

# Degree apprenticeships: methodology

## Introduction

1. This document provides information on the student populations, methodology and the interactive chart used for the degree apprenticeships webpages.
2. The webpages are split into 8 tabs including two summary pages and pages looking at student patterns by:
  - Age
  - Gender
  - Ethnicity
  - Disability
  - Home region
  - Disadvantage
3. The analysis focuses upon:
  - Number of entrants into degree apprenticeships in 2016-17
  - Comparison of student characteristics for different levels of apprenticeships
  - Comparing the degree apprenticeship student population to a first degree comparator student population
4. All of these analyses consider entrants attending English institutions, but methodologies and student populations vary slightly.

## Student populations

1. The student population considered is the 2016-17 apprenticeship entrants attending English institutions.
2. For analysis of student home region, the population is further restricted to apprentices living in England only.
3. The comparator student population from higher education was restricted to UK-domiciled, first degree, 2016-17 entrants, attending the same English higher education providers that degree apprentices attend, and doing subjects in the same JACS<sup>1</sup> code as those in degree apprenticeships. This population was then weighted so that the weighted number of students studying each subject (as defined by the first letter of the JACS code) was the same in the comparator student population as within degree apprentices.
4. List of the JACS codes restricted to are:

JACS code	Subject
D4	Agriculture
H1	General engineering
H2	Civil engineering
H3	Mechanical engineering
H4	Aerospace engineering
H6	Electric & electrical engineering
H7	Production & manufacturing engineering
I1	Computer science
I2	Information systems
I3	Software engineering
J9	Others in technology
K2	Building
L1	Economics

<sup>1</sup> For more information please see: <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/support/documentation/jacs/jacs3-principal>

M0	Broadly-based programmes within law
N0	Broadly-based programmes within business & administrative studies
N1	Business studies
N2	Management studies
N4	Accounting
N9	Others in business & administrative studies
X9	Others in education

5. List of higher education providers restricted to are:

<b>UKPRN</b>	<b>Institution name</b>
10000291	Anglia Ruskin University Higher Corporation
10000501	BAE Systems Plc
10000754	Blackpool and the Fylde College
10000831	BPP Holdings Limited
10000878	Bridgwater and Taunton College
10001149	Capita Plc
10001282	University of Northumbria at Newcastle
10001467	City of Bristol College
10001478	City, University of London
10001696	Cornwall College
10001726	Coventry University
10001831	Damar Limited
10001883	De Montfort University
10002143	Eastleigh College
10002655	Genii Engineering & Technology Training Limited
10002696	Gloucestershire College
10002863	Riverside College
10003375	QA Limited
10003614	University of Winchester
10003816	Learndirect Limited
10003861	Leeds Beckett University
10003957	Liverpool John Moores University
10004078	London South Bank University
10004180	Manchester Metropolitan University
10004319	Metskill Limited
10004351	Middlesex University
10004723	North West Training Council
10004797	Nottingham Trent University
10005752	Serco Limited
10005788	Sheffield College, The
10005790	Sheffield Hallam University
10005891	Skillnet Limited
10005977	South Devon College
10006022	Solent University

10006566	The University of West London
10007137	The University of Chichester
10007140	Birmingham City University
10007144	University of East London
10007147	University of Hertfordshire
10007149	The University of Hull
10007151	University of Lincoln
10007155	University of Portsmouth
10007156	University of Salford, The
10007157	The University of Sheffield
10007159	University of Sunderland
10007161	Teesside University
10007500	Wigan and Leigh College
10007759	Aston University
10007773	The Open University
10007775	Queen Mary University of London
10007785	The University of Bradford
10007791	The University of Essex
10007792	University of Exeter
10007848	University of Chester
10007859	Warwickshire College
10008173	University College of Estate Management
10010548	Springfields Fuels Limited
10020022	Finmeccanica UK Limited
10024962	Leeds City College
10025197	University Centre Quayside Limited
10025384	EEF Limited
10027662	British Telecommunications Public Limited Company
10031982	BPP University Limited
10036345	Rathbone Training
10042570	Pearson College Limited

## Methodology

6. All degree apprenticeships should be reported on the [ILR](#)<sup>2</sup> for funding purposes and then these should also be reported on the [HESA](#)<sup>3</sup> record where applicable. In order to identify apprenticeships', programme type and initiatives fields on HESA, HESAAP (the HESA record for alternative provider institutions) and ILR student records were used. These were combined to ensure that all apprenticeships were identified.
7. Duplicate apprentices were removed by using OfS linked personal identifiers

<sup>2</sup> For more information please see: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/individualised-learner-record-ilr>

<sup>3</sup> For more information please see: <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/>

8. In addition to this, the LARS dataset<sup>4</sup> was used to provide information about the level and standard of the apprenticeship.
9. To weight the population, each person was given a count of 1, the first letter of the subject JACS code was used to group the degree apprentices, and the proportion of apprentices in each JACS code was calculated. The same was then done to the restricted comparator group. The degree apprenticeship proportion was then divided by the comparator group population, to create a weight for each subject grouping. This weight was then multiplied by count for every person in that subject grouping to create a new weighted count. This new count was then used in the analysis.
10. To calculate apprenticeship density in home region, ONS population estimates<sup>5</sup> were used to get a working age population of the region. The number of apprentices from this area was then divided by the estimated working age population and multiplied by 10,000 to get the number of apprentices per 10,000 working age people.

### How to use the interactive chart on the home regions page

11. The chart allows users to compare the apprenticeship density in each home region for different levels of apprenticeships in relation of the working age population size.
12. A map is displayed, with varying shades of blue to signify the concentration of apprentices from this area (the darker the blue, the more apprentices come from the region).
13. To select a different level, go to the drop-down menu at the top of the graph and select a different category.

### Definitions

14. The characteristics used in this analysis are as follows:
  - Age: 'Young' is less than 21 years old and 'mature' is greater than or equal to 21 years old.
  - Gender: <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/collection/c16051/a/sexid>
  - Ethnicity: <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/collection/c16051/a/ethnic>
    - i. This is how we group them from there:

Ethnicity	HESA code
White	10,11,12,14,15,19
Asian	31,32,33,34,39,50
Black	21,22,29
Mixed/other	41,42,43,49,80
Unknown	90,98

- Disabled: <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/collection/c16051/a/disall>
- POLAR4: <https://www.officeforstudents.org.uk/data-and-analysis/polar-participation-of-local-areas/>
- IMD: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>
- Working age: 15-64 years old
- Subject: JACS grouping  
<https://www.hesa.ac.uk/collection/c16051/a/sbjca>

<sup>4</sup> <https://hub.fasst.org.uk/Learning%20Aims/Pages/default.aspx> – at the time of release this was the 2017 version

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates>

- Subject: LARS grouping  
<https://hub.fasst.org.uk/Learning%20Aims/Pages/default.aspx>