

Session aims

We are going to look at the basic definitions and concepts used in HESES.

After the presentation you should know:

- · What data is recorded on each table
- How to categorise students
- How to count student years
- How to make forecasts of non-completion and FTE
- Some table-specific definitions

We will also do some exercises to help cement our understanding of these definitions.

Where can we find more information?

Information	Location in worksheet	Guidance
Mode of study	Specific worksheet for each	Annex H
Level of study	Level column	Annex I
Price group	Price group column	Annex G
Long or standard-length year	Length column	Annex J
Fundability / residential status / domicile	Sub categories of columns 1,2,3	Annex F
Standard or non-standard year	Column 1 or Column 2	Annex C
Non-completion forecasts	Column 3	Annex D
(Part-time only) FTE for completed years	Column 4a	Annex E
Number of new-entrant students	Table 5&6 only – section B	Annex C
Apprenticeships	Table 5 only	Annex B
Health profession	Tables 7a, 7b & 7c only	Annex L
Number of new starter students	Tables 7a, 7b & 7c only	Annex L



Part 1 - Categorising your students

Mode (Annex H)

- Mode determines which table to record a student in.
- Mode can be full-time, sandwich year out or part-time.

Full-time

- Full-time fees are chargeable.
- Normally required to attend for at least 24 weeks in the year of instance.

Table	Mode recorded
1: Full-time	Full-time
2: Sandwich	Sandwich year out
3: Part-time	Part-time
4: Year abroad	Full-time & Sandwich year out
5: Planning	All
6: Subcontractual	All
7a-7c: Health	All

- Undertake study, tuition, learning in the workplace, work placement for at least 21 hours per week.
- Here, this can include time spent on a sandwich work-placement, if the year doesn't meet the criteria to be a sandwich year out.

Mode (Annex H)

Sandwich year-out

- A reduced fee is chargeable
- The year of instance includes a period of work-based experience
- Meets the definition given in the student support regulations OR is an Erasmus+ year abroad spent working
- Meets the time-based criteria in Annex H

Part-time

• If a year doesn't meet the definitions for Full-time or Sandwich year out, it is considered part-time in HESES.

Note

Mode can change between years. More detail in the Annex.

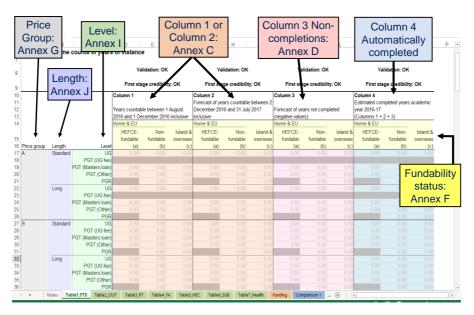
Notes on Apprenticeships



Some students may be taking their higher education qualification as part of an apprenticeship. For these years of instance:

- They should be registered with and reported by the lead provider (usually contracted by the ESFA).
- We would normally expect them to be part-time.
- We only fund activity related to the higher education course.
- They are not considered to be closed courses (more on this later)
- They are reported as normal in tables 1-3, and are also identified on table 5.

Table 1 Full-time



Price groups (Annex G)

- There are 5 price groups, which reflect the costs of teaching a particular subject:
 - A Clinical medicine, dentistry and veterinary science
 - ➤ B high costs from use of labs and specialist facilities
 - ➤ C1 and C2 intermediate costs, some specialist facilities
 - ➤ D lower costs, mainly classroom based
- Price group is determined firstly by the attributes of certain courses and otherwise by the academic cost centre of the department for the member of staff teaching the module for that course.
- Mappings are in the HESES18 guidance.

'Length': Standard / long years

Full-time students:

- A long year is where a student is in attendance for 45 weeks or more in the year of course.
- Some restrictions:
 - Periods of work experience don't count
 - Sandwich years don't count
 - (Usually) foundation degrees don't count
- If not a long year, it's a standard-length year

Part-time students:

• Depends on the length of the equivalent full-time course

Level of Study

UG - Undergraduate

Table 5 only: sub-levels identify where these are taken as part of an apprenticeship

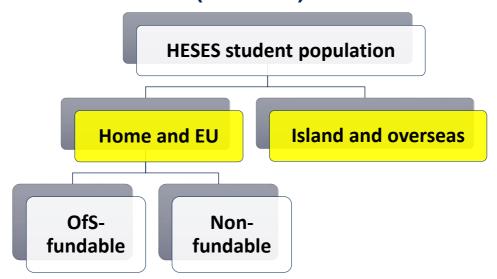
PGT – Postgraduate taught

- normal entry requirement is a degree level qualification.
- 3 sub-levels: PGT (UG fee), PGT (Masters loan), PGT (Other)
- Table 5 only: sub-levels identify where PGT (Masters loan) and PGT (Other) are taken as part of an apprenticeship

PGR - Postgraduate research

qualification aim is a research based higher degree.

Residential status (Annex F)



Residential status (2)

Home and EU:

Defined by the fee regulations.

Island and overseas:

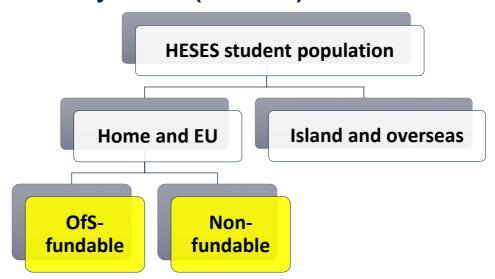
- Generally those from the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man or from outside the EU or specified territories
- · Not included in funding allocations

NOTE:

- see HESES18 Annex F for further details
- the HESES guidance is NOT definitive refer to the Fee regulations as well.



Fundability status (Annex F)



Fundability status (2)

OfS-fundable

Home and EU students UNLESS they're in one of the categories below.

non-fundable categories

- Postgraduate research (PGR) students.
- · Initial Teacher Training and INSET students.
- Students on certain pre-registration courses for nursing, midwifery and allied health professions. (More on these later).
- · Students on certain courses commissioned and funded by an NHS organisation.
- PGT students funded by another EU public source.
- Students on closed courses. (NOT students on apprenticeships).
- · Students aiming for ELQs, unless exempt.

Fundability status: ELQs

Equivalent or Lower Qualifications

- When students are aiming for a qualification that is at the same level (or lower) than one they have already achieved.
- Generally these are non-fundable, but there are some exemptions. See HESES18 Annex F for the full list, but examples are:
 - > Foundation degrees
 - > PGCE
 - Students in receipt of the Disabled Students Allowance
 - > A number of health related courses
- If we don't know a student's prior qualifications, treat them as aiming for an ELQ. (So would be non-fundable, unless exempt).

Fundability status: ELQs

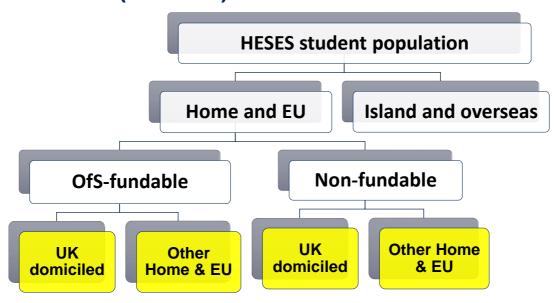
Typical HE qualification	FHEQ level
Master's degrees (MA, MSc)	7
Integrated master's degrees (MEng)	
Postgraduate diplomas	
Postgraduate Certificate in Education (PGCE)	
Bachelor's degrees with honours	
Bachelor's degrees	6
Graduate diplomas	
Foundation degrees	
Diplomas of Higher Education (DipHE)	5
Higher National Diplomas (HND)	
Higher National Certificates (HNC)	4
Certificates of HE (CertHE)	

CAUTION:

This is not meant to be a complete list of HE qualification levels.

See HESES18 guidance for further information.

Domicile (Annex F)



Domicile

Shares a definition with the **HESA DOMICILE field**:

"the country code of the student's permanent home address prior to entry to the course. It is not necessarily the correspondence address of the student."

UK-domiciled:

- entitled to pay Home & EU fees and
- country of domicile = England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, UK not otherwise specified

Definitions quiz part 1

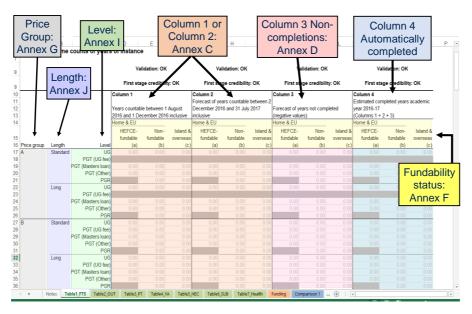
- In small groups on your tables, look through the questions that make up part 1 of the table definitions quiz. These relate to the topics we've just covered.
- You have 15 minutes to answer these questions.
- We encourage you to talk them through and (if necessary) look at the relevant annex in your HESES guidance.
- We'll go through the answers, then break for coffee.





Part 2 – Counting your students

Table 1 Full-time



Counting student activity (Annex C)

We count **years of instance**. For a student studying for a specific qualification:

- The first year begins when they start studying towards the qualification.
- ➤ The second and subsequent years start on or near the anniversary of this date (to allow for minor variations in term dates).

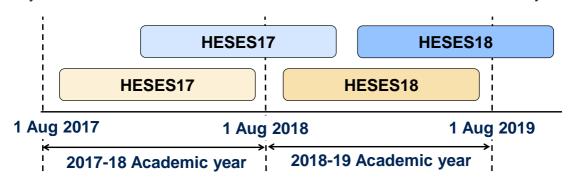
For each year, student activity is counted if:

- ➤ A fee is charged
- > The FTE for the year is at least 0.03
- They are not writing up a thesis or similar piece of work for the whole year
- > They take at least two weeks of active study in the year.

Counting student activity: which HESES?

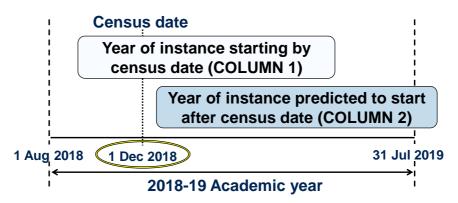
A year of instance is counted in the HESES survey based on which academic year it starts in.

The years labelled as 'HESES17' below both start in the 2017-18 academic year.



Counting student activity: Column 1 or 2?

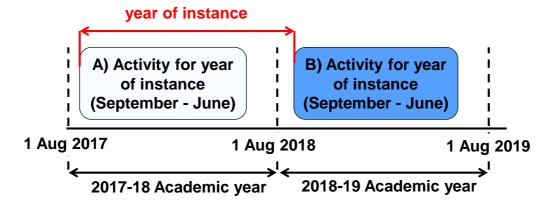
- Years of instance can be recorded in either Column 1 or Column 2: this reflects if the year starts before or after the HESES census date.
- If a student has withdrawn from their year of instance on or before
 December 2018 they should NOT be returned.



Standard & non-standard years

Standard year (column 1):

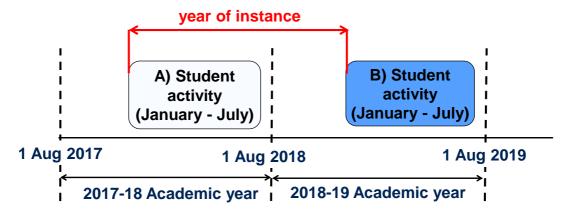
- All activity contained within one academic year (1 August 31 July)
- Count at the start of each year of instance



Standard & non-standard years

Standard year (column 2):

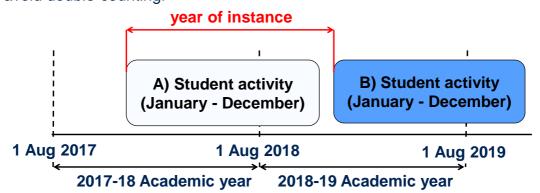
- All activity contained within one academic year (1 August 31 July)
- Included as a forecast year in column 2 at the start of each year of instance.



Standard & non-standard years

Non-standard year (column 2):

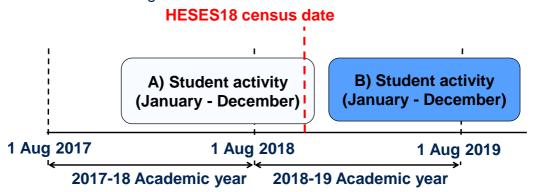
- Activity for a year of instance spans two academic years.
- Included as a forecast year in column 2 at the start of each year of instance: avoid double-counting!



Standard & non-standard years

Non-standard year (column 2):

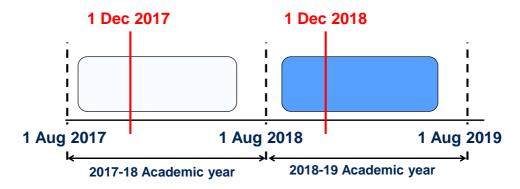
- Activity for a year of instance spans two academic years.
- Included as a forecast year in column 2 at the start of each year of instance: avoid double-counting!



Counting student activity: example 1

A student starts a degree in September 2017 with exams in June 2018. After a summer break they re-enrol in September 2018 for the second year of the degree.

Should the second year be recorded in Column 1 or 2 of HESES18?



Counting student activity: example 2

A student starts a degree in January 2018 and they will only study in 'normal' term time (i.e. January-Easter, Easter-June, September-December).

Should the second year be recorded in Column 1 or 2 of HESES18?

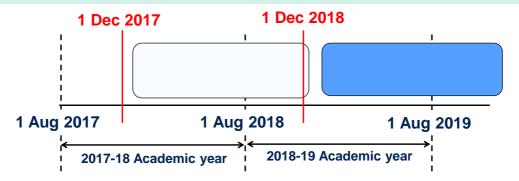
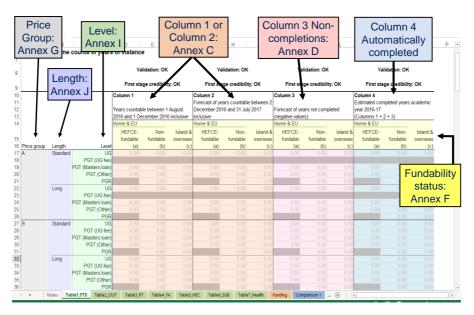


Table 1 Full-time



The OfS definition of completion

Students start their year with a study intention.

The modules they intend to complete in that year.

The OfS definition of 'completion':

In order to complete the year, a student must:

- · complete all of their study intention.
- within 13 calendar months of the start of their year.

Completion is not the same as 'progression'.



Undergo the final assessment in the module,

OR





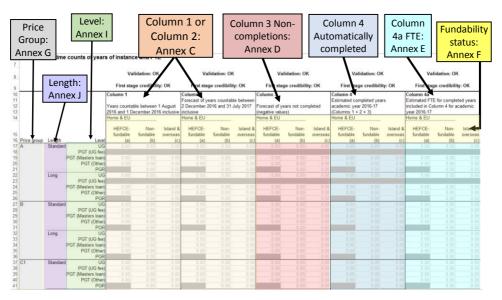
Enter a **forecast** of the students recorded in Columns 1 and 2 who will not complete their year of instance.

Notes

- Should be recorded as a negative number.
- Estimates should be primarily based on the previous year's non-completion rate for the particular course.
- Completion is not the same as progression: use the definition from the HESES guidance.



Table 3 Part-time



Calculating FTE: Column 4a (Annex E)

FTE = Full Time Equivalence.

- For a part-time course, this is defined by looking at the equivalent full-time course.
- · It can be calculated based on:
 - Number of credits studied
 - Duration of the course
- Over a whole part-time course, the FTE should add up to the same total as a full-time course.
- Foundation degree bridging courses have a FTE of 0.3
- E.g. A full-time degree takes 3 years, and the part-time version takes 6 years.
 - 3/6 = 0.5 FTE (Over the 6 years, this totals back up to 3).

Calculating FTE: credit example

E.g. A full-time degree is taken over 3 years, with 120 credits taken each year. In the part-time course, 90 credits are studied in years 1, 2 and 3, and 30 credits are studied in years 4, 5 and 6.

What is the FTE for years 1, 2 and 3?

90 / 120 = 0.75

What is the FTE for years 4,5 and 6?

30 / 120 = 0.25

What is the total FTE over the course?

0.75 + 0.75 + 0.75 + 0.25 + 0.25 + 0.25 = 3.0



Part 3 – The planning tables

Table 5 Planning

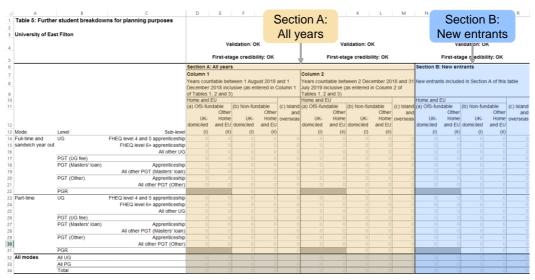


Table 5 – differences to previous tables

There are some differences in layout and definitions in Table 5:

- Level is broken down further into sub-levels which reflect where years are taken as part of apprenticeships
- 2. Two sections:
 - Section A all students, broken down into Columns 1 & 2
 - Section B new entrants
- 3. Each section has sub columns for:
 - RESIDENTIAL & FUNDABILITY STATUS
 - DOMICILE (for Home and EU students).
- 4. Rows separate out by MODE and then by LEVEL and SUB-LEVEL

Table 5 - definitions

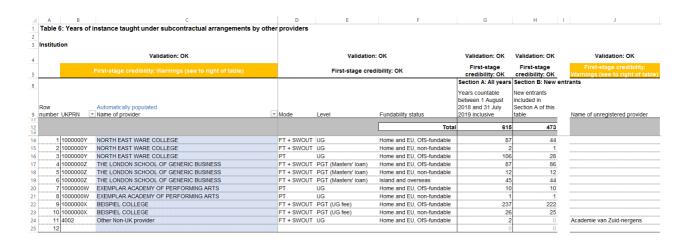
New entrant (also applies to table 6):

- Is when a student first generates a countable year for that instance.
- Does not include students repeating a year but does include students entering directly onto the second or subsequent years of a course.
- Students who have been active at the same broad level (UG, PGT, PGR) at the institution in either of the two previous academic years should not be recorded as new entrants.

Apprenticeships:

- Record any years of instance taken as part of an apprenticeship.
- Further, expanded information on apprenticeships is in Annex B.

Table 6 Subcontractual



Recording subcontracted students (Table 6)

- Students should be returned in HESES18 by the institution that they are registered with. (This is defined in Annex A).
- As well as recording these students in Tables 1 → 5, it is also necessary to report any such students on Table 6.
- For each subcontracted institution, students should be split up by:
 - Mode of study
 - Level of study
 - > Fundability status
- It is not necessary to separate these students by price group / course.
- You should also record the number of new entrants for each line.

What we covered

- Differences between the Tables (mainly Mode)
- How to classify students
- · How to count students:
 - ➤ Column 1 or Column 2
 - ➤ Estimating non-completions (Column 3)
- How to estimate FTE for part-time students (Column 4a)
- Some specific definitions for Tables 5 & 6:
- 'new entrants' and apprenticeships
- Subcontracted students



Definitions quiz part 2



- In small groups on your tables, look through the questions that make up part 2 of the table definitions quiz. These relate to the definitions used in counting and recording students.
- Again, you have 15 minutes to answer these questions, and we encourage you to talk them through and (if necessary) look at the relevant annex in your HESES guidance.

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