

1. Introduction

The Department for the Economy (DfE) adheres to the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) and the Accredited Official Statistician's guidance on quality.

This document provides a summary of how the following Higher Education (HE) Accredited Official statistics publication adheres to the code in terms of quality:

[Enrolments at UK Higher Education Institutions – Northern Ireland analysis](#)

The evidence on the quality of this publication is reported in Section 3 and is based on the European Statistical System quality dimensions and principles. A summary of methods used to compile this statistical publication is provided in section 4 and an assessment of quality using the UK Statistics Authority Administrative Data Quality Assurance matrix is provided in Section 5.

2. Data Source

Information on Northern Ireland (NI) students studying at UK Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and all students studying at NI HEIs are collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA), part of Jisc, the Designated Data Body for HE in England. HESA collects information for all publicly funded Universities throughout Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and Higher Education (HE) providers in England registered with the Office for Students (OfS) in the Approved (fee cap) or Approved Categories.

Information on enrolments is based on data from the HESA student data collection system, updated in 2022/23 in their [Data Futures](#) transformation programme. A comprehensive quality assessment has been undertaken on the dataset and this is detailed in HESA's [Student Data Quality Report](#) and their [Data Quality and Insights](#) resource.

3. Data Quality Report

Dimension	Assessment by the author
Relevance	<i>The degree to which the statistical product meets user needs in both coverage and content.</i> Our Enrolments statistical bulletins are designed to give an overview of a) the number of NI domiciled students studying/qualifying at HEIs in the UK, and b) the number of students studying/qualifying at NI HEIs. The information is broken down by a number of variables including – sex, age, mode, level of study, subject, location of institution and domicile. The bulletins also provide UK figures for comparison and information for the last five years to allow changes over time to be analysed. Statistical outputs are used by a variety of customers both internal and external. For example, they are used by DfE policy development officials to monitor existing policies, to allocate funding and for future planning; by other government departments and agencies such as NISRA to produce their multiple

	deprivation measures; by prospective students to inform their choices around higher education; and by local businesses to quantify the supply of graduates in their business area. Customers' views on the bulletins are sought on a regular basis and feedback has been very positive. A readership survey was carried out in 2019 to review user's information requirements and to look at potential future improvements. As a result of this, changes were made to the bulletins to reduce their length and to provide more information in the key statistics section. In the 2021/22 bulletin, we further streamlined the reports and published them in HTML format. In addition, we publish a set of interactive tables produced in Power BI. They provide greater versatility for customers to explore the data thanks to a number of custom filters. The bulletins are divided into two sections. Section 1 focuses on NI domiciled students at HEIs in NI, England, Scotland or Wales. Section 2 concentrates on all students at NI HEIs. This division into two sections reflects the two distinct policy and operational responsibilities of the Minister and the Department. Furthermore, it is clear from the customer feedback, the nature of the questions on HE asked in the Northern Ireland Assembly, and the coverage of HE issues in the local media, for example, that these two aspects are of interest to readers. Each bulletin presents an NI specific analysis and time series comparisons, which cover the majority of the issues that receive data requests by users. Further information on how customers' needs are assessed can be found in the section below titled 'Assessment of User Needs and Perceptions'.
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Accuracy and Reliability	<i>The proximity between an estimate and the unknown true value.</i>
	<u>Data Collection</u> The 2023/24 HESA Student Record was collected using the data submission platform and data model. A comprehensive quality assessment has been undertaken on the dataset and this is detailed in HESA'S 2023/24 Student Data Quality Report. A detailed list of findings is available in HESA's Data Quality and Insights resource, which is also accompanied by provider specific data notes. Overall, the conclusions of the report suggest a limited impact of quality issues at the level of the aggregated data used in the top level variables and trend data provided in this bulletin. The most common type of quality issues identified in the 2023/24 HESA student data relate to recruitment changes resulting in a diversification of student profiles at some providers, such as sex, age, entry information, level and mode of study, but we are not aware of any significant impact on NI providers top level data. Following a compliance check by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR), it has been confirmed that the accredited official statistics published by HESA for

	the 2023/24 student data continue to meet the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value as set out in the Code of Practice for Statistics. The student record covers all students who attend each institution, therefore issues of sampling error and estimates are not relevant to this data. Instead, characteristics of the population in question (students) can be measured directly and comprehensively. For this data collection, the accuracy of the information returned and the scale of missing data are more important. These issues are kept to a minimum by having in place stringent data quality checks and validations procedures. The HE institution at which each student is registered is responsible for submitting the data to HESA about that student. The institutions data must go through a comprehensive range of validation checks in order for a return to be accepted. These checks ensure that the data are accurate in terms of format and logic. Year-on-year changes are examined closely to see if they fall outside of an expected range. In terms of missing data items, the majority of data items are collected for all students. Some data items may include categories for 'unknown' or 'information refused' and not all data items are mandatory for a student to provide. In such cases, definitions and notes are provided. The level of unknown entries within data items are routinely monitored during the data collection process. Any HEI recording abnormally high levels of unknown values in key data items are strongly encouraged to reduce this level over time. DfE also regularly discusses data collection, coverage and quality with the NI HEIs and reviews any issues that arise when they are returning their data to HESA. An online system also allows data quality issues or queries to be raised and shared between HESA, NI HEIs and DfE when the student return is being prepared. These are circulated for assessment, further clarification and any actions required. <u>Production of statistics</u> On receipt of data from HESA, DfE statisticians produce NI specific datasets that are cross-verified, across a range of variables, with previously published HESA data. Prior to publication, DfE's bulletins will undergo rigorous checking procedures including peer review of syntax used to analyse data from the HESA databases, parallel production of key data using HESA interactive tables and DfE statistical software packages, and extensive proof reading of commentary, tables, notes to readers and definitions. Finally, publications also require senior staff sign-off before release.
Timeliness and Punctuality	<i>Timeliness refers to the time gap between publication and the reference period. Punctuality refers to the gap between planned and actual publication dates.</i> HESA collects data from the institutions retrospectively in the autumn following the academic year to which the data relates. For each academic year the data collection process opens in August, with a return date of mid-September. The data quality and validation phase continues through September and October

	with final sign off at the end of October. HESA then process the data and supply the final data to DfE statisticians. DfE statisticians create and verify two NI specific datasets: one for NI students at UK HEIs and one for all students at NI HEIs. They then develop and quality assure the statistical bulletins. There continued to be significant delays to the HESA data collection and release this year due to the adoption of the Data Futures programme. For the 2023/24 academic year, HESA published its HE student statistical bulletin on 20th March 2025. DfE published its statistical bulletin on the 18th December2025. DfE's Higher Education publication dates are pre-announced through its publication schedule on the DfE website and through the Accredited Official Statistics Gov.uk release calendar system. The introduction of Data Futures, involving a new collection system, HESA Data Platform (HDP), and a new data model brought with it major implementation challenges, both for Jisc, HE providers and their software suppliers. As a result, there have been significant delays in the release of data. This has had knock on effects for DfE, both in terms of the delay and the impact of the new data structure on existing RAP processes.
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Accessibility and Clarity	<i>Accessibility is the ease with which users are able to access the data, also reflecting the format in which the data are available and the availability of supporting information. Clarity refers to the quality and sufficiency of the metadata, illustrations and accompanying advice.</i>
	DfE's Higher Education statistical bulletins are made available on the Department's website and through a link on the Accredited Official Statistics Gov.uk publication system. A general press release is also issued, along with an announcement on the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency's Facebook page and DfE's analytical service Twitter, and from last year an Instagram feed. Customers who have registered their details with the department will have links to the bulletins emailed to them shortly after release. Interactive data tables produced in Power BI are published on the DfE website to allow users to carry out further analysis; filters allow greater versatility for users to make custom queries. Tables are also available in Excel and open data format. Users can also request further breakdowns and analysis of the data, which along with the statistical bulletins are provided free of charge. Each statistical bulletin includes a section with definitions and notes to readers addressing issues of methodology, coverage and data quality. Feedback from customers about the format and release practices regarding the bulletins has been very positive.

Coherence and Comparability

Coherence is the degree to which data that are derived from different sources or methods, but refer to the same topic, are similar.
Comparability is the degree to which data can be compared over time and domain.

Coherence

The information collected by HESA regarding NI students at UK HEIs and students at NI HEIs is the only comprehensive source of information on HE students and their study choices in the UK. There are, however, other sources of student information that are more limited in coverage. Probably the most notable of these are statistics published and compiled by the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) using information supplied by students and HE providers as part of the application process. The UCAS figures differ from HESA figures in a number of ways:

- UCAS measure applications and accepted application to HE, whereas HESA measure actual enrolments. In some cases accepted applicants never actually enrol on the course on which they have been accepted.
- The UCAS process primarily focuses on students applying to full-time first degree courses and some sub-degree courses, whereas HESA statistics are not limited to a subset of courses offered and cover both full-time and parttime enrolments on undergraduate and postgraduate courses.
- Not all HEIs use the UCAS process, for example, St Mary's University College don't, but they do report their enrolments to HESA.
- Conversely, not all providers use the HESA data collection system. The College of Food and Rural Enterprise (CAFRE) use the UCAS system but do not report to HESA.
- Prospective full-time undergraduate students can also apply directly to an institution without using the UCAS process and as a result would not be included in UCAS statistics, but would be included by HESA.

In addition to the difference in coverage, there are also methodological differences used by UCAS and HESA in presenting statistics on student numbers. An example of this is the recording of subjects studied by students who are undertaking subject combination courses – UCAS allocate students to a single major subject or a combination category whereas HESA divides student numbers across the combination of subjects. These definitional differences between HESA and UCAS data must be noted when comparing statistics derived from these sources.

HESA data for NI covers students who study HE through a Higher Education Institution (HEI), however students can also study some HE courses through Further Education (FE) colleges. Therefore caution must be exercised when comparing HE statistics from different publications, especially across different countries. To allow our customers to look at the totality of HE provision a [factsheet](#) is published on the DfE website with the number of NI students enrolled on HE courses in the UK in both HEIs and FE colleges, split by mode and level of study in a five year time series.

	<u>Comparability</u> HESA is the official agency for the collection of information on publicly funded Higher Education (HE) institutions in the UK. This joint approach throughout the UK had ensured direct comparisons between countries and individual institutions can be made. The specification and definitions of data are subject to a major review every few years. From time to time it is also necessary to change coverage and definitions which can impact the comparability of time series data. When this does happen any discontinuities in the data are made clear and/or data are backdated to take account of these changes. In each of DfE's Higher Education statistical bulletins comparisons are made over a time series and between NI and other UK countries.
Trade-offs between Output Quality Components	<i>Trade-offs are the extent to which different aspects of quality are balanced against each other.</i> The HEIs must submit their data to HESA retrospectively at the end of each academic year. The HEIs are given approximately six weeks to get their data passed through HESA's stringent validation procedures. The data collection process allows some tolerance in respect to missing values for certain variables. This trade-off between timeliness and accuracy allows customers to have information as soon as possible after the period to which it refers.
Assessment of User Needs and Perceptions	<i>The processes for finding out about users and uses, and their views on the statistical products.</i> DfE statisticians ensure that its Higher Education statistical products are relevant to its customers in a number of ways. Discussions and briefings are held with key policy customers in DfE each year to ensure that the bulletins are published in a relevant, accurate and timely manner. Views are also sought on any improvements or changes that customers would like to see implemented within the bulletins and where this is possible it can be incorporated in the next publication. We also carried out a wider readership survey in 2019 to review user's information requirements and to look at potential future improvements. Reflecting the priorities of our customers, we reduced the main commentary and provided more information in the key statistics section of the bulletin. A section is also included in the bulletin that asks if any reader has any feedback on the contents that they wish to contribute. There is also contact information for members of the Department who the reader can contact if they have a need for further information or clarification. All HESA collections undergo a major review cycle every few years to ensure that the data collected is relevant for the current and future needs of customers.

	DfE statisticians feed into these reviews, ensuring that the requirements of NI government are addressed.
Performance, Cost and Respondent Burden	<i>The effectiveness, efficiency and economy of the statistical output.</i>
	Much of the costs involved in producing and maintaining the datasets and tables from which the bulletins are derived would be incurred regardless of whether or not the bulletins are produced. Information used to produce these statistical bulletins is collected as part of the application, admission and administrative process within the HEIs. Therefore, respondent burden on the students is minimal.
Confidentiality, Transparency and Security	<i>The procedures and policy used to ensure sound confidentiality, security and transparent practices.</i>
	The following procedures are in place to ensure that data are kept secure and that information released does not identify individuals: Data are supplied by HE institutions (HEIs) to HESA via a secure web-based transfer system created and maintained by HESA. HESA supply data to DfE statisticians (and other statutory users) via a secure web based download system. The data are held by DfE on a secure network that can only be accessed by HE statisticians. To prevent the identification of individuals, figures in publications are rounded to the nearest 5, in line with HESA rounding strategy, with 0, 1 & 2 rounded to 0. Percentages are rounded to the nearest integer.

4. Summary of methods used to compile the outputs

Data Collection

Data are supplied by HE institutions (HEIs) to HESA via a secure web-based transfer system created and maintained by HESA. The data supplied are subject to an extensive quality assurance process by both HESA and DfE.

The first stage of the quality assurance process in HESA includes a suite of validation checks, which ensure that the data collected meet specification, dates fall within expected ranges and the information provided within fields of data are consistent. Failures at this stage may cause a data return to be rejected, requiring a re-submission from the HEI once corrected. The second stage of quality assurance comprises a verification process whereby frequency counts and cross tabulations are produced automatically from the data submission of each HEI and these are fed back to the HEI. A team of quality assurance analysts at HESA also scrutinise this material. Year-on-year comparisons provide a summary of changes and the level of change in any particular area is examined closely if it falls outside of an expected range. Any issues arising from this stage of quality assurance are logged within an online system to which the submitting HEIs have access. HEIs must

respond to each issue to either confirm that anomalies are genuine or correct the data and re-submit. The final stage of the quality assurance process is a sign-off by the head of each HEI confirming that data meet required quality standards and are fit for onward use.

HESA then supply the final data to DfE statisticians (and other statutory users) via a secure web-based download system.

Contracts in place between HESA and Statutory users (including DfE) require that the data be of sufficient quality for statutory users' funding and policy purposes and sanctions may be applied against HESA and HEIs should these quality standards not be met. The quality standards set by statutory users are deemed more than adequate for the purposes of production of Official Statistics.

Production of statistics

On receipt of data from HESA, DfE statisticians produce two NI specific datasets, one for NI students enrolled at UK HEIs and the second for all students enrolled at NI HEIs. These data sets are cross-verified, across a range of variables, with previously published HESA data. Once the datasets are completed and verified they are then used to prepare the Enrolments statistical bulletin. Prior to publication, DfE's bulletins will undergo rigorous checking procedures including peer review of syntax used to analyse data from the HESA databases, parallel production of data tables using HESA interactive tables and statistical software packages, and extensive proof reading of commentary, tables, notes to readers and definitions. Finally, publications also require senior staff sign-off before release.

Useful Links:

HESA's [summary report on quality](#) for their student data.

Administrative data quality assurance

An assessment of the administrative data provided by HESA was also carried out in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority Administrative Data Quality Assurance matrix and associated toolkit.

The toolkit and matrix are the UK Statistics Authority regulatory standard for the quality assurance of administrative data. The Standard recognises the increasing role that administrative data plays in the production of official statistics and clarifies what producers of official statistics should do to assure themselves of the quality of these data. The toolkit sets out the standards for assessing statistics against the Code of Practice for Statistics. The matrix approach to assessment has two components; namely, separate assessments of public interest in our statistics (low, medium, high) and data quality concern about our statistics (low, medium, high).

Level of risk of quality concerns	Public interest profile		
	Lower	Medium	Higher

Low	Statistics of lower quality concern and lower public interest [A1]	Statistics of low-quality concern and medium public interest [A1/A2]	Statistics of a low-quality concern and higher public interest [A1/A2]
Medium	Statistics of medium quality concern and lower public interest [A1/A2]	Statistics of medium quality concern and medium public interest [A2]	Statistics of medium quality concern and higher public interest [A2/A3]
High	Statistics of higher quality concern and lower public interest [A1/A2/A3]	Statistics of higher quality concern and medium public interest [A3]	Statistics of higher quality concern and higher public interest [A3]

We have assessed the bulletins and outputs as A1, as the risk of quality concerns has been assessed as low due to the high quality of the data collection processes and quality control procedures. The public interest profile has been assessed as low to medium due to the limited media interest.

5. Further Quality Assurance measures

Quality Assurance procedures documented

The Higher Education Sector Statistics and Research team within Analytical Services in DfE have fully documented the quality assurance checks that must be completed when producing each statistical bulletin.

Metadata

Full metadata on the data used is available online on the HESA website. This explains the data including many variables and derived variables.

Documented audit trail available for checks

The Higher Education Sector Statistics and Research team within Analytical Services in DfE keep a record of the quality assurance procedures and when they are completed and by whom for each statistical bulletin. This acts as an audit trail to minimise the likelihood of any quality checks being overlooked.

Quality report published

This quality report is published each year for the Enrolments bulletin.

Risk assessment complete

Statistics produced by Analytical Services in DfE undergo an annual risk assessment in order to constantly improve quality assurance measures.

QA toolkit

The Higher Education Sector Statistics and Research team within Analytical Services in DfE also use the Administrative Data QA Toolkit to ensure a high level of quality in the four areas associated with data quality.

Peer review

In 2014, the Enrolments bulletin was subjected to the peer review process in NISRA. This enabled external statistics producers to scrutinise the publication and give feedback on possible changes, which was used to improve the Enrolments bulletin.

GSS review

In 2014, the Enrolments bulletin was also subjected to the GSS review process. This enabled an external agency with quality experts to scrutinise the publication and give feedback on possible changes, which was used to improve both the Enrolments bulletin.