18 and 2018-19), and then a stated qualification aim of
The	e ELQ status for each year will	be:	
Yea	ar 1, 2017-18		
	ELQ but exempt as they are	b) not ELQ e studying for a foundation degree	c) ELQ (but exempt) e.
Yea	ar 2, 2018-19		
,	ELQ ELQ but exempt as they are	b) not ELQ studying for a foundation degree	c) ELQ (but exempt)

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
- 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."

- 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 instance 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 in Q19, 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 in Q19, 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 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.