

# Data day concerns

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**WONKHE**

## Key data



HESA (UKPI)  
Non-Continuation\*

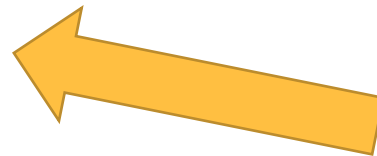


## Other data of interest



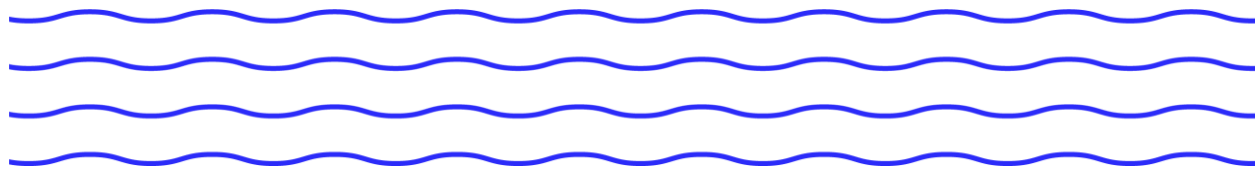
DfE LEO

AdvanceHE/HEPI SAES



UKPIs are no more  
OfS will likely use a new cut of  
HESA or HESES data

# Data sources: In a nutshell



Gold-standard data on students, graduates, staff, finances, estates, and business/community interaction.



Data on each recruitment cycle – released at set points each year.



Data used in regulation – often published as open data. Area based measures. Complex dashboards. NSS (with four national regulators)



Data about student fee and maintenance loans.

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## ONS

Survey data on students and the wider workforce. Detailed data on place

## DfE, other governments

LEO data on graduate destinations. Survey data – student expenditure and income survey.

## League tables

Compiled from numerous data sources (including specially collected data).

## Other sources

General medical council. Other agencies Various think tanks. House of commons library. Other government departments.

# The OfS Dashboard

## REGULATION IS EASY!

Basically OfS looks out for flashing lights, and waits for other people (including your provider, and students) to tell it when something goes wrong.

There are a range of interventions – including investigations, fines, and exceptionally sanctioning recruitment, degree awarding powers, or university title – that OfS can use.

Most data sources shown here are tweaked and repurposed by OfS for regulatory purposes.

A&P

PLAN  
MONITORING  
AND  
REPORTING

HESA

REGISTRATION  
REQUIREMENTS

OTHER METRICS,  
NOTIFICATIONS,  
REPORTABLE  
EVENTS

NSS  
National Student Survey

HESA

B3

B3 BASELINE

GRADUATE  
OUTCOMES

TEF

GOLD

SILVER

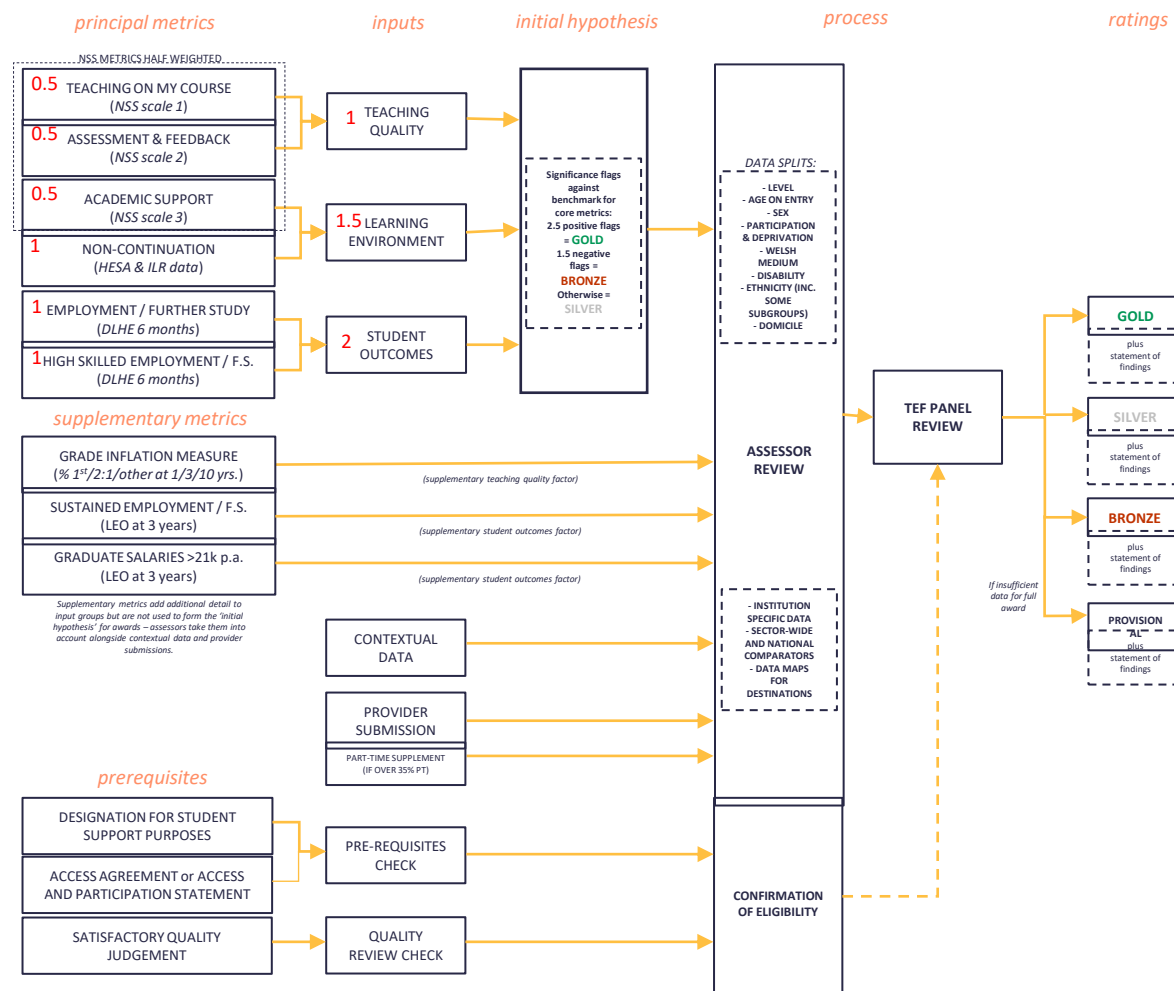
BRONZE

REQUIRES  
IMPROVEMENT

GRADUATE  
OUTCOMES

NSS  
National Student Survey

# TEF: The (outgoing) Incredible Machine



# The proposed Educational Excellence Framework: a visual guide

How the recommendations and proposals could be brought together

| Dimensions  | Educational Experience   |   | Educational Outcomes  |   |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Aspects   | Teaching and Learning Environment  | Student Satisfaction  | Educational Gains   | Graduate Outcomes   |
| Evidence Nationally comparable metrics (provider and subject level) |  | Metrics and splits for Student satisfaction measures (NSS)                                  |   | Metrics and splits for: Employment or further study and salary measures (GO, LEO) Continuation (HESA) Differential degree attainment (HESA/ILR) |
| Provider submission   | Institutionally determined evidence, including addressing subject variability  | Response to metrics, including subject variability, and institutionally determined evidence | Institutionally determined evidence, including addressing subject variability | Response to metrics, including subject variability, and institutionally determined evidence   |
| Student submission  | Student evidence, including addressing subject variability   | Student evidence, including addressing subject variability                                  | Student evidence, including addressing subject variability                    | Student evidence, including addressing subject variability  |
| Judgements  | Rating names: Meets UK quality requirements, Commended, Highly Commended, Outstanding  |   |   |   |
| Aspect ratings  | Rating   | Rating  | Rating  | Rating  |
| Overall rating  | Overall provider rating  |   |   |   |
| Statement of findings   | Statement from the assessment panel, giving reasons for its aspects rating and overall rating, including reference to any limiting factors applied (e.g. subject variability not sufficiently addressed) |   |   |   |

Figure 5. 2017 method and 2018 method starting-point diagram showing net total value of flagged metrics

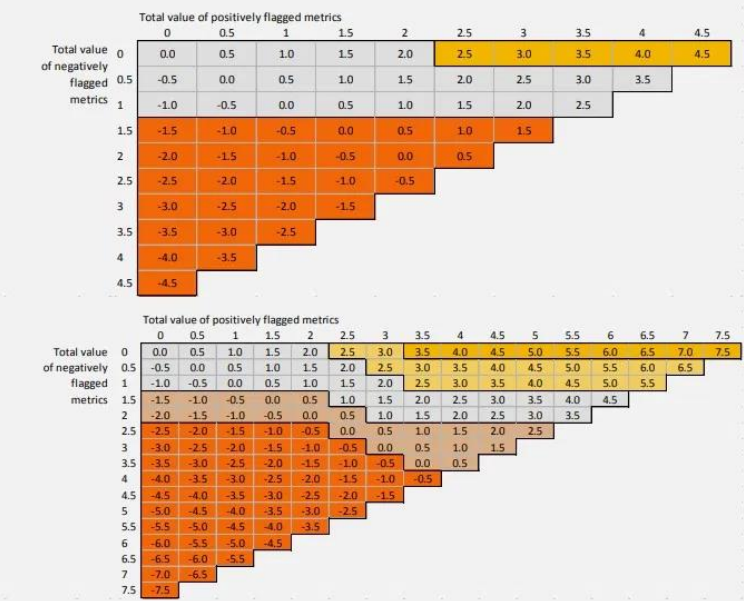
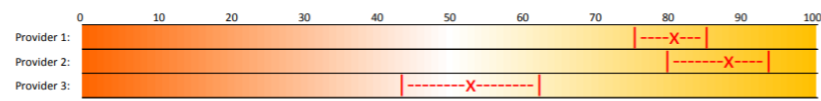


Figure 8. Illustrative example of a graded-scale Step 1a output with confidence intervals



# Proposals from Pearce

# NEW TEF: pending consultation

- Once every four years
- Half of the evidence now derived from **narrative submissions** (provider and optional student – OfS can carry out validation checks)
- Bronze, Silver, Gold – and “requires improvement”

## Measures

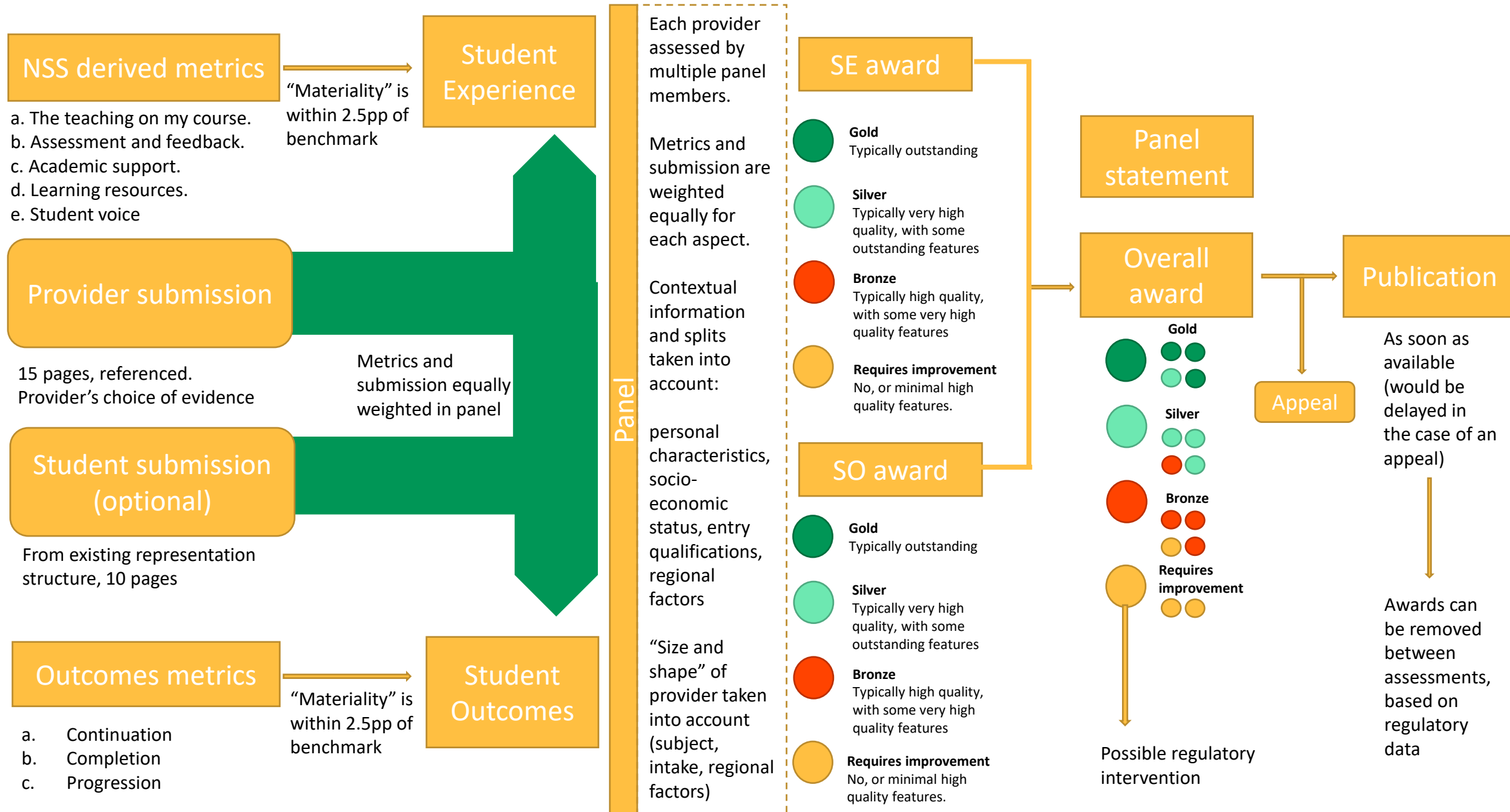
- NSS: *teaching, assessment, support, learning resources, student voice*
- B3: *“good outcome”, continuation, completion*
- All use benchmarks (unlike B3)

## Disaggregated by:

- mode

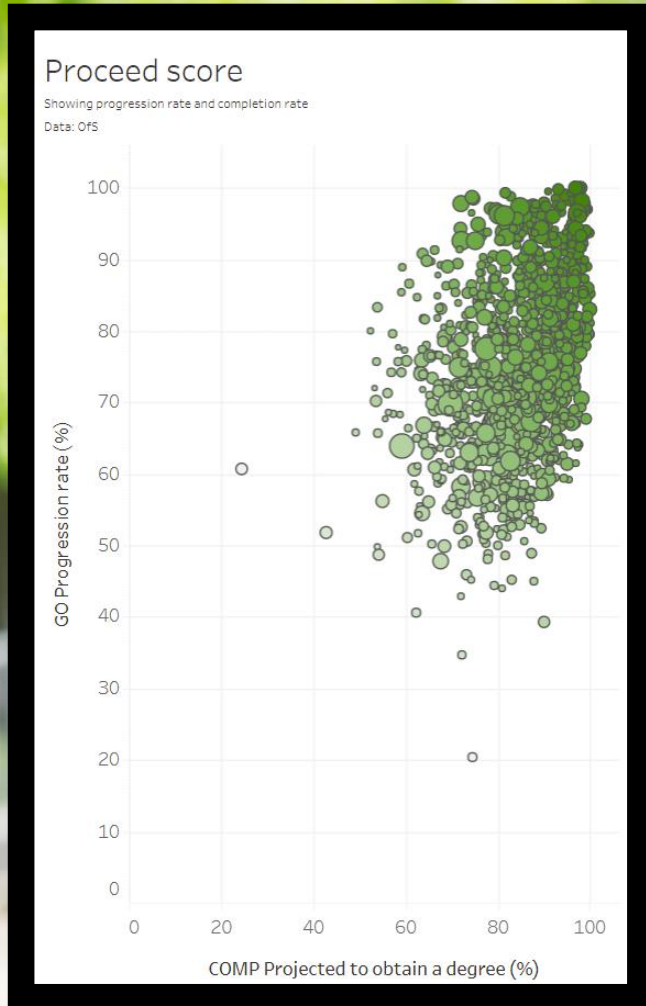
## Splits

- Subject and level of study
- Student characteristics (ABCs)
- Year of entry, year of qualification, course types, partnerships





# The B3 bear necessities



OfS monitors data on:

- Student continuation
- Student completion
- Student progression

If one of these data sources dips below a baseline (eg less than 60 per cent of graduates get a “good” outcome) then OfS can step in with investigations, then fines and other sanctions.

The baselines are *\*not\** benchmarked (so if your provider recruits lots of non-traditional students they are less likely to meet the baseline).

Decisions can be made with respect to “groups” of students (so subject, ethnicity, sex, mode...)

# NSS in a nutshell



## Keeping students ~~satisfied~~ something

Survey of final year students (conducted Jan-March of last year of study). Response rate usually around 80 per cent (very good for a survey like this).

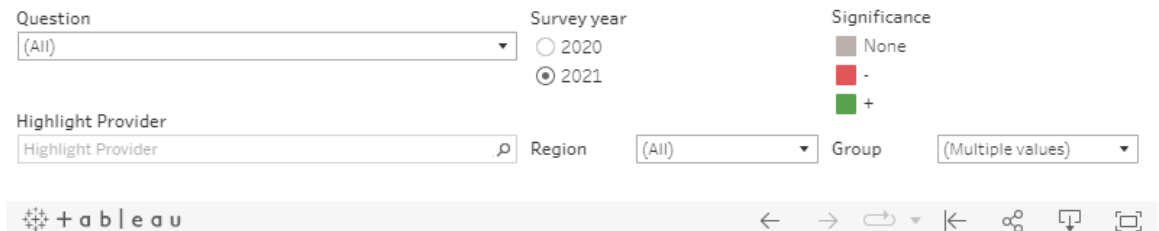
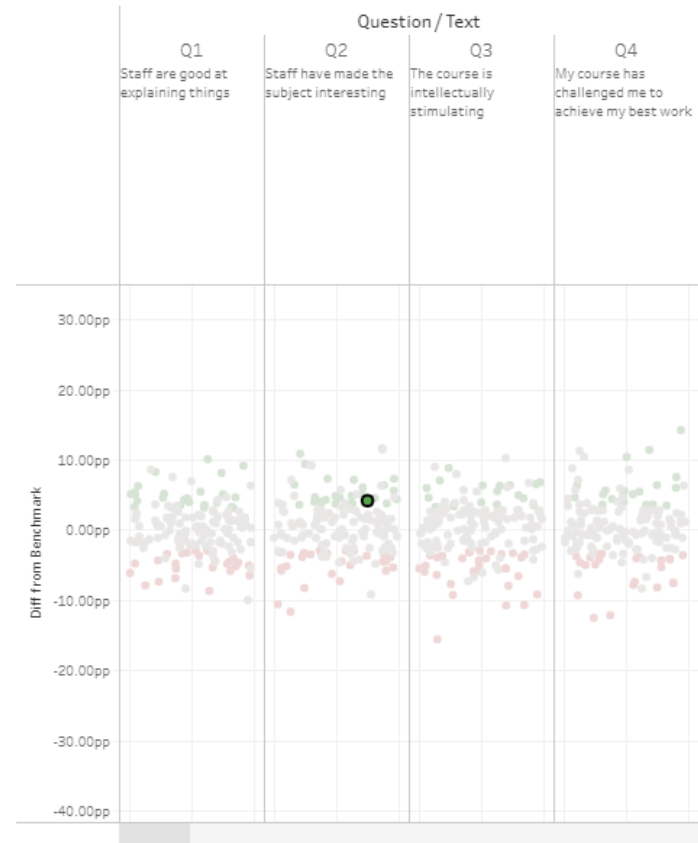
27 questions on many aspects of student life – learning, resources, representation, assessment... plus an overall question which is the one you see everywhere.

Currently under review after a gloriously unhinged rant from Michelle (and Iain) at DfE during lockdown.

Unlikely to change much (LOL). Maybe a few new questions (eg on Freedom of Speech). The word satisfaction will not be used.

## Difference from benchmark

All modes at teaching provider, NSS 2021



# Data released by DfE



Department  
for Education

LEO – longitudinal educational outcomes. Based on mapping administrative data from DWP/HMRC to HESA student records.

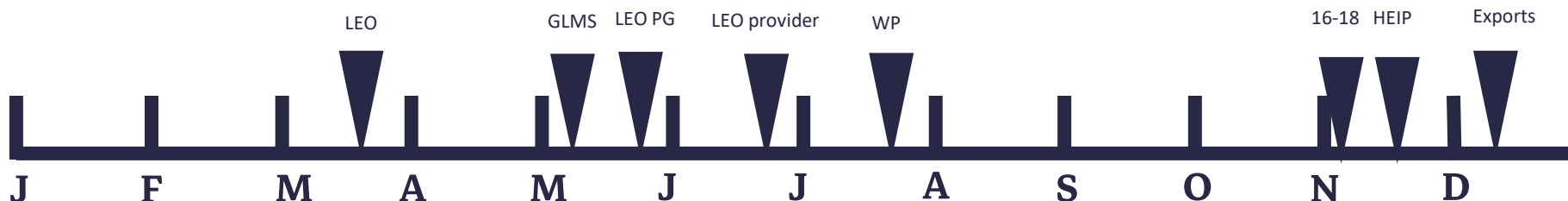
<https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/data-catalogue>  
(other depts are available, but release less data as a rule)

Participation measures (HESA recut) – **HEIP** more like LEO approach

Exam results (much later, but in depth)

Education exports

GLMS, SEIS, other bits

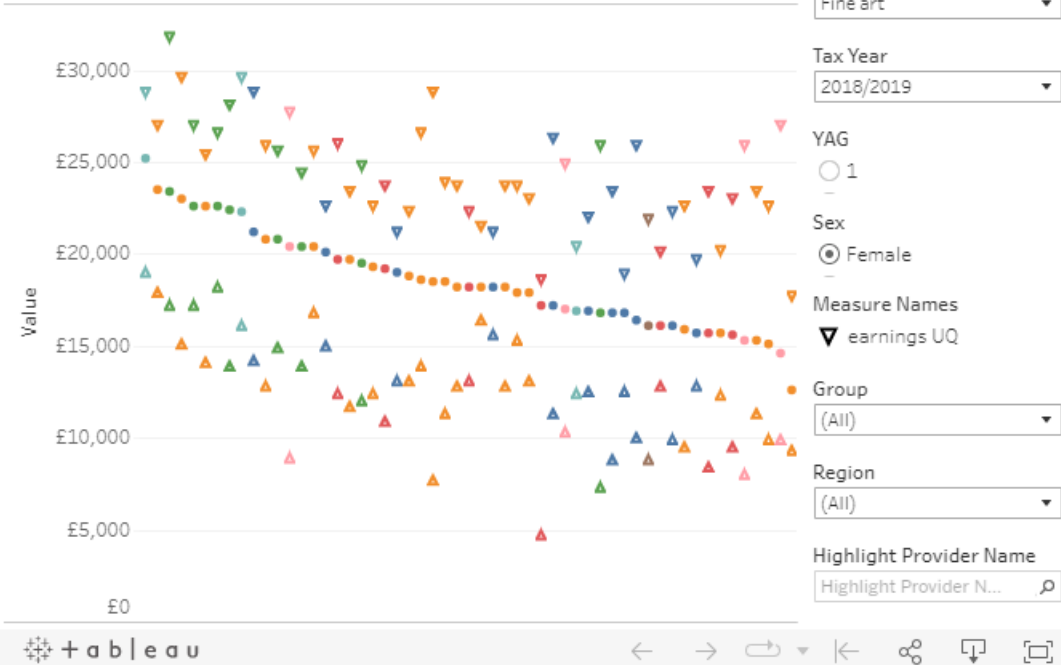




## Creative arts and design: Fine art

Female students

Tax year: 2018/2019, 5 years(s) after graduation



Provider Name

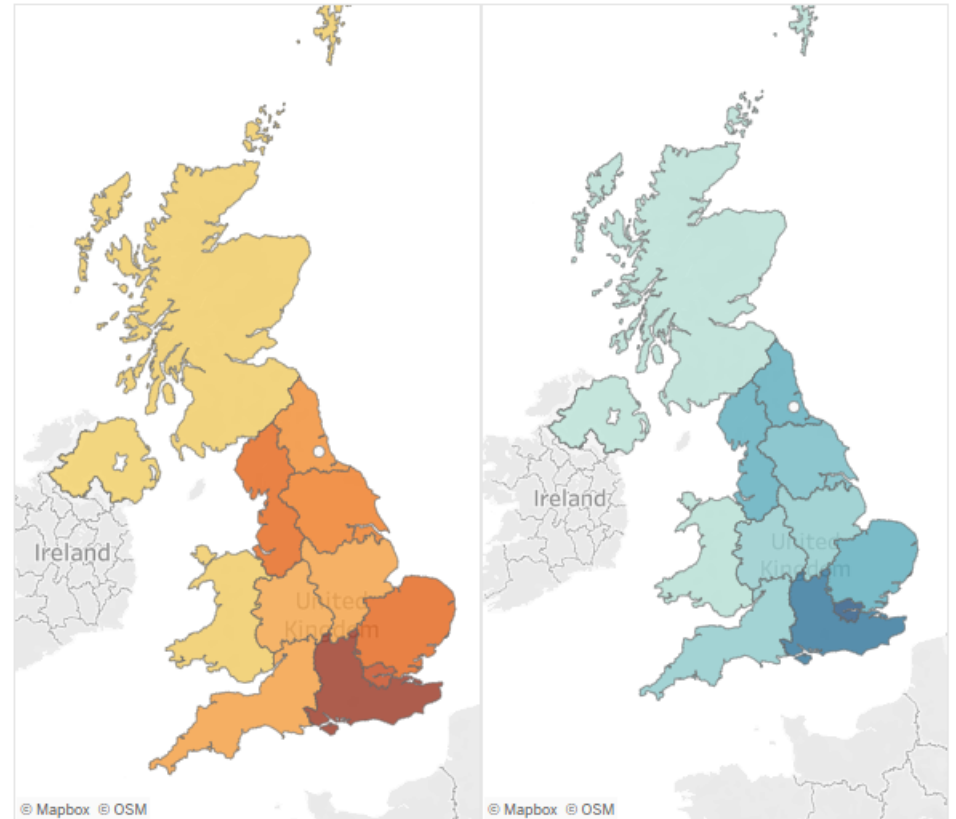
University of Durham

## Home region

University of Durham Female + male graduates, 1 year(s) after graduation

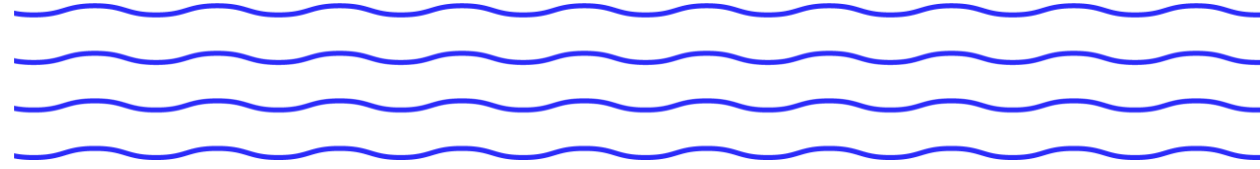
## Current region

University of Durham Female + male graduates, 1 year(s) after graduation



<https://wonkhe.com/blogs/life-with-leo-summer-2021-release/>

# What is...



## A student?

## A course?

## A subject?

## A provider?

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### Who counts?

Enrolled, placed, active?

UG, PG, FT, PT?

Fee-paying? Loan-taking?



### Seeing study

Length – sandwich,  
intercalation?

Level – UG, PG, Foundation,  
HTQ?



### .... or subject area

Who has decided? How? Why?

CAH, JACS, HECOS, Cost Centre?

Proportions?



### And what is it like?

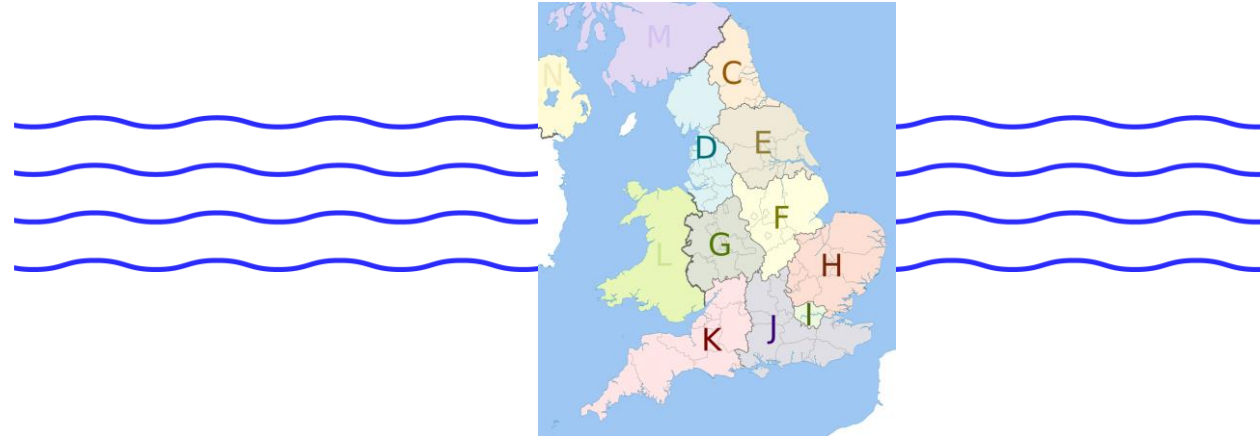
Registered?

Old HEFCE?

Degree-awarding? Groups?



# Key concepts



## A year

## A region

## UCAS Codes

## The UKPRN

### 12 months of pain

An academic year is September-August

A cohort is a group of students that all started in the same academic year.

It is NOT safe to assume all of a cohort is in the same year.

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### Brexit means Brexit

Official data (eg on recruitment, graduates) usually comes linked to NUTS1 (Now ITL1) codes: Scotland, Wales, NI, and 9 English regions.

Wales, Scotland, and NI are NOT regions!

Below that: UTLA and LTLA (and TTWA if you must)

### A00

Used because UCAS defines a provider differently – in practice mappable but not trivial to do.

### Eight figures of truth

Administered by the government (UKLRP)

Doesn't always deal well with mergers.

(Formerly “HESAcodes”)

# Common pitfalls

## DEFINITIONS

### What the data is

The label is not enough:

- how is it counted?
- how credible is it?
- who does it include?

## IDENTIFIERS

### What it refers to

The name is not enough:

- Who does it refer to?
- Who did it refer to last time?
- What else do we know about them?

## ROUNDING

### Does $2+2 = 5$ ?

- does rounding make small figures unreliable?
- How are small figures presented?
- How are these used in proportions?

## TIMING

### When does it cover

- Academic year?
- Financial year (which one)?
- UCAS cycle?
- Cohort?

# Working with data

## KEY POINTS

Download .csv or .xlsx where you can – dashboards are not the best for independent analysis

Be clear about the question you are asking (including definitions, years etc)

Use column filters (Excel, Google Sheets) to drill down into complex sets. Tableau public is free if you want to try something more visual.

Join data using identifier codes (your old-fashioned VLOOKUP) where you can. It feels like a slog but it is often worth adding codes if there are none.

Document as you go! Use column titles sensibly. Don't be afraid to break down complex operations into single steps.

Check your work. Ideally have someone else check your work.

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with a formula bar at the top displaying `=VLOOKUP(A2,$A$4:$B$8,2,FALSE`. Below the formula bar, a table is visible with two columns, A and B. Column A contains the names of higher education institutions, and column B contains their corresponding identifier codes. The table is highlighted with a red border. The formula bar also shows a green box around the range `$A$4:$B$8`, indicating the table array for the VLOOKUP function.

| A                   | B |
|---------------------|---|
| Russell Group       |   |
| Million Plus        | A |
| University Alliance | Q |
| Independent HE      | Z |
| Russell Group       | N |
| GuildHE             | Y |