英国の全国学生調査

(National Student Survey: NSS)

「全国学生調査」に関する有識者会議(第9回)

日時:令和6年3月11日(月)15:00~17:00

場所:文部科学省会議室

発表者:田中正弘(筑波大学)

本発表の目的

• 英国の全国学生調査(National Student Survey: NSS)の概要や特徴を説明し、日本の全国学生調査への示唆を得るための、議論の機会を提供する。

目次

- NSSの概要
- NSSの質問項目の変遷
- NSSの特徴
- ・日本への示唆

NSSの概要

NSSの概要

調査は民間調査機関(Ipsos)に委託

- NSSの概要
 - 実施主体:「学生局」 (Office for Students: OfS)
 - 大学の規制および大学への助成助言を行う準政府機関
 - 対象の学生:最終学年の学生(通常3年生)
 - 実施方法:オンライン
 - 実施サイクル:毎年1回(1月~4月)
 - 卒業試験(5月)より前に緩やかに設定
 - 開始年: 2005年
 - 回答率:71.5% (NSS 2023)



NSSの目的

- 1. 「選択に役立つ情報を進学希望の生徒に提供」(inform prospective students' choices)
- 2. 「学生の経験の向上に役立つデータを高等教育機関に提供」(provide data that supports universities and colleges to improve the student experience)
- 3. 「公共への説明責任を支援」(support public accountability)

公的資金を配分される高等 教育機関の実施は<mark>義務</mark>

学生の回答は任意

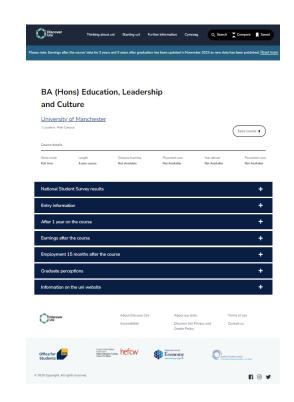
生徒への情報提供

・進学希望の生徒がNSSの結果を自由に閲覧可能

Discover Uni

例:マンチェスター大学教育学部

- ✓ 全国学生調査 (NSS) の結果
- ✔ 入試情報
- ✓ リテンション率 (1年後)
- ✔ 卒業後の収入
- ✔ 卒業15ヶ月後の就労率
- ✔ 卒業生調査の結果
- ✓ 大学の情報 (大学HP)





出典: Discover Uni (2024) University of Manchester, BA (Hons) Education, Leadership and Culture (https://discoveruni.gov.uk/course-details/10007798/2571409/Full-time/ アクセス日: 2024年2月17日)

NSSのデータ

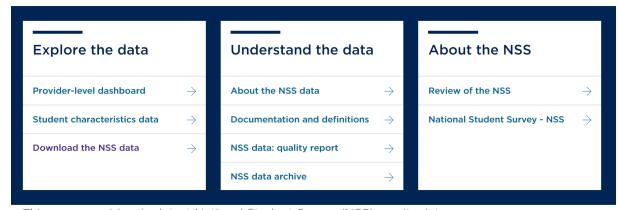
• NSSのデータは、 OfSのサイトから ダウンロード可能

(出典:

https://www.officeforstudents.org.uk/data-and-analysis/national-student-survey-data/download-the-nss-data/アクセス日:2024年2月21日)



Download the NSS data



This page provides the latest National Student Survey (NSS) results data as spreadsheets.

Student characteristics data

Summary results

1 2023 NSS results student characteristics (XLSX, 94.8 MB).

Detailed student characteristic data

 \square Download the CSV with the full student characteristics results (ZIP, 328 MB) \square

Provider-level data Summary results Pi 2023 headline NSS results (XLSX. 32 KB) The provider-level NSS results are

Explore the data visualisations

results as a data dashboard.

See the student characteristics NSS

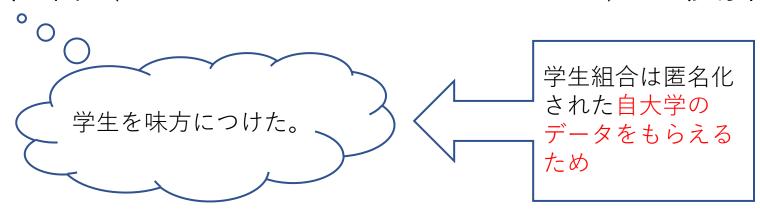
NSSの提供データ (Excel)

- 各大学の設問項目ごとに結果を表示できる。
 - 各設問項目のポジティブな回答の割合が示される(ベンチマークも表示)。

NSS 2023	results at provider level												
UKPRN	Provider name	Level of study	Question		Responses	Population	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5 This does not apply to me	Positivity measure (%)	Benchmark (%)
	7	v		~	•	•	•	~	•	₩	▼ To file	_	▼
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q01: How good are teaching staff at explaining things?		1589	3175	702	808	64	15	4	95	93.1
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q02: How often do teaching staff make the subject engaging?		1585	3175	579	815	161	30	8	87.9	83.1
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q03: How often is the course intellectually stimulating?		1590	3175	1207	336	33	14	3	97	90.2
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q04: How often does your course challenge you to achieve your best work?		1590	3175	1041	429	104	16	3	92.5	85
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q05: To what extent have you had the chance to explore ideas and concepts in depth?		1589	3175	969	486	109	25	4	91.6	85.9
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q06: How well does your course introduce subjects and skills in a way that builds on what you have already learned?		1582	3175	474	792	264	52	11	80	84.2
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q07: To what extent have you had the chance to bring together information and ideas from different topics?		1588	3175	782	611	170	25	5	87.7	83,3
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q08: To what extent does your course have the right balance of directed and independent study?		1586	3175	505	586	365	130	7	68.8	74.2
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q09: How well has your course developed your knowledge and skills that you think you will need for your future?		1575	3175	547	752	225	51	18	82.5	80.4
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q10: How clear were the marking criteria used to assess your work?		1579	3175	237	591	577	174	14	52.4	70.9
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q11: How fair has the marking and assessment been on your course?		1550	3175	373	949	184	44	43	85.3	81.1
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q12: How well have assessments allowed you to demonstrate what you have learned?		1560	3175	348	821	347	44	33	74.9	78.9
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q13: How often have you received assessment feedback on time?		1575	3175	515	696	257	107	18	76.9	75
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q14: How often does feedback help you to improve your work?		1586	3175	524	768	236	58	7	81.5	68.7
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q15: How easy was it to contact teaching staff when you needed to?		1582	3175	886	560	108	28	11	91.4	87.7
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q16: How well have teaching staff supported your learning?		1590	3175	686	739	139	26	3	89.6	85.6
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q17: How well organised is your course?		1588	3175	291	742	408	147	5	65.1	74.7
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q18: How well were any changes to teaching on your course communicated?		1516	3175	352	715	352	97	77	70.4	74.8
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q19: How well have the IT resources and facilities supported your learning?		1541	3175	556	766	176	43	49	85.8	84
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q20: How well have the library resources (e.g., books, online services and learning spaces) supported your learning?		1566	3175	1173	345	38	10	22	96.9	90.9
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q21: How easy is it to access subject specific resources (e.g., equipment, facilities, software) when you need them?		1512	3175	839	582	79	12	74	94	87.7
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q22: To what extent do you get the right opportunities to give feedback on your course?		1570	3175	550	680	275	65	13	78.3	82.1
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q23: To what extent are students' opinions about the course valued by staff?		1542	3175	322	685	401	134	36	65.3	74.1
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q24: How clear is it that students' feedback on the course is acted on?		1527	3175	161	467	696	203	45	41.1	55.6
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q25: How well does the students' union (association or guild) represent students' academic interests?		1282	3175	126	459	435	262	287	45.6	64.8
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q26: How well communicated was information about your university/college's mental wellbeing support services?		1540	3175	505	713	255	67	28	79.1	73.7
10007774	University of Oxford	All undergraduates	Q27: During your studies, how free did you feel to express your ideas, opinions, and beliefs?		1549	3175	806	600	115	28	17	90.8	86.9

導入 (2005年) の背景

- 1. 高等教育の質保証に関する議論の高まり
- 2. 市民の情報へのアクセスに対する意識の高まり
- 3. 学生満足度調査研究の蓄積
- 4. 全国学生組合 (National Union of Students: NUS) の後押し



出典:沖清豪(2010)「イギリスにおける全国学生調査(National Student Survey)の導入と課題一IR(機関調査研究)のためのデータ収集 という観点から一」『早稲田大学研究フォーラム』第2号、3-20頁

NSSの質問項目の変遷

NSSの質問項目 (NSS 2024) (1/2)

- ・必須の質問、計27問(+自由回答1問)
 - コースの教育:4問
 - 学習機会:5問
 - 成績評価とフィードバック:5問
 - 学習支援: 2問
 - 組織と運営:2問
 - 学習リソース:3問
 - 学生の声: 4問
 - 追加質問:2問

「必須」とは、 学生にとってではなく、 機関にとって

NSSの質問項目 (NSS 2024) (2/2)

- 医療関係 (看護や福祉) 学専攻の学生向け質問:6問
- ・任意の質問、計49問
- ✔ オンライン・サーベイのアドレスを知った方法:1問
- ✓ 個人の発達:3問
- ✓ 学生組合:3問
- ✓ キャリア:3問
- ✓ 学習内容・カリキュラム:3問
- ✓ インターンシップ:5問
- ✔ 交流の機会:3問
- ✓ コースの提供:5問
- ✓ 学習環境:2問

最大6つの領域まで任意の質問を含められる

- ✔ 福祉のリソースと設備:2問
- ✓ 学習負荷:4問
- ✔ 評価方法:2問
- ✓ 学習コミュニティ:5問
- ✔ 知的動機付け:3問
- ✔ アントレプレナーシップの育成機会:3問
- ✓ 就業力・働く力:2問

最大2問まで、大学独自の 質問を含められる

出典: Office for Students (2024) National Student Survey 2024, Full Questionnaire (https://www.officeforstudents.org.uk/media/8825/annex-a-nss-2024-full-questionnaire.pdf アクセス日: 2024年2月17日)

NSSの質問項目の再考 (2014年)

• NSSのレビューを行った、カレンダーほか(2014)によると、学生は、「NSSの調査範囲は、学生の経験や学修・教育への参画という点で狭すぎる。この狭さは、生徒の選択に必要な情報を与え、学生の学習経験を向上させるという、NSSの有効性を損なうものである」(Callender 2014: 7)と考えている。

NSSの質問項目の再考 (2017年)



- 2014年の指摘を受けて、NSS 2017の質問項目な大幅に変更された。
- ところが、NSS 2017は「学生からボイコットの対象になり、議会ではNSSが争点」(相原 2021: 78)となる。
 - 理由:「教育卓越性・学習成果評価枠組」(Teaching Excellence and Student Outcomes Framework: TEF)の結果に応じて、授業料上限の引き上げが認められたため。
 - 注:TEFの評価指標の一部としてNSSの結果が用いられる。

出典:相原総一郎(2021)「英国における全国学生調査(NSS)の展開―2017年における主要設問の更新を中心に―」第10回大学情報・機関 調査研究集会、78-83頁

NSSの質問項目の大幅な変更 (2017年・2023年)

- 質問項目の大幅な変更が、NSS 2017とNSS 2023で、 それぞれ行われた。
- 1. NSS 2017:
 - ▶学生の満足 → 学生の経験(参画)
- 2. NSS 2023:
 - ▶同意・不同意 → 当てはまる・当てはまらない

• 変更の詳細は、添付資料①「英国の全国学生調査(NSS)の主要設問の変遷」をご参照ください。

NSSの特徴

NSSの特徴(1/2)

- 必須の質問項目数をできるだけ少なくする(30を超えない)工夫が見られる。
- その一方、任意の質問を含められるようにすることで、 大学側の要望にも応えられるような工夫が見られる。
 - 大学独自の質問も加えられる点は、大いに参考になる。
- NSSのデータは、大学だけでなく、学生組合にも提供される。
- TEFと連動させることで、NSSの価値を高めている。

NSSの特徴 (2/2)

- TEFとの連動とは、
 - TEFの審査は、三つの書類を根拠に行われる。
 - 1. 大学の提出書類 (provider submission)
 - 2. 学生の提出書類 (student submission) = 「学生意見書」
 - 3. OfSが提供する指標
 - 評価項目「学生の経験」の根拠資料に、NSSの結果を用いる ことが推奨されている(添付資料②、表5:43)。
 - 学生意見書でもNSSが参照されることは多い (例: 添付資料③、ロンドン大学ロイヤル・ホロウェイ)

まとめ (日本への示唆)

誰のための調査なのか?

- 学生のため??
 - だとすれば、学生(進学希望者を含む)が使いやすい形で、 データを閲覧できるように、または提供すべきである。
- 学生にとって意味のあるデータか??
 - 学生が活用したいと思えるデータでなければ、調査に真摯に 協力してくれない。
 - 学生の活用を支援する体制の構築が期待される。

情報開示の方法

- 英国のように「全ての大学」(全学位プログラム)の 情報を開示することは、日本ではハードルが高いかも しれない。
 - 多くの大学の賛同を得られやすい方法を考える必要がある。
 - 例:高い評価を受けた上位校(ポジティブリスト)のみ??
 - ただし、学生(特に進学希望者)がほしいデータは、自大学 (進学希望大学)と他大学を比較できるようなデータだと、 思われる。

ご清聴ありがとうございました。

英国の全国学生調査(NSS)の主要設問の変遷

設問項目	2005-2016 年	2017–2022	2023-
	6択:強く同意、おおむね同意	、どちらともいえない、おおむね同	5択: 非常に当てはまる、当てはま
選択肢	意せず、強く同意せず、該当せず		る、当てはまらない、全く当てはま
			らない、該当せず
	1.教職員の説明は上手だっ	1.教職員の説明は上手だった。	1.教員の説明はどのくらい上手
	た。(Staff are good at	(Staff are good at explaining	カッ? (How good are teaching staff
	explaining things.)	things.)	at explaining things?)
	2.教職員は授業科目に興味を	2.教職員は授業科目に興味をいだ	2.教員は授業科目をどれくらいの
	いだかせた。(Staff have	かせた。(Staff have made the	頻度で魅力的にしたか?(How often
	made the subject	subject interesting.)	do teaching staff make the subject
	interesting.)		engaging?)
	3.教職員は教えていることに		
コースの	熱意を持っていた。(Staff are	(削除)	
教育	enthusiastic about what		
The teaching	they are teaching.)		
on my course			3.コースはどれくらいの頻度で知
	た。(The course is	(The course is intellectually	的に刺激であったか?(How often is
	intellectually stimulating.)	stimulating.)	the course intellectually
		4 コーフは私が見学の労業中田ナ	stimulating?)
		4.コースは私が最善の学業成果を 出すように求めてきた。(My	4.コースはどのくらいの頻度であなたが最善の学業成果を出すよう
		course has challenged me to	に求めてきたか?(How often does
		achieve my best work.)	your course challenge you to
		acineve my best work.	achieve your best work?)
		5.コースでは意見や考え方を深く	5.コースでは意見や考え方を深く
		追及する機会があった。(My	追及する機会がどの程度あった
		course has provided me with	か?(To what extent have you had
		opportunities to explore ideas or	the chance to explore ideas and
		concepts in depth.)	concepts in depth?)
学習機会		6.コースでは様々なテーマについ	7.コースでは様々なテーマについ
Learning		て情報や意見をまとめる機会があ	て情報や意見をまとめる機会はど
opportunities		った。(My course has provided me	の程度あったか?(To what extent
		with opportunities to bring	have you had the chance to bring
		information and ideas together	together information and ideas
		from different topics.)	from different topics?)
		7.コースでは学んだことを応用す	6.コースでは 学んだことを基礎と
		る機会があった。(My course has	した科目やスキルをどの程度導入

provided me with opportunities to apply what I have learnt.) to apply what I have learnt.) course introduce subjects a skills in a way that builds what you have already learned? 8.コースでは指示された学習と 主的な学習の適切なバランスが の程度取れているか?(To wheextent does your course have to right balance of directed a independent study?)
skills in a way that builds what you have already learned? 8.コースでは指示された学習と 主的な学習の適切なバランスが の程度取れているか?(To wh extent does your course have t right balance of directed a independent study?)
what you have already learned? 8.コースでは指示された学習と 主的な学習の適切なバランスが の程度取れているか?(To wheextent does your course have to right balance of directed a independent study?)
8.コースでは指示された学習と 主的な学習の適切なバランスが の程度取れているか?(To whe extent does your course have the right balance of directed and independent study?)
主的な学習の適切なバランスがの程度取れているか?(To wheextent does your course have tright balance of directed a independent study?)
の程度取れているか?(To wheextent does your course have the tright balance of directed a independent study?)
extent does your course have to right balance of directed a independent study?)
right balance of directed a independent study?)
independent study?)
9.コースでは将来に必要と思わ
る知識とスキルをどの程度開発
たか?(How well has your coun
developed your knowledge a
skills that you think you will no
for your future?)
5.採点で用いられる指標は事 8.採点で用いられる指標は事前に 10.採点で用いられる指標はどの
前に明確にされていた。(The 明確にされていた。(The criteria 度明確にされているか?(How cle
criteria used in marking used in marking have been clear were the marking criteria used
have been clear in advance.) in advance.) assess your work?)
6.採点や評価手続きは公平だ 9.採点や評価手続きは公平だった。 11.コースの採点や評価手続きは
成績評価と った。(Marking and (Marking and assessment has の程度公平だったか?(How fair h
フィードバ assessment has been fair.) been fair.) the marking and assessment be
ック on your course?)
Assessment
and feedback バックがあった。(Feedback イードバックがあった。(Feedback クを受けた頻度はどれくら
on my work has been on my work has been timely.) か?(How often have you receiv
prompt.) assessment feedback on time?)
8.提出物等に 詳細な コメント 11.提出物等に 有益な コメントを受 14.フィードバックはどれくらい
を受け取った。(I have け取った。(I have received helpful 出物等の改善に役立つか?(He
を受け取った。(I have け取った。(I have received helpful 出物等の改善に役立つか?(Herceived detailed comments comments on my work.)

	9.提出物へのフィードバック は自分が理解していないこと を明らかにするのに役立っ た。(Feedback on my work has helped me clarify things I did not understand.)	(削除)	12.評価によって、 学んだことをど の程度実証できたか?(How well have assessments allowed you to demonstrate what you have learned?)		
	10.自分の学習に対して十分	13.コースに関して十分な助言と指	16.教員はあなたの学習をどの程度		
	な助言と支援を受けた。(I	導を受けた。(I have received	支援してくれたか?(How well have		
	have received sufficient	sufficient advice and guidance in	teaching staff supported your		
	advice and support with my studies.)	relation to my course.)	learning?)		
	11.必要なときに教職員に連	12.必要なときに教職員に連絡する	15.必要なときに教員に連絡するの		
学習支援	絡することができた。(I have	ことができた。(I have been able to	は簡単であったか?(How easy was		
Academic	been able to contact staff	contact staff when I needed to.)	it to contact teaching staff when		
support	when I needed to.)	convact start whom I needed toly	you needed to?)		
PP	12.学習上の選択が必要な際				
	に適切なアドバイスを受ける	必要な際に適切なアドバイスを受			
	ことができた。(Good advice	けることができた。(Good advice			
	was available when I needed	was available when I needed to	(削除)		
	to make study choices.)	make study choices on my			
		course.)			
	13.私の活動に関しては、時間	16.時間割は私にとって効率的に機			
	割は効率的に機能した。(The	能した。(The timetable works			
	timetable works efficiently	efficiently for me.)	(削除)		
	as far as my activities are				
	concerned.)				
	14.コースや授業に関する変	17.コースや授業に関する変更はす	18.コースでの授業に関する変更は		
組織と運営	更はすべて効果的に伝えられ	べて効果的に伝えられた。(Any	どの程度伝わったか?(How well		
Organisation	た。(Any changes in the	changes in the course or teaching	were any changes to teaching on		
and	course or teaching have	have been communicated	your course communicated?)		
management	been communicated	effectively.)			
	effectively.)				
	15.コースは適切に組織化さ	15.コースは適切に組織化されてお	17.コースはどの程度組織化されて		
	れており、円滑に運営されて	り、円滑に運営されていた。(The	いたか?(How well organised is		
	いた。(The course is well	course is well organised and is	your course?)		
	organised and running	running smoothly.)			
	smoothly.)				

	16.図書館のリソースとサー	19.図書館のリソース(書籍、オン	20.図書館リソース(書籍、オンライ
	ビスは私のニーズに十分応え	ラインサービス、学習スペースな	ン サービス、学習スペースなど)
	た。	ど)は私の学習を十分にサポート	はあなたの学習をどの程度サポー
	(The library resources and	した。(The library resources(e.g.	トしてるか?(How well have the
	services are good enough for	books, online services and	library resources (e.g., books,
	my needs.)	learning spaces) have supported	online services and learning
		my learning well.)	spaces) supported your learning?)
*** 77	17.必要なときに一般的な IT	18.IT リソースや設備の提供は学	19.IT リソースと設備の提供は学
学習	リソースにアクセスできた。	習に十分だった。(The IT	習をどの程度十分であった
リソース	(I have been able to access	resources and facilities provided	カ・?(How well have the IT
Learning	general IT resources when I	have supported my learning	resources and facilities supported
resources	needed to.)	well.)	your learning?)
	18.必要なときに専門の設備、	20.必要なときにコース専用のリソ	21.必要なときに対象固有のリソー
	施設、部屋を利用できた。(I	ース(機器、設備、ソフトウェア、	ス (機器、設備、ソフトウェアなど)
	have been able to access	コレクションなど)を利用できた。	にアクセスするのはどのくらい簡
	specialised equipment,	(I have been able to access	単であったか?(How easy is it to
	facilities or rooms when I	course-specific resources (e.g.	access subject specific resources
	needed to.)	equipment, facilities, software,	(e.g., equipment, facilities,
		collections) when I needed to.)	software) when you need them?)
	19.コースは私が自信を持て		
	るように支援してくれた。		
	(The course has helped me		
	present myself with		
	confidence.)		
	20.私のコミュニケーション		
	能力が向上した。(My		
自己開発			
Personal	communication skills have	(Mala A.)	
development	communication skills have improved.)	(削除)	
		(削除)	
	improved.)	(削除)	
	improved.) 21.コースを受講したことに	(削除)	
	improved.) 21.コースを受講したことに よって、不慣れな課題にも自	(削除)	
	improved.) 21.コースを受講したことに よって、不慣れな課題にも自 信を持って取り組むことがで	(削除)	
	improved.) 21.コースを受講したことに よって、不慣れな課題にも自 信を持って取り組むことがで きるようになった。(As a	(削除)	
	improved.) 21.コースを受講したことに よって、不慣れな課題にも自 信を持って取り組むことがで きるようになった。(As a result of the course, I feel	(削除)	
学修コミュ	improved.) 21.コースを受講したことに よって、不慣れな課題にも自 信を持って取り組むことがで きるようになった。(As a result of the course, I feel confident in tackling	(削除) (削除) 21.私は教職員と学生のコミュニテ	
学修コミュ ニティ	improved.) 21.コースを受講したことに よって、不慣れな課題にも自 信を持って取り組むことがで きるようになった。(As a result of the course, I feel confident in tackling		(削除)

community		and students.)	
		22.コースの一環で他の学生と一緒	
		に課題をする適切な機会があっ	
		た。(I have had the right	
		opportunities to work with other	
		students as part of my course.)	
		23.コースについてフェードバック	22.コースについてフィードバック
		を提供する適切な機会があった。(I	を提供する適切な機会はどの程度
		have had the right opportunities	得られていますか?(To what extent
		to provide feedback on my	do you get the right opportunities
		course.)	to give feedback on your course?)
		24.教職員はコースに関する学生の	23.教職員はコースに関する学生の
		意見や感想を大切にしている。	意見をどの程度重視していますか?
		(Staff value students' views and	(To what extent are students'
		opinions about the course.)	opinions about the course valued
学生の声			by staff?)
Student voice		25.コースに対する学生のフェード	24.コースに対する学生のフィード
State of the state		バックがどのように実行されたか	バックがどの程度実行されている
		は明らかである。(It is clear how	かは明らか?(How clear is it that
		students' feedback on the course	students' feedback on the course
		has been acted on.)	is acted on?)
		26.学生自治会(協会又は組合)は	25.学生組合(協会又は組合)は学
		学生の学問的関心を効果的に代表	生の学術的利益をどの程度代表し
		している。(The students' union	ているか?(How well does the
		(association or guild) effectively	students' union (association or
		represents students' academic	guild) represent students'
		interests.)	academic interests?)
全般的な	22.全体としてコースの質に	27.全体としてコースの質に満足し	
満足度	満足している。(Overall, I am	ている。(Overall, I am satisfied	(追加質問 28 へ)
Overall	satisfied with the quality of	with the quality of the course.)	
satisfaction	the course.)		
			26.あなたの大学の精神的健康支援
_			サービスに関する情報はどの程度
追加質問			周知されましたか? (How well
			communicated was information
			about your university/college's

	mental wellbeing support
	services?)
	27.在学中、自分のアイデア、意見、
	信念をどの程度自由に表現できた
	と感じましたか?(During your
	studies, how free did you feel to
	express your ideas, opinions, and
	beliefs?)【イングランドの学生の
	み】
	28.全体としてコースの質に満足し
	ている。(Overall, I am satisfied
	with the quality of the course.) [${\cal Z}$
	コットランド、北アイルランド、ウ
	ェールズの学生のみ】※選択肢は6
	択。

⁽出典)相原総一郎「英国における全国学生調査(NSS)の展開―2017年における主要設問の更新を中心に―」及び英国学生局(office for Students)のホームページを参考に作成。





Regulatory advice 22

Guidance on the Teaching Excellence Framework (TEF) 2023

Reference OfS 2022.60

Enquiries to TEF@officeforstudents.org.uk

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About this document

- This regulatory advice sets out guidance for the Teaching Excellence Framework (TEF)
 exercise that the OfS will operate in 2022-23 (referred to as the TEF 2023). It sets out guidance
 on:
 - the assessment framework, including what is assessed in the TEF and what the possible outcomes are
 - which higher education providers can or must take part in the TEF
 - the timetable for implementation and publishing outcomes
 - the evidence to be submitted by participating providers
 - the TEF indicators produced by the OfS, that will also inform the assessments
 - how the TEF panel should carry out the assessments.
- 2. Separate guidance is available on submissions that can (optionally) be made by a provider's students.¹
- 3. More detailed guidance on how the TEF indicators are constructed is also available.²
- 4. The guidance in this document puts into practice the decisions we have taken about the TEF, following our consultation on proposals for a new TEF.³
- 5. For further information about this guidance, contact <u>TEF@officeforstudents.org.uk</u>.

Who should read this document?

We recommend that this document be read in full by:

- any provider that is participating in the TEF 2023, whether voluntarily or on a mandatory basis (see Part 2)
- members of the TEF panel.

While all sections of the document will be relevant to both providers and TEF panel members, Part 4 ('Provider submissions') is aimed primarily at providers, and Part 6 ('Assessment') is aimed primarily at panel members.

¹ See <u>www.officeforstudents.org.uk/publications/tef-student-submission-guide/</u>.

² See <u>www.officeforstudents.org.uk/publications/description-and-definition-of-student-outcome-and-experience-measures/</u>.

³ See 'TEF consultation outcomes', available at <u>www.officeforstudents.org.uk/publications/student-outcomesand-teaching-excellence-consultations/the-tef/.</u>

We have published separate guidance for TEF student contacts involved in preparing a TEF student submission.

Introduction to the TEF

- 6. The TEF is a national scheme run by the Office for Students (OfS) that aims to incentivise excellence in teaching, learning and student outcomes. The scheme rates higher education providers for excellence above a set of minimum requirements for quality and standards which they must satisfy if they are registered with the OfS. The TEF aims to incentivise a higher education provider to improve and to deliver excellence above these minimum requirements, for its mix of students and courses.⁴
- 7. We intend that TEF ratings will create this incentive by putting a spotlight on the quality of providers' courses, influencing providers' reputations and informing student choice.
- 8. The TEF is part of the OfS's overall approach to regulating quality and standards. Under this approach our conditions of registration are designed to ensure a minimum level of protection for all students and taxpayers. Beyond this minimum, we encourage choice for students and innovation by autonomous higher education providers free to pursue excellence as they see fit. We seek to incentivise providers to pursue excellence in their chosen way. We do this in a number of ways, including through the TEF.
- 9. Our approach is designed to ensure that our regulation of quality and standards, and of equality of opportunity, are mutually reinforcing for the benefit of students. We intend that the TEF will incentivise providers to deliver excellence above the minimum quality requirements for all their groups of students, including underrepresented groups.

Summary of how the TEF works

- 10. TEF assessments are carried out by a panel of experts in learning and teaching, including academic and student members (the 'TEF panel').
- 11. The assessment covers undergraduate courses and students and is based on:
 - a. Evidence submitted by the provider (see 'Part 4: Provider submissions').
 - b. An optional student submission.5
 - c. A set of indicators produced by the OfS (see 'Part 5: TEF Indicators').
- 12. Each provider taking part will be awarded an overall rating, and a rating for each of the two 'aspects' that are assessed: the student experience and student outcomes. The ratings last for four years, until the next TEF exercise concludes.
- 13. The following diagram provides a visual summary and indicates where further guidance can be found, on each element of the scheme.

⁴ All references to a provider's mix of students and courses, or more generally to a provider's students, refer to undergraduate students and courses that are within the scope of the TEF exercise. See the section on 'Courses in scope' for further details.

⁵ See www.officeforstudents.org.uk/publications/tef-student-submission-guide/.

	Summary of the TEF							
	Overall rating		An overall provider rating					
Ratings	Aspect ratings	Student experience rating			Student outcomes rating			
Katings	Categories		Gold, Silver, Bronze, Requires improvement					
	Duration	Rating	Ratings last for four years until the next TEF exercise concludes					
Aspects and criteria	What the aspects cover	Academic experience and assessment	Resources, support and student engagement		Positive outcomes	Educational gains		
	Ratings criteria	The extent to which a provider has very high quality and outstanding quality features across the range of its courses for all its groups of students.						
	England Participation in TEF is mandatory if condition B6 of the regulatory framework apply to a provider. An eligible provider can participate voluntarily if B6 does not apply							
Participatio n and scope	Devolved nations	Providers in Scot basis.	Providers in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland can participate on a voluntary basis.					
	Courses in scope		All a provider's undergraduate courses, and the students on those courses, are iscope of the assessment. Certain courses are in scope optionally.					

Relevant guidance

Part 1: The assessment framework

Annexes A and B

Condition B6 of the regulatory framework

Part 2: Participation and scope

Published information	TEF outcomes	OfS publishes the ratings and the panel's reasons for them, the submissions and other information. A provide can display its own rating.				Part 3: Implementation and outcomes
	Annual indicators	OfS publishes TEF indicators annually as official statistics for all registered providers.				
	Provider submission	A provider submits evidence of excellence in relation to the experience and outcomes of its students (up to 25 pages).			Part 4: Provider submissions	
Evidono	Student submission	A provider's students can optionally contribute their views on the quality of their experience and outcomes, in a single independent student submission (up to 10 pages).			Guidance on student submissions ⁶	
Evidence	Indicators	OfS produces indicators based on National Student Survey (NSS) responses.		OfS produces Continuation, Completion and Progression indicators.		Part 5: TEF indicators ⁷
	Accompanying data	OfS produces data about the size and shape of provision for each provider.				Indicators
Assessment	Expert review	A panel of experts, including academic and student members, conducts the assessments and makes decisions about ratings. Part 6: Assessments			Part 6: Assessment	

⁶ Available at <u>www.officeforstudents.org.uk/publications/tef-student-submission-guide/</u>.

⁷ Part 5 summarises some of the content in 'Description of student outcome and experience measures used in OfS regulation', which provides full details about the indicators. It is available at www.officeforstudents.org.uk/publications/description-and-definition-of-student-outcome-and-experience-measures/.

Part 1: The assessment framework

This section sets out:

- what the ratings are and how long they will be awarded for
- the 'aspects' that are assessed in determining the ratings, and the criteria for awarding them.

TEF ratings

- 14. Each provider taking part will be awarded an overall rating, and a rating for each of the two 'aspects' that are assessed: the 'student experience' and 'student outcomes'.
- 15. While there is no rating of individual subjects within a provider, ratings are informed by consideration of the student experience and student outcomes for all groups of a provider's undergraduate students and across the range of its undergraduate courses and subjects.
- 16. There are three ratings categories signifying increasing degrees of excellence above the OfS's high quality minimum requirements Bronze, Silver and Gold. Where there is an absence of excellence above the minimum requirements, the outcome will be Requires improvement. The definitions of these categories are set out in broad terms in Table 1. More detailed criteria for each of the ratings, information about the high quality minimum requirements, and the reasons for a Requires improvement outcome are set out later in this section.

Table 1: TEF categories

Gold	The student experience and outcomes are typically outstanding.	
Silver	The student experience and outcomes are typically very high quality, and there may be some outstanding features.	
Bronze The student experience and outcomes are typically high q there are some very high-quality features.		
Requires improvement	The provider was assessed in TEF and no rating was awarded. Improvement is required for a TEF rating.	

Four-year cycle

- 17. The TEF is a periodic exercise and we expect the ratings to last four years. We expect the subsequent TEF exercise to be conducted four years after the TEF 2023, but the timetable for this will be decided following the completion of the TEF 2023 and any consultation that is appropriate. This means that outcomes from the TEF 2023 will last for four years from September 2023, or until the subsequent exercise concludes, whichever is later.
- 18. To retain its rating for this period, a provider will need to remain eligible to retain a TEF rating as set out in Part 2.
- 19. There will be no TEF assessments in between the four-yearly exercises.

20. The timeframe for the evidence assessed in the TEF aligns with the four-year cycle described above. This is detailed further in the 'Timeframe in scope' section of Part 2.

Aspects of assessment

- 21. The TEF assessment is structured to assess excellence in two aspects:
 - The student experience aspect, which focuses on the extent to which teaching, learning, assessment and the educational environment deliver an excellent educational experience for each provider's students.
 - The student outcomes aspect, which focuses on the extent to which the provider's students succeed in and beyond their studies, and the educational gains delivered for students.
- 22. The assessment of each aspect is based on a combination of: evidence submitted by a provider, evidence submitted by its students (optionally), and indicators produced by the OfS.
- 23. The TEF panel will assess the extent to which a provider delivers excellence above the high quality minimum requirements for its mix of student and courses, in relation to each aspect as a whole. It will weigh up all the evidence against the criteria, and award a rating for each aspect.
- 24. The TEF panel will then decide the overall rating for a provider. If it receives the same rating for each aspect, the overall rating will be the same. If it receives a different rating for each aspect, panel members will make an overall 'best fit' decision, considering all the evidence and weighting the two aspects equally in this judgement.
- 25. **Table 2** shows how the TEF aspects align broadly with the relevant ongoing conditions of registration for quality, which represent the high quality minimum requirements.⁸

Table 2: TEF aspects and how they relate to conditions B1, B2, B3 and B4

TEF aspect	Student experience		Student outcomes	
What the aspect covers	Academic experience and assessment	Resources, support and student engagement	Positive outcomes	Educational gains
Ongoing quality conditions	B1: Academic experience B4: Assessment and awards	B2: Resources, support and student engagement	B3: Student outcomes	

Scope of the aspects

26. The scope of the aspects relates specifically to the student **educational** experience and the outcomes of that experience, not the higher education experience more widely.

⁸ Information about these requirements is available at <u>www.officeforstudents.org.uk/advice-and-guidance/quality-and-standards/how-we-regulate-quality-and-standards/.</u>

- 27. For clarity, educational activities may extend beyond the curriculum or the direct delivery of a course and include, for example, academic support or activities that support career development and employability. Such activities are therefore within the scope of the TEF.
- 28. We recognise that providers may have their own evidence of how some wider activities contribute to the quality of the educational experience or outcomes. Such activities might include, for example, activities that foster a sense of belonging and community, or support for wellbeing. While we are not seeking to assess the quality of these activities in the TEF, evidence of how such activities contribute to the quality of the educational experience or outcomes may be considered relevant, if included in a submission. For the TEF panel to be able to place weight on such evidence, we would expect a provider to clearly demonstrate that a particular activity makes a clear and direct contribution to the quality of the educational experience or outcomes for its mix of students and courses.
- 29. We are not seeking to assess other experiences that do not relate to the educational experience within TEF, for example, experiences that are primarily social, or outcomes or gains that arise primarily from social experiences.

Educational gains

The assessment of educational gains in TEF is based on information and evidence that a provider determines itself and includes in its submission. This could also be supplemented by information and evidence in the student submission.

The TEF assessment will consider:9

- a provider's own articulation of the gains it intends its students to achieve
- its approach to supporting these educational gains
- any evidence of the gains achieved by the provider's students.

We recognise that there is currently no national measure of educational gain, and that many providers may not have developed their own approach to measuring the educational gains they deliver for their students. ¹⁰ The approach to assessing educational gain in the TEF 2023 is intended to enable providers to demonstrate a clear articulation of their ambitions for educational gain, credible approaches for delivering this, and *where possible* evidence that it is delivered in practice. It is intended to allow providers time to establish their practice in measuring and evidencing educational gains, which could then become the focus of assessment in subsequent TEF exercises.

Because of the way we have designed the ratings criteria to look at evidence across the range of features, a provider will not be prevented from being awarded higher TEF ratings solely based on an absence of its own developed measures of educational gains.

⁹ As detailed further in the educational gains 'features of excellence', in Annex A.

¹⁰ Examples of approaches to measurement that were previously trialled can be found at www.officeforstudents.org.uk/advice-and-guidance/teaching/learning-gain/.

Features of excellence

- 30. The panel will generally only consider information and evidence that is relevant to the quality of the student experience or student outcomes. Within each of these aspects, we have defined a set of 'features' at **Annex A** that could be identified as excellent. These features have been defined in a broad, principles-based way that is intended to apply to diverse providers and students, and to avoid constraints on innovation.
- 31. The features are non-prescriptive and are not exhaustive. They indicate to providers and the TEF panel what is meant by 'excellence' above our high quality minimum requirements.
- 32. The TEF panel will consider the extent to which there is evidence of excellence across each aspect as a whole and will not treat the features as a tick-box exercise.
- 33. The features are not exhaustive. The panel is likely to place greater weight on evidence that is directly relevant to the features, but will avoid constraining innovation or how a provider might demonstrate excellence. Where submissions include information beyond the features, panel members will consider such information to the extent it is relevant to the quality of the student educational experience or student outcomes.
- 34. There is no pre-determined weighting of the features within each aspect. A provider can choose to give more or less emphasis to different features, as applicable to its mission and its mix of students and courses.
- 35. The features place emphasis on positive impact and outcomes, rather than on processes, policies, and practices through which a provider seeks to achieve those impacts and outcomes.

Ratings criteria

- 36. The features in **Annex A** are defined at two levels:
 - Outstanding quality signifying features of the student experience or outcomes that are
 among the very highest quality found in the sector for the mix of students and courses
 taught by a provider.
 - **Very high quality** signifying features of the student experience or outcomes that are materially above the relevant minimum quality requirements for the mix of students and courses taught by a provider.
- 37. These two levels are intended to signify excellence above the high quality minimum requirements set out in conditions B1, B2, B3 and B4, which are also outlined in Annex A.
- 38. Some of the ways in which the features in Annex A differentiate between outstanding and very high quality include: the extent to which a provider's approaches are tailored to its students; the effectiveness of the provider's approaches; and the extent to which they are embedded across the provider.
- 39. Panel members will apply their expert judgement when interpreting and weighing up the evidence. They will consider how far there are very high quality or outstanding features within each aspect as a whole, and how far these features apply across all the provider's student groups and the range of its courses and subjects.

40. Panel members will then apply the ratings criteria (set out at **Annex B**), and make 'best-fit' judgements to determine the aspect ratings and the overall rating to award a provider.

Guidance on the formation of aspect and overall ratings, including on the way different aspect ratings may be combined to form an overall rating, can be found in Part 6: Assessment.

Requires improvement

- 41. In reaching both their aspect and overall rating judgements, the TEF panel have the option to not award a rating where there is an absence of excellence above our high quality minimum requirements.
- 42. Where a rating is not awarded (for an aspect or overall) the published outcome will be 'Requires improvement'.
- 43. A Requires improvement outcome for a provider registered with the OfS will be considered as part of our general monitoring of quality and standards for that provider. This is because such a judgement and the reasons for it could be relevant to our consideration of a provider's compliance with the B conditions. It could also be the case that the provider satisfies the minimum quality conditions, but does not demonstrate sufficient features of excellence above this necessary for a Bronze rating.
- 44. A Requires improvement outcome would not automatically trigger further OfS regulatory action. Instead, it would form part of the picture of regulatory intelligence we hold about each provider that we draw on to identify cases that may require investigation.
- 45. Where the outcome is Requires improvement for a participating provider in a devolved administration, the relevant authority will determine whether investigation of the provider's compliance with its minimum quality requirements is necessary, and decide on any course of action that may follow.

TEF and statutory fee limits

- 46. The Higher Education and Research Act 2017 (HERA) includes provisions that link the fee limit to a provider's quality rating. Fee limits are prescribed by the Secretary of State in regulations made under HERA and the Secretary of State determines what rating or ratings are high level quality ratings for this purpose. The OfS does not set fee limits nor determine the relationship of TEF ratings to those limits.
- 47. Providers should note that the ability to charge a higher fee amount depends on whether a provider has an approved access and participation plan in force for the relevant academic year. If a provider does not have an approved access and participation plan in force for the relevant year, it may charge fees up to the basic limit.
- 48. The government has announced the fee limits for 2022-23 (please note that these limits may change from year to year). The fee limits for 2022-23 for providers with and without a TEF rating can be found on the OfS website.¹¹

¹¹ See <u>www.officeforstudents.org.uk/advice-and-guidance/promoting-equal-opportunities/access-and-participation-plans/fee-limits/.</u>

- 49. Following the TEF 2023, a provider would not have a TEF rating if:
 - a. It does not participate in the TEF 2023.
 - b. It is not awarded an overall TEF rating following assessment and receives a Requires improvement outcome.
 - c. The OfS decides the provider is ineligible to retain its TEF rating once awarded (see the 'Provider eligibility' section of Part 2).

Part 2: Participation and scope

This section sets out:

- which providers must participate in TEF, which providers may participate in TEF
 voluntarily, and what the eligibility requirements are for a provider to participate in the TEF
 and to retain a rating once awarded
- which courses and students are in scope of a TEF assessment
- the timeframe in scope of a TEF assessment.

The OfS wrote to all registered providers in early October 2022 to tell them whether their participation in the TEF is mandatory or voluntary. If you are unsure about whether your provider must take part in the TEF, contact <u>TEF@officeforstudents.org.uk</u>.

Mandatory and voluntary participation

- 50. Condition B6 of the regulatory framework¹² is an ongoing condition of registration that requires an eligible provider registered with the OfS to participate in the TEF if it has both:
 - a. At least 500 undergraduate students.
 - b. At least two TEF indicators based on a denominator of at least 500 students.
- 51. More information on how we define which providers must take part is contained in the guidance on condition B6 in the regulatory framework.
- 52. Eligible providers in England can participate in the TEF on a voluntary basis if B6 does not apply to them. There is no minimum set of data or minimum number of students required for an eligible provider to participate and be assessed.
- 53. Eligible providers in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland can also participate on a voluntary basis, with the consent of the relevant devolved administration.¹³

Provider eligibility

- 54. To be eligible to participate in the TEF, and to retain a rating once awarded, a provider must:
 - a. Deliver courses that are in scope of the assessment.

¹² See <u>www.officeforstudents.org.uk/media/54995e88-2c02-40bd-9fe4-a48d9c920535/condition-b6-teaching-excellence-framework-participation.pdf.</u>

¹³ Section 25(1)(b) of HERA enables the OfS to give TEF ratings to providers in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland where they apply for a rating and with the appropriate consent of the relevant devolved administration. Section 25(2)(a-c) sets out what is meant by appropriate consent.

- b. Satisfy the quality and standards requirements of the relevant higher education funding or regulatory body.
- 55. These eligibility requirements apply to providers that must participate in the TEF on the basis set out in condition B6 as well as to providers that choose to take part voluntarily.
- 56. Where a provider (from any nation) chooses to participate voluntarily and the panel has made a provisional decision about the provider's rating, we do not expect to allow the provider to withdraw from the process without a final decision being reached, including in relation to any material to be published. Although any request to withdraw will be considered on its own merits, we expect that providers which have voluntarily participated in the TEF will not usually be permitted to withdraw.

Course requirement

- 57. To be eligible to participate in the TEF and to retain a rating once awarded, a provider must deliver courses that are in scope for the TEF assessment (see section on 'Courses in scope').
- 58. We have checked whether a provider is delivering courses in scope by referring to the most recent year of TEF data about the size and shape of provision (see 'Part 5: TEF indicators' section on 'Accompanying data'). This data covers all students on courses within the scope of the TEF and, at the point of opening the TEF submission window in October 2022, shows whether there were any students on courses within scope of the TEF taught or registered at the provider during the 2020-21 academic year. Where a provider does not have any such students in this data, we will engage with it about whether it teaches students on courses in scope for the TEF assessment that may not be included within the data, and therefore whether it is eligible to participate in the TEF.
- 59. After awarding TEF ratings we will check the courses in scope requirement on an annual basis when we release the annual TEF indicators (see 'Published information'). If we identify a provider with a TEF rating that has no students within the scope of its most recent year of TEF data, we will seek to understand from the provider whether it continues to teach or register students on courses in scope for the TEF assessment and if so whether it remains eligible to retain its TEF rating.

Quality and standards requirements for providers in England

- 60. All providers registered with the OfS must satisfy conditions of registration relating to quality and standards (the B conditions).¹⁴ A provider registered with the OfS would satisfy the quality and standards requirements to take part in the TEF, and to retain a TEF rating, unless the OfS makes a final decision that there is, or has been, a breach of one or more of the B conditions, as follows:
 - a. Where the OfS makes a final decision that there is, or has been, a breach of one or more of the B conditions, we may decide that a provider is ineligible to participate in one or more TEF exercises and/or for a provider to retain an existing TEF rating (if it holds one).

¹⁴ See <u>www.officeforstudents.org.uk/advice-and-guidance/quality-and-standards/how-we-regulate-quality-and-standards/.</u>

- b. A final decision that a provider has breached one or more of the B conditions includes a final decision to refuse to register a provider on the grounds that it has failed to satisfy one or more of the initial B conditions.
- c. Where the OfS has decided that a provider is ineligible to participate in a TEF exercise or retain a TEF rating, this period of ineligibility will, as a minimum, normally last until the next TEF exercise begins. At that point, the OfS would normally expect to consider whether there has been a material change in circumstances which means that a provider should now be permitted to participate in the new exercise.
- d. In reaching a decision on whether a provider is ineligible to participate in one or more TEF exercises or retain an existing rating, we will have regard to the intervention factors set out in paragraph 167 of the regulatory framework. We will consider, in particular, the proportionality of taking this approach. Factors that we are likely to consider relevant include, but are not limited to:
 - The extent to which a breach related to courses that are in scope for the TEF assessment.
 - ii. Whether the conduct that led to the finding of a breach is ongoing or the likelihood that such conduct may recur.

Quality and standards requirements for providers in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

- 61. For providers in Scotland, the Scottish Funding Council (SFC) requires a provider to meet the requirements of the Quality Enhancement Framework (QEF).¹⁵ The framework's combined elements provide public assurance about the security of academic standards and the quality of learning opportunities at Scottish higher education providers. This includes a provider receiving an 'effective' judgement in managing academic standards and the student learning experience in its most recent Enhancement Led Institutional Review (ELIR).
- 62. For providers in Wales, the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales (HEFCW) requires a provider to be regulated or specifically designated and to have had a successful Quality Enhancement Review or Gateway Quality Review (Wales). A successful Quality Enhancement Review requires outcomes of 'fully met', both for the agreed baseline regulatory requirements and European Standards and Guidelines¹⁶, within the last six years for a regulated provider and the last four years for a specifically designated provider. A successful Gateway Quality Review requires 'confidence' outcomes for the reliability of academic standards and the quality of the student academic experience.¹⁷

¹⁵ Further information about the QEF and its individual components can be found at www.qaa.ac.uk/scotland/quality-enhancement-framework and www.sfc.ac.uk/quality/quality-universities.aspx.

¹⁶ See further details of the Quality Enhancement Review at www.qaa.ac.uk/reviewing-higher-education/types-of-review/quality-enhancement-review.

¹⁷ Further details about the Gateway Quality Review (Wales) can be found at www.qaa.ac.uk/reviewing-higher-education/types-of-review/gateway-quality-review-wales. More information on how HEFCW uses the outcomes of the Gateway Quality Review and the Quality Enhancement Review as part of its Quality Assessment Framework can be found at www.hefcw.ac.uk/en/regulation/quality/.

- 63. For providers in Northern Ireland, the Department for the Economy in Northern Ireland (DfE(NI)) requires an outcome of at least 'Meets requirements' for standards and quality in the Annual Provider Review¹⁸, which is the core mechanism in the Quality Assessment Model that is used to assess a provider.
- 64. The devolved administrations are responsible for giving consent for providers in their nations to take part. Where consent is given, the OfS will decide if a provider in a devolved administration is eligible to participate in the TEF, and to continue to hold a TEF rating once awarded. We will:
 - a. Engage with SFC, HEFCW or DfE(NI) to confirm whether they consider that each provider that chooses to participate meets their quality and standards requirements, before making decisions on whether we consider a provider eligible to participate in the TEF.
 - b. Ask HEFCW, SFC and DfE(NI), after TEF ratings have been awarded, to inform us about any changes to their quality and standards requirements, and about any provider in a devolved administration with a TEF rating that subsequently fails to satisfy their quality and standards requirements. In such cases we are likely to decide the provider is ineligible to retain the rating until the provider meets the relevant quality and standards requirements.

Considerations for voluntary participation

Eligible providers that can participate voluntarily can choose whether to take part in the TEF or not. In making this decision, a provider may wish to consider the following:

- TEF ratings last for four years there will not be an opportunity for a provider to participate in the TEF again or seek to improve its outcome until the next exercise in four years' time (see 'Four-year cycle').
- Taking part does not guarantee a TEF rating the TEF panel may decide there is an
 absence of excellence above our high quality minimum requirements, and the outcome
 would be Requires improvement (see 'Requires improvement').
- Fee implications if a provider receives a Requires improvement outcome, it will not be able to charge the inflationary fee uplift (see 'TEF and statutory fee limits').
- Where a provider chooses to participate voluntarily and the panel has made a provisional decision about the provider's rating, we do not expect to allow the provider to withdraw from the process without a final decision being reached (see paragraph 56 above).
- We would normally expect to publish TEF outcomes a provider can choose if or how it displays its TEF rating, but we expect to publish outcomes on the OfS website and on Discover Uni (see 'Published information').

¹⁸ Further information about the Annual Provider Review process and its role within the Quality Assessment Model can be found at www.economy-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-quality-assurance-higher-education.

- The TEF indicators if a provider has limited indicator data available the TEF panel will need to rely more on evidence in the provider's submission. A provider should consider whether the evidence it has can sufficiently demonstrate excellence in order to receive a TEF rating (see Part 4, including the section on 'Supplementing the TEF indicators').
- How long a provider has been operating there may be limitations in the evidence for a
 provider that does not have any graduating cohorts of students. While a provider's data and
 submission could still demonstrate excellence in relation to the student experience and
 some student outcomes, until the provider has graduating cohorts it would not be possible to
 demonstrate excellence across the full range of outcomes. It would therefore be unlikely that
 such a provider could achieve the highest TEF rating).

Mergers and providers reapplying for registration

- 65. A provider may wish, or be required, to make a fresh application for registration, for example, because it wishes to change registration category, or where a merger or acquisition takes place.
- 66. The OfS will take decisions about when it is or is not appropriate to transfer any TEF rating from a previously registered provider to a provider making a fresh application for registration, according to the following approach:
 - a. Where the provider seeking registration is either the same entity, or is a new entity operating the same or substantially the same higher education business as the previous entity, we will transfer the TEF rating of the provider previously registered, taking into account the compliance history of the previously registered provider.
 - b. Where the provider seeking registration is a genuinely new entity that is not operating the same or substantially the same higher education business as the previous entity, we will treat that provider as a new provider for TEF purposes. This would mean that the previous provider's compliance history cannot be transferred to the new entity and the TEF rating is also unlikely to be transferred to the new entity.
- 67. Where a provider merges with one or more other providers, we will normally transfer to the merged entity the rating that had been held (before the merger) by the provider that does not dissolve in the merger. There may, however, be instances where this is not appropriate and we will consider the TEF ratings held by each of the merging entities, and their compliance histories, to decide which TEF rating, if any, should be transferred to the merged entity. We will take into account the proportion of the merged entity's higher education business that had been transferred to it by each merging entity, and their respective TEF ratings.

Courses in scope

- 68. All a provider's undergraduate courses, and the students on those courses, are within the scope of a TEF assessment.
- 69. The following are **in all cases** within the scope of a TEF assessment, should be addressed by a participating provider's submission, and are included as far as possible within the TEF indicators:

- a. Any higher education course at undergraduate level (whether that course is recognised for OfS funding or not), and with any volume of learning, that leads to a qualification.¹⁹
- b. Students taught by a provider, as well as students registered by the provider but taught by another provider through a sub-contractual arrangement.
- c. International students taught within the UK.
- 70. The following additional courses are **optional** for a provider to include in its submission. They will be considered within the scope of the assessment only if a provider chooses to include evidence about them:
 - a. Validated-only undergraduate courses, where a provider is responsible for granting the awards to students registered and taught by other providers, whether or not those providers are registered with the OfS.
 - b. Transnational education (TNE) courses at undergraduate level, delivered to students outside the UK whether through partnership arrangements or not.
 - c. Higher education modules or credit-bearing courses at undergraduate level that do not lead to the award of a qualification.
 - d. Apprenticeships at undergraduate level. The TEF indicators will include data on apprenticeships where applicable, but the TEF panel will only consider evidence relating to apprenticeships where it is included in a provider's submission.
- 71. For the purposes of the TEF, we define undergraduate courses as either 'Other undergraduate', 'First degree' or 'Undergraduate with postgraduate components'. Courses included in each of these categories are:
 - Other undergraduate these are courses such as foundation degrees, diplomas and certificates of higher education at Levels 4 and 5 (including those accredited by professional or statutory bodies, such as the Association of Accounting Technicians or the Chartered Institute of Building), Higher National Diplomas (HND) and Higher National Certificates (HNC).
 - **First degree** these courses mostly consist of study for qualifications such as honours or ordinary degrees, including Bachelor of Arts (BA) and Bachelor of Science (BSc) degrees.
 - Undergraduate with postgraduate components examples of these courses include: integrated undergraduate-postgraduate taught masters' degrees on the enhanced or extended pattern (such as Meng, Mmath); pre-registration medical degrees regulated by the General Medical Council; and pre-registration dentistry degrees regulated by the General Dental Council.
- 72. Within these definitions, we include only courses that are 'undergraduate in time'. This means we do not include graduate or postgraduate diplomas, certificates or degrees at Levels 5 and 6, where a Level 5 or 6 qualification is a normal condition for course entry. We consider these

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¹⁹ Except for apprenticeships which are optional, as described in paragraph 70.

courses to be 'postgraduate in time', as students will already have completed an undergraduate qualification, and will engage differently to those without previous higher education experience. (These courses are reported for purposes other than TEF within the 'Other postgraduate' category, or as PGCEs as a separate category.)

- 73. The TEF indicators include, as far as possible, the students and courses that are in all cases within the scope of a provider's TEF assessment. However, the indicators do not include all these students and courses. Restrictions to the coverage of the indicators are described in 'Part 5: TEF indicators' (section on 'Scope and coverage of the indicators'). Providers will be able to identify which of their courses are included in the TEF indicators, as set out in the 'Instructions for rebuilding OfS datasets' documentation (see section 'Identifying courses in scope for TEF indicators').
- 74. The range of courses and students that may be in scope of the student submissions will be the same as for provider submissions, but for student submissions it will be optional to include students who are registered at a provider but taught elsewhere (see the 'Guidance on student submissions' for further information).

Timeframe in scope

- 75. The timeframe for the evidence assessed in the TEF aligns with the four-year cycle, as follows:
 - a. The indicators are constructed from the four most recently available years of student data. Due to the timing of data collections, however, the time periods covered by the indicators do not all align with the four most recent academic years. The time periods covered by the indicators are set out in the 'Coverage of the TEF indicators' section of Part 5.
 - b. Provider submissions should:
 - · cover the four most recent years at the point of submission
 - provide further contextual information or evidence relating to a provider's indicators, and hence the time periods they cover.
 - c. Student submissions can relate to any of the four most recent years, although we expect evidence to relate primarily to current cohorts of students. (Further information about this is in the Guidance on student submissions.)

Part 3: Implementation and outcomes

This section sets out:

- when and how the TEF exercise will take place
- what outcomes and other information will be published.

TEF timetable and process

76. The timings for the TEF 2023 are set out in **Table 3**.

Timing	Launch of the exercise	
30 September 2022	Publication of the TEF indicators for providers in England.	
7 October 2022	Publication of Guidance on the TEF.	

Timing	Submissions		
7 October 2022 to 24 January 2023	Participating providers prepare their submissions.	Students optionally prepare their submissions.	

Timing	Assessment
November 2022	The TEF panel is appointed and membership published.
February to June 2023	The TEF panel carries out the assessments and reaches provisional decisions about the ratings.
July to August 2023	Providers receive the panel's provisional ratings and reasoning. Providers can make representations before the final ratings are decided.

Timing	Outcomes	
From September 2023	We expect to publish outcomes and submissions. Providers can promote their ratings in accordance with guidelines.	
Future years	Ratings last four years, subject to a provider remaining eligible. We expect to publish TEF indicators for providers in England annually.	

77. In July 2022 the OfS wrote to accountable officers asking for nominations for TEF main contacts and TEF student contacts. These are the individuals the OfS will contact for operational matters relating to participation in the TEF.

- 78. We will provide updates and hold events for TEF main contacts and student contacts during the submission window. Details will be circulated to them.
- 79. To participate in the TEF, a provider must make a submission by the deadline of 24 January 2023. We will provide TEF main contacts with details of how to submit.
- 80. The TEF student submission is optional the TEF student contact at each provider should decide whether to make a student submission on behalf of the provider's students. Where the TEF student contact decides to make a student submission, the provider is expected to offer support. Where the TEF student contact decides not to make a student submission, the provider should offer the TEF student contact opportunities to contribute to the provider submission. Guidance on this is in Part 4, and in the 'Guidance on student submissions'.
- 81. The TEF panel will carry out the assessments as set out in Part 6.
- 82. Provisional rating decisions will be communicated to providers and they will have an opportunity to make representations before final decisions are made, as set out in Part 4.
- 83. We expect to publish the outcomes and other information relating to the TEF, as set out below.
- 84. Following the conclusion of the TEF 2023 we intend to evaluate the scheme to understand how well it has delivered its intended purpose and consider whether improvements and efficiencies can be made for participating providers, students and the OfS. We would expect to consult on any substantive changes for future TEF exercises.
- 85. We expect the subsequent TEF exercise to be conducted four years after the TEF 2023, but the timetable for that will be decided following the completion of this exercise and any consultation that is appropriate.

Published information

- 86. We want TEF ratings to be accessible for prospective students alongside other information, because their influence on student choice will create a powerful incentive for providers. TEF ratings can contribute to the wider student information landscape by giving a clear signal of a provider's excellence. This will provide helpful context to the range of more detailed information that students will want to consider when deciding what and where to study.
- 87. In line with our general policy on the publication of information about the TEF, we would normally expect to publish the following information on the OfS Register:²⁰

²⁰ This is consistent with:

our general policy on the publication of information set out in regulatory advice 21 'Publication of information: Guidance for higher education providers', available at www.officeforstudents.org.uk/publications/regulatory-advice-21-publication-of-information/.

our approach to publishing TEF information set out in 'Addendum to TEF Consultation: Publication of Information Decisions' available at https://www.officeforstudents.org.uk/publications/student-outcomes-and-teaching-excellence-consultations/the-tef/

- a. The provider's current TEF outcome, including the overall rating and the aspect ratings awarded; or that the provider 'requires improvement' to be awarded a TEF rating.
- b. Whether a provider is eligible to take part in the TEF and whether participation is voluntary.
- c. The date of a provider's TEF outcome.
- d. That a provider is ineligible to retain a TEF rating due to a breach of minimum requirements.
- 88. We would also normally expect to publish:
 - a. TEF outcomes on the Discover Uni website for all providers in England and in the devolved administrations that participate in the TEF. We will work with UCAS on how this information will be communicated to students via its services.
 - b. A wider set of related and ancillary information about a provider that participates in the TEF, for transparency, including:
 - i. The written panel statement setting out the panel's reasoning for the outcomes.
 - ii. The provider's submission.
 - iii. The student submission (where available) but that there may be circumstances where, having considered the factors set out in our policy on publishing information, we decide to not publish the student submission wholly or in part.
 - iv. The TEF indicators.
- 89. The TEF indicators that we would normally expect to publish are described in Part 5 (and in more detail in the document 'Description of student outcome and experience measures used in OfS regulation: Definition of measures and methods used to construct and present them').²¹
- 90. We expect that the TEF indicators will normally be published annually as official statistics for all registered providers in England, whether they are required to (or choose to) participate in the TEF or not.²²
- 91. We expect that the TEF indicators will normally only be published for providers in the devolved administrations that choose to participate in the TEF and where the relevant devolved administration has given consent. They would normally be published as soon as is practicable after the submission deadline.²³
- 92. The TEF indicators would not normally be published by the OfS on an annual basis for providers in the devolved administrations. Indicators may be made available to them annually, subject to the appropriate consent of the relevant devolved administration.

²¹ See <u>www.officeforstudents.org.uk/publications/description-and-definition-of-student-outcome-and-experience-measures/.</u>

²² The first annual publication is available at www.officeforstudents.org.uk/data-and-analysis/tef-data-dashboard/.

²³ As indicators for providers in the devolved administrations would not be publicly available as official statistics, as they are in England, we would expect providers from the devolved administrations to share their indicators with students involved in preparing the student submission at the earliest opportunity.

- 93. Where we decide that a TEF rating may be transferred from one provider to another, we would normally expect to update published information alongside the TEF ratings to explain the basis for the original rating, the basis on which it had been transferred, and relevant information held about TEF ratings.
- 94. We will normally publish TEF outcomes as soon as practicable, and expect to publish ratings for providers that do not make representations in September 2023. At this point we will indicate that an outcome is 'pending' where it is still being considered, following representations made by a provider.
- 95. When making a publication decision, we will have regard to the factors set out in regulatory advice 21 and in the 'Addendum to TEF Consultation: Publication of Information Decisions'. We will consider these factors in the manner we consider to be appropriate for an individual case.
- 96. Current and previous TEF eligibility and outcomes will normally be published on the OfS Register, and the ancillary TEF material we would normally publish will remain on the OfS website with a clear explanation of the period to which it relates.

Communication of TEF ratings by providers

- 97. A provider is not required to publicise its own TEF award. Where a provider chooses to publish its TEF rating on its website or in other materials, it should adhere to guidance that the OfS will provide about the branding and communication of TEF ratings. The guidance will aim to ensure a consistent TEF brand and the accurate communication of TEF ratings to the public. It will be made available before the TEF outcomes are published in 2023.
- 98. The guidance will include:
 - a. The standard logos and ratings descriptions that must be used for each rating, with accompanying branding guidelines.
 - b. A consistent approach to communicating information about the date of award and its duration, alongside the ratings.
 - c. A requirement that aspect ratings or content from the panel statement should not be published separately from the provider's overall rating. If a provider wishes to publish any aspect ratings or content from the panel statement, it must include the overall provider rating. It will be acceptable to publish the overall provider rating without the aspect ratings.
 - d. Guidance that a provider involved in a partnership arrangement should display only its own TEF rating, not those of its partners.
 - e. Guidance to ensure accurate communication, for example, in relation to the scope of the rating (such as not including it in marketing materials for postgraduate courses).
- 99. The OfS is likely to conduct checks to ensure providers are following the guidance on the communication of TEF ratings.

Part 4: Provider submissions

This section sets out guidance on the scope, format and content of the provider submission.

To participate in the TEF, a provider must make a submission by 24 January 2023.

- 100. By making a submission, a participating provider has the opportunity to submit evidence tailored to the specific character of its students and courses, and evidence of how it delivers excellence for all its student groups.
- 101. The submission will be considered by the TEF panel alongside the other sources of evidence (an independent student submission where available, and TEF indicators generated by the OfS), so that the panel can assess how far a provider delivers excellence for its mix of students and courses.
- 102. The provider should decide what information and evidence it wishes to present in its submission, as appropriate to its context. To minimise burden, a provider could draw on evidence it already uses to monitor and evaluate the quality of its courses.
- 103. The TEF panel will generally only consider information and evidence in the submission that is relevant to the TEF aspects and features of assessment, the students and courses in scope for the TEF and the timeframe covered by the TEF.

Courses in scope of the submission

- 104. All a provider's undergraduate courses, and the students on those courses, are within the scope of a TEF assessment. Part 2 provides further details.
- 105. Paragraph 69 sets out the courses and students that are in all cases in scope of the assessment. Evidence about these courses and students should be included in the provider submission. In relation to these courses and students:
 - a. The indicators include students on these courses as far as possible. Some of the TEF indicators may not include all a provider's students on these courses, as set out in Part 5 (section on 'Scope and coverage of the indicators'). Where significant student populations are not included in a provider's TEF indicators, the provider should consider how its submission could supplement the indicators, as set out at paragraphs 135-136.
 - b. Undergraduate students registered by a provider but taught elsewhere are in all cases in scope of the assessment. The registering provider's submission should include evidence of how through its responsibilities as the registering provider for the quality of these courses it has contributed to an excellent student experience and outcomes for the students it registers that are taught elsewhere. This could be covered in a distinct section of the submission, with a level of detail that is proportionate to the scale of this provision. We would not expect all the evidence relating to the provider's taught students to be mirrored in relation to its registered-only students. Where there are multiple

- teaching partners, it would not normally be necessary to include distinct information in relation to each partner.
- 106. Paragraph 70 sets out additional courses that are **optional** for a provider to include within the scope of its TEF assessment. The panel will only consider evidence relating to these courses where it is included in the provider's submission. In relation to these courses and students:
 - a. The provider will need to decide whether to include any of these optional courses within its submission. The provider should state clearly what choices it has made and, when including optional courses, include evidence in its submission about them.
 - b. Although it is optional for a provider to include apprenticeships in the scope if its assessment, the TEF indicators for apprenticeships are published alongside indicators for full-time and part-time modes of study. The TEF panel will only consider the indicators relating to apprenticeships if the provider chooses to include apprenticeships in its submission. Where a provider does choose to include apprenticeships in its submission:
 - i. The TEF panel will be guided to weight evidence relating to students on apprenticeships in proportion to their overall numbers.
 - ii. The provider's submission should include evidence of how it has contributed to an excellent student experience and outcomes for its students who are enrolled as apprentices. This could be covered in a distinct section of the submission, with a level of detail that is proportionate to the scale of this provision.

Timeframe in scope of the submission

- 107. The timeframe covered by the TEF 2023 is outlined in Part 2 (section on 'Timeframe in scope').
- 108. The provider submission should:
 - a. Cover the four most recent years at the point of submission. Evidence in a submission should cover complete academic years, which will normally be academic years 2018-19 to 2021-22.
 - b. Provide further contextual information or evidence relating to a provider's indicators, and hence the time periods they cover. The student experience indicators based on the NSS also cover the academic years up to 2021-22. The time periods covered by the student outcomes indicators vary, as set out at in Part 5 (section on 'Scope and coverage of the indicators').

Submission format and length

109. The provider submission should not exceed the **limit of 25 A4 pages**, inclusive of all content including references. There is no obligation to submit this number of pages. For example, where provision is less complex, it may be that the case for excellence can be made in fewer pages.

- 110. It should be provided in PDF format. As it should be accessible to screen reading technology, the PDF should not be a scan of printed documents.
- 111. The provider name and UK Provider Reference Number should be in a header on every page.
- 112. Page numbers should be in the footer.
- 113. Any type of content can be included in the PDF document. It can include, for example, text, diagrams, images, graphs or tables, as long as these are within the 25-page limit.
- 114. As we would normally expect to publish the submission, it should be fully accessible and comply with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines. This means, among other features, it should use structured headings, accessible colours, and alternative text for images. For further guidance see information published by the World Wide Web Consortium.²⁴
- 115. No appendices or any other type of information should be included, if not incorporated within the page limit.
- 116. The submission should include all information and evidence that the provider wishes to present to the panel for consideration in its assessment. Any references or hyperlinks to further information will not be accessed or considered by the panel, other than for the purpose of verifying information already contained within the submission (see 'Use of references for verification').

Submission template

- 117. An optional submission template is available online. It is up to a provider whether to use this template.
- 118. The template provides a broad structure for the provider submission, that could help the panel to locate information that is relevant to its understanding of the provider's context and the judgements it will make about the two aspects it will assess. A provider may structure its submission in a different way, but may wish to consider how the panel will locate relevant information.
- 119. The template is also formatted in a way that will be easily readable (with Arial font 11 point, 1.2 line spacing and 2cm page margins). We recommend that the provider submission use this formatting. If a provider uses different formatting, it should ensure that the content remains easy to read.

Submission content

120. This guidance on content follows the structure of the optional template. If a provider structures its submission in a different way, it should still include content on each of the following:

²⁴ See www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/pdf.

Section number	Section name	Content
1	Provider context	Information about the provider's context, its educational mission and strategic aims, and any further information about the characteristics of its undergraduate students and courses.
2	Student experience	Evidence determined by the provider as relevant to its mix of students and courses, that demonstrates the features related to the student experience.
3	Student outcomes	Evidence determined by the provider as relevant to its mix of students and courses, that demonstrates the features related to student outcomes.
4	References	References to the main sources of evidence the submission has drawn on.

Template section 1: Provider context

- 121. The TEF panel will seek to assess how far a provider delivers excellence for its mix of students and courses. The panel will consider the context of the provider, the characteristics of its students and courses, and judge the extent to which the student experience and outcomes are excellent in this context.
- 122. This section of the provider submission should aim to help the panel understand the context of the provider and could include:
 - a. Information about its educational mission and strategic aims this could, for example, set out the distinctive aims and ambitions of the provider's educational strategy, and how these are relevant to its mix of students and courses.
 - b. Information about the size and shape of its provision the OfS will produce descriptive data about a provider's courses, numbers of students and their characteristics that will be considered by the panel (see the 'Accompanying data' section of Part 5). The provider submission could provide additional information about this, for example, to draw the panel's attention to any important attributes of the data, or to supplement the data. This could, for example, include information about partnerships, subject specialisms, modes of delivery, geographic context and campus locations, or other distinctive characteristics of a providers' structure, students or courses.
 - c. Other information about the context of the submission for example, information about how the provider and its students collaborated on their separate submissions, or how students contributed to the provider submission.
- 123. A provider should explain in its submission if it has decided to include any 'optional' courses. We suggest this is set out in Section 1 of the template.

Template sections 2 and 3: Student Experience and Student Outcomes

- 124. These sections of the submission should provide evidence relevant to:
 - a. The **student experience** aspect, which focuses on the extent to which teaching, learning assessment and the educational environment deliver an excellent educational experience for the provider's students.
 - b. The **student outcomes** aspect, which focuses on the extent to which the provider's students succeed in and beyond their studies, and the educational gains delivered for students.
- 125. See Part 1 and Annex A for more information about what each aspect covers, and the features of excellence relevant to each aspect.
- 126. The panel will generally only consider information and evidence that is relevant to the quality of the student educational experience or student outcomes. The features within each aspect have been defined in a broad, principles-based way that applies to diverse providers and students, and to avoid constraints on innovation. There is no pre-determined weighting of the features within each aspect. A provider could give more or less emphasis to different features as applicable to its mission and its mix of students and courses.
- 127. The features are not exhaustive. The panel is likely to place greater weight on evidence that is directly relevant to the features, but will avoid constraining innovation or how a provider might demonstrate excellence. Where a submission includes information beyond the features, panel members will consider it if it is relevant to the quality of the student educational experience or student outcomes.
- 128. The features of excellence indicate what is meant by excellence above our high quality minimum requirements. Providers may find it helpful to consider the relevant B conditions and associated guidance in the regulatory framework, and use these as a reference point for what their evidence in submissions should seek to demonstrate excellence above.²⁵
- 129. Evidence should demonstrate the impact and effectiveness of a provider's strategies and approaches to learning and teaching, on the experiences and outcomes of its students. For example, a provider should avoid describing its strategies or approaches without also explaining and evidencing their impact on student experiences and outcomes.
- 130. The submission should set out how the provider delivers excellence for all its groups of students and courses within the scope of the assessment. This could include evidence relating to all such students or courses, as well as evidence relating to particular groups of students or courses (for example, evidence-based interventions to make improvements for particular student groups). The panel will consider how the totality of evidence in the submission and the indicators covers all students and courses in scope of the assessment.

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²⁵ See <u>www.officeforstudents.org.uk/advice-and-guidance/quality-and-standards/how-we-regulate-quality-and-standards/.</u>

Educational gains

Our approach to including educational gains in the TEF 2023 is set out in the 'Aspects of assessment' section of Part 1. We consider that an individual provider is best placed to define and evidence what its students should gain from their educational experience, with reference to the specific character and mission of the provider.

In its submission the provider should articulate the gains it intends its students to achieve, set out its approach to supporting these educational gains, and include any evidence of the gains achieved.

The scope of educational gains articulated in a provider's submission should:

- cover a breadth of educational gains beyond the measures of continuation, completion and progression we use for the TEF indicators
- be relevant to the mix of students and courses at a provider
- ideally take account of students' different starting points and their educational distance travelled.

Providers could include a range of gains, which might include but not be limited to:

- Academic development: such as gains relating to the development of subject knowledge as well as academic skills, for example critical thinking, analytic reasoning, problem solving, academic writing, and research and referencing skills.
- Personal development: such as gains relating to the development of student resilience, motivation and confidence as well as soft skills, for example communication, presentation, time management, and networking and interpersonal skills.
- Work readiness: such as gains relating to the development of employability skills, for example teamworking, commercial awareness, leadership and influencing.

Types of evidence

- 131. A provider may have available a wide range of evidence which it could draw on to support its submission. The range and nature of this evidence is likely to vary between providers. There is no limit to the type of evidence that a provider could use and we do not prescribe particular types of evidence that a provider should include in its submission. The provider should determine what evidence is most appropriate given its context. Where relevant, evidence should include student perspectives on their experiences and outcomes.
- 132. Whatever evidence is used, the provider should consider the principles and guidelines about how the TEF panel will interpret and weigh up the evidence (see Part 6). In summary, evidence in the provider submission is likely to be more compelling, or greater weight placed on it, where:
 - a. It is directly relevant to the provider's mix of students and courses.

- b. It demonstrates the impact the provider's policies and practices have on delivering an excellent student experience or student outcomes.
- c. There is positive evidence of excellence above the high quality minimum requirements.
- d. In total it covers all the provider's groups of students and courses that are in scope of the assessment.
- e. It is directly relevant to the features of excellence.
- 133. **Table 4** contains a **non-exhaustive** list of examples of types of quantitative and qualitative evidence that may be relevant to these two sections of the submission. A provider may choose to include any of these or any other types of evidence it considers relevant.

Table 4: Examples of types of evidence

Student experience

The submission could draw on internal evidence that the provider may have, for example, generated during annual monitoring or periodic reviews, monitoring or evaluation of educational strategies or interventions, analysis of internal data, or student or staff feedback and surveys. It could include, for example:

- a. Relevant findings from monitoring, evaluations or reviews of the impact and effectiveness of approaches to delivering an excellent student experience.
- b. Positive survey or other feedback from students about their experience, to supplement the TEF student experience indicators based on the NSS.
- c. Evidence about how employer engagement in course design or delivery contributes to an excellent academic experience.
- d. Evidence about how student involvement in or exposure to relevant research, scholarship or professional practice contributes to an excellent academic experience.
- e. Evidence about how the professional development of staff enhances academic practice.
- f. Staff feedback or other evidence about how recognition and reward schemes are effective in delivering excellent teaching.
- g. Evidence about how students' usage of, and engagement with, learning resources contributes to excellent teaching and learning.
- h. Relevant findings from learner analytics, for example about students' active engagement with learning.

The submission could draw on evidence from external sources such as external reviews or reports. It could include, for example:

- a. Relevant feedback from external examiners, for example about excellent assessment and feedback practices, or students' high levels of knowledge and skills.
- b. Relevant findings from reports by professional, statutory and regulatory bodies (PSRBs), for example about best practice above their accreditation or other requirements.
- c. Positive judgements or findings from Ofsted reports relating to undergraduate courses (such as any apprenticeships covered by the reports).

The submission could draw on nationally available data. It could include, for example:

- a. Commentary or analysis of the provider's TEF student experience indicators (see 'Supplementing the TEF indicators' below).
- b. Analysis of additional NSS questions or scales not included in the TEF student experience indicators. In this case the submission should demonstrate the relevance of this data to the quality of the educational experience of the provider's students.

Student outcomes

The submission could draw on internal evidence that the provider may have, for example, generated during annual monitoring or periodic reviews, monitoring or evaluation of educational strategies or interventions, analysis of internal data, or student or staff feedback and surveys. It could include, for example:

- a. Relevant findings from monitoring or evaluation of the effectiveness of approaches to supporting students to successfully transition into, continue through and complete their courses. This could include targeted interventions for particular groups of students.
- b. Approaches to supporting students to successfully achieve the intended educational gains, any evidence or a 'theory of change' that informed the development of these approaches and, if available, evidence of the effectiveness of these approaches in delivering the intended gains.
- c. Positive feedback from graduates or alumni about how their higher education experiences have enhanced their knowledge, skills, personal development or careers.
- d. Evidence about how student involvement in work placements or professional activities enhances their skills and successful progression.

The submission could draw on evidence from external sources such as external reviews or reports. It could include, for example:

- a. Feedback from employers or professional practitioners about graduates' high levels of employability and skills.
- b. Relevant findings from reports by PSRBs, for example to indicate students' achievement of professional competencies above their accreditation or other requirements.

c. Positive judgements or findings from Ofsted reports relating to outcomes from undergraduate courses (such as any apprenticeships covered by the reports)

The submission could draw on nationally available data. It could include, for example:

- a. Commentary or analysis of the provider's TEF student outcomes indicators (see 'Supplementing the TEF indicators' below)
- b. Analysis of published Longitudinal Educational Outcomes (LEO) data, with an explanation of how this demonstrates positive outcomes for the provider's students.
- c. Analysis of additional questions in the Graduate Outcomes survey (not captured in the TEF progression indicator), with an explanation of how this demonstrates positive outcomes for the provider's students.

Supplementing the TEF indicators

- 134. For each aspect, the indicators will contribute no more than half of the evidence of excellence. The provider submission will need to provide evidence of excellence that is additional to the TEF indicators, for the panel to be able to identify a range of very high quality or outstanding features across each aspect:
 - The student experience indicators will be interpreted as providing part of the evidence needed for the panel to identify features SE1, SE2, SE5, SE6 and SE7 as very high quality or outstanding. They would need to be supplemented with further evidence of excellence in the submission.
 - The student outcomes indicators relate to SO2 and SO3. While these features could be identified as very high quality or outstanding without necessarily requiring further evidence in the submission, the provider submission will need to provide evidence in relation to other student outcomes features.
- 135. As well as providing evidence that is additional to the indicators, the submission could contextualise or supplement the provider's TEF indicators, including in the following ways:
 - a. Providing additional information where data is not reportable, TEF indicators do not include significant student populations, or there are very small student cohorts and the indicators show a high degree of statistical uncertainty.
 - b. Explaining the reasons for a provider's historical performance.
- 136. Where data is not reportable, significant student populations are not included in TEF indicators, or where there is a high degree of statistical uncertainty in the indicators:
 - Panel members would need to place proportionately greater weight on evidence in the submission to identify relevant features as very high quality or outstanding. Panel members will, though, consider the extent to which there is evidence of excellence across the aspect as a whole, and not treat the features as a checklist.

- The onus is on a provider to ensure there is sufficient evidence of excellence in its submission in relation to relevant features. Any type of evidence could be provided in relation to features where there is limited data in the indicators; the provider does not need to replicate 'missing' data from internal or other sources.
- Panel members will consider how far the totality of evidence for the aspect as a whole
 covers all a provider's student groups and courses within the scope of the assessment. It
 will place greater weight on evidence that covers all the provider's groups of students
 and courses that are in scope of the TEF.
- 137. Where a provider wishes to explain the reasons for its historical performance against an indicator, the submission could include information about any external factors it considers to be outside its control or other relevant factors that may have affected its performance. Examples of such factors could include but are not limited to:
 - The impact of the coronavirus pandemic (see text box below).
 - Distinctive course or student characteristics that are not fully taken into account by benchmarking.
 - Regional or localised issues, such as distinctive employment trends in a local area.
 - Particular course or profession attributes such as courses designed to provide access to a particular profession that is not classified as managerial or professional in the way the progression indicator has been constructed. In this case the submission should include other evidence that graduates are succeeding in their desired professions. This could be, for example, evidence about their use of skills developed on their course (for example, by referring to additional data collected in the Graduate Outcomes survey), or evidence about their earnings (for example, by referring to published Longitudinal Education Outcomes data).
 - Courses that facilitate progression into particular types of further study that could have had an atypical effect on the progression indicator.²⁶

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

We recognise the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on higher education providers and students. By the time submissions are due, a provider should have a reasonable understanding of the impact the pandemic has had on its courses and students, and should be in a position to provide evidence in its submission of any actions it has taken.

Some of the data used to produce TEF indicators covers years affected by the pandemic. The provider may wish to reflect on this performance in its submission and may, for example, provide commentary on particular years that were affected. Partly to account for the impact of the pandemic, the student experience indicators and the progression indicator are

²⁶ For further information see 'Data about the reporting of interim study activities' in our 'Description of student outcome and experience indicators used in OfS regulation' at www.officeforstudents.org.uk/publications/description-and-definition-of-student-outcome-and-experience-measures/.

benchmarked by year. For details of which years are covered by each of the indicators and the benchmarking factors used, see Part 5.

Presenting evidence

- 138. When drawing on evidence, the submission should briefly state the methods by which that evidence was gathered. The submission should clearly indicate how far the evidence that is presented relates to the students, courses and timeframe in scope of the assessment. This could include information about:
 - a. What qualitative and/or quantitative methods and data sources were used.
 - b. The sample size, response rates, and representativeness of the sample. For example:
 - which categories of students or types of courses are or are not covered
 - for surveys, information on the population that was surveyed and response rates.
 - c. The approach to analysis used, the categories of students to which the findings refer, and applicability of findings to other categories of students. For example:
 - extracts or summary information drawn from external reports should indicate what range of courses and students the information relates to.
 - d. Timeframes for the policy or initiative and its impact. For example:
 - when the initiative was implemented and when the evidence was gathered
 - how far the evidence applies to the four years covered by the TEF assessment.
 - e. Recognition of limitations of the methodology and findings.
- 139. The above points also apply where presenting evidence from nationally produced data (such as published LEO data or additional Graduate Outcomes survey data). In this case the source of the data should be clearly cited.
- 140. Quotes should normally illustrate points that are supported by a wider evidence base. Quotes used on their own will not normally be considered strong evidence because the panel may not be able to judge the extent to which the quote applies to a large range of courses or students.
- 141. The fictional examples below suggest how the guidance on presenting evidence might apply in practice. These examples do not imply that evidence from student surveys or from PSRBs would be any more or less relevant than any other type of evidence. Also, they are not intended to show what might be considered as excellence. The examples are intended purely to illustrate issues relating to the presentation of evidence.

Examples

Example 1	
'Our annual survey of first year students from 2021 shows that 78% agreed or strongly agreed with the statement "I was supported well in my transition into university".'	This indicates how and when the evidence was collected, but doesn't provide details of who was surveyed or who responded.
'Our 2021 annual survey of first year students was sent to all 1,850 first year undergraduate students who attend lectures on campus and 54% responded. The highest response was from students on social science courses (64%) and disabled students (61%) and the lowest were part-time (39%) and medical students (42%). Overall 78% of students who responded agreed or strongly agreed with the statement "I was supported well in my transition into university".'	This statement also provides information about who was surveyed and some detail about the range of students who responded. However, there is no information about results from other years that are in the scope of the TEF assessment.
Example 2	
'Our courses have received strong external endorsement via PSRB accreditation.'	This is an assertion that is not supported by evidence and therefore would not carry any weight.
'Our courses have received strong external endorsement via PSRB accreditation. For example, in a recent report a PSRB stated, "The department ensures the curriculum is based on the very latest developments in the industry. It utilises innovative and best practice assessment methods. These reflect and test the skills and knowledge most highly valued by the industry, exceeding the standards required for professional registration".'	This provides a quote from an external report as evidence. However, it is unclear which course(s) and what timeframe the quote relates to. It is unclear whether it relates to a significant proportion of the provider's course, or is an isolated example.
'Thirty-five per cent of our students graduate from courses accredited by PSRBs, mainly in accounting, finance and the built environment. These courses have received strong external endorsement via PSRB accreditation. An internal review of PSRB reports from 2019-2022 identified very positive feedback from five out of the eight reports about both the content of the curriculum being at the forefront of professional practice, and about assessment methods that ensure high levels of professional competency above the required standards.	This provides more detail about the range of courses the information relates to. The example seeks to provide evidence from PSRB reports in general, and presents the quote as an example of this. Some detail is provided about the courses and students that the quote applies to.

For example, the ABCD triennial review in 2021 stated, "The department ensures the curriculum is based on the very latest developments in the industry. It utilises innovative and best practice assessment methods. These reflect and test the skills and knowledge most highly valued by the industry, exceeding the standards required for professional registration." Twenty-nine per cent of our students are located within this department, of which seventy-five per cent graduate from ABCD-accredited courses."

Template section 4: References

- 142. This section of the submission should provide a list of references to the main sources of evidence that the submission has drawn from. The references are intended to help inform the panel about the nature of the evidence that the submission is based on, and provide a means of verifying information contained in the submission.
- 143. Sources that are referenced will not be accessed or considered by the panel, other than for the purpose of verifying information already contained within the submission.
- 144. References count towards the page limit. The provider should include references to sources that it considers most important in making its case for excellence. Some illustrative and nonexhaustive examples of this include sources that:
 - a. Set out the provider's educational strategy and evidence of how it is succeeding.
 - b. Underpin content in the submission about particular features being above the high quality minimum requirements.
 - c. Demonstrate the impact of policies or practices on the student experience or outcomes.
 - d. Collate or analyse student or alumni perspectives.
- 145. Sources included in the list of references can be internal or in the public domain. References should include as a minimum: a title or description of the source, the date of creation or publication, where the source can be accessed and, if relevant, which parts of the source are relevant to the evidence presented in the submission (such as the relevant page numbers or sections of a document).
- 146. If a source is available online, the reference should include the URL. For example:
 - 'Annual review of student attainment' submitted to the University Learning and Teaching committee, December 2021, pages 4-8. Available at www.Poppleton.ac.uk//LTC/minutes/December21
- 147. If a source is internal, the reference should indicate where it is held. For example:

'Analysis of e-learning interactions 2020-2022', September 2022, Appendix 2. Unpublished. Held in the School of Education document management system.

Use of references for verification

- 148. The OfS will carry out verification checks on a random but representative sample of provider submissions. For each selected submission, we will check a random set of references and verify whether the associated statements made in the submission accurately reflect the source material referenced. During this verification exercise, we will contact the provider's TEF contact to request any referenced materials we have selected for verification that are not available through a URL.
- 149. If, following this initial verification check, the statements made in a submission appear to contain substantive inaccuracies, the OfS will check the remaining references in that submission. Where a provider's submission appears to contain substantive inaccuracies or unverified content, the OfS will inform the panel. The panel will then consider how to take this into account in determining the provider's TEF rating.
- 150. If we identify widespread concerns during the initial checking of references in the random sample of submissions, we will consider extending the sample to other providers.
- 151. In addition, during its assessments, the panel will be able to ask the OfS to verify the accuracy of information in a provider's submission. We expect the panel to request verification only where it could have a material impact on a rating. This might occur, for example, where information apparently contradicts another source of evidence, such as the student submission or the indicators. The panel could ask the OfS to request from the provider any relevant referenced material, if not available through a URL.
- 152. The panel could also request verification of information in the submission not supported by a reference, and the provider may be asked to supply relevant material.
- 153. Where a provider's submission appears to contain inaccuracies or unverified content following such checks, the panel will consider how to take this into account in determining the provider's TEF rating.
- 154. If a provider's TEF contact receives any information request as part of a verification check, this is likely to be between February and April 2023. The provider's TEF contact should respond in a timely fashion.
- 155. If verification checks affect the panel's judgement about a provider's TEF rating, the reason for this will be included in the provisional decision letter sent to the provider (see Part 6, section on 'Provisional decisions').

Process for making submissions

156. The accountable officer for each provider has been asked to nominate a TEF contact, who acts as the main point of contact with the OfS for operational matters relating to the provider's participation in the TEF. We will provide the TEF contact with operational updates, including details of how to make the submission and how outcomes will be received through a secure portal.

- 157. We encourage any queries about the TEF by staff at the provider to be routed through the TEF contact.
- 158. The accountable officer is responsible for signing-off a provider's submission and will be informed of the provider's TEF outcomes.
- 159. We expect to inform the provider of the panel's provisional decision about its TEF ratings, and the reasons for the provisional decision, during July 2023. If the provider's student contact made a submission, we will make it available to the provider at this point.
- 160. The provider will then have 28 days to make any representations, as described in Part 6 (section on 'Final decisions').
- 161. We will inform providers of the details of how to make representations, at the point which we share provisional outcomes.

Supporting student contacts

- 162. Where the TEF student contact decides to make a student submission, the provider is expected to offer support. Where the TEF student contact decides not to make a student submission, the provider should offer them opportunities to contribute to the provider submission.
- 163. We expect a provider to consider a range of ways in which it can offer support to the TEF student contact. We also encourage collaboration between those working on the provider submission and the student submission. Specific arrangements should be discussed and agreed between students and the provider. Some illustrative and non-exhaustive examples of this might include:
 - ensuring TEF student contacts know who their provider's TEF contact is, how to get in touch, and who is involved in the submission
 - making sure student contacts have access to any data that the provider has that would be useful for their submission
 - sharing any training on or analysis of the TEF indicators that is being made available to people writing the provider submission
 - regular contact between the provider contact and student contact to offer support and resolve queries
 - mutual sharing of drafts, where this has been agreed by both parties
 - coordination of content on areas such as definition of educational gains or which students are being covered within the provider submission
 - help identifying the different courses or students which should or could be covered by the student submission.

- 164. It will be for the provider and students to agree what arrangements are appropriate and whether this includes financial compensation. It is not the OfS's role to incentivise student involvement through financial compensation.
- 165. When discussing these arrangements, the provider and students should also agree boundaries to maintain the independence of the student submission.
- 166. Independence means that the university or college does not try to influence the content of the student submission, and the TEF student contact has the final say over its content.
- 167. The TEF panel will want to have confidence about the independence of the student submission. The guidance on TEF student submissions asks the TEF student contact to confirm that the provider did not unduly influence the content of the submission.
- 168. Some illustrative and non-exhaustive examples of what could be considered as undue influence are:
 - pressuring students to create or not create a submission that should be the choice of the student contact, in consultation with students
 - pressuring students into including, excluding or changing any content in the submission
 - making access to resources or support conditional on the student submission being created or evidence being gathered in a particular way
 - pressuring students to share their submission with the university or college.

Part 5: TEF indicators

Introduction

The TEF indicators for all providers in England are available at www.officeforstudents.org.uk/data-and-analysis/tef-data-dashboard/.

This section provides an overview of what the TEF indicators are, what they cover, how they have been constructed, how they are structured and how they are presented.

It summarises some of the content in 'Description of student outcome and experience measures used in OfS regulation', which provides full details about the definition, construction and presentation of the indicators.²⁷

Guidance on how the TEF panel should interpret the indicators for the purpose of TEF assessments is in Part 6 (section on 'Interpretation of the indicators').

- 169. The TEF indicators are produced by the OfS in the same way for each provider we regulate, using available national datasets and consistent definitions and approaches to data. They provide one part of the evidence that the TEF panel will consider, alongside the evidence in submissions.
- 170. We have published the following data that will be used in the TEF assessments:
 - **TEF indicators**: The TEF data dashboard showing the measures of student experience, and continuation, completion and progression outcomes.²⁸
 - **Accompanying data**: A data dashboard showing information about the size and shape of each provider's student population.²⁹

Student experience indicators

171. There are five indicators that are used as part of the evidence for assessing the student experience aspect. They use responses to the National Student Survey (NSS) to report on the views of undergraduate students (most of which are in their final year) about different aspects of their educational experience. Each indicator reports the extent of agreement to a

²⁷ 'Description of student outcome and experience measures used in OfS regulation' is available at www.officeforstudents.org.uk/publications/description-and-definition-of-student-outcome-and-experience-measures/. In providing an overview of the indicators, every effort has been made to make this section of the TEF guidance as accurate as possible, but in the event of any difference, the information set out in the full description document will apply. Readers should note that the TEF guidance refers only to 'indicators', whereas the full description document refers to 'measures'. Both terms should be understood as encompassing the 'overall indicators' and the 'split indicators' described on pages 49-50 of the TEF guidance.

²⁸ See www.officeforstudents.org.uk/data-and-analysis/tef-data-dashboard/.

²⁹ See www.officeforstudents.org.uk/data-and-analysis/size-and-shape-of-provision-data-dashboard/.

range of questions related to a particular theme, or scale, of the survey.³⁰ These are detailed in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Student experience indicators and NSS questions used to construct them

Indicator	NSS questions used
The teaching on my course Q1. Staff are good at explaining things. Q2. Staff have made the subject interesting. Q3. The course is intellectually stimulating. Q4. My course has challenged me to achieve my best work.	
Assessment and feedback	Q8. The criteria used in marking have been clear in advance. Q9. Marking and assessment has been fair. Q10. Feedback on my work has been timely. Q11. I have received helpful comments on my work.
Academic support	Q12. I have been able to contact staff when I needed to. Q13. I have received sufficient advice and guidance in relation to my course. Q14. Good advice was available when I needed to make study choices on my course.
Learning resources	Q18. The IT resources and facilities provided have supported my learning well. Q19. The library resources (e.g. books, online services and learning spaces) have supported my learning well. Q20. I have been able to access course-specific resources (e.g. equipment, facilities, software, collections) when I needed to.
Student voice ³¹	Q23. I have had the right opportunities to provide feedback on my course. Q24. Staff value students' views and opinions about the course. Q25. It is clear how students' feedback on the course has been acted on.

172. A provider may wish to include information from other NSS scales or statements within its submission. Guidance on this is in Part 4.

Student outcomes indicators

- 173. The following indicators are used as part of the evidence for assessing the student outcomes aspect:
 - a. **Continuation indicators** report the proportion of students that were observed to be continuing in the study of a higher education qualification (or that have gained a

³⁰ The definition of student experience indicators, including how students count towards the survey target list and the indicator calculation, is set out in full in the 'Indicator definitions: Student experience measures' section of the 'Description of student outcome and experience measures used in OfS regulation' document.

³¹ Question 26 from this NSS scale has been excluded for the purpose of constructing this indicator.

- qualification) one year and 15 days after they started their course (two years and 15 days for part-time students).
- b. Completion indicators report the proportion of students that were observed to have gained a higher education qualification (or were continuing in the study of a qualification) four years and 15 days after they started their course (six years and 15 days for parttime students).
- c. Progression indicators use responses to the Graduate Outcomes (GO) survey to report on qualifiers' labour market and other destinations 15 months after they left higher education. They report the proportion of qualifiers that identify managerial or professional employment, further study, or other positive outcomes among the activities that they were undertaking at the GO survey census date.
- 174. The **continuation** and **completion** outcomes are measured by identifying a cohort of **entrants** to higher education qualifications at the provider and following them through their course to track how many continue in active study, or qualify, in subsequent years.³² To count positively in these indicators, a student must have either:
 - a. Gained a higher education qualification from the same provider at which they were identified as an entrant, on or before the relevant census date.
 - b. Been recorded as actively studying for a higher education qualification at the same provider on the relevant census date.
- 175. Students who transfer (on or before the relevant census date) to a different provider are treated as a neutral outcome for both the continuation and completion indicators. They are not included in the population of the indicator and are excluded from both the numerator and denominator involved in its calculation.
- 176. The **progression** indicator counts as positive outcomes those **qualifiers** from higher education who report they were undertaking any of the following activities, during the census week of the GO survey:
 - Managerial or professional employment (defined as employment in an occupation which falls within major groups 1 to 3 of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2020).³³ This can include working in self-employment, freelancing, developing a creative, artistic or professional portfolio, or voluntary or unpaid roles, if the information that students provide in their survey response about the names and duties of their job (or employer) identifies it as a managerial or professional occupation.
 - Further study at any level of study.

³² The definition of continuation and completion indicators is set out in full in the 'Indicator definitions: Continuation measures' and 'Indicator definitions: Completion measures' sections of the 'Description of student outcome and experience measures used in OfS regulation' document.

³³ SOC 2020 major groups 1 to 3 are described as encompassing managers, directors and senior officials, professional occupations, and associate professional and technical occupations.

- Travelling, caring for someone else or retirement.
- 177. Unless the student reports their activity with another one that does count as positive, **progression** indicators do not count as positive outcomes students who:
 - report that during the census week of the GO survey they were unemployed and looking for work
 - are due to start a job or studying
 - were 'doing something else'.34

Coverage of the TEF indicators

- 178. The indicators are constructed based on individualised student data returns submitted by higher education providers on an annual basis, and students' responses to the GO and NSS survey instruments.
- 179. The coverage of the TEF indicators generally extends to all **undergraduate** students who are:
 - a. Reported with a qualification aim for their course which refers to a higher education qualification. This includes all qualifications at Level 4 and above, whether or not they are courses recognised for OfS funding, and whether or not they are studied as part of an apprenticeship.
 - b. Studying wholly or mainly in the UK for their whole programme of study, or through UK-based distance learning, including international students where possible and meaningful.
- 180. The indicators include, as far as possible, students within the scope of TEF assessments as set out in Part 2 ('Courses in scope' section). However, there are restrictions to the coverage of each of the indicators. **Table 6** below sets out some of the key restrictions.³⁵ Where significant student populations are not included in a provider's TEF indicators, the provider should consider how its submission could supplement the indicators, as set out in Part 5 ('Supplementing the TEF indicators' section).

³⁴ The definition of progression indicators is set out in full in the 'Indicator definitions: Progression measures' section of the 'Description of student outcome and experience measures used in OfS regulation' document.

³⁵ The coverage of the indicators, and the students who are included and excluded, are set out in full in the 'Description of student outcome and experience measures used in OfS regulation' document.

Table 6: Coverage restrictions of the indicators

Categories of students:	Student experience	Continuation and completion	Progression
Students reported with a qualification aim which refers to a module of higher education provision or, in the case of progression measures, gaining awards of higher education credit	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded
Students not primarily studying in the UK, including those studying through transnational education (TNE) arrangements, and incoming visiting and exchange students	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded
Students leaving their programme of study within the 14 days following their commencement date without gaining an award	Excluded	Excluded	Excluded
International (non-UK domiciled) students primarily studying in the UK	Included	Included	Excluded
Students on courses not recognised for OfS funding	Excluded	Included	Excluded
Students on a clinical medical, dentistry, or veterinary science qualification who intercalate ³⁶	Students are not surveyed during the intercalating year	Excluded if intercalating at the same provider	Qualifications from an intercalating year are excluded
Students recorded in ILR datasets as having partially completed, or whose results are recorded as not yet known	Included	Included	Excluded
Students not on the target list for the survey	Students who did not reach the final year of their course are excluded	N/A	Students who did not achieve a qualification, after following a course intended to lead to the award of a qualification, are excluded
Students who did not respond to the survey instrument	Excluded	N/A	Excluded
Students aiming for a qualification of 1 FTE or lower	Excluded	Included	Included
Survey responses suppressed as a result of the process for investigating concerns that students have been inappropriately influenced	Excluded	N/A	N/A

³⁶ Intercalation involves an additional year of study on top of a medical, dental, or veterinary degree programme and an opportunity to develop knowledge and skills, and gain a standalone qualification, in a new area which may or may not be related to their main degree study.

181. The indicators use the **most recent four years** of available data. The most recent four years of available data correspond to different academic years, depending on the indicator in question. We report the indicators as an aggregate of those years, as well as through a time series of the individual years.

Table 7: Four-year time series for each indicator

Measure	Year 1 (least recent)	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4 (most recent)
Continuation: full-time and apprenticeship	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
	entrants	entrants	entrants	entrants
Continuation: part-time	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	entrants	entrants	entrants	entrants
Completion: full-time and apprenticeship	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
	entrants	entrants	entrants	entrants
Completion: part-time	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	entrants	entrants	entrants	entrants
Progression: full-time, part-time, and apprenticeship	Not available	2017-18 qualifiers	2018-19 qualifiers	2019-20 qualifiers
Student experience: full-time, part-time, and apprenticeship	2019 NSS	2020 NSS	2021 NSS	2022 NSS

Structure and reporting

- 182. The TEF indicators are reported separately for each mode of study (full-time, part-time, and apprenticeships).³⁷
- 183. Within each mode of study, the TEF indicators are reported at two levels:
 - a. Overall indicators, which combine students at all undergraduate levels of study, all four years of available data, and students who are either taught or registered at the provider (or both). They represent overall performance across all types of courses at undergraduate level, subjects, and student groups studying within the given mode of study.
 - b. **Split indicators**, which are a further breakdown of student groups within the mode of study to which the overall indicator refers, into:³⁸

³⁷ Although we report indicators relating to apprenticeships for any provider where we have such data available, this will only be assessed by the TEF panel if the provider chooses to include information about apprenticeships in its submission.

³⁸ The groupings and definitions used to construct split indicators are set out in full in Annex B of the 'Description of student outcome and experience measures used in OfS regulation' document.

- a time series of the four individual years contributing to the overall indicator
- level of undergraduate study:
 - o other undergraduate
 - first degree
 - undergraduate with postgraduate components
- student characteristics:
 - o age on entry; disability; ethnicity; sex
 - domicile, Associations Between Characteristics of Students (ABCS) quintile (for continuation, completion and progression measures) ³⁹, index of multiple deprivation (IMD) quintile⁴⁰, eligibility for free school meals (FSM); geography of employment quintile (for progression measures only)⁴¹
- · subject studied
 - subjects based on Level 2 of the common aggregation hierarchy (except that Celtic studies is aggregated with the languages and area studies grouping)⁴²
- specific course types:
 - o other undergraduate courses at Level 4, and at Level 5+

³⁹ ABCS is a set of analyses that seeks a better understanding of how outcomes vary for groups of students with different sets of characteristics (for example, ethnicity, sex and background). We define groups of students by looking at a range of characteristics so that we can determine the effect of not just one characteristic on an outcome, but the effect of multiple characteristics. ABCS quintiles are therefore separately defined for each student outcome we measure. For further information, see https://www.officeforstudents.org.uk/data-and-analysis/associations-between-characteristics-of-students/about-the-abcs-data/. The ABCS quintiles use data from the Autumn 2022 ABCS analyses.

⁴⁰ The indices of multiple deprivations are official measures of the relative deprivation for small geographical areas. The English IMD is based on seven different facets of deprivation, including: income deprivation; employment deprivation; education, skills and training deprivation; health deprivation and disability; crime; barriers to housing and services; and living environment deprivation. See www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019. IMD measures are available covering the whole of the UK, but they are separately defined with respect to each of the four nations of the UK and direct comparison between the indices is not possible.

⁴¹ The geography of employment analysis groups areas based on measures of local graduate opportunity. It helps contextualise graduate outcomes by capturing some of the labour market differences experienced by graduates living in different parts of the UK. We classify travel to work areas based on Graduate Outcomes responses and the proportion of employed undergraduate qualifiers living in that area who are in professional or managerial occupations. The classification has been developed to organise geographical areas of the UK, in which higher education qualifiers are living, working and studying, into quintiles defined in respect of their activities after graduation. For further information, see www.officeforstudents.org.uk/publications/a-geography-of-employment/.

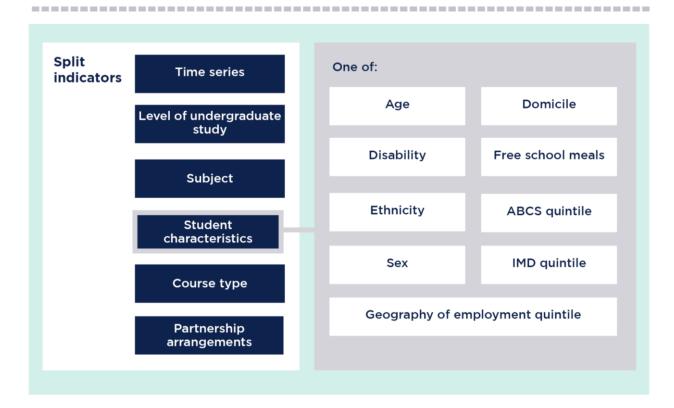
⁴² For further information about the common aggregation hierarchy, see www.hesa.ac.uk/support/documentation/hecos/cah.

- first degree courses with integrated foundation years
- provider partnership arrangements:
 - taught: the provider is teaching the students and may or may not also be registering them
 - o registered only: the students are subcontracted out from the provider.
- 184. These two levels of reporting are summarised in **Figure 1** below.

Figure 1: Reporting structure



Overall indicator = Student experience or outcome + Mode



Presentation

Rounding and suppression

- 185. The data has been rounded as follows:
 - a. Denominators or headcounts have been rounded to the nearest 10.

- b. Indicators, percentages, benchmarks, differences and their confidence intervals have been rounded to the nearest 0.1.
- 186. We do not report an indicator or split indicator in certain circumstances. Any data point that is not reportable will be replaced with a symbol to indicate why, as follows:
 - [low]: where there are fewer than 23 students in the denominator
 - [N/A]: where the data item is not applicable to that population
 - [RR]: where the NSS has a survey response rate below 50 per cent; or the Graduate Outcomes survey has a survey response rate below 30 per cent
 - [BK]: where the benchmarks are suppressed because at least 50 per cent of the provider's students have unknown information for one or more of the factors used for that benchmark calculation
 - [DP], [DPL] or [DPH]: where data has been suppressed for data protection reasons:
 - The code [DPL] has been used to indicate where the data has been suppressed due to a numerator that is less than or equal to 2, meaning that the indicator will take on a value close to 0 per cent.
 - The code [DPH] has been used to indicate where data has been suppressed due to a numerator that is greater than 2 but is within 2 of the denominator. Where this code is used, the indicator will take on a value close to 100 per cent.

Data presentation and statistical uncertainty

187. The indicators are presented through interactive data dashboards.⁴³ The benchmarks shown in the data dashboards indicate how well a provider has performed for its mix of students and courses, compared with performance for similar types of students on similar types of courses in the higher education sector as a whole. The presentation we use in the data dashboards has been designed to enable the TEF panel and other users to interpret this performance, taking account of the concept of statistical uncertainty.

Statistical uncertainty

The indicators we use in TEF are point estimates, meaning that they provide a factual representation of the actual population of students present at a particular higher education provider at a particular time.

If our interest were solely the observation of past events, then it would be appropriate to rely solely on these values. However, we are seeking to use the indicator values as representations of the most likely underlying performance in respect of the student experience and student outcomes. As the actual students in a provider's observed population are just one possible realisation of many other populations of students who could have

⁴³ The same information as shown in the data dashboards is also available in a tabular format through the accompanying data files. Currently these make the data available in the form of an Excel workbook and a .CSV file.

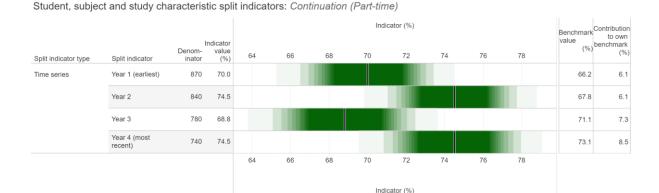
attended that provider, or may do so in the future, statistical uncertainty exists because of the potential for random variation in student behaviours and outcomes.

This means that the indicator values may not always be accurate or precise measures of the underlying performance that they aim to represent. Our proposals take account of this uncertainty by using a statistical approach that identifies the range within which each provider's underlying performance measure could confidently be said to lie.

The full details of this approach are set out in the 'Presentation' section of the 'Description of student outcome and experience measures used in OfS regulation' document.

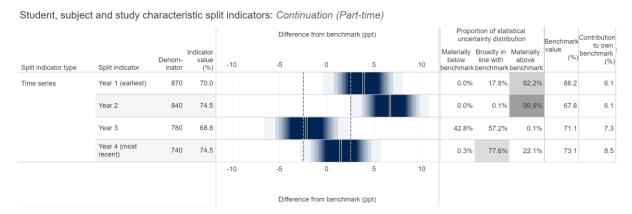
- 188. We show the value of each overall indicator and split indicator and its difference from the provider's benchmark. 'Shaded bars' are used in our presentation of the data to communicate the statistical uncertainty associated with each of those values.
- 189. For each overall indicator or split indicator, we also show:⁴⁴
 - the denominator
 - · the benchmark value
 - the provider's contribution to its own benchmark
 - the survey response rate (for the student experience and progression indicators, which are based on survey responses).
- 190. **Figures 2** and **3** provide an illustration of the shaded bars. These are differentiated by colour and aim to represent the continuous spread (or distribution) of statistical uncertainty around the different values that we have calculated to understand a provider's performance. The green shaded bar shows statistical uncertainty associated with the indicator value. The bar shaded blue shows the difference between indicator and benchmark values.

Figure 2: Example of green shaded bars showing spread of statistical uncertainty around indicator values



⁴⁴ The elements included in our presentation of student outcome and experience measures are set out in full in the 'Presentation' section of the 'Description of student outcome and experience measures used in OfS regulation' document.

Figure 3: Example of blue shaded bars showing spread of statistical uncertainty around difference between indicator and benchmark



- 191. The shading of the bars indicates the changing likelihood that underlying provider performance takes different values. The darkest shading represents the range in which there is the greatest likelihood that true provider performance might lie. As the shading lightens in both directions, it represents a lower likelihood that true underlying performance falls at that point. Wider shaded bars mean we need to consider the potential for the provider's true performance falling within a wider range of values around the value that has been observed.
- 192. To support consistent and transparent interpretation, Figure 3 shows that we also include summary figures in the table to the right of the blue shaded bars. These describe the proportions of the distribution of statistical uncertainty, represented by the shaded bar, that fall above, below or between a pair of 'guiding lines' which illustrate where the indicator value could be considered as materially above or below the benchmark value. These guiding lines are positioned at +/- 2.5 percentage points difference between the indicator and benchmark values. The summary figures are highlighted where they show that at least 75 per cent of the distribution falls above or below those values, but users can use the shaded bars to make other interpretations of a provider's performance.
- 193. Where a provider's benchmark for any indicator or split indicator is 95 per cent or higher, these are highlighted to users within the TEF data dashboard.
- 194. Guidance on how the TEF panel should interpret this information is in Part 6 (section on 'Interpretation of the indicators').

⁴⁵ The construction of the shaded bars, and calculation of the proportions of the distribution of statistical uncertainty, is set out in full in Annex C of the 'Description of student outcome and experience measures used in OfS regulation' document.

⁴⁶ The term 'materially' and the definitions of materially above and below benchmark for the purposes of TEF assessments are not intended to be statistical concepts and do not have particular statistical meanings. The guiding lines are intended to aid consistent interpretation of the indicators, and transparency for providers about how this will be done.

⁴⁷ We have deliberately set the value in which these summary figures are shaded to be lower than our lowest interpretation of strength of statistical evidence (around 80 per cent). This is designed to be helpful to the user rather than representing what the term 'around' could mean or as a direct mapping of where the lowest interpretation of strength of statistical evidence falls.

Benchmarking

195. The TEF is designed to incentivise excellence above our minimum quality requirements for each provider's mix of students and courses. To support this aim, the indicators show a provider's performance in relation to its benchmarks.

What is benchmarking?

Benchmarking is the method we use to take account of the mix of courses and students at a provider and indicate how well that provider has performed compared with performance for similar types of students on similar types of courses in the higher education sector as a whole.

We calculate benchmarks for each provider's indicators and split indicators based on the characteristics of courses and students that we have selected as benchmarking factors.

The benchmark is calculated as a weighted sector average which represents the outcomes that would have been achieved by the provider if it retained its mix of students and courses, but its outcomes across the benchmarking factors were replaced by the sector-overall rates for those student groups. It represents the performance of similar types of students on similar types of courses to that of the provider. Our approach means that a provider is not being compared with a pre-set group of providers, but rather the outcomes for a provider's students are compared with the outcomes of similar students across the entirety of the higher education sector.⁴⁸

- 196. We use benchmarking factors that, across the sector as a whole, are most correlated with the outcomes and experiences we are measuring once other factors have been controlled for, where we consider it would not be undesirable to control for those factors. These factors relate to characteristics of courses (such as subjects, and level of study) and students (such as their age or the qualifications they held on entry to higher education).
- 197. Table 8 below provides a summary of the factors used in benchmarking for each indicator. More detailed definitions of the benchmarking method (including a worked example), and the benchmarking factors and groupings used (for example, the subject groupings, or groupings of entry qualifications) are available in 'Description of student outcome and experience measures used in OfS regulation'.

⁴⁸ To calculate benchmarks for OfS registered providers, the higher education sector within which we are making comparisons is made up of all English higher education providers registered with the OfS at the time that we produce the indicators.

To calculate benchmarks for providers in a devolved administration, the higher education sector whithin we are making comparisons is made up of all English higher education providers registered with the OfS together with all providers in the devolved administrations (which have returned HESA student data and are funded or regulated by one of the devolved administrations) at the time that we produce the indicators.

Table 8: Summary of benchmarking factors used for each indicator

Benchmarking factor	Continuation	Completion	Progression	Student experience
Year of survey	×	*	✓	✓
Level of study	✓	✓	✓	✓
Subject of study	✓	✓	✓	✓
Entry qualifications	✓	✓	✓	×
Course length	✓ (Part-time only)	√ (except for apprenticeships)	×	×
ABCS quintiles	✓	✓	✓	×
Geography of employment quintiles	×	×	✓	x
Individual student characteristics	*	×	×	Age Disability Ethnicity Sex (full-time only)

- 198. Our benchmarking methodology involves consideration of unique combinations of the student and course characteristics that we have selected to act as benchmarking factors: we refer to these unique combinations as benchmarking groups. We calculate the observed rates for the higher education sector as a whole, for each benchmarking group. The benchmark for each provider is then calculated by taking a weighted average of the overall sector outcomes for each benchmarking group, where that weighting reflects the number of students in each benchmarking group at the provider in question.
- 199. Benchmarking cannot control for all the factors that may affect a provider's performance and providers could, in their submissions, include further information to contextualise or supplement the indicators (see 'Part 4: Provider submissions').
- 200. When constructing the benchmark for a provider, the students at that provider contribute to the sector averages we calculate. Where the characteristics of students at the provider do not frequently occur in the wider sector, these sector averages may be heavily influenced by that provider. This is referred to as the risk of 'self-benchmarking'. In such a scenario, the provider's own students would be making a substantial contribution to the calculation of its benchmark, making the calculation less robust and the resulting benchmark value less meaningful. The benchmark value will become more similar to the indicator value as the provider's contribution increases.

- 201. Our selection of benchmarking factors has sought to minimise the occasions on which we might encounter self-benchmarking, by selecting and grouping factors in such a way as to ensure as far as possible that reasonable numbers of students from multiple providers are contributing to each sector average that we calculate. However, we are aware that the diversity of the higher education sector means that we cannot mitigate this risk entirely and our benchmarking factors tolerate a risk of self-benchmarking on a small scale. To facilitate an understanding of where this situation may occur, and where the resulting benchmark value may be of more limited use, the data dashboards show the provider's own contribution to its benchmark.
- 202. For the split indicators, instead of creating a benchmark for the provider using data from the sector overall, we create a benchmark for each split indicator using a subset of both the provider and the sector, related to the split indicator in question. For example, to benchmark the 'Male' split indicator we subset the provider and the sector to only male students, so that we can compare the student outcomes for male students at the provider to a benchmark created from male students across the sector. We then separately benchmark the 'Female' split indicator by sub-setting the provider and the sector to only female students. This indicates how well a provider performs for each of its student groups, compared to similar students across the sector.

Accompanying data

- 203. We produce a separate dashboard containing data about the size and shape of provision for each provider.⁴⁹ Its purpose is to help TEF panel members understand a provider's context, including:
 - a. A provider's size in terms of student numbers.
 - b. The type of courses it offers and its mix of subjects.
 - c. The characteristics of its students, including their personal characteristics and backgrounds prior to starting higher education study.
 - d. Information on the numbers of students in each type of teaching partnership arrangement.
- 204. Where a provider has courses within the scope of its assessment which are not covered by or reported in the indicators, the 'size and shape of provision' data will give the panel an understanding of the volume of students on such courses. For example, students on higher education courses not recognised for OfS funding are not surveyed in the survey instruments that construct student experience or progression indicators. The size and shape of provision data can help users understand the volume of these students at the provider.
- 205. We include within the TEF indicators dashboard data about the reporting of interim study activities to the GO survey. This should help to understand the potential influence of these interim activities on a provider's performance in relation to the progression indicators. We

⁴⁹ See www.officeforstudents.org.uk/data-and-analysis/size-and-shape-of-provision-data-dashboard/. The definition of the size and shape of provision data is set out in full in the 'Description of student outcome and experience measures used in OfS regulation' document.

report two separate figures, both based on students who counted negatively towards the progression indicator: those who reported in their GO response that they had undertaken **any** interim study since completing their higher education course, and those who reported undertaking **significant** interim study. A provider could refer to this data in its submission as set out in Part 4 (section on 'Supplementing the TEF indicators').

Part 6: Assessment

This section provides guidance on how the TEF panel should carry out the assessments, interpret and weigh up the evidence, and decide on the ratings to award participating providers.

The TEF panel

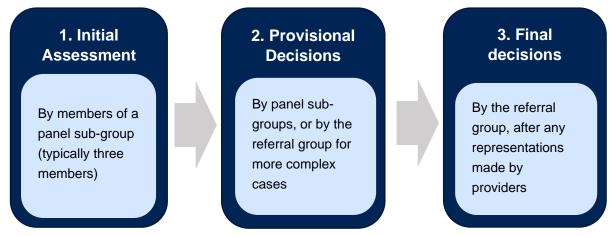
- 206. The TEF panel is a committee of the OfS, and is responsible for deciding the ratings to award to each participating provider. We expect publish the TEF panel's terms of reference and membership in November 2022, once the appointments have been made.⁵⁰
- 207. Its members are academics and students with expertise in learning and teaching, appointed through an open recruitment process. Panel members have been recruited with experience of diverse types of providers and from diverse backgrounds. We have sought to ensure there is sufficiently broad expertise within the panel to understand a wide range of educational contexts, and that the panel reflects the diversity of the students whose experience and outcomes it is considering.
- 208. Panel members should apply their expert judgement, within the framework of principles and guidelines set out in this guidance document.
- 209. As described in the next section ('Assessment and decision-making process'), panel members will carry out their assessments initially in sub-groups. A 'referral group' of panel members drawn from across all the sub-groups will carry out the final stages of the assessment.
- 210. The TEF panel chair will be supported by one academic panel member and one student panel member appointed as deputy chairs. The chair, supported by the deputy chairs, will guide the panel to make consistent and rigorous decisions in line with the ratings criteria and assessment guidance.
- 211. TEF panel members will be prepared for the assessment through:
 - Training: the OfS will provide training for panel members to enable them to understand and apply the published guidance, to understand the indicators, and to interpret and weigh up the evidence and form ratings.
 - Calibration: we will carry out a calibration exercise where all panel members consider a small number of providers that have made submissions, and reflect on how to consistently apply the guidance in making judgements, before proceeding with the assessments.

⁵⁰ Available at: www.officeforstudents.org.uk/about/who-we-are/our-board-and-committees/.

Assessment and decision-making process

212. The assessment and decision-making process is summarised in Figure 4.

Figure 4: The decision-making process



1. Initial assessment

- 213. We will divide the body of panel members into sub-groups each with a range of expertise, and including academic and student members. We will allocate a range of providers with different characteristics to each panel sub-group.
- 214. Within each panel sub-group, each provider will initially be considered in detail by a small number of panel members, typically one student and two academic panel members. The process of allocating providers to these panel members for initial assessment will involve:
 - a degree of matching the experience of panel members to the providers they are given to assess, to ensure there is appropriate understanding of each provider's context
 - also ensuring that panel members assess a range of providers with different characteristics.
- 215. The small number of panel members will review the evidence in relation to the provider and form a recommendation about the ratings, to make to the panel sub-group.

2. Provisional decisions

- 216. The panel sub-groups will meet to consider the recommendations and make provisional decisions about ratings for most providers. Panel sub-groups will give further consideration as necessary to any of the evidence (all of which will be available) and could make provisional decisions that are different to those recommended.
- 217. There will be mechanisms to test for consistency in the assessments across the range of providers being assessed by the panel sub-groups. The chair and deputy chairs will support this process, for example, by bringing all members together to review progress, resolving queries and ensuring guidance is interpreted consistently.
- 218. The panel sub-groups will refer more complex cases to a 'referral group' of panel members. This could be, for example, where the panel sub-group considers a case to be on a borderline between rating categories, there is an absence of excellence, or there is

- contradictory evidence. Membership of the 'referral group' will be drawn from across all the panel sub-groups, to support consistency in decision-making. The referral group will make provisional decisions about the more complex cases.
- 219. The rationales for the provisional decisions about ratings will be recorded in a written panel statement. The OfS will draft provisional decision letters, including the written panel statement containing the rationale for the panel's provisional decisions and any other feedback to the provider (see paragraph 2811 for more information about the panel statement.)
- 220. The provisional decision letter will be sent to the provider. We will also send a copy of the student submission at this point in the process, to ensure the provider has access to all the evidence considered by the panel.

3. Final decisions

- 221. Following receipt of the provisional decision letter, a provider will have 28 days to make any representations if it considers that:
 - a. The panel's judgement does not appropriately reflect the original evidence that was available to the panel when making its provisional decision.
 - b. There are any factual inaccuracies in the panel statement.
- 222. Any provider that does not make representations will have its outcomes confirmed by the referral group in a final decision. In line with our general policy approach to publishing information about the TEF, the OfS would then normally expect to publish the outcomes for these providers (see the 'Published information' section of Part 3).
- 223. The referral group will consider any representations made by a provider. It will consider whether any information given by the provider has an effect on whether the provisional decision remains an appropriate reflection of the originally available evidence, or should be amended.
- 224. The referral group will also consider any changes requested to the written panel statement and the reasons the provider considers these appropriate.
- 225. The referral group will then make final decisions, the provider will be informed of those decisions and the outcomes will be published.

Conflicts of interest

- 226. A conflict of interest is a situation in which personal interests may compromise, or have the appearance of or potential for, compromising professional judgement and integrity.
- 227. To ensure impartiality in the assessments, panel members with a conflict of interest in relation to a particular provider will not be involved in assessment or decision-making for that provider. A deputy chair will deputise for the TEF panel chair in the event the TEF panel chair has a conflict of interest.

- 228. After the appointment of panel members, we will collect details of their conflicts of interest. We will publish the policy on conflicts of interest that we will apply, and the list of panel members' declared conflicts of interests.⁵¹
- 229. The policy on conflict of interest sets out:
 - the circumstances in which we consider a conflict of interest is likely to exist
 - a requirement for panel members to declare potential conflicts of interest, as set out in the policy, and to keep these updated throughout their term of appointment
 - the action that we intend to take to protect the interests of providers being assessed, and of panel members, where conflicts of interest exist.

Assessment principles

Panel members should interpret and weigh up evidence to form judgements on ratings by applying their expert judgement, guided by the principles and guidelines set out in this section.

- 230. Panel members should apply the following broad principles when applying their expert judgement:
 - a. The assessment should consider how far a provider delivers excellence for its mix of students and courses. The panel should consider the context of the provider, the characteristics of its students and courses, and judge the extent to which the student experience and outcomes are excellent in this context.
 - b. Positive evidence of excellence above the minimum quality requirements should be sought. The starting point for assessments is that all courses should be high quality given that participating providers need to satisfy the OfS's minimum requirements for quality as set out in conditions B1, B2, B3 and B4. The panel can therefore use these conditions and guidance in the regulatory framework as a reference point. The panel should seek positive evidence that the student experience and student outcomes are very high quality or outstanding, in order to award a TEF rating.
 - c. Assessments should be based on a balanced consideration of the sources of evidence. Evidence in the submissions and the indicators should be tested against each other, and weighted appropriately when informing overall judgements.
 - d. The ratings criteria should be applied holistically to all the available evidence. Assessments should consider the extent to which there is evidence of excellence across each aspect as a whole and not treat the features as a tick-box exercise. Judgements should be made on a 'best fit' basis against the ratings criteria as a whole.

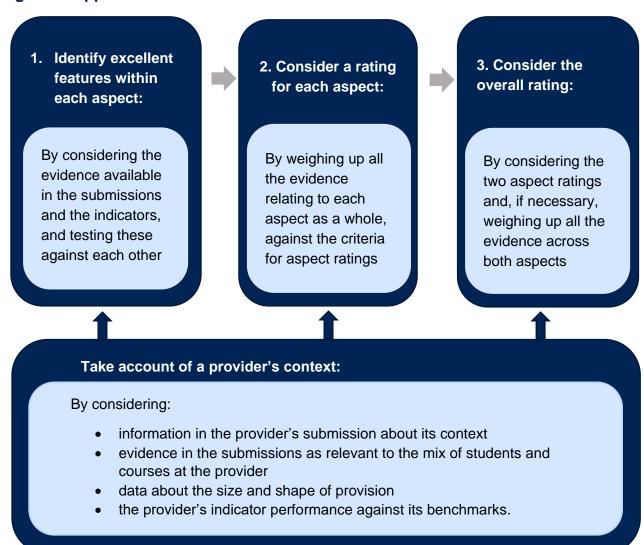
⁵¹ The policy on conflicts of interest and the list of panel members' conflicts of interests will be available at: www.officeforstudents.org.uk/about/who-we-are/our-board-and-committees/.

e. **Assessments and outcomes should be transparent and coherent**. Assessments should be conducted in accordance with this guidance, and the panel should explain its reasons for ratings decisions. There should be a coherent relationship between the aspect ratings and the overall provider rating.

Approach to assessment

231. Panel members should follow the approach to assessment that is summarised in **Figure 5**, and explained further in the sections that follow. This approach is based on the above principles.

Figure 5: Approach to assessment



232. Panel members may decide the order in which they consider the evidence. We anticipate that panel members will first familiarise themselves with the overall package of evidence for a provider and its context, and then refer iteratively to different pieces of evidence as they work through their assessment. It will be likely that they will consider the 'overall' indicators relating to all a provider's students (in each mode of study) and the submissions at an early stage, before considering in detail the split indicators. In all cases they should make judgements having weighed up all the evidence.

Scope of the assessment

- 233. Panel members should generally only consider information and evidence that is relevant to the TEF aspects and features of assessment, the students and courses in scope of a TEF assessment and the timeframe covered by the TEF.
- 234. Panel members should familiarise themselves with the following guidance about the scope of the assessment:
 - a. The section on 'Aspects of assessment' in Part 1.
 - b. The section on 'Courses in scope' in Part 2. Panel members should identify which of the optional courses a provider decides to include in its submission. These courses should be considered within the scope of the assessment only if a provider chooses to include evidence about them in its submission.
 - c. The section on 'Timeframe in scope' in Part 2.
- 235. Panel members should note that student submissions cover the same scope as provider submissions with the following variations:
 - The aspects and features of assessment covered by student submissions will be the same as the provider submission, though we recognise that evidence in relation to student outcomes is likely to focus more on how well the provider supports current students to achieve positive outcomes, than on the outcomes achieved by past students.
 - The range of courses and students covered by student submissions will be the same as
 for provider submissions, but for student submissions it will be optional to include
 students who are registered at a provider but taught elsewhere.
 - Evidence relating to any of the four most recent years can be covered by student submissions, but we expect evidence to relate primarily to current cohorts.

1. Identifying excellent features

- 236. Having familiarised themselves with the provider's context and identified the courses in scope of the assessment, panel members should consider:
 - the available evidence to identify 'very high quality' or 'outstanding quality' features across each aspect (see Annex A), and
 - how far these features apply across all the provider's student groups and the range of its courses and subjects.
- 237. The features at Annex A have been defined in a broad way and are not intended to be prescriptive or exhaustive. Panel members should consider the features as set out in Part 1 (section on 'Features of excellence').
- 238. Panel members should consider the evidence in both the submissions and the indicators, testing these sources of evidence against each other and weighing them up to identify 'very high quality' or 'outstanding quality' features.

- 239. The student submission is optional. Panel members should make no assumptions about the impact of the presence or absence of a student submission. They should consider all the evidence that is available.
- 240. In considering evidence in the submissions and the indicators, panel members should draw on their expertise to interpret and weigh up whether the evidence suggests that there is:
 - a. **Outstanding quality**, where there is sufficient evidence that the quality of the student experience or outcomes are among the very best in the sector, for the mix of students and courses taught by a provider.
 - b. **Very high quality**, where there is sufficient evidence that the quality of the student experience or outcomes are materially above the relevant high quality minimum requirements, for the mix of students and courses taught by a provider.
- 241. A summary of the relevant high quality minimum requirements is included in **Annex A**, and full details are available on the OfS website.⁵²

Interpretation of evidence in the submissions

- 242. Panel members should familiarise themselves with the guidance on provider submissions (Part 4) and with the guidance on TEF student submissions.⁵³
- 243. When identifying outstanding and very high quality features, panel members should consider how compelling the evidence in a **provider submission** is and how much weight to place on it. They should consider the extent to which:
 - a. The evidence is directly relevant to a provider's mix of students and courses Evidence should be considered more compelling, and greater weight placed on it, where the submission demonstrates the provider has a clear understanding of its students, tailors its approaches to its mix of students and courses and demonstrates impact on its students.
 - b. Policies and practices are evidence-based, and their impacts are demonstrated Evidence should be considered more compelling and greater weight placed on it where a provider's policies and practices are informed by robust evidence, data or evaluation, and there is robust evidence of the impact of these policies and practices in terms of delivering an excellent student experience or student outcomes.
 - c. The evidence overall covers all a provider's student groups and courses within the scope of the TEF assessment

Evidence relating to particular groups of students or courses could be important, for example to demonstrate improvement of specific subjects or the impact of interventions targeted at particular groups of students. However, greater weight should be placed on the totality of evidence, where it covers all the provider's groups of students and courses that are in scope of the TEF.

⁵² See <u>www.officeforstudents.org.uk/advice-and-guidance/quality-and-standards/how-we-regulate-quality-and-standards/</u>.

⁵³ See www.officeforstudents.org.uk/publications/tef-student-submission-guide/.

- d. The evidence is relevant to the features of excellence related to that aspect Greater weight should be placed on evidence that is directly relevant to these features, although to ensure the assessment can recognise diverse forms of higher education the features are not intended to be exhaustive. The panel should also consider other evidence presented that is relevant to the quality of the student educational experience and student outcomes.
- 244. Panel members should consider how compelling the evidence in a **student submission** is and how much weight to place on it. They should consider the extent to which:
 - a. The evidence reflects the views of students within the scope of the student submission

Evidence should be considered more compelling and greater weight placed on it, where it clearly articulates the views of students and is broadly representative of all student groups and courses within the scope of the student submission.

b. The evidence is relevant to the features of excellence related to that aspect Greater weight should be placed on evidence that is directly relevant to the features, recognising that evidence in relation to student outcomes is likely to focus more on how well the provider supports current students to achieve positive outcomes, than on the outcomes achieved by past students. To ensure the assessment can recognise diverse forms of higher education the proposed features are not intended to be exhaustive. The panel should also consider other evidence presented that is relevant to the quality of the student educational experience and student outcomes.

Educational gains

When considering evidence in the provider and student submissions related to educational gains, panel members should take the approach set out within the 'Aspects of assessment' section of Part 1. In summary, panel members should consider information in the provider submission about:

- how the provider articulates the gains it intends its students to achieve
- its approach to supporting these educational gains
- any evidence of the gains achieved by the provider's students, recognising that many providers may not have developed their own approach to measuring the educational gains they deliver for their students.

Panel members should also consider any relevant information in a student submission. For example, the submission might describe:

- students' perspectives on the educational gains the provider has articulated
- any further information about what students seek to gain from their studies
- students' perspectives on how well the provider supports its students to achieve educational gains.

Panel members should not prevent a provider from being awarded higher TEF ratings solely based on an absence of its own developed measures of educational gains.

Verification of information in submissions

- 245. Part 4 (section on 'Use of references for verification') sets out the process for verifying the accuracy of information in a **provider submission**.
- 246. Initially, the OfS will carry out verification checks on a sample of provider submissions. Where a provider's submission appears to contain substantive inaccuracies or unverified content, the OfS will inform the panel. The panel should then consider how to take this into account in determining the provider's TEF rating.
- 247. In addition, during its assessments, panel members can ask the OfS to verify the accuracy of information in a provider's submission. Panel members should request verification only where it could have a material impact on a rating. This might occur, for example, where information apparently contradicts another source of evidence, such as the student submission or the indicators.
- 248. Panel members could ask the OfS to request from the provider any relevant referenced material, if not available through a URL. Panel members could also request verification of information in the submission not supported by a reference.
- 249. Where a provider's submission appears to contain inaccuracies or unverified content following such checks, the panel members should consider how to take this into account in determining the provider's TEF rating.
- 250. A **student submission** should describe how the information was gathered and how representative it is. Panel members should consider this description to gauge the strength of the evidence in the student submission, and should only by exception ask the OfS to verify information in a student submission.

Interpretation of the indicators

- 251. Panel members will receive training on how to interpret the indicators, on relevant statistical concepts, and on what conclusions can or cannot be drawn from the indicators.
- 252. When reviewing the indicators, panel members should interpret performance as indicative rather than determinative. Panel should interpret a provider's indicators as initial evidence, to be tested against evidence in the submissions, of:
 - a. Outstanding quality, where the indicator is materially above the provider's benchmark

This should be interpreted as indicating that a provider's performance may be among the highest quality in the higher education sector, for its mix of students and courses.

b. Very high quality, where the indicator is broadly in line with the provider's benchmark

This should be interpreted as indicating that a provider's performance is in line with

performance for similar students and courses in what is generally a high-performing sector, and should therefore be recognised as very high quality.

c. Not very high quality, where the indicator is materially below the provider's benchmark

This should be interpreted as indicating that a provider's performance is not very high quality for its mix of students and courses. However, this should not be taken as definitive evidence that the feature to which the indicator is relevant is not very high quality. Panel members should consider any relevant evidence or further context within the submission that relates to the indicator or relevant feature, before making a judgement.

- 253. In addition, we recognise that in some cases, a provider's benchmark may be so high that it would be difficult for the provider to materially exceed it. Where a provider's benchmark for any indicator or split indicator is 95 per cent or higher, and the provider is not materially below its benchmark, the panel should interpret this initially as evidence of **outstanding quality**.
- 254. To support consistent interpretation of the indicators, for the purposes of TEF assessments we define 'materially above' and 'materially below' benchmark as follows:
 - a. Performance that is at least 2.5 percentage points above benchmark should be considered as materially above benchmark.
 - b. Performance that is at least 2.5 percentage points below benchmark should be considered as materially below benchmark.
 - c. Performance that is within 2.5 percentage points of the benchmark in either direction should be considered as broadly in line with the benchmark.
- 255. In this section of the guidance, the term 'materially' and the above definitions are not intended to be statistical concepts and do not have particular statistical meanings. They are intended to support consistent interpretation of the indicators by panel members, and provide transparency for providers about how this will be done.

Statistical uncertainty

- 256. When interpreting the indicators, panel members should consider the level of statistical uncertainty in the position of the provider's indicator against its corresponding benchmark. Panel members should do this by considering the position of the 'shaded bar' in relation to the 'guiding lines' that are displayed on the indicator dashboards (these are described in the 'Presentation' section of Part 5). Panel members should recognise that the shaded bar may cross one or both of these guiding lines.
- 257. Panel members should interpret the strength of the statistical evidence by using the following four indicative categories. These categories are deliberately not discrete, as they describe the strength of statistical evidence, which is on a continuous scale, and are designed to avoid

arbitrary divisions. The four categories are described with reference to statistical confidence,⁵⁴ as follows:

- a. Around 99 per cent statistical confidence would provide compelling statistical evidence.
- b. Around 95 per cent or higher statistical confidence would provide very strong statistical evidence.
- c. Around 90 per cent or higher statistical confidence would provide strong statistical evidence.
- d. Around 80 per cent or higher statistical confidence would provide probable statistical evidence.
- 258. These categories should be used when considering how far a shaded bar is materially above, broadly in line with, or materially below the benchmark. For example:
 - If 90 per cent of the distribution represented by a shaded bar is above the guiding line for 'materially above benchmark', this would provide strong statistical evidence that the provider's performance is materially above its benchmark. It would be interpreted as strong initial evidence of an outstanding feature.
 - If 95 per cent of the distribution represented by a shaded bar is between the two guiding lines, this would provide very strong statistical evidence that the provider's performance is broadly in line with its benchmark. It would be interpreted as very strong initial evidence of a very high quality feature.

Multiple comparisons adjustments

- 259. When looking at multiple indicators at once, there is a greater chance of finding one that appears to be materially above or below a benchmark, as a result of random chance alone. Panel members making multiple comparisons (for example, when looking at a series of split indicators) should consider adjusting to a higher level of confidence when interpreting these indicators. This is because of the higher risk of false discovery when using lower levels of statistical confidence. Panel members may wish to be more conservative in their interpretation of statistical uncertainty the more comparisons they are making. Adjusting to higher levels of statistical confidence can mitigate the risk of making a false discovery.
- 260. Further information is in Annex D of the 'Description of student outcome and experience measures used in OfS regulation' document.⁵⁵

Overall and split indicators

261. Panel members should primarily consider the overall indicators within each mode of study.

This is because the TEF rating is intended to represent the overall quality of all the provider's courses and students in scope for the TEF assessment. The indicators for each mode of

⁵⁴ In this context, statistical confidence should be interpreted from the table shown alongside the shaded bars. The table reports three figures, each one showing the proportion of the distribution of statistical uncertainty, represented by the shaded bar, that is materially above, broadly in line with, or materially below benchmark.

⁵⁵ See <u>www.officeforstudents.org.uk/publications/description-and-definition-of-student-outcome-and-experience-measures/</u>.

- study represent overall performance across all types of courses, subjects and student groups, weighted according to the number of students in each category.
- 262. Secondarily, panel members should consider the 'split' indicators within each mode of study in order to:
 - a. Consider how far very high quality and outstanding quality features might apply across all a provider's student groups and range of courses and subjects.
 - b. Test the evidence in a provider's submission about its strengths and areas for improvement, including the provider's own analysis and use of the split indicators, alongside any other evidence it determines for itself.
- 263. When considering student characteristic splits, panel members should not focus on gaps between student groups within a provider. Instead, panel members should use the student characteristic splits to consider how far the provider delivers excellence for all its groups of students, relative to its benchmarks for each group. Panel members should also consider these splits to test evidence in the provider's and student's submission about equality of the student experience and outcomes.
- 264. Panel members should consider the year splits in combination with evidence in the provider and student submissions, to test evidence about the impact of the pandemic in particular years, or evidence of improvements to the student experience or student outcomes, within the assessment period.
- 265. Panel members' judgments should reflect the quality of the student experience and student outcomes over the four-year period covered by the assessment as a whole, without weighting the years differentially.

2. Aspect ratings

- 266. Panel members should weigh up all the evidence in the indicators and the submissions relating to each aspect as a whole, and apply the criteria at **Annex B** to make a judgement about the rating for each aspect. In doing so:
 - The indicators should contribute no more than half of the evidence of very high quality or outstanding features, for each aspect as a whole. Paragraph 268 provides further guidance on this.
 - Panel members should consider how far the provider delivers excellence for all its groups of students, including students from underrepresented groups, and across the range of its courses and subjects. Paragraph 269 provides further guidance on this.
 - Panel members should consider the extent to which there are very high quality and outstanding quality features across the aspect as a whole, rather than treating the features as a checklist. Paragraph 270 provides further guidance on this.
- 267. Within these guidelines, panel members should exercise their discretion about how to place weight on the evidence and different contextual factors related to a provider, having regard to the particular facts and issues in any given case.

- 268. The indicators should contribute no more than half of the evidence of very high quality or outstanding features, for each aspect as a whole:
 - a. For the student experience aspect: We consider the NSS indicators important but not direct measures of the student experience features. Panel members should interpret the NSS indicators as providing part of the evidence they need to identify relevant very high quality or outstanding quality features of the student experience (features SE1, SE2, SE5, SE6 and SE7). These indicators would need to be supplemented with further evidence of excellence in the submissions.
 - b. For the student outcomes aspect: We consider the outcome indicators provide more direct measures of some of the student outcomes (SO2 and SO3) assessed in the TEF. Evidence of excellence in relation to other student outcomes (SO1, SO4, SO5 and SO6) should be sought in the submissions.
 - Within the student outcomes aspect, features SO2 and SO3 could be identified without necessarily requiring further evidence in the submission. For example, continuation and completion rates that are materially above a provider's benchmarks could be sufficient evidence for the feature 'There are outstanding rates of continuation and completion for the provider's students and courses'. However, where these indicators are below a provider's benchmark, this should not be determinative that the associated feature is 'not very high quality'. Panel members should consider any relevant evidence or further context relating to the indicator within the submission before making a judgement. This partly recognises that the factors we include in calculating benchmarks do not include all possible factors that could have affected a provider's historical performance.
 - c. Where data in the indicators is limited: Where data is not reportable, TEF indicators do not include significant student populations, or where there is a high degree of statistical uncertainty in the indicator, panel members should place proportionately greater weight on evidence in the submissions to identify very high quality or outstanding features. The onus is on a provider to ensure there is sufficient evidence of excellence in its submission in relation to the relevant features. Panel members should consider any type of evidence in relation to those features; the provider does not need to replicate 'missing' data from internal or other sources.
- 269. Panel members should consider how far the provider delivers excellence for all its groups of students, including students from underrepresented groups, and across the range of its courses and subjects:
 - a. Panel members should consider the totality of evidence in the indicators and evidence in submissions that may relate to:
 - all groups of students and courses within the scope of a provider's assessment
 - particular groups of students, subjects or courses. This could be important, for example, to demonstrate improvement of specific subjects or the impact of interventions targeted at particular groups of students.

Panel members should weight more positively evidence that, as a whole, demonstrates that very high quality or outstanding features apply to all groups of students at a provider.

- b. Where a provider registers students who are taught elsewhere (through a subcontractual arrangement), these are included in the scope of the assessment. Panel members should weight evidence relating to these students in proportion to the registering provider's overall undergraduate provision. (The indicators include 'type of partnership' splits, so that providers and panel members can identify potential differences in performance in relation to its taught and subcontracted out students.)
- c. Where a provider has chosen to include apprenticeships in its submission, panel members should weight evidence relating to students on apprenticeships in proportion to their overall numbers. (The indicators for apprenticeships are reported separately to indicators for full-time and for part-time students.)
- 270. Panel members should consider the extent to which there are very high quality and outstanding quality features across the aspect as a whole, rather than treating the features as a checklist:
 - a. Beyond the indicators, a provider could choose to place more or less emphasis on particular features depending on their relevance to its context. Panel members should not assign any predetermined weight to, or equally weight, each feature. To consider awarding the highest rating the panel should not, for example, require there to be equally strong evidence across all the features, so long as they judge there is evidence of typically outstanding quality across the aspect as a whole.
- 271. Having considered these issues and weighed up all the evidence, panel members should make a 'best fit' judgement against the criteria for the aspect ratings, at **Annex B**. The criteria are based on the panel's assessment of:
 - a. Very high quality and outstanding quality features across the aspect.
 - b. How far a provider delivers these for all its groups of students.
- 272. The criteria for the aspect ratings do not seek to describe how every possible combination of very high quality and outstanding quality features would be associated with a particular rating category. The panel should use the ratings criteria to decide which of the rating categories is a 'best fit', meaning that the criteria for that rating category are, on the whole, more applicable to all the evidence than the criteria for any other rating category.

Requires improvement

- 273. The panel should not award a rating to an aspect where it judges there is an absence of very high quality or outstanding features across that aspect. In this case, the outcome for the aspect will be 'Requires improvement'.
- 274. The panel should not award a rating to an aspect where:
 - a. It finds no or minimal very high quality or outstanding features in that aspect, or

- b. It finds features of the student experience or outcomes that it considers to be clearly below the level of 'very high quality', or that may be of concern. This may be alongside other features at a provider that the panel considers to be very high quality or outstanding. In such cases, the panel should consider if those features that are clearly below the level of 'very high quality', or that may be of concern, are sufficiently serious or widespread to prevent it from concluding that overall, there is sufficient evidence of excellence to award a rating of Bronze or above.
- 275. The following non-exhaustive list provides examples that the panel might consider as clearly below the level of 'very high quality' or that may be of concern:
 - a. If a provider's continuation or completion rates are materially below its benchmarks, and the information in the provider's submission does not adequately explain why this is the case or set out an effective approach the provider has in place to support its students to succeed in their studies.
 - b. If there are split indicators that are materially below benchmark for some groups of students and materially above benchmark for others, and the submission does not adequately explain why this is the case or set out an appropriate approach the provider has in place to deliver very high quality courses for all its groups of students.
 - c. If there are split indicators that are materially below benchmark for some subjects and materially above benchmark for others, and the information in the submission does not adequately explain why this is the case or set out an effective approach the provider has in place to deliver high quality courses in those subjects that are below benchmark.
 - d. If the provider's submission does not adequately explain how it engages with its students to ensure a very high quality experience; and the student submission provides reasonable evidence that the provider does not meaningfully do so.
 - e. If the submission does not adequately articulate what educational gains the provider intends for its students, or how it supports its students to achieve them.

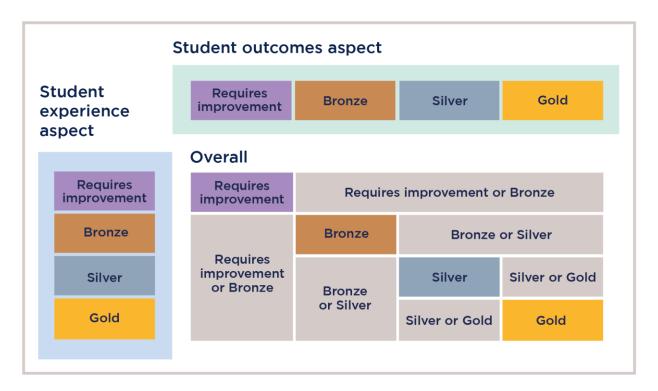
3. Overall rating

- 276. Panel members should consider the rating for each aspect before determining the overall rating for a provider. The overall rating should be determined through the following combination of rules and expert judgement, to ensure the overall rating is coherent with the aspect ratings, and to support consistent decision-making.
- 277. Where each aspect is awarded the same rating, the overall rating should also be the same.
- 278. Where each aspect is awarded a different rating, the following two rules should apply:
 - a. The overall rating should not be higher than the highest aspect rating.
 - b. The overall rating should be no more than one rating higher than the lowest aspect rating.
- 279. Within these rules panel members should exercise their expert judgment. For example, if a provider has aspects rated Gold and Silver, the rules would not determine whether the

overall rating should be Gold or Silver. Panel members should make an overall 'best fit' decision by:

- a. Equally weighting the two aspects.
- b. Considering all the evidence across all features, and across all the provider's student groups, subjects and courses, to make a 'best fit' judgement against the ratings criteria at Annex B. 'Best fit' means that the criteria for that rating category are, on the whole, more applicable to all the evidence than the criteria for any other rating category.
- 280. **Figure 6** shows what the overall rating for a provider could be, depending on the aspect ratings it is awarded. It shows that it is possible for a provider to be awarded Requires improvement for one aspect, and a Bronze overall rating.

Figure 6: Relationship between the aspect and overall ratings



Panel statements

- 281. The panel should set out its rationale for its rating decisions in a written panel statement for each participating provider. Typically, the panel statement should include:
 - a. The rationale for each aspect rating, including:
 - a summary of those features that the panel found to be very high quality and those it found to be outstanding quality, and the extent to which it found these to apply across the provider's student groups and types of courses
 - where relevant, the panel's interpretation of the indicators and evidence in the submissions

- any features the panel found to be clearly below the level of very high quality or of concern, if applicable.
- b. The rationale for the overall rating, including:
 - how the proposed guidance on the relationship between aspect and overall ratings was applied
 - if applicable, how the totality of the evidence was weighed up to decide the overall rating.

Annex A: Features of excellence

	Studer	nt experience
	Academic experience and assessment	Resources, support and student engagement
Outstanding quality features	SE1. The provider has embedded outstanding teaching, feedback and assessment practices that are highly effective and tailored to supporting its students' learning, progression, and attainment. SE2. Course content and delivery inspire the provider's students to actively engage in and commit to their learning, and stretch students to develop knowledge and skills to their fullest potential. SE3. The provider uses research in relevant disciplines, innovation, scholarship, professional practice and/or employer engagement to contribute to an outstanding academic experience for its students.	SE4. There is outstanding support for staff professional development and excellent academic practice is embedded across the provider. SE5. The provider ensures a supportive learning environment, and its students have access to a wide and readily available range of outstanding quality academic support tailored to their needs. SE6. Physical and virtual learning resources are tailored and used effectively to support outstanding teaching and learning. SE7. The provider embeds engagement with its students, leading to continuous improvement to the experiences and outcomes of its students.
Very high quality features	SE1. The provider has embedded very high quality teaching, feedback and assessment practices that are effective in supporting its students' learning, progression, and attainment. SE2. Course content and delivery effectively encourage the provider's students to engage in their learning, and stretch students to develop their knowledge and skills. SE3. The provider uses research in relevant disciplines, innovation, scholarship, professional practice and/or employer engagement to contribute to a very high quality academic experience for its students.	SE4. There is very high quality support for staff professional development and excellent academic practice is promoted. SE5. The provider fosters a supportive learning environment, and its students have access to a readily available range of very high quality academic support. SE6. Physical and virtual learning resources are used effectively to support very high quality teaching and learning. SE7. The provider effectively engages with its students, leading to improvements to the experiences and outcomes of its students.

	Student experience	
	Academic experience and assessment	Resources, support and student engagement
Summary of relevant high quality minimum requirements ⁵⁶	Condition B1: The provider must ensure that the students registered on each higher education course receive a high quality academic experience. A high quality academic experience includes but is not limited to ensuring that each higher education course: 1. is up-to-date 2. provides educational challenge 3. is coherent 4. is effectively delivered; and 5. as appropriate to the subject matter of the course, requires students to develop relevant skills. Condition B4: The provider must ensure that: 1. students are assessed effectively 2. each assessment is valid and reliable 3. academic regulations are designed to ensure that relevant awards are credible 4. academic regulations are designed to ensure effective assessment of technical proficiency in the English language in a way which appropriately reflects the level and content of the course; and	The provider must take all reasonable steps to ensure: 1. students receive resources and support to ensure: a. a high quality academic experience for those students; and b. those students succeed in and beyond higher education; and 2. effective engagement with each cohort of students to ensure: a. high quality academic experience for those students; and b. those students succeed in and beyond higher education.

⁵⁶ Full details of the conditions of registration are available at www.officeforstudents.org.uk/advice-and-guidance/regulation/registration-with-the-ofs-a-guide/conditions-of-registration/.

	Student experience		
	Academic experience and assessment	Resources, support and student engagement	
	relevant awards granted to students are credible at the point of being granted and when compared to those granted previously.		
Explanatory notes	SE1 to SE7: These features build directly on relevant elements of our minimum quality requirements set out in conditions of registration B1, B2 and B4. They are defined in ways that represent a higher quality experience for a provider's students than would normally be required to satisfy the associated elements of the B conditions. SE1, SE2, SE5, SE6, SE7: The evidence to identify these features will be a combination of NSS-based indicators and evidence in the submissions. An NSS-based indicator that is broadly in line with the provider's benchmark will initially be interpreted as indicating a 'very high quality' feature. An NSS-based indicator that is materially above the provider's benchmark will initially be interpreted as indicating an 'outstanding quality' feature. The NSS indicators will need to be supplemented by evidence of excellence in the submissions, and overall, they will contribute no more than half the evidence of very high quality or outstanding features for the student experience aspect. SE3: This feature gives the provider the opportunity through its submission to demonstrate how far the student academic experience is enriched through one or more of the following, as appropriate to the context of the provider and the types of courses it delivers: students' exposure to research in relevant disciplines; innovation in the curriculum or methods of teaching and learning; scholarly activity; involvement of practitioners from relevant professions; or engagement with employers in the design and delivery of courses.		

	Student outcomes		
	Positive outcomes	Educational gains	
Outstanding quality features	SO1. The provider deploys and tailors approaches that are highly effective in ensuring its students succeed in and progress beyond their studies. SO2. There are outstanding rates of continuation and completion for the provider's students and courses. SO3. There are outstanding rates of successful progression for the provider's students and courses.	SO4. The provider clearly articulates the range educational gains it intends its students to achieve, and why these are highly relevant to its students and their future ambitions. SO5. The provider's approaches to supporting its students to achieve these gains are evidence-based, highly effective and tailored to its students and their different starting points. SO6. The provider evaluates the gains made by its students, and demonstrates its students are succeeding in achieving the intended gains.	
Very high quality features	SO1. The provider effectively supports its students to succeed in and progress beyond their studies. SO2. There are very high rates of continuation and completion for the provider's students and courses. SO3. There are very high rates of successful progression for the provider's students and courses.	 SO4. The provider articulates the educational gains it intends its students to achieve, and why these are relevant to its students. SO5. The provider effectively supports its students to achieve these gains. SO6. The provider evaluates the gains made by its students. 	

	Student outcomes	
	Positive outcomes	Educational gains
Summary of relevant high-quality minimum requirements ⁵⁷	Condition B3: The provider must deliver positive outcomes for students: a. Continuing in their studies. b. Completing their studies. c. Progressing into managerial or professional employmend. Any other areas as determined by the OfS.	
Explanatory notes	SO1 to SO6: The evidence to identify these features will be a consolor solor solor and evidence in the submissions. Overall, the indicators of quality or outstanding features for the student outcomes aspect SO2 and SO3: These features build on the requirements contain how far a provider delivers excellent outcomes for its mix of studies by considering a provider's performance against its benchmarks (SO3). An indicator that is broadly in line with the provider's benchmarks (so3). An indicator that is materially above the provider outstanding quality feature. The progression indicator shows the professional employment, or further study. We recognise that a positive outcomes for its students, and have therefore expressed progression indicator. SO4 to SO6: The educational gains features are additional to one directly on the B conditions), and so are considered to be 'mater there is currently no national measure of educational gain, and approach to measuring the educational gains they deliver for the provider's own articulation of the gains it intends its students to and any evidence of the gains achieved by the provider's student the student outcomes features and make a holistic judgement apprevented from being awarded higher TEF ratings solely based This approach is intended to allow providers time to establish the which could then become the focus of assessment in subsequents.	will contribute no more than half the evidence of very high ined in condition B3, and are defined in ways that focus on dents and courses. These features will be assessed initially inforced for continuation and completion (SO2) and progression inchmark will initially be interpreted as indicating a 'very high interpreted as indicating an interpreted as indicating an interpreted as indicating an interpreted in its submission demonstrate other types of its decreased for the B conditions collectively. We recognise that that many providers may not have developed their own its students. The educational gains features relate to a achieve; its approach to supporting these educational gains; ints. The TEF panel will assess the evidence related to all about the student outcomes rating, so a provider will not be on an absence of developed educational gain measures. The rectice in measuring and evidencing educational gains,

⁵⁷ The full wording of Condition B3 is available at www.officeforstudents.org.uk/publications/securing-student-success-regulatory-framework-for-higher-education-in-england/.

Annex B: Ratings criteria

Criteria for each rating category

	Aspect ratings	Overall provider rating
Gold	 A Gold rating signifies that the aspect is typically outstanding. This would be awarded where the panel judges that the available evidence 'best fits' the following description: Most features of the aspect are outstanding quality for all groups of students. OR All features of the aspect are outstanding quality for most groups of students. 	 A Gold rating signifies that the student experience and student outcomes are typically outstanding. This would be awarded where: The panel awards a Gold rating to both aspects. OR The panel awards a Gold rating to one aspect and a Silver rating to the other aspect, and it judges that across all the available evidence the student experience and student outcomes are typically of outstanding quality. The Silver-rated aspect therefore needs to include outstanding features.
Silver	A Silver rating signifies that the aspect is typically very high quality. This would be awarded where the panel judges that the available evidence 'best fits' the following description: • Most features of the aspect are very high quality for all groups of students. OR • All features of the aspect are very high quality for most groups of students.	A Silver rating signifies that the student experience and student outcomes are typically very high quality. This would be awarded where: • The panel awards a Silver rating to both aspects. OR • The panel awards a Silver rating to one aspect and either a Bronze or Gold rating to the other aspect. It judges that across all the available evidence the student experience and student outcomes are typically of very high quality. OR • The panel awards a Gold rating to one aspect and a Bronze rating to the other aspect, and it

	Aspect ratings	Overall provider rating
		judges that across all the available evidence the student experience and student outcomes are typically a combination of very high and outstanding quality.
Bronze	A Bronze rating signifies that the aspect is typically high quality, and there are some very high quality features. This would be awarded where the panel judges that the available evidence 'best fits' the following description: • Some features of the aspect are very high quality for most groups of students. OR • Most features of the aspect are very high quality for some groups of students.	A Bronze rating signifies that the student experience and student outcomes are typically high quality, and there are some very high quality features. This would be awarded where: • The panel awards a Bronze rating to both aspects. OR • The panel awards a Bronze rating to one aspect and a Silver or Gold rating to the other aspect, and it judges that across all the available evidence there is insufficient evidence that the student experience and student outcomes are typically of very high quality or typically a combination of very high and outstanding quality. OR • The panel awards a bronze rating or higher to one aspect but does not award a rating to the other. It judges that overall there are some very high quality or outstanding features of the student experience and student outcomes. There are no features clearly below the level of very high quality, or that may be of concern that it judges to be sufficiently serious or widespread to prevent the award of an overall rating of Bronze.

Criteria for not awarding a rating

	For an aspect	For the provider overall
Requires improvement	No rating would be awarded to an aspect where the panel judges that the available evidence 'best fits' the following description: • There are no or minimal very high-quality features. OR • There are features clearly below the level of very high quality, or that may be of concern, and these are sufficiently serious or widespread to prevent the award of an aspect rating of Bronze or above.	 No rating would be awarded where: The panel does not award a rating to both aspects. OR The panel awards a bronze rating or higher to one aspect but does not award a rating to the other aspect because there are features clearly below the level of very high quality, or that may be of concern, and it judges these are sufficiently serious or widespread to prevent the award of an overall rating of Bronze or above.



TEACHING EXCELLENCE FRAMEWORK 2023:

STUDENT SUBMISSION



1. Introduction

Royal Holloway Students' Union (RHSU) has taken the opportunity provided by the Teaching Excellence Framework (TEF) to display how we represent student voice at Royal Holloway. We have a strong working relationship with the institution, and this is often displayed in the collaborative and cooperative work that we carry out. As President and former Vice President Education at RHSU, I have personally had two years to represent student voice here, amplifying their interests on a range of university committees, leading campaigns driven by what is important to students and working with the university to improve student experience. Due to the strength of the relationship with the institution, as a Students' Union, we have considerable opportunity to enhance the student experience both inside and outside of the classroom. Over the past two years, as we emerged from lockdown, we have worked in collaboration with the institution to learn how best to represent our students and build the educational experience that suits them. In this submission, you will see details of the key projects that RHSU has led on and how the institution has welcomed this work and acted upon it. As always there is more to do, but I am proud of our relationship with both students and the institution and look forward to working together on the future challenges we face.

2. Methodology and Data

This submission is reflective of the views of students at Royal Holloway and is grounded in the ongoing research carried out by RHSU to continually understand our students. RHSU works in partnership with the institution in this work, actioning feedback through various mechanisms, formal and informal, to make student life better. Each year RHSU undertakes several activities to collate student voice alongside the more traditional surveys and student representative networks. Below is a table of the data sources utilised for this submission and provides examples of how RHSU collates student voice:

Source	Explanation						
National Student Survey	Annual Survey conducted to look at student satisfaction that has						
	been analysed by our internal team and our research partners						
	Alterline.						
Student Voice Reports	The Students' Union conducts research pieces to look at specific						
	areas – including BAME Students, The Careers Service and						
	Private sector housing						
Digital Education Reports	Work conducted by RHSU on the impact of the pandemic						
Rate Your Union	Annual survey looking at students' satisfaction with RHSU						
Insight Reports	Data driven work conducted by RHSU to take a snapshot of						
	experience on specific topics impacting student life						
Alterline communities	Third party research, commissioned by RHSU to look at the						
	experience of specific communities of students						

These data sources outline several key areas of focus, highlighted within this submission that relate to the sections the TEF exercise explores, student experience, student outcomes and student progression.

The data and insight considered in this submission, has been collated and analysed by RHSU's Student Voice and Insight Team, with a full time employed role dedicated to research and insight for the organisation, who has led on data collection and analysis. In addition to the internal research and insight, RHSU engaged Alterline, to support further research and evidence gathering. Alterline completed a pulse survey on the student experience at the end of 2021-22 academic year, followed up by RHSU running two focus groups within identified communities: Student Voice Reps and Commuting Students. These communities were selected as they have both been areas of focussed work over the past few years and as a result, RHSU has made significant improvements to the academic representation system and responded to the growth in commuting students at Royal Holloway.

The information in this submission has been put together by a team, made up of the elected Officers, RHSU's Student Voice Team and the Head of Membership Engagement. The team has been responsible for organising the content and working with partners and the institution to ensure we have covered as wide a range of views as possible.

3. Student Voice and the Academic Rep Changes

In 2017, RHSU conducted a full-scale academic representation review with an external consultant that was fully supported by the institution. The review highlighted several challenges and recommendations to implement for improvement, the institution agreed with the outcomes, which led to the leadership of this representation system moving across to RHSU and the formation a partnership agreement that is reviewed annually. Although there is a commitment to student voice across the university, it was noted that a 'one size fits all' approach is not the most effective structure and, in the past, there has been confusion regarding roles, responsibilities and expectations across the institution, which requires on going work to clarify and often leads to disparity of delivery across departments.

In 2021, in response to poor engagement with and performance of the Staff-Student Committee meetings, RHSU carried out a peer review of 22 institutions. The review found that 20 of the institutions followed the standard practice format, as was also delivered at Royal Holloway at the time but highlighted that two of the institutions had recently restructured their rep systems, placing them at the forefront of academic representation nationally. RHSU therefore conducted a detailed review of the innovations and identified specific areas which could be replicated to inform some significant changes to the academic representation system at Royal Holloway.

The new structure at Royal Holloway has seen the removal of the Department Rep role and the introduction of the Senior Course Rep role which now bridges the gap between course and school reps across each academic department. Course and Senior Course Rep roles are now both appointed through nomination and without a cap on the number of positions course to course. Resulting in the School Rep and VP Education roles being the only elected positions in academic representation. The 2022/23 year saw the pilot of the new course/department action meeting structure in which three of the six schools are participating and the remaining three are continuing with the original Staff-Student Committee approach. Notable differences between the two systems are that action meetings are more flexible spaces that allow departments to consult students, as partners, in the co-creation of their teaching and learning environment. Action meetings take place more regularly than the Staff-Student Committee meetings and they allow for a solution-focussed discussion, supported by issues being raised continuously outside of meetings. Identified actions are to be recorded in a single live document called an action log which replaces the traditional use of minutes. These logs are to be updated and maintained both in and out of the meetings throughout the year by staff leads and Senior Course Reps and should be hosted in a shared space, accessible by identified staff members and all students in the respective course.

As mentioned above, RHSU engaged Alterline to run a focus group with our academic reps to delve deeper into how these changes have impacted the academic representation experience for both reps and all students at Royal Holloway.

Academic Reps

Speaking to the academic reps identified a great level of maturity and belief in the RHSU values, evidencing the impact of the training and support they receive to achieve great change. One rep commented "I don't think that there is an ideal academic representative. In fact, I think it's a good thing that there is a wide range of diverse people who work together on behalf of students, all with slightly different skills and capabilities." Reflecting directly what the rep system aims to achieve and that it is working.

Reps have in the past been concerned that the elections process was a popularity contest and had been a barrier to putting themselves forward and as such have welcomed the changes to a volunteer recruitment approach and the hybrid approach to training for the roles introduced post-pandemic. Feedback has highlighted that it has been good for reps to return to face-to-face activities, over the virtual methods used during the pandemic, but having the advantages of hybrid approaches ensures there is flexibly and inclusivity for all students.

In addition to the impact on the academic experience, reps also state that they benefit as an individual as the role allows them to grow and develop as a person, whilst also believing that the relationships with staff and students improves due to the opportunity. It was good to hear directly from a rep who said "Being a rep has made me more confident and has improved my communication skills. It has also made me more resilient". Broadly across the institution, the reps state that they find it easy to communicate with staff and to raise issues and feedback as part of the institution's governance process. It was good to hear directly from a rep who said "Being a rep has made me more confident and has improved my communication skills. It has also made me more resilient".

Some of the changes cited by Course Reps as successes include:

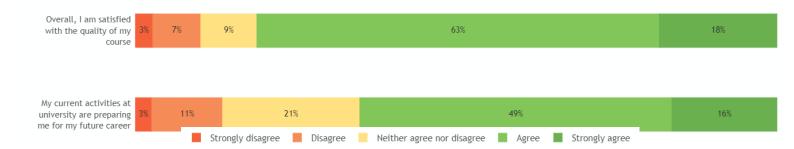
- additional IT training for lecturers, for better prepared and inclusive lessons post-pandemic,
- revised academic timetables and examination schedules to allow for flexibility within education and mitigate issues such as assessment bunching.
- provision across the institution of social study space for better collaboration and teamwork within departments.

Student views on their academic experience

In preparation for this submission, RHSU collated up to date information on the views of our students in order to reflect any changes across the TEF period. As such, the aforementioned pulse survey was conducted in May 2022 by Alterline. This survey saw over 600 respondents in total and provided a raft of views to show how students felt about their course towards the end of the academic year.

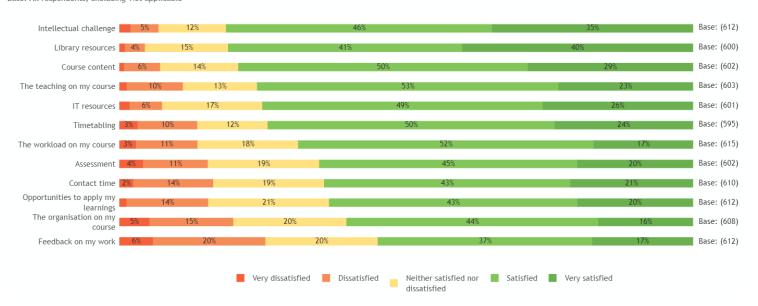
Respondents were asked to what extent they agreed with the following statements, with the results showing an overwhelmingly positive view on both current satisfaction with their course and preparation for their future:

'To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?'
Base: All respondents (617)



The Alterline Pulse Survey also provided insight into student views on a range of aspects of their academic life. Overall, the majority of respondents were either 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' across the key statements on the quality of their experience. Below you can see the summary table of results from over 600 respondents:

'How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the following aspects of your academic life?'
Base: All respondents, excluding 'Not applicable'



This table shows several high satisfaction levels within aspects of academic life, it is great to see that the intellectual challenge scores so highly. This shows that students feel strongly that their course and the content tests and challenges them. This is followed closely by library resources, highlighting the success of the institution's various improvements with availability of physical and virtual resources to support learning. Including the reintroduction of 24/7 library access post-pandemic, campaigned upon by the VP Education at the time. Course content came in third, being linked with intellectual challenge, in displaying that students enjoy the work they are faced with during their studies. The lowest scoring area is feedback on work, which aligns with the findings from the National Student Survey (NSS) and is aligned to the national trend.

4. Views from the NSS

Royal Holloway's NSS rates are hugely positive with minimal rating below benchmark, reflective of satisfied respondents and whilst there has been a slight decline in ratings above benchmark across the TEF period, they are still at least even with benchmark and in 2020 and 2021 are in line with sector trends due to the disruption caused by the pandemic and UCU strikes. In 2022, the slight decline has resulted in 3 metrics dropping below benchmark, but there is still strength across the board when compared to other institutions and the planned action to mitigate through School-led NSS action plans provides reassurance that the ongoing work to improve will continue. The table below shows the last four years compared with the sector using a tolerance of 2%:

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022
Questions above benchmark	16	8	6	3
Questions even with benchmark	10	19	21	21
Questions below benchmark	1	0	0	3

Notably, respondents' overall satisfaction with the quality of their course was two percentage points above the benchmark, increasing to 79% in 2022. In the last four years Royal Holloway has remained between 2-4 percentage points above the benchmark as shown in the overall satisfaction table below:

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022
% of respondents	88	87	77	79
Benchmark	85	83	75	77

In 2019 and 2020, agreement that students were satisfied with the quality of their course was statistically significantly higher than the sector benchmark and is also reflected in the internal surveys and rep feedback of the time. Additionally, the ongoing work of the institution to mitigate the risk around 'feedback on work is timely', has resulted in being slightly above benchmark in 2021 and 2022 in an area that is problematic across the sector.

There are several notable positive trends pulled from NSS feedback that should be highlighted:

- 'Feedback on my work has been timely' saw a decline in 2020, but it wasn't as dramatic as the sector and has subsequently risen above the benchmark in 2021 and 2022.
- 'The course is well organised and is running smoothly', 'Any changes in the course or teaching have been communicated effectively' and 'The IT resources and facilities provided have supported my learning well' have all increased slightly in line with the sector.
- 'The IT resources and facilities provided have supported my learning well' was below the sector for 2019 and 2020. It had a significant drop in 2021 by 12 percentage points but remained in line with the sector and at benchmark. And in 2022 it rose 8 percentage points and remains in line with the benchmark.
- 'The library resources and facilities provided have supported my learning well' recovered well in 2022 by 10 percentage points after a significant drop in 2021 as students returned fully to campus and is now slightly higher than the benchmark.

RHSU has identified the following areas to work with the institution on to improve:

- 'The course is intellectually stimulating', 'The course has challenged me to achieve my best work', 'I have received helpful comments on my work' and 'It's clear how students' feedback on the course has been acted on' have all declined slowly since 2019
- Staff are good at explaining things has dropped below the benchmark for the first time in 4 years in 2022.
- 'I feel part of a community of staff and students' saw a decline in 2021 and agreement has remained at this level
 - This aligns with our own research in Digital Education 1 and 2 where students repeatedly comment about feeling isolated and lonely with online teaching, although potentially reflective of the pandemic experience.
- 'I have had the right opportunities to work with other students as part of my course' also declined in 2021, and agreement has remained at this level even though the benchmarking had a slight improvement. It should be noted that the agreement hasn't dropped below benchmark but is an area of focus for the institution and RHSU, linked to feeling part of a community.
- 'Staff value students' views and opinions about the course' has dropped below the benchmark for the first time in 2022 for the period 2019-22 and RHSU will focus on reviewing any impacts because of the academic representation changes.

5. Policy Inquiry

RHSU has concentrated on championing primary research to inform the enhancement of the student experience and ensure an insight-led approach to effecting change. This approach is entitled 'Policy Inquiry' and comprises a range of activities to prepare extensive reports into specific, identified areas of work that students direct. These reports are welcomed and supported by the institution and its senior team and feed into many decision-making committees within the governance structure. Policy Inquiries have proven to be an impactful way of working across RHSU and the institution and are reflective of the successful relationship that both parties benefit from.

The BAME Student Experience

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
BAME Attainment Gap	17%	15%	11%	13%	6%	8%

This inquiry into the BAME student experience at Royal Holloway was initiated following participation in The Student Engagement Project (TSEP) and to give voice to the lived experiences of our BAME students, in order to inform the Access and Participation Plan of the institution. To ensure their voices were at the heart of the research, RHSU employed student researchers from the BAME community. The researchers consulted their peers, producing a report that informed the work with the institution to successfully reduce the BAME attainment gap over three academic years from 2015-2018. During this period Royal Holloway saw a gap reduction of six percentage points which highlights successful work undertaken in that time. This is further underpinned by its commitment to address inequalities related to race with the institution's renewal of membership in the Race Equality Charter.

During the pandemic there was a drop of 7 percentage points to a 6 % gap during the 2019-20 academic year. The gap has widened slightly to 8% during the 2020-21 period which shows there is still work to be done and a renewed focus from RHSU, alongside the institution, intend to revisit and revitalise the work started in 2015. The 2021-22 figures have not yet been released, and it will be interesting to see where the direction of travel is headed.

Findings from Digital Education 1, 2 and the Future of Education Project

Online teaching occurred for most departments following the first lockdown in March 2020, however, teaching was not consistent across departments with some performing better than others and resulting in an element of disparity across the institution. The extent of the move to online learning at this point was very reactive to the situation, and the survey results around student satisfaction reflect that. There was an understanding among students that academic and professional services staff were trying the best they could in a short period of time with limited resources, which was seen nationally. Consequently, there was a large proportion of respondents who selected 'Neutral' or 'Not applicable' satisfaction ratings about their remote learning experience in our Digital Education 1 survey. This is reflected in the table below and is specific to that moment in time:

Student satisfaction	% of survey respondents						
Term Three 2019-20	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Unsatisfie d	Very unsatisfied	N/A	
How satisfied are you with online teaching?	8.97	33.82	29.94	16.73	7.52	3.03	
How satisfied are you with the online resources available to you?	13.21	36.36	24.97	17.82	6.79	8.85	
How satisfied are you with your overall experience of online study?	5.66	17.05	22.16	10.56	5.34	39.21	

Over the summer, a lot of changes had to be made due to pandemic pressure, and at the time of writing the first Digital Education report in July 2020 the institution had already reacted to this and student voice and planned on moving all online teaching to Microsoft Teams for the autumn term. Consequently, there was a much more streamlined approach for the 2020-21 academic year.

Our Digital Education 2 survey in November 2020 recognised this, but it also highlighted that there were still areas of improvement: some lecturers needed additional training with how to use recording equipment and microphones, there were still some inconsistencies with Moodle and other online resources like lecture slides and there were still connectivity issues with Microsoft Teams. The institution responded to this feedback quickly and introduced additional more training and support for academic staff to ensure a more consistent approach to blended learning. Demonstrating how a centralised approach to pedagogic practice worked well for Royal Holloway and is potential model for future change delivery at the institution.

Overall respondents reflected a much-improved experience of online learning compared to the spring in Digital Education 2 and there was a positive shift in satisfaction away from the large proportion of neutral and not applicable answers we saw in Digital Education 1. Thus, suggesting that the work the undertaken by the institution during the summer months was well-received by students. The table below shows this change:

Student satisfaction	% of survey respondents							
Term One 2020-21	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	N/A		
How satisfied are you with the functioning of Microsoft Teams	22.83	51.09	18.12	5.16	1.81	1		
How satisfied are you with the quality of online lectures?	22.55	50.54	15.76	6.34	1.63	3.17		
How satisfied are you with the quality of online seminars?	14.78	35	22.12	8.34	2.72	17.04		
How satisfied are you with the online resources available to you?	24.84	50.05	17.46	5.32	1.87	0.47		
How satisfied are you with your overall experience of online study?	18.77	49.85	20.04	8.90	1.86	0.59		
Do you feel satisfied with the digital wellbeing support currently provided?	13.03	26.25	29.97	11.56	4.60	14.59		

While satisfaction with digital learning was more positive, one of the main issues identified in both surveys was students' ongoing feelings of isolation and experiences of low mental health and wellbeing while learning remotely. This issue has been felt across the sector for both undergraduates and postgraduates. Alterline's student pulse survey in July 2022 asked students about the impact their time at Royal Holloway had on various aspects of their lives, including their mental health and wellbeing, and the results are shown in the table below.

Impact of university on	% of survey respondents (617)						
students	Very positive	Slightly positive	Neutral	Slightly negative	Very negative		
Physical health/wellbeing	16	32	33	15	5		
Mental health/wellbeing	16	24	27	23	10		
Personal confidence and self- esteem	26	34	26	11	4		

In the Digital Education 2 survey there were recurring comments for departments to check in more with students, or to try to create a stronger feeling of community when remote learning through Moodle, informal online social events or more contact opportunities with staff. A challenge levelled across the sector and an area of disparity at Royal Holloway, with some pockets of excellence and other with more challenge from students.

RHSU reported back on some great examples of lecturers using their creativity to bring students together in virtual settings, providing unique experiences that tried to mimic those normally delivered. One of note was seen within the Geography department where a virtual interactive field trip was set up from an academic's home that all students

attended and interacted with virtually. It was a significant challenge for the institution and across the sector to replicate this type of approach and again suggests that a central pedagogic team may have had an impact here.

Importantly, while students appreciated having access to recorded materials, there was still a strong desire among respondents for a return to in-person learning because they missed engaging with staff and students. This was recognised and responded to by the institution and a transition back to in person teaching was planned for 2022/23, whilst trying to ensure the flexible learning experience was available for students who needed it and for those that find it effective. This mirrors the changes to NSS scores in the Learning Community section of the survey for the last few years and has appeared as a recurring comment for the last two years in the RHSU's annual Rate Your Union survey.

6. The Pandemic response

As is evident across the sector, the pandemic hit the student experience hard. It is testament to the relationship between RHSU and the institution, that the elected student leaders were invited to the virtual top table daily to discuss the challenges faced. The President, Vice President Education and CEO of RHSU met daily with the Senior Leadership Team of the institution, facilitating a platform to feed student voice directly into the decisions being made and the institutional response to the pandemic. Over this period, RHSU also took the chance to build virtual networks with students and collate feedback to really understand the effects of the pandemic on their learning experience. This enabled the elected officers to be the informed, driving force for action, designing support plans and influencing change during this tough time for students.

In 2020/21 RHSU carried out Policy Inquiry on the 'Future of Education' designed to engage with undergraduate and postgraduate academic reps, to learn more about how they would like to experience their education post pandemic. While different schools have different needs, there was a consensus that students wanted online lecture recordings to remain once in-person teaching resumed, alongside a desire to return to in-person teaching as much as possible, as students missed the engagement with staff and students, as part of a 'blended approach'. Students were clear that they did not want to learn purely remotely but did want to have some flexibility and identified this as 'blended'. Recorded lectures were viewed as an additional resource to compliment in-person teaching and allow for flexible learning when students may miss a lecture due to personal reasons like illness, commuter difficulties or caring responsibilities. Students also stated that recorded lectures provided an opportunity for improved note-taking and additional review for exams and assignments.

The tables below show the overall respondent scores to specific questions around how students would like to experience their education at Royal Holloway for the 2021-22 academic year:

How do you want teaching to be delivered in the future? (overall)				
Answer	% of respondents			
Face to Face	28.05			
Blended	71.95			
Online	-			

Many students also wanted online or alternative assessments introduced during the pandemic to remain an option at Royal Holloway:

How do you want the method of assessments and exams to be delivered in the future? (overall)					
Answer % of respondents					
Face to Face	12.20				
Blended	57.31				
Online	30.49				

Alternative methods of assessment is something that the elected officer team have been working on with the institution to ensure we keep the best parts of the lessons learned during the pandemic, alongside ensuring meaningful contact with staff and students and developing a strong sense of belonging for students.

7. Student Progression

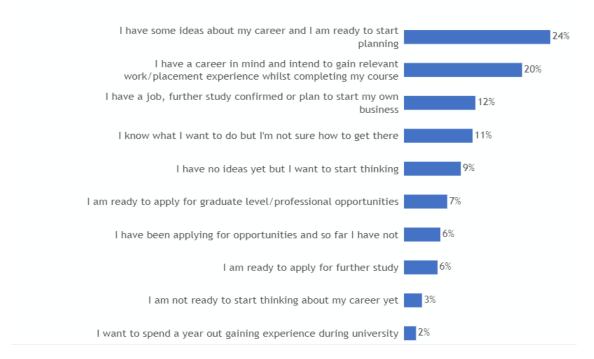
In 2020, the institution, as a result of student voice, requested that RHSU conduct a Policy Inquiry on the Careers Service. The Policy Inquiry produced a list of recommendations to improve the service. Many of the recommendations about online service provision were able to be enacted swiftly, due to the changes already being made due to the virtual requirements of the pandemic. It appears the undergraduate services have remained relatively strong since the

report, and the institution has responded strongly and made progress to improve this service for students. This aligns with the Alterline student pulse survey results for their question around careers support as seen below.

Alterline Survey: Student life	% of survey respondents (617)						
Metrics	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strong disagree		
My current activities at university are preparing me for my future career	16	49	21	11	3		

It can be seen from our Pulse survey that students have a generally good idea of their next steps when it comes to life after graduation:

'Which of the following best describes your current plans for your career?'
Base: All respondents (617)



One of the main outcomes of the Policy Inquiry initiated workstream, is the implementation of CV Stac by the institution and supported by RHSU. This provides a model for students to understand, record and evidence the skills they gain inside and outside of the classroom. The intention is that in future, it will help them to apply these skills when it comes to career planning and career progression, serving as a useful reminder of the impact of their time at university. RHSU has been working to mirror this work within enrichment activities to ensure students see the benefit of their involvement and the growth as student leaders, beyond the formal curriculum.

8. Royal Holloway Students' Union (RHSU)

One of the five key aims of RHSU is to play a positive role in the quality of education, and track this each year as part of the RHSU Rate your Union survey. The table below shows RHSU's journey over the past four years:

The SU pays a positive role in improving the quality of my educational experience at Royal Holloway.							
% of respondents							
Year	Definitely Agree	Mostly Agree	Slightly Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Mostly Disagree	Definitely Disagree
2022	26.47	32.47	15.06	15.65	5.18	3.06	2.12
2021	26.32	24.56	18.80	18.30	6.27	3.01	2.76
2020	31.77	34.62	15.89	9.36	5.18	1.84	2.34
2019	27.27	38.96	15.08	11.79	4.20	1	1.70

Whilst there has been a positive increase across the last two years as a result of post-pandemic activity, across the TEF period there is an increase across the 'disagree' categories of 3.46 percentage points and highlights the ongoing need to respond to the changing expectations of students in a post post-pandemic world. There has been work focused on other key areas of the student experience which relate to outcomes and progression, the key findings are highlighted below.

Joint Honours Experience

The Joint Honours experience is an area of the student experience which is often underrepresented and less understood within academic departments and schools. Joint Honours students tend to feel that the joint degree is not integrated into their departments. This feeling of exclusion from their departmental experiences can be varied and includes timetabling issues through to exclusionary language used by teaching staff. While many Joint Honours students regularly receive communication from each of their departments, there is a consensus among students that they felt departments did not communicate well with each other. RHSU has worked with students from this community to produce a list of recommendations on how the experience can be improved, informed through student surveys and focus groups. One of the biggest points of contention for both students and staff within the Joint Honours programme is the management of timetabling and deadlines. Joint Honours students are often left to choose what to sacrifice in their studies, such as a preferred module or a social event to minimise clashes while undertaking their chosen course. It was clear that there was no standard process for recording this information and the institution have responded by initiating a piece of work in Student Administration to record assessment deadlines across all courses and for this data to be available to departments to facilitate planning and managing workload in future years.

Personal Tutors

Personal Tutors is a recurring issue reported by Royal Holloway students, and student dissatisfaction with this area of their studies appears in the comments section for NSS and RHSU's annual Rate Your Union survey. Although it should be noted, that again that is a disparity across the different departments, with pockets of great practice with highly satisfied students with their relationship and the support of their personal tutor. During the 2020-21 academic year, RHSU included a specific section in the Rate Your Union survey to learn more about students' experiences with their personal tutor, and the results shared with the institution to highlight areas of improvement. Following their review of the analysis, the institution produced a list of recommendations for the Personal Tutor system at Royal Holloway and are currently in the process of actioning these. Thus demonstrating the trust between RHSU and the institution, to collate and then respond to student voice.

Focusing on commuters

The number of commuter students have increased significantly over the TEF period, with approximately 45% of students defining as commuting (living 3-50km from campus) at the start of the 2022/23 academic year. RHSU's insight from this community has shown that they believe their course is good quality and that they find lecturers easy to contact and provide the needed support for success. Specifically, with regards to studying on campus, commuter students have appreciated condensed timetables where they have been used, they generally feel that the library space is very suitable for their study needs and there are good places to eat and socialise on campus.

When asked for their views one students summarised:

"I am in 3 days a week which I am really happy with as it gives me 4 days free at home where I can prepare for my course. This is very useful for me as my course has very intensive reading, so I am often reading over 3 texts/books a week. I find that I have time to do personal things or time to have a part time job, because of only being in 3 out of 5 days. Last year I was in 4 days a week and I found this really hard and demotivating as it would be 1 hour a day at an awkward time that would centre around my whole day. However, now I feel that even on my days at uni I have arrived home by the evening and have time to do some work if need be."

It was also great to see that seven out of eight commuters had good relationships with students on their course, highlighting the work done by to build good communities amongst courses at Royal Holloway.

9. Conclusion

When preparing this submission, it was evident the partnership between RHSU and the institution has been integral to the successes achieved throughout the TEF period and moreover, that the strength of the relationship has been consistent. The institution has always respected the opinion of students and the work that the RHSU delivers to effectively represent student voice has been successfully built up since the first review of academic representation in 2017. The Policy Inquiry approach, developed alongside the democracy review in 2018, provides a valuable platform for RHSU to present fully researched recommendations to the institution, through the preparation of in-depth reports that have been well received by staff across the institution leading and directly acted upon to deliver the changes that students want to see.

Recovering from the pandemic has been a significant challenge over the last four years and lots has been learned about the utilisation of technology and the impact on students' sense of community and belonging. RHSU and the institution continue to work together to ensure the lessons learned and benefits of flexible education and the imperative nature of connection with peers, continues beyond a pandemic response. This is key to any excellent student experience and something that Royal Holloway prides itself on: building a true sense of community and support so that students can achieve their potential.

Looking to the future, our role as elected Officers and as a Students' Union representing the student voice is never done and by continually strengthening RHSU's relationship with the institution in order hone a critical and collaborative friendship, I am confident that impactful change on behalf of students will continue. As a result of the work completed on this submission, RHSU has identified three key areas in the short to medium term to work with the institution on to improve:

- Enhancing the current work around student progression and preparation for future careers; CV Stac is a start but more needs to be embedded across both organisations and throughout the institution to ensure students are well equipped when they leave Royal Holloway.
- Centralised support and development for teaching practices, to mitigate the sometimes-disparate approach to change. This will enable the student voice to be fed directly into the classrooms in an efficient and impactful manner and ensure Royal Holloway provides a consistently, high-quality educational experience across the institution
- Understanding current and future students a lot has changed in the last four years' and it is time for RHSU to conduct a largescale review of our students wants and needs. This will then feed into future planning for both organisations and preparation for new students.

The last four years has seen RHSU and the institution on a course of improvement, notwithstanding the setbacks of the pandemic and as such, condensing the many learnings, key achievements and examples of student success in this submission has been a challenge. We feel that the foundations are well built and tested for the next four years' and look forward to seeing the future impact of student voice.