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Enterprise Business Data Architecture

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9.0	Final	03/07/2014	Stephen Palmer	7	Continuing support for the Joint Council for Qualifications' (JCQ) A2C project New requirements for Safe Guarded Salary
10.0	Final	06/11/2014	Stephen Palmer	8	New requirements for: 1) Geospatially Linked Data 2) Children Services Assessment

information standards board for education, skills and children's services

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11	Final	27/03/2015	Stephen Palmer	9	1) Changes to support Children Services Assessment Plan/Case 2) Continuing support for the Joint Council for Qualifications' (JCQ) A2C project 3) Addition of concepts section to clarify the data modelling approach and primary concepts used.
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14	Final	26/04/2016	Stephen Palmer	12	Amendments following 1) General Maintenance 2) Party Contact and Name Refinement 3) Continuing support for the Joint Council for Qualifications' (JCQ) A2C project

For details of the reason for changes such as feedback, alignment to specific Business Services, etc and the individual changes made, please email ISB Secretariat to obtain details of the Business Data Architecture Model Change Log.

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0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document sets out what the Business Data Architecture for the education, skills and children's services system covers and what is its purpose.

The Business Data Architecture is one part of the overall Enterprise Architecture for the education, skills and children's services system; it is intended to be the authoritative model of the business data that is used in the system.

To define Business Data Standards for an enterprise, it is necessary to understand the data from a business perspective, independent of any particular technology or solutions that may process, exchange, or use the data.

This requires a 'system-wide' top-down approach to defining the data that is required to support the business activity undertaken across the 'system', particularly where the data is exchanged between different organisations and service providers.

Without this approach data exchange and other solutions will be designed from a local perspective, cannot be easily re-used, and therefore will have limited business value.

Because of the complex nature of the education, skills, and children's services 'system', and because of the large number of stakeholders involved, each with their own business pressures and with varying degrees of autonomy, development of a top down, detailed, and comprehensive data architecture cannot be done as a single activity. An iterative approach has been adopted. The next section summarises the evolutionary stages of the architecture to date.

0.1 Evolution

The Business Data Architecture (BDA) has been updated and released at intervals and this is the seventh BDA release. Each release is considered a "cut" of the continuingly evolving data architecture. Up until BDA version six (the sixth "cut"), a new version was created when significant changes had been made to the Business Data Architecture to warrant a new "cut". BDA version six was the first of the releases that will occur based on a three times a year release schedule for the whole Business Data Architecture. This will include a full update to all the documentation including Business Data Standards, Technical Data Standards etc. The ISB website that hosts the Business Data Architecture will also be updated. This will provide an aligned set of documentation for the Business Data Architecture.

The first BDA version involved the development of reasonably comprehensive data architecture, at the entity level, but not at a level where the properties or attributes of entities are defined. This iteration was published as BDA version 1.

The second BDA version was built on the foundations that were contained in BDA version 1, and was developed in some areas with a greater level of detail, ie the inclusion of attributes or properties of entities as well as primary and foreign keys, and related controlled lists, in order to support the development of national standards for data exchange, approved by the Information Standards Board (ISB) for the education skills and children's services (ESCS) 'system'.

The third BDA version continued the iterative approach and extends the development of some areas. It also includes modifications to some previously developed areas where new information had identified changes that were required to continue the re-usability approach.

The fourth BDA version follows a number of significant projects including the Joint Council for Qualifications' A2C project and the Department for Education's Data Transformation Programme. These extended the areas of the Business Data Architecture that have undergone detailed business analysis or have revisited previously analysed areas and extended the list of data items.

The fifth BDA version predominantly covered 2 significant updates

1. Party Role Relationship Remodelling
2. Joint Council for Qualifications' A2C project adopting full conformance to ISB data standards.

Other minor alterations and additions to data standards have also been included

The sixth BDA version continued support for the Joint Council for Qualifications' A2C project and also supported new requirements for and amendments to:

- Special Educational Needs
- Administration Unit
- Sex and Gender
- Party Name standard modifications
- Person Language standard amendments

The seventh BDA version continued support for the Joint Council for Qualifications' A2C project and also supports new requirements for:

- Safeguarded Salary

The eighth BDA version supported new requirements for:

- Geospatially Linked Data
- Children Services Assessment

The ninth BDA version continued support for the Joint Council for Qualifications' A2C project and also supported additional requirements for Children Services Assessment by adding support for the Planning and Case management of a Children Services Assessment.

The ninth BDA version also introduced a section explaining the concepts and principles used in the creation of the BDA data model. These concepts and principles explain how the model has been designed such as using a single domain, the Party principle to cover organisations and people. These principles will aid the reader in understanding the approach used when reviewing the data model.

The tenth BDA version primarily covered the addition of a new Aggregated Data Standard (ADS) to support Leavers Destination data. Up until this version the BDA has focused on atomic level data standards. With the range of atomic level Business Data Standards in the BDA, it is now possible to support aggregated data standards as these need the atomic level data defined by the Business Data Standards.

The eleventh BDA version covered major upgrades to

1) Children's Services Complex Cases support
2) Joint Council for Qualifications' A2C project version 3 upgrades

Children's Services Complex Cases covers support for supporting groups of PARTY's and also personal relationships between PARTY's such as "mother of", "daughter of"

This twelfth BDA version covers major upgrades for

1) Joint Council for Qualifications' A2C project 2016 Specification Requests for Change
2) Party Contact and Name Refinement as part of the Data Exchange Pathfinder project.

JCQ are currently implementing their 2016 specification version. As part of the past years testing of the specification, JCQ have identified a number of changes and enhancements required to the data model. This is a natural part of implementing data standards as the real life data can reveal data patterns previously undiscovered.

The Data Exchange pathfinder tested how easy it was to transfer contact details for various purposes, such as learner contact details, as part of the School to School Common Transfer File (CTF). The pathfinder recommended that the Party Contact BDS should be removed and that the Party Contact domain should be refined as many of the structures available were unnecessary. As it shares a similar design pattern, the pathfinder also recommended the use of Party Name in standards such as the Party Relationship Name should also be refined. For example, Party Relationship Name has a potentially redundant entity called Party Role Name with no non-identifying attributes.

As a result of this twelfth BDA iteration, islands of relative stability continue to be established in the areas where more detailed analysis has been undertaken.

As further data standards are developed, or further projects require standard data definitions, further iterations of the architecture will be undertaken and published.

The Business Data Architecture is complemented by other models contained in the Enterprise Architecture that will represent how data is used by the business processes, how data flows across the delivery chains in the 'system', who are the business owners of the data, and who are the custodians of its physical storage.

0.2 Scope & Purpose

The scope of the Business Data Architecture includes all the data required to support all the activities relating to the provision of education, skills, and children's services to parents, children, families, young people, and learners of all ages.

Its uses include:

- Providing a framework for migrating from the current plethora of data standards to a universal set of data standards for the 'system';
- Providing a basis for moving, over time, to a situation where data is captured once and used wherever it is required across the 'system';

- Underpinning the development of new data warehouses and other information platforms;
- Improved data security;
- Underpinning a revised 'system-wide' data management regime; and
- Underpinning the identification of Master Data Management sources.

0.3 Structure

The document is broken into four parts;

- **Part One** sets out the scope of the Business Data Architecture and gives details about how it can be used to improve data management within the system by providing a frame of reference to improve information sharing and controls, such as ownership and security. The notation and way in which the architecture is represented is also included within this section.
- **Part Two** presents the full Business Data Architecture via a number of subject areas, each of which shows a subset of the overall model. The subject area shows the relationships between the data entities. The definition for each entity along with the individual data standards that support the subject area are no longer included as these are available via the ISB Standards Library gateway BDA navigational tools.
- **Part Three** contains the Summary Domain Model. This model was first included in version five. It represents an overall summary view of all the Business Data Standards using the primary entity from each Business Data Standard. Its purpose is to provide a visual navigation between the individual data standards.
- **Part Four** contains:
    - A list of the entities and their definitions used within the Business Data Architecture
    - A list of references to other documents that should be read in conjunction with the Business Data Architecture
    - The changes from the previous version to this issue are described along with the activities that have resulted in the changes. Note details for each standard are no longer included in this document due to the significant number of data standards however, they can be viewed on the ESCS ISB website.

0.4 Related Documents

0.4.1 Business Data Architecture Standards

The document titled 'BDA Data Architecture Standards' provides further detail on the specific notation and naming conventions used in the Business Data Architecture document. It includes explanations for why some modelling conventions have been adopted. A key to the colour coding of the subject area diagrams can be found in this document, along with a full list of the entities and their definitions. This document should be referred to when reading the Business Data Architecture.

0.4.2 Business Data Architecture Data Type Standards

The document titled 'Business Data Architecture Data Type' provides further detail on the specific logical data formats used in the production of the data standards. This document should be referred to when reading the Business Data Architecture.

0.4.3 Identifiers Guidance

The ISB Managing and using identifiers guidance document provides further information on creating unique entity identifiers such as the PARTY Identifier. This document should be referred to when reading the Business Data Architecture.

1 PART ONE

1.1 Introduction

The Business Data Architecture is one component of the overall enterprise architecture that is currently being developed for the education, skills and children's services 'system'.

The scope of the Business Data Architecture is the data required to support all the activities relating to the provision of education, skills, and children's services to parents, children, families, young people, and learners of all ages.

1.2 Uses of the Business Data Architecture

The Business Data Architecture is the authoritative model of the business data that is used in the 'system'. It will be complemented by other models contained in the Enterprise Architecture that will represent how data is used by the business processes, how data flows across the delivery chains in the 'system', who are the business owners of the data, and who are the custodians of its physical storage.

It will provide a framework for migrating from the current plethora of data standards to a universal set of data standards for the 'system', the definition and approval of which will be managed by the ISB. It will be a basis for moving, over time, to a situation where data is captured once and used wherever it is required across the 'system'. It will enable the development of new data warehouses and other information platforms.

Data security is high on the government's agenda. The Business Data Architecture will underpin a revised 'system-wide' data management regime that will be established, and which will clearly identify the owners of business data, and the roles and responsibilities of business data owners.

It will also underpin the identification of master data sources, where data is stored in more than one database, will be the single reference model against which standard controlled lists for reference data (such as Country Type values) will be defined, and will be the reference model against which physical data exchange standards will be specified and used to share data across the 'system'. It also provides a framework to plan the migration to a "capture once use many times" landscape.

From an Enterprise Architecture perspective, physical data designs, logical data models, and the Business Data Architecture must all be integral, in that the physical data model is derived from the logical data model, and the logical data model is derived from, or at least mapped to, the Business Data Architecture. All of the models can be represented in the Enterprise Architecture, although not all of the lower level models will always be of interest from an Enterprise Architectural perspective, and where they are, it will usually be at a higher level of abstraction than that required by the project teams that are implementing solutions.

1.3 Coverage and level of detail

We have attempted to make it sufficiently comprehensive to cover all the key data areas required to support the business activities undertaken by the 'system' as a whole, recognising there are still some areas of the model that will benefit from further detailed work as more projects use this architecture, and more needs for data standards based on the architecture are identified. Detailed work will include the addition of attributes to entities. As such, the architecture will continue to

evolve and new versions will be produced regularly and published as outlined in the release schedule.

1.4 Definitions and notation

The notation that has been used for the Business Data Architecture is the notation associated with the Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD).

The models in this document continue to comply with the Erwin format as that is the development tool being used.

For further details on the notation and data modelling techniques used please refer to the document titled 'BDA Data Architecture Standards'.

It is important to define a set of standards for naming entities, attributes, relationships, primary keys and descriptions so that future development of the architecture maintains a level of consistency.

The approach taken in the Business Data Architecture is to define standards that reflect the business level at which the architecture is developed rather than a physical design.

The names used in the Business Data Architecture must be used unmodified in the physical implementation to ensure interoperability.

For further details on the naming standards used please refer to the document titled 'BDA Data Architecture Standards'.

1.5 Concepts of the BDA design

The Business Data Architecture is designed to be an Enterprise Canonical Data Model. This means that the data model has to provide the following:

- A single model of the whole enterprise that does not need or use sub-domains
- A generic set of data definitions that can be used for any business purpose within the domain and is not constrained by physical instances in the enterprise
- A model that supports business processes today and in to the future

The reasons for the above and the methods used are:

1.5.1 Domains

The BDA has only one domain. This is intentional as to model individual domains within ESCS would not provide a single data interchange model. It might at first seem appropriate to model the education part of ESCS as the following domains

- Key Stage 0 - Nursery
- Key Stage 1 & 2 – Infants/Juniors
- Key Stage 3 & 4 – Secondary
- Higher Education
- Further Education

- Etc

The advantage of the multiple domain (sub-domains of the main domain) method is that the specific terms for each domain can be used such as student, pupil etc. The disadvantage is that this would result in discrete data exchange designs for each domain. For those exchanging data solely within one domain that would not be an issue. For those exchanging data between multiple domains it would result in additional interfaces for every domain model they work with. Furthermore, when a student moves from juniors to secondary, is the data sent in the form of the Key Stage 1&2 domain or the Key Stage 3&4 domain?

The BDA is designed to provide one model for all key stages and HE and FE so that data can move freely between them using a single set of data definitions.

This of course does not imply that all the people working in ESCS will have to stop using their local terms. All it means is that when, say HE Student data is exported from an HE system, it should carry the common tag of “Learner”. If that same data were to be received by an apprenticeship system, the tag Learner would be recognised and the data stored locally using any suitable local name, such as perhaps the attribute name of Apprentice.

1.5.2 A generic Set of Data Definitions

By developing a single enterprise canonical data model with only one domain, the resulting set of data definitions can be used throughout all the physical domains in the enterprise. Whilst developing the BDA, physical instances of data must be converted to a logical instance to identify similar data that has different names in different domains. For example

- Student
- Pupil

Are both the same logical “Learner” data item.

This approach will lead to the development of a single data definitions set for the whole enterprise. However, this does result in data and entity names that are generic and may not be the terms used by the particular domain. The definition of the data item should clarify its purpose such that it can be applied to any domain. The term Learner is used throughout the BDA whereas the different domains may use pupil or student etc. Identifying the definition of a pupil, the appropriate data item in the BDA can be used that has the same definition. Over time the canonical names in the BDA may, where appropriate be recognised and be used universally in place of the domain names. To aid this migration of recognition, a set of domain aliases for each BDA data item (or at least the commonly used data items in the BDA) should be created for each project wanting to use the generic data set as that will aid understanding of the model.

1.5.3 Future proofing the model

By applying the above single domain and single data definition approach, the BDA is on its way to support both current processes and future processes. This is important as the more future proof the model can be the less impact will be necessary on systems and data exchanges over time as a result of policy changes. As the design of the BDA is focused on the underlying logical data then there is less impact when policy changes occur such as adding a new key stage.

1.5.4 Principles used in the BDA model design

Applying the above concepts to the BDA development has resulted in a number of principles being applied to the resulting data model. These are described as follows:

1.5.4.1 The use of a generic Party to cover People and Organisations

Sub-domain models will generally separate People and Organisations. This is usually because in the particular domain they behave in unique ways. However, in some domains and certainly in a single domain enterprise model, it is highly likely that both People and Organisations are interchangeable in certain events.

An example is fulfilling an Organisation Post. In our enterprise an Organisation Post may be filled by either a Person or an Agency. If we modelled Organisation and Person separately we would require two Organisation Posts

- Organisation Post Person – linked to the Person entity
- Organisation Post Org – linked to the Organisation entity

The above would result in duplication of many of the attributes in the two entities. The same occurs for:

- A Child Care Assessment that may include people and/or agencies
- A Child Minder providing a child care service may be a Person or registered as an Agency and therefore be an Organisation
- Bookings of Qualification assessments may be carried out by an Organisation or by a Person

The wider and the more complex the domain, the more chances of People and Organisations both being interchangeable within a single event.

The BDA uses the concept of a single entity known as a Party that has two sub-classes of Person and Organisation. This allows the sub-classes to have the relevant attributes for its type. The Main class of Party is used to link to other entities where the entity may use either a Person or Organisation in the same role.

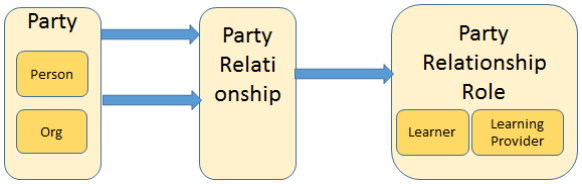
It can be noted that both Person and an Organisation has one or more names, one or more addresses, can have one or more associations with another organisation or Person. Using the above concept simplifies the data model by linking names, addresses and relationships to the Party once preventing duplication if attempting to link to Person and separately Organisation.

1.5.4.2 Party Relationships and Roles

In a domain, a Party can be involved in many roles. In each of the roles, different data items are attached to the Party such as the same Organisation being an Awarding Body, A School, or a Centre. The use of roles is tightly governed in the BDA as roles are reserved for only those roles that can be identified by whoever gave that Party the role. This ensures that only generic roles are used in the BDA enabling the model to support the whole domain. Where there is a need to know a role in a specific event such as who is the assessor in a child assessment, then the event role is identified within the event itself.

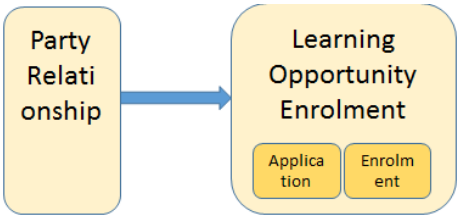
A role in the BDA is tied to a Party Relationship which is a relationship between two Party's. The BDA was designed in this manner when it was identified that the attributes in a role can vary depending upon who the relationship is between.

An example is a Learner at a school also attending another school for some subjects. In this case the Person has a role of Learner and some of the Learner's details may be different for each school. Further, the IDs given to the Learner such as UPN, ULN etc are related to the Party that initially provides them such as the Learner Record Service. If they were linked directly to the school the Learner was attending then the UPN at the two schools could be different. The same could occur with the ULN. By linking the ID to who provides it then there should only be one UPN or ULN in the system



1.5.4.3 Full Lifecycle Entities

Many sub-domain data models consider each physical object as an entity. An example would be application or an enrolment that may be modelled as two separate entities. This represents the physical world but not the logical. For the BDA to be a single domain canonical model, it has to be able to recognise when two entities in the physical world are in fact different stages of a single logical entity. The example of a school application and enrolment can be described as two stages of an enrolment. This is proven by the attributes of the application being almost identical to the attributes in the enrolment. The BDA combined the two into the Learning Opportunity Enrolment and identifies whether it is an application, approved for enrolment or rejected by the status of the entity. This approach is applied throughout the BDA to reduce the number of potentially duplicated entities and relationships and also make the model more flexible as it is easy to add a new status rather than have to create a new entity.



1.5.4.4 Natural Entity Identifier Keys

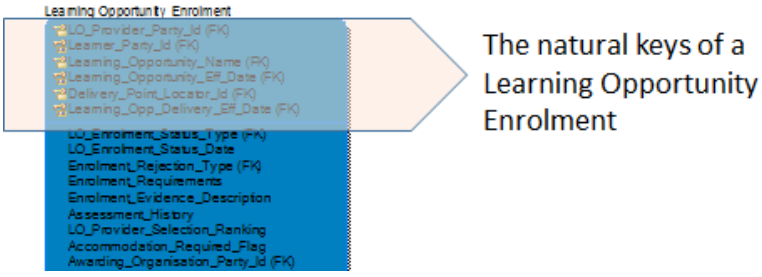
Most sub-domain data models will identify an entity using an artificial ID. This is more suited to database performance. As the BDA is a canonical model, where possible, an entity's primary keys are defined using data that exists within the data record. The advantage of this approach is

- This helps ensure that the entity is correctly designed by using recognisable data fields to identify a single data instance and ensure that the minimum data that can be provided is enough to identify that data instance. An example is that a recognisable instance of a Learning Opportunity Enrolment requires the minimum of all the following natural data items to uniquely identify it. It is not possible to identify an instance of a Learning Opportunity

Enrolment between systems using a surrogate key as multiple systems are unlikely to have the same artificial ids:

- The Provider ID
- The Learner ID
- The name of the course
- The date the course was available from
- The location of the course
- The date the course started at that location

- Relationships between entities can be verified by the natural IDs from the parent propagating to the child entity. With many levels of parent/child relationships, the use of natural IDs propagates down all levels and confirms the behaviour of the related child entities. Using artificial IDs, the first level can be easily confirmed by checking in the parent what the natural IDs are (usually defined by a field not being allowed to be null) but subsequent levels get increasingly difficult to validate as the natural IDs may be in a parent several layers up.
- When exchanging data between different systems and domains, the artificial IDs do not exist and so cannot be used to link pieces of data together that are sent separately. As the natural keys exist within the data then any system or domain will be able to link data together
- They provide built in data integrity when loading data or assembling messages as the data must contain the natural keys otherwise it will be rejected. Using an artificial ID would allow any data to be accepted even if the actual data payload was incorrect.

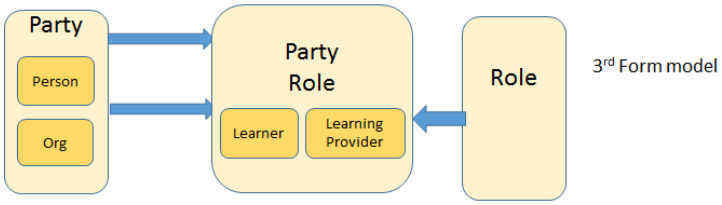


When implementing the BDA into a database, if required, surrogate keys may be used to replace the composite natural keys. This allows faster database performance and easier software development. However, consideration must be given to maintaining data integrity. Using a surrogate ID for the entity allows the natural IDs to be changed for the same surrogate ID. If the particular record is a child of another entity, changing the natural ID values in the child would result in the incorrect child record being attached to the parent. To minimise this the natural IDs should be constrained with an index and constraint rule to the parent to preserve data integrity.

1.5.4.5 Normalisation

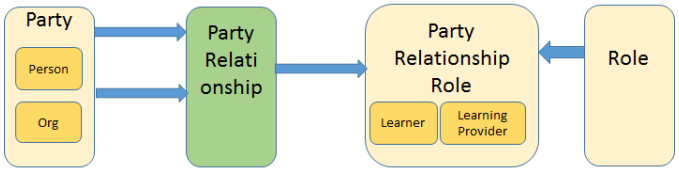
When designing a domain data model it is usually sufficient to adopt 3rd normal form. This was used initially within the BDA. However, when modelling the Party Role area it became apparent

that the area of Party Role that was a 3 way join was actually hiding another entity as there were attributes that didn't belong to any role



3rd Form model

5th Form model revealed the Party Relationship



Extending the data modelling to 5th form broke down the Party Role entity and revealed the Party Relationship entity. Without that the host of attributes in the Party Relationship would have been reliant on a role and the Party may have multiple roles in the relationship. This would have resulted in duplicated data.

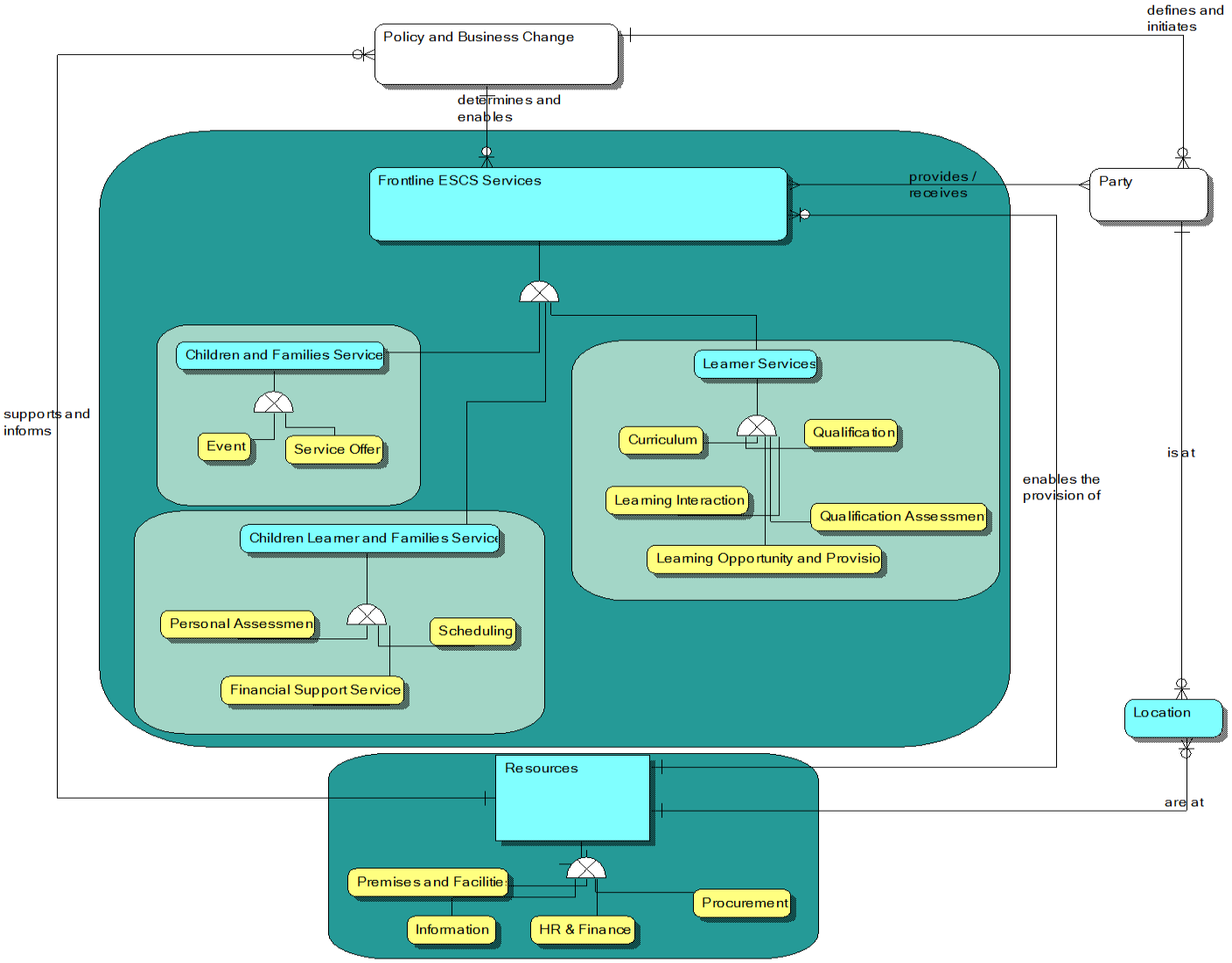
The BDA attempts to balance complexity and future proofing by using 3rd form normalisation where there is no evidence of the need for 5th form data exposure but 5th form where it is necessary to revel the embedded data relationships that are not revealed within 3rd form.

PART TWO

1.6 BUSINESS DATA ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW

The Business Data Architecture overview sets out, at a conceptual level, the key business subject areas into which the data architecture is divided. It provides an aid for navigating to and around the detail contained in the architecture starting from this business functions view.

The model is a conceptual model of the system. It is not intended to reflect the names of the actual services provided but shows how the data in the model relates to services provision and whether the data is for use by frontline services or support services.



The level 1 subject areas and their description are set out in the following pages.

1.7 SUBJECT AREA MODELS AND ENTITY DEFINITIONS

The Business Data Architecture key business subject area views set out the key entities that make up the business subject area. It is not as detailed as the individual lower level data standard models as this would make the subject area views overly complicated. It is intended to show the principal entities and relationships that form the basis of the key business subject areas which form the data architecture. It provides a decomposition level view of the Business Data Architecture and is an aid for navigating the detail contained in the architecture.

Only the entity and relationships are shown. To show the attributes of each entity would result in the diagram being so small as to be unreadable. The attributes of each entity are shown in the related Business Data Standard documents that extract a few entities from the below models and show all of the entity attributes.

1.8 PARTY SUBJECT AREA

The Party subject area provides a structure for holding data about:

- PARTYs (people and organisations who are involved in, interested in, or of interest to, the 'system').
- Their relationship to each other where there are specific data items that pertain to that relationship regardless of the events conducted under that relationship. For example a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER will provide a LEARNER with a unique number for the duration of the learning with that provider regardless of the different LEARNING OPPORTUNITYs that LEARNER may take up.
- The (permanent) role(s) that they identify themselves with; that is bestowed upon them by accreditation or by virtue of the relationship with another PARTY who then define the PARTY with a particular role. A role in the Business Data Architecture is not a (temporary) event role such as assessor or assessee; it is a primary role that allows a PARTY to carry out certain activities. For example an AWARDING ORGANISATION role allows that PARTY to assess LEARNERs against a QUALIFICATION assessment criteria.

The Party subject area identifies Party Relationships as being those relationships that carry unique data that exists by virtue of the relationship and is the same regardless of the events that occur under that relationship. The relationship between a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER and a LEARNER is an example. When the LEARNER registers with a university they declare information such as references, contact details etc prior to registering on any LEARNING OPPORTUNITYs. This declared information applies to all LEARNING OPPORTUNITYs they may register for, and therefore, exists at the relationship level. Event based relationships only occur for the particular event and as such would not require a relationship.

The PARTY NAME structures provide a standardised method of holding and identifying the various names that a PARTY has and also how they declare the parts of a name such as Given Name, Family Name etc. This allows services that need to identify the exact name for say, the purposes of name matching, to be certain which part of the name they are dealing. This is because some names are not obvious as to which is the family name part or the given name part. The PARTY NAME DESCRIPTION identifies the names that a person declares. It is not intended to identify a particular use of a name as these are identified against a particular use of the PARTY NAME.

The Aggregated Leavers Destination structures provide a standardised method of holding and exchanging this aggregated data about a (Learning Opportunity) “leaver”. The ADS should be read in conjunction with the Business Analysis document that describes exactly which BDS should be used as the basis for aggregation. The Business Analysis document explains any summary calculations required. Using a standardised rule set for converting the atomic data into aggregated data ensures that there will be consistency across the sector for the accumulation, exchange and comparison of Leavers Destination data.

Party Personal Relationship supports the complexity of personal relationships and identifies the relation between the two people as well as their roles in the relationship. The complexity of the possible relationship type and roles are identified in a supporting document Party Personal Relationship Side note available from the ESCS ISB web site. This document includes a matrix of all the possible values.

1.8.1 Party Role – bestowed and event roles

It is generally recognised that a PARTY will have one or more roles. However, it can sometimes be unclear as to what defines a role. Sometimes roles and posts of an employee can be transposed. Within the Business Data Architecture it has been recognised that the PARTY RELATIONSHIP ROLE structure is required but used only when there is absolute clarity about its purpose and what are the roles required. Without this rigour the Business Data Architecture would become proliferated with roles that are in reality only multiple physical representations of a logical role. The Business Data Architecture identifies two types of PARTY ROLE. Type one is a “bestowed role” and the second type is an “event role”. The “bestowed role” is a role that a PARTY gains by virtue of it being bestowed upon them by another PARTY in a PARTY RELATIONSHIP and transcends events that they are engaged in. For example a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER bestowing the role of a LEARNER. An “event role” is a role that a PARTY carries out during a particular event such as an assessor role.

The “bestowed role” empowers a PARTY to carry out event roles such as being an assessor in a particular event ie an Awarding Organisation “bestowed role” allows the Awarding Organisation to assess Learners who have carried out a qualification assessment.

A “bestowed role” can be identified in the enterprise as it will have information stored against it that applies to the role regardless of the events the role is involved in. A bestowed role can be recognised in the Business Data Architecture as being a prefix to an attribute name such as Learner_Party_Id

An “event role” now only occurs against an event and can be recognised in the Business Data Architecture by being a suffix to the party id such as Party_Id_Assessor.

The roles are also of importance as certain related data may be dependent upon that role. A PARTY may declare certain contact details for them in one role but separate contact details for another role. The Business Data Architecture recognises both roles but attempts to restrain the bestowed roles such that generic roles are utilised rather than physicalised instances.

1.8.2 Party Relationship names and contacts

The PARTY RELATIONSHIP NAME and PARTY RELATIONSHIP CONTACT structures relate a PARTY RELATIONSHIP to either a name or LOCATOR and then identify the particular reason for the use of the name or LOCATOR. This is in recognition that different names may be used in different contexts, and equally that the list of contacts offered may vary by circumstance.

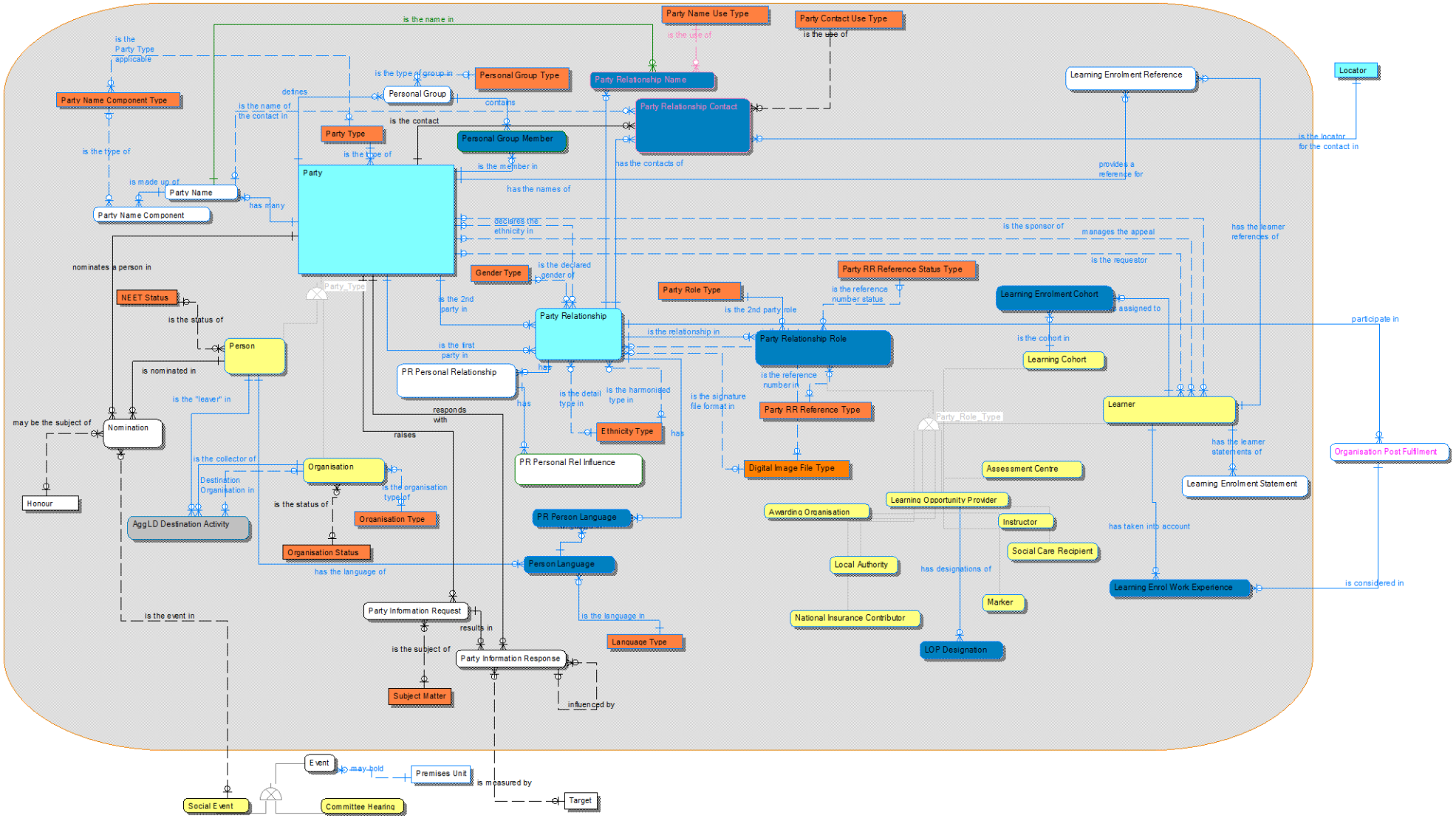
PARTY RELATIONSHIP CONTACT links a PARTY to a LOCATOR. This can be considered similar to a contacts list. It identifies the LOCATORs and contacts for a PARTY and the relationship of the contact to the PARTY as well as the purpose of the particular contact/LOCATOR such as “Main”.

1.8.3 Party Identifiers

The identifier for a PARTY is one of the few surrogate identifiers in the Business Data Architecture. This is necessary as there is no simple natural identifier set for a PARTY. Further, to facilitate enterprise business intelligence a single identifier for a PARTY in the system is ultimately required and this area is an ideal candidate for master data management. For the interim, it will be necessary for each data exchange project to identify a suitable candidate for use as the PARTY identifier such as Unique Learner Number (ULN) or DfE Establishment Number. Provided that identifier remains consistent within the confines of the project data exchange it will provide the necessary links between data standards that have the Party ID in them. Further information on creating PARTY Identifiers can be found in the ISB Managing and using identifiers guidance document.

1.8.4 Impact of lack of standardisation of roles across the sector

The education skills and children’s services ‘system’ also provides services to young people as well as children, but given that there are different definitions currently in use across the system for a young person, which in some cases overlap with the definition of a child, further analysis is required before we can determine what the correct role structure is in this area. For example, Department for Education defines a young person as 14-19 years old; the Department for Work and Pensions defines a young person as 18-24 for eligibility for the New Deal for young people, whilst the Youth Justice system has a range of definitions including 12-17 for the issuing of a Detention and Training Order and 18-20 to be sent to a Young Offender’s Institution.


Party Name Use Type
Party Contact Use Type
is the name in
is the use of
is the use of
is the Party Type applicable
is the type of group in
Personal Group Type
Party Relationship Name
Learning Enrolment Reference
Locator
Party Name Component Type
defines
Personal Group
is the name of the contact in
contains
Party Relationship Contact
is the locator for the contact in
is the contact
Party Type
Personal Group Member
is the type of
is the type of
is the member in
has the contacts of
provides a reference for
is made up of
Party Name
Party
has the names of
has many
Party Name Component
declares the ethnicity in
is the sponsor of
manages the appeal
has the learner references of
is the requestor
nominates a person in
Party Type
Gender Type
is the declared gender of
Party RR Reference Status Type
NEET Status
is the 2nd party in
Party Role Type
is the reference number status
Learning Enrolment Cohort
is assigned to
participate in
is the status of
Party Relationship
is the relationship in
is the 2nd party role
Person
is the first party in
has
Party Relationship Role
is the cohort in
Learning Cohort
PR Personal Relationship
is the reference number in
is nominated in
is the detail type in
is the harmonised type in
is the signature file format in
Party RR Reference Type
Learner
is the "leaver" in
has
Party_Role_Type
responds with
Ethnicity Type
has
has the learner statements of
may be the subject of
Nomination
raises
PR Personal Rel Influence
Digital Image File Type
Assessment Centre
Organisation Post Fulfilment
is the collector of
Organisation
Destination Organisation in
is the organisation type of
Learning Enrolment Statement
Honour
is the status of
Organisation Type
PR Person Language
Awarding Organisation
Learning Opportunity Provider
AggLD Destination Activity
Instructor
has taken into account
Organisation Status
Person Language
Social Care Recipient
Local Authority
has designations of
has the language of
Learning Enrol Work Experience
is considered in
Party Information Request
Marker
is the event in
is the language in
National Insurance Contributor
results in
Language Type
is the subject of
Party Information Response
LOP Designation
Subject Matter
influenced by
Event
may hold
Premises Unit
is measured by
Social Event
Committee Hearing
Target

1.9 LOCATION SUBJECT AREA

The location subject area provides a structure for holding data about locations of all types - ranging from GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION and POSTAL ADDRESS through to electronic addresses (TELEPHONE NUMBER, URL) and contact details - and relating location to the entities where their location is important to know for the 'system' to operate.

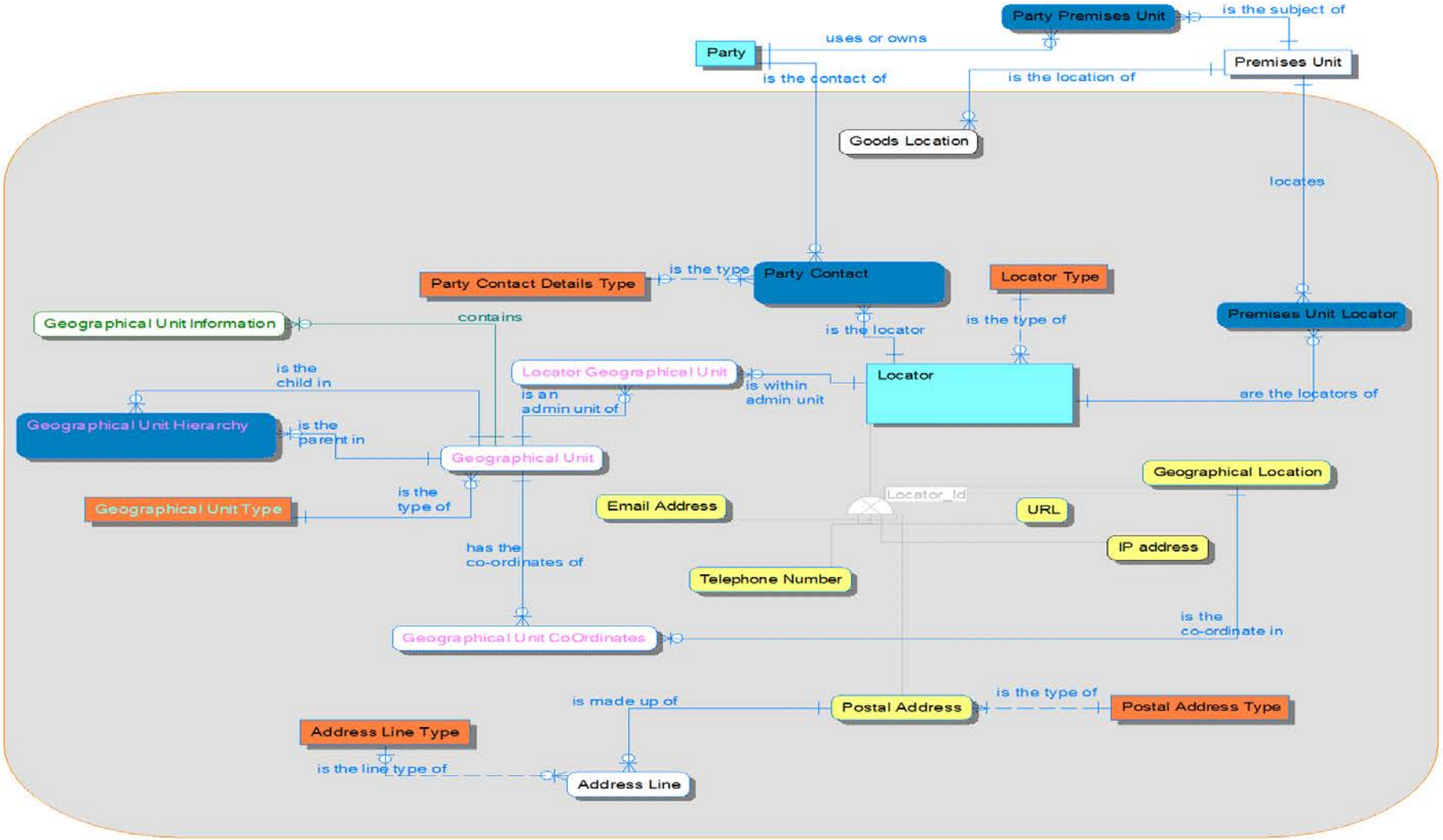
The LOCATOR uses a single identifier and in many cases this can be the same as the LOCATOR itself where the LOCATOR is unique (eg TELEPHONE NUMBER, URL, EMAIL ADDRESS). POSTAL ADDRESS could be a combination of Post Code and house number or alternatively the Unique Property Reference Number from sources such as the National Land and Property Gazetteer.

PREMISES are connected to a LOCATOR for the purposes of identifying such aspects as the POSTAL ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NUMBER etc. This can identify the various TELEPHONE NUMBERS linked to a particular room in a building or an overall number for the whole building.

Units such as a Parish, Town, County or Diocese are supported in the Business Data Architecture. The GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT identifies a particular sub-division of land that may be defined for administrative or demographic purposes and then includes its geographical co-ordinates. These coordinates are linked to the GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION in the LOCATOR thereby establishing the boundary of the administration unit. The GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT design also includes a hierarchy so that units can be bound into a hierarchical set such as the Parishes within a Dioceses.

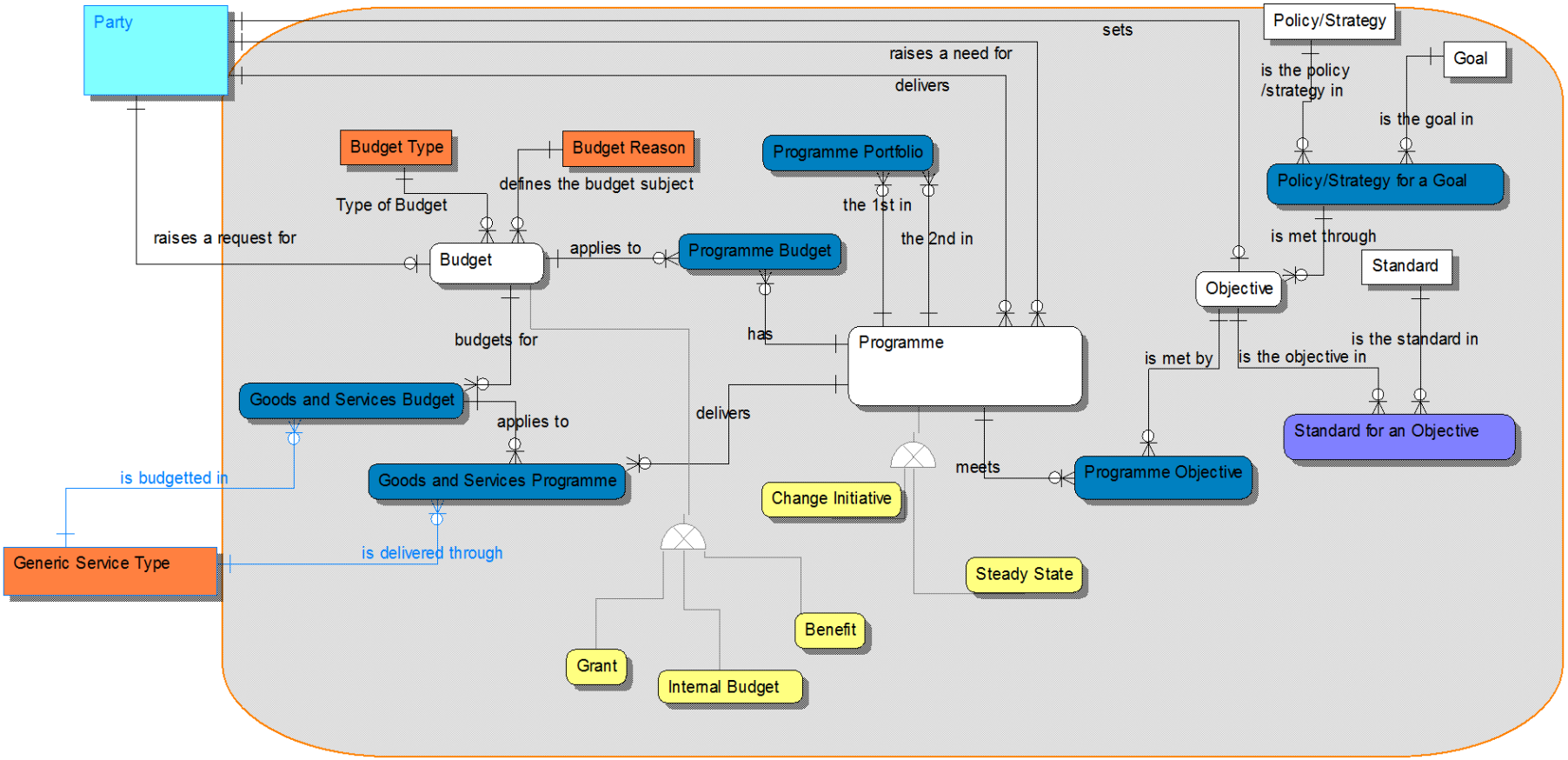
The LOCATOR GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT links a GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT to a LOCATOR allowing LOCATORs such as POSTAL ADDRESSes to identify the units that a particular POSTAL ADDRESS falls within.

The GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT also supports additional information that applies to a GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT from external sources such as the Office for National Statistics (ONS). This additional information is supported by the GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT INFORMATION.


Party Premises Unit
is the subject of
uses or owns
Party
Premises Unit
is the contact of
is the location of
Goods Location
locates
Party Contact Details Type
is the type
Party Contact
Locator Type
Premises Unit Locator
Geographical Unit Information
contains
is the locator
is the type of
is the child in
Locator Geographical Unit
is within admin unit
Locator
is an admin unit of
are the locators of
Geographical Unit Hierarchy
is the parent in
Geographical Unit
Geographical Location
Locator_Id
is the type of
Email Address
URL
Geographical Unit Type
IP address
has the co-ordinates of
Telephone Number
is the co-ordinate in
Geographical Unit CoOrdinates
is made up of
Postal Address
is the type of
Postal Address Type
Address Line Type
is the line type of
Address Line

1.10 POLICY AND BUSINESS CHANGE SUBJECT AREA

The Policy and Business Change subject area provides a structure for holding data about strategy, GOALs, OBJECTIVEs, policies and STANDARDs - the things that drive and guide the 'system', and change programmes that are required to implement policy and change the way the 'system' operates.

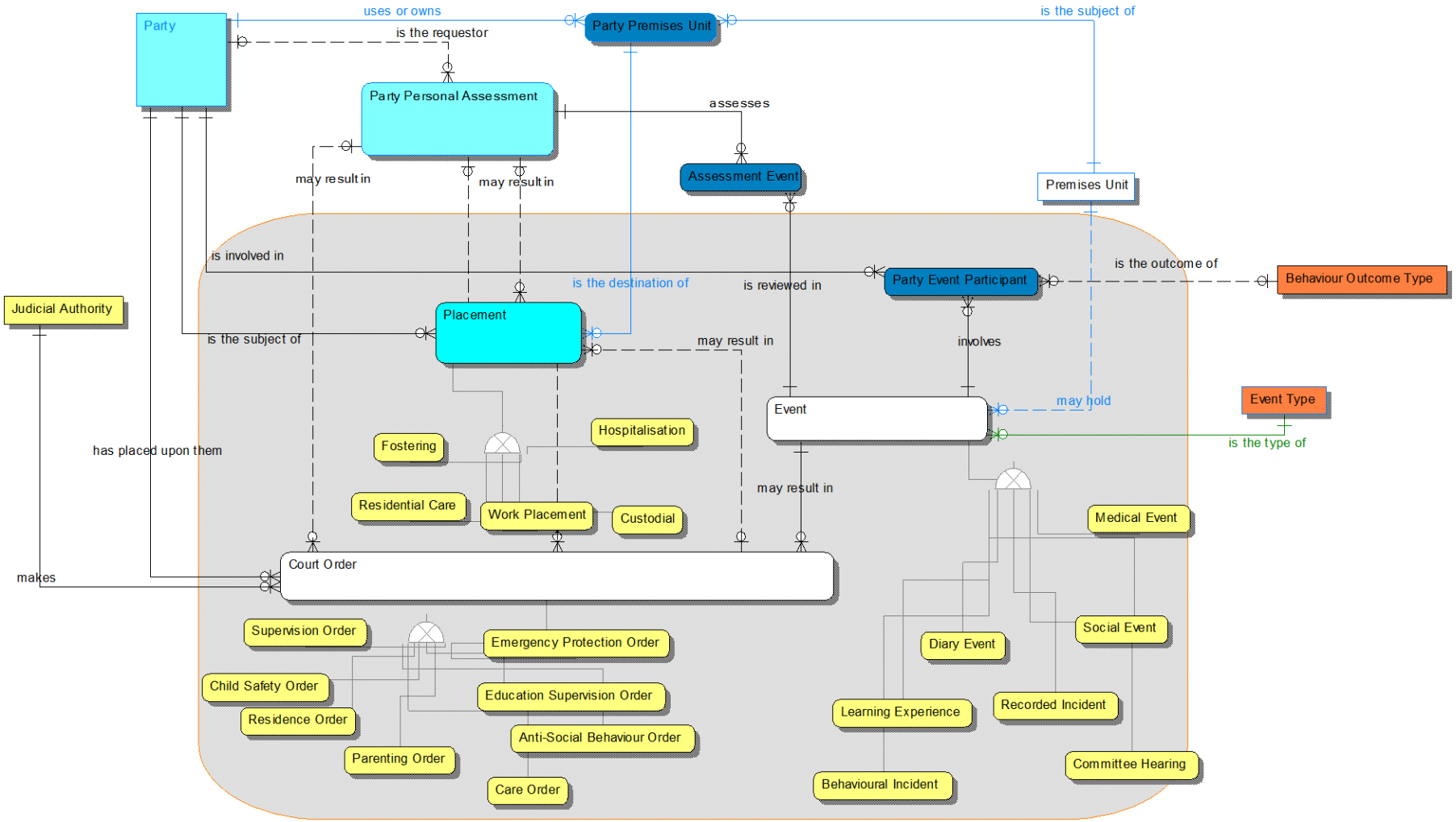

Party
sets
Policy/Strategy
raises a need for
delivers
is the policy /strategy in
Goal
is the goal in
Budget Type
Budget Reason
Programme Portfolio
defines the budget subject
Type of Budget
the 1st in
Policy/Strategy for a Goal
raises a request for
Budget
applies to
Programme Budget
the 2nd in
is met through
Standard
Objective
budgets for
has
Programme
is met by
is the objective in
is the standard in
Goods and Services Budget
applies to
delivers
Standard for an Objective
is budgetted in
Goods and Services Programme
meets
Programme Objective
Change Initiative
is delivered through
Generic Service Type
Steady State
Benefit
Grant
Internal Budget

1.11 CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES SUBJECT AREAS

1.11.1 Children and Families Services – Event Subject Area

The Children and Families Services – Event subject area provides a structure for holding data about the EVENTs and protection PLACEMENTs that affect children and families throughout their lives.

This area provides a place holder for data that will be part of additional processes once explored and as such will continue to be decomposed in future versions.


Party
uses or owns
is the requestor
Party Premises Unit
is the subject of
Party Personal Assessment
assesses
may result in
may result in
Assessment Event
Premises Unit
is involved in
is the destination of
is reviewed in
Party Event Participant
is the outcome of
Behaviour Outcome Type
Judicial Authority
Placement
is the subject of
may result in
involves
Event
may hold
Event Type
is the type of
has placed upon them
Hospitalisation
Fostering
Residential Care
Work Placement
Custodial
may result in
Medical Event
makes
Court Order
Supervision Order
Emergency Protection Order
Social Event
Diary Event
Child Safety Order
Education Supervision Order
Learning Experience
Recorded Incident
Residence Order
Anti-Social Behaviour Order
Parenting Order
Committee Hearing
Care Order
Behavioural Incident

1.11.2 Children and Families Services – Service Offer Subject Area

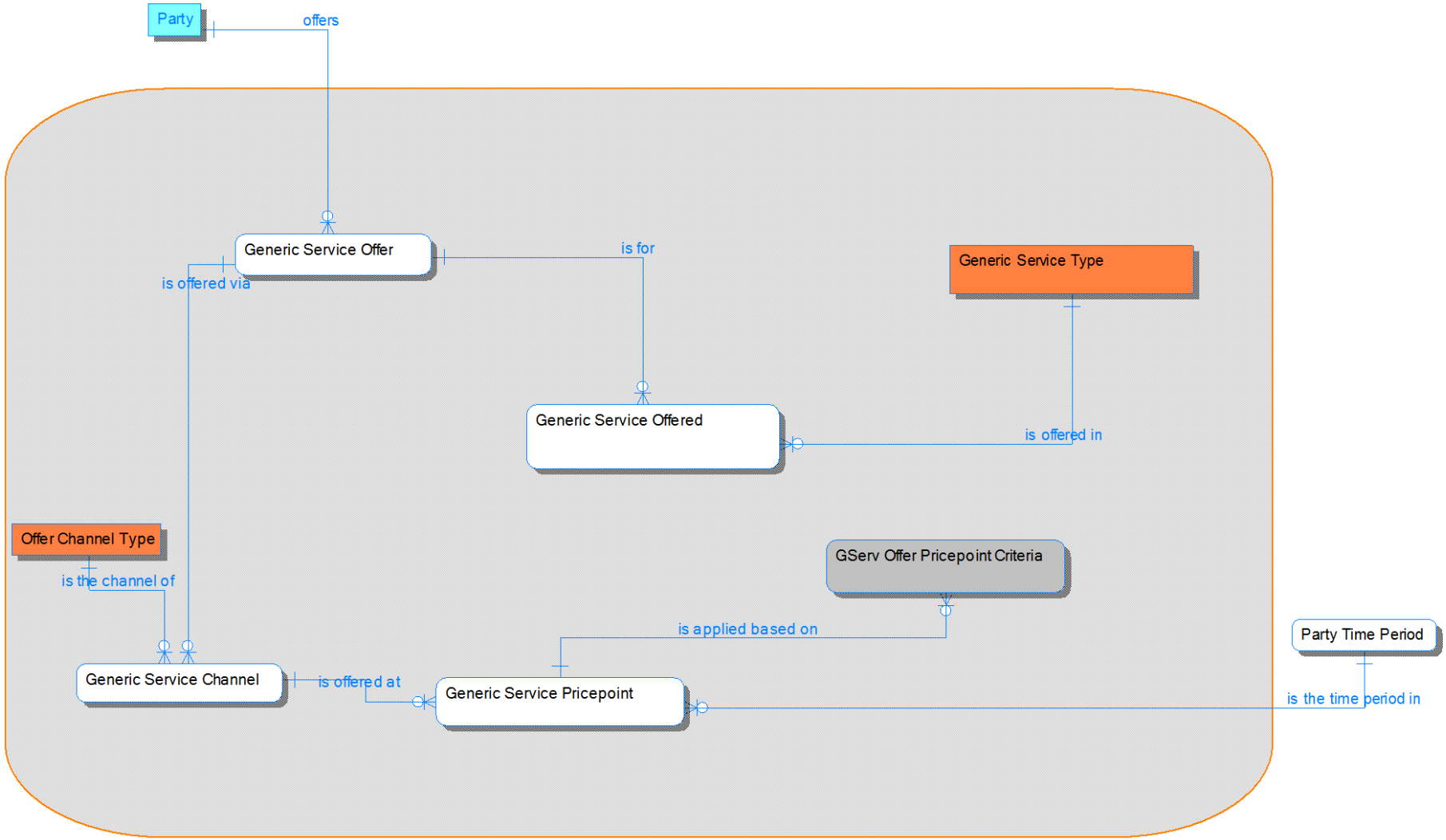
The Children and Families Services – Service Offer subject area provides a structure for holding data about all types of GENERIC SERVICE OFFERs.

A GENERIC SERVICE OFFER is an offer made from a provider to one or more receivers for the direct supply of service(s). This is distinct from where the service is offered via a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY.

The Service Offer subject area identifies a GENERIC SERVICE TYPE as being an individually recognisable SERVICE that would be sought by a PARTY in the 'system'. Examples of applicable GENERIC SERVICE TYPEs would be Early Years Child Care, Learning Boarding, and Learning Meals. The Service Offer subject area facilitates the joining of GENERIC SERVICE TYPEs together at a particular price within the GENERIC SERVICE OFFER structure.

Traditional marketing requirements of CHANNEL and PRICE POINT are also included.

The use of this area is restricted to SERVICEs that are identified only by their GENERIC SERVICE TYPE and as such have a standard set of data items. Services that require their own sub-types or have unique data items are defined in other areas of the Business Data Architecture such as the LEARNING OPPORTUNITY subject area.


Party
offers
Generic Service Offer
is for
Generic Service Type
is offered via
Generic Service Offered
is offered in
Offer Channel Type
GServ Offer Pricepoint Criteria
is the channel of
is applied based on
Party Time Period
Generic Service Channel
is offered at
Generic Service Pricepoint
is the time period in

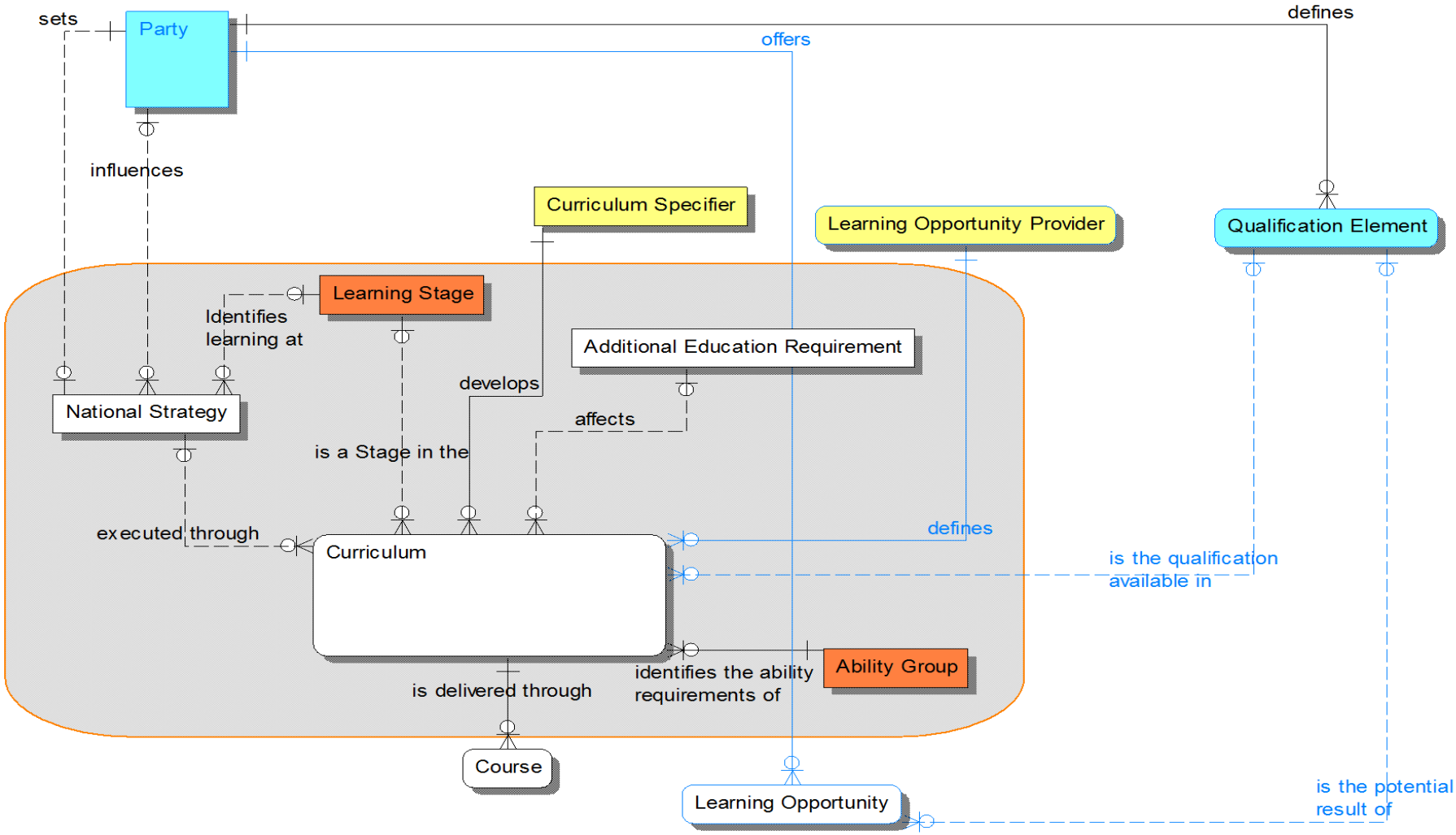
1.12 LEARNER SERVICES SUBJECT AREAS

1.12.1 Learner Services – Curriculum Subject Area

The Learning Services – Curriculum subject area provides a structure for holding data about a CURRICULUM.

The term curriculum is recognised throughout education. However, in terms of its behaviour in the Business Data Architecture, it operates conceptually in a similar manner to the QUALIFICATION ELEMENT. The CURRICULUM identifies the various learning that will take place and includes lesson plans. The objective is to lead to a level of competence in a subject that can be assessed. Likewise the QUALIFICATION ELEMENT also contains lesson plans and leads to assessments of the level of competence in a subject. Further analysis is required to compare the two structures and identify if there are any data items or behaviour which would occur outside of a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT and would require the CURRICULUM entity to be maintained separately in the Business Data Architecture.

This area continues to be developed as additional requirements are identified.


sets
Party
defines
offers
influences
Curriculum Specifier
Learning Opportunity Provider
Qualification Element
Learning Stage
Identifies
learning at
Additional Education Requirement
develops
affects
National Strategy
is a Stage in the
executed through
Curriculum
defines
is the qualification
available in
identifies the ability
requirements of
Ability Group
is delivered through
Course
Learning Opportunity
is the potential
result of

1.12.2 Learner Services – Learning Interaction Subject Area

The Learner Services – Learning interaction subject area provides a structure for holding data about the management and provision of LEARNING EVENTs to LEARNERs, whether this is in a traditional classroom setting, or other settings, such as via distance learning, online, or work based learning. The LEARNING EVENT can be for core courses that are required to obtain a QUALIFICATION, and may include prescribed, optional or non-core activities (eg music lessons). It covers the adaptation of standard curricula to meet the needs of individual LEARNERS, including special needs.

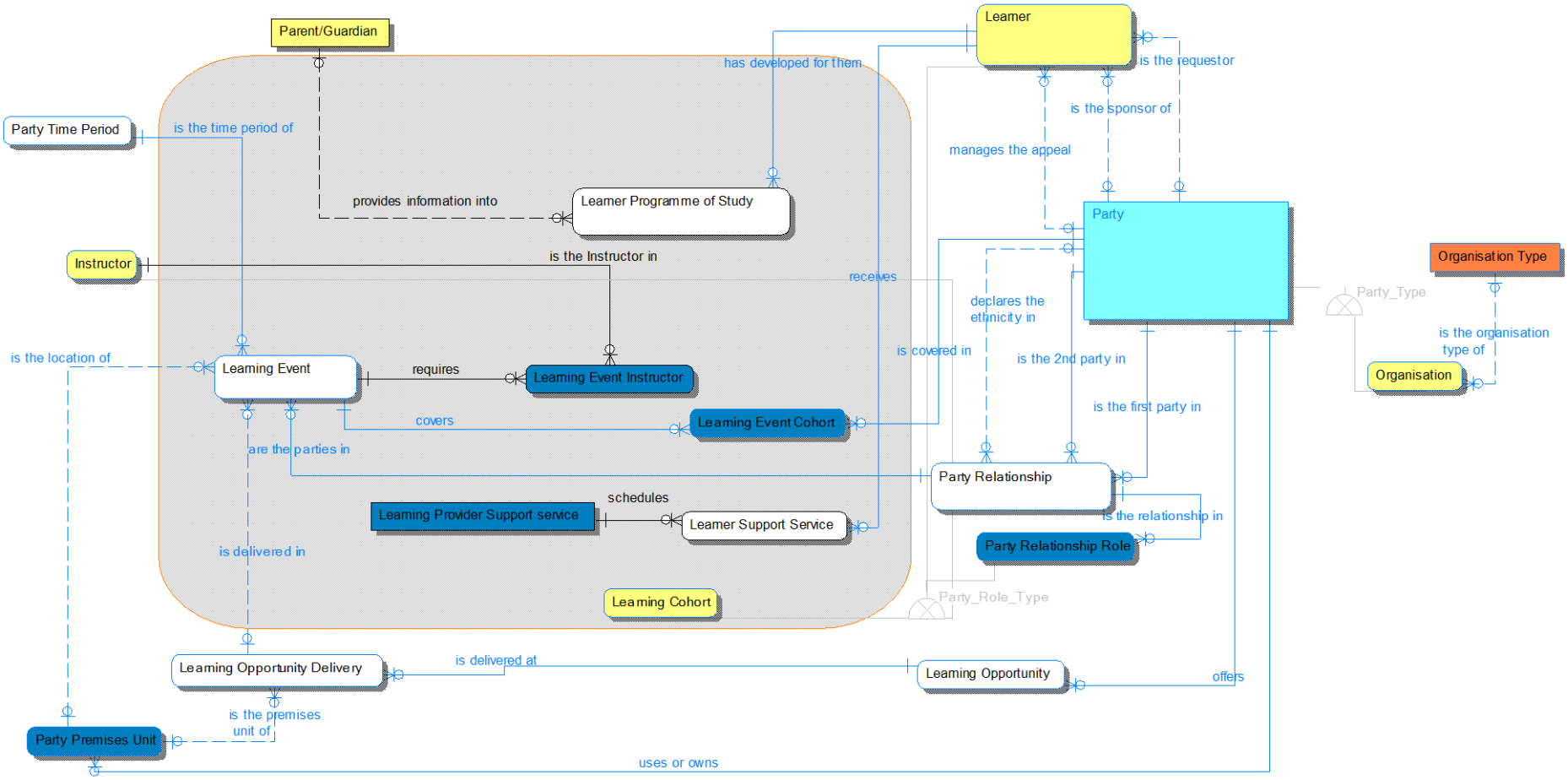
The LEARNING EVENT structure identifies the LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER who “owns” the timeslot (PARTY TIME PERIOD) spanned by the LEARNING EVENT. The LEARNER or instructor is identified as the “Scheduled” PARTY. This allows the LEARNING EVENT to be a single instance for each PARTY involved in the LEARNING EVENT. It can be compared to a timetable instance. By combining all of the LEARNING EVENTs for a PARTY their complete timetable can be created.

The LEARNING EVENT is able to identify the particular LEARNING OPPORTUNITY DELIVERY that it is related to and also any LEARNING COHORTs involved.

The PREMISES UNIT that the LEARNING EVENT will take place in can be identified optionally.

The LEARNING EVENT HAS a LEARNING EVENT STATUS TYPE and is intended to contain values such as “Planned” and “Cancelled”. A LEARNING EVENT will initially be planned to occur during a PARTY TIME PERIOD. However, the actual LEARNING EVENT may have to change due perhaps to an instructor being unavailable at the last minute. This results in a second Version of the LEARNING EVENT for the same PARTY TIME PERIOD which has a status of “Actual”. Both of these LEARNING EVENTS are current and therefore are not modelled as being the status of a single LEARNING EVENT but are modelled as two separate LEARNING EVENTs.

This area continues to be developed as additional requirements are identified.


Parent/Guardian
Learner
has developed for them
is the requestor
Party Time Period
is the time period of
is the sponsor of
manages the appeal
provides information into
Learner Programme of Study
Party
Instructor
is the Instructor in
receives
Organisation Type
Party_Type
declares the ethnicity in
is the organisation type of
is the location of
Learning Event
requires
Learning Event Instructor
is covered in
is the 2nd party in
Organisation
covers
Learning Event Cohort
is the first party in
are the parties in
Party Relationship
schedules
Learning Provider Support service
Learner Support Service
is the relationship in
is delivered in
Party Relationship Role
Learning Cohort
Party_Role_Type
Learning Opportunity Delivery
is delivered at
Learning Opportunity
offers
is the premises unit of
Party Premises Unit
uses or owns

1.12.3 Learner Services – Learning Opportunity and Provision Subject Area

The Learner Services – LEARNING OPPORTUNITY subject area provides a structure for holding data about the learning offerings provided by a PARTY in the role of a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER. This covers the marketing and enrolment of courses and School Place on a LEARNING PROVISION.

The LEARNER role sub type of the PARTY RELATIONSHIP ROLE contains the various data items that are declared when a LEARNER is applying to a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER or applying for a School Place or via a clearing service such as UCAS.

In the first instance the LEARNER will apply directly to a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER and will generally apply for a particular LEARNING OPPORTUNITY DELIVERY. However, the LEARNER may put down a number of options and then review them with the LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER and may end up selecting a completely different course. The LEARNER role sub type reflects the data items that are declared once by the LEARNER and then apply universally to all LEARNING OPPORTUNITYs.

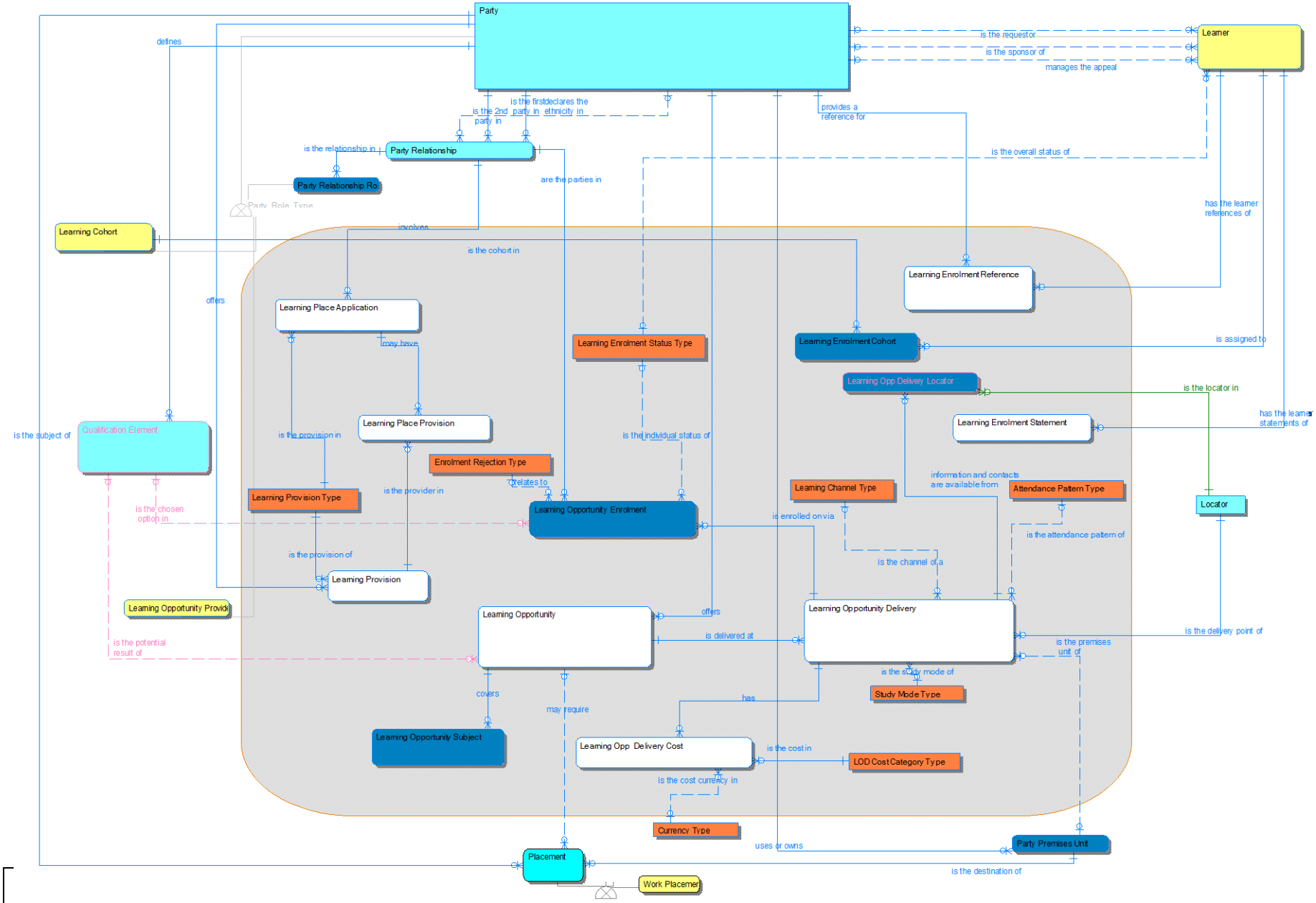
In the second instance, a LEARNER applying for a School Place or via a clearing service will indicate their choice of one or more LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDERs or LEARNING OPPORTUNITYs. The LEARNER role sub type reflects the data items that are declared once by the LEARNER and then apply universally to the application.

The LEARNING OPPORTUNITY is the course details regardless of the location or date that the course will be offered on. The LEARNING OPPORTUNITY DELIVERY is the course offered on a particular date and location. The LEARNER is enrolled on a particular LEARNING OPPORTUNITY DELIVERY via the LEARNING OPPORTUNITY ENROLMENT.

The LEARNING PLACE APPLICATION links a number of LEARNING PLACE PROVISIONs thus reflecting the School Place application which contains a number of preferred LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDERs with a preference order. The offered place will be noted in the LEARNING PLACE PROVISION.

Once a LEARNING PLACE APPLICATION is processed then the LEARNER will be enrolled on the particular LEARNING OPPORTUNITY(s) via the LEARNING OPPORTUNITY ENROLMENT that are covered by the LEARNING PROVISION. There can be a number of LEARNING OPPORTUNITYs that span the LEARNING PROVISION. If the offer is not acceptable then it will be the LEARNING OPPORTUNITY ENROLMENT that is appealed.

The LEARNING OPPORTUNITY and Provision subject area may appear to be simplifying the processes and data involved in what appears to be quite a varied process across the sector. However, what it reflects is that once the individual terms are removed from the various age ranges of education, the underlying data and processes are in fact quite similar.


Party
defines
is the requestor
is the sponsor of
manages the appeal
Learner
is the firstdeclares the
is the 2nd party in ethnicity in
party in
provides a
reference for
is the relationship in
Party Relationship
is the overall status of
Party Relationship Ro
are the parties in
Party Role Type
has the learner
references of
Learning Cohort
involves
is the cohort in
Learning Enrolment Reference
offers
Learning Place Application
Learning Enrolment Status Type
Learning Enrolment Cohort
is assigned to
may have
Learning Opp Delivery Locator
is the locator in
has the learner
statements of
Learning Enrolment Statement
is the subject of
Qualification Element
Learning Place Provision
is the provision in
is the individual status of
Enrolment Rejection Type
relates to
information and contacts
are available from
Learning Channel Type
Attendance Pattern Type
Learning Provision Type
is the provider in
Locator
is the chosen
option in
Learning Opportunity Enrolment
is enrolled on via
is the attendance pattern of
is the provision of
is the channel of a
Learning Provision
Learning Opportunity Provid
Learning Opportunity
offers
Learning Opportunity Delivery
is the potential
result of
is delivered at
is the delivery point of
is the premises
unit of
is the study mode of
Study Mode Type
has
covers
may require
Learning Opportunity Subject
Learning Opp Delivery Cost
is the cost in
LOD Cost Category Type
is the cost currency in
Currency Type
uses or owns
Party Premises Unit
Placement
is the destination of
Work Placemer

1.12.4 Learner Services – Qualification Subject Area

The Learner Services – Qualification subject area provides a structure for holding data about QUALIFICATION. This includes the publication of QUALIFICATION ELEMENT through the product catalogues and their availability to start to be studied or to be assessed against.

The QUALIFICATION ELEMENT comprises a super/sub type design in a hierarchical structure. A QUALIFICATION comprises a number of parts to its design and each level in a QUALIFICATION can be identified as one of the sub types in the QUALIFICATION ELEMENT. Regardless of the name of the level in the particular system, mapping its data items and behaviour to the QUALIFICATION ELEMENT will identify the particular QUALIFICATION ELEMENT sub type that it is associated with. One level in the QUALIFICATION ELEMENT comprises the QUALIFICATION ELEMENT super type and a single sub type such as SCHEME.

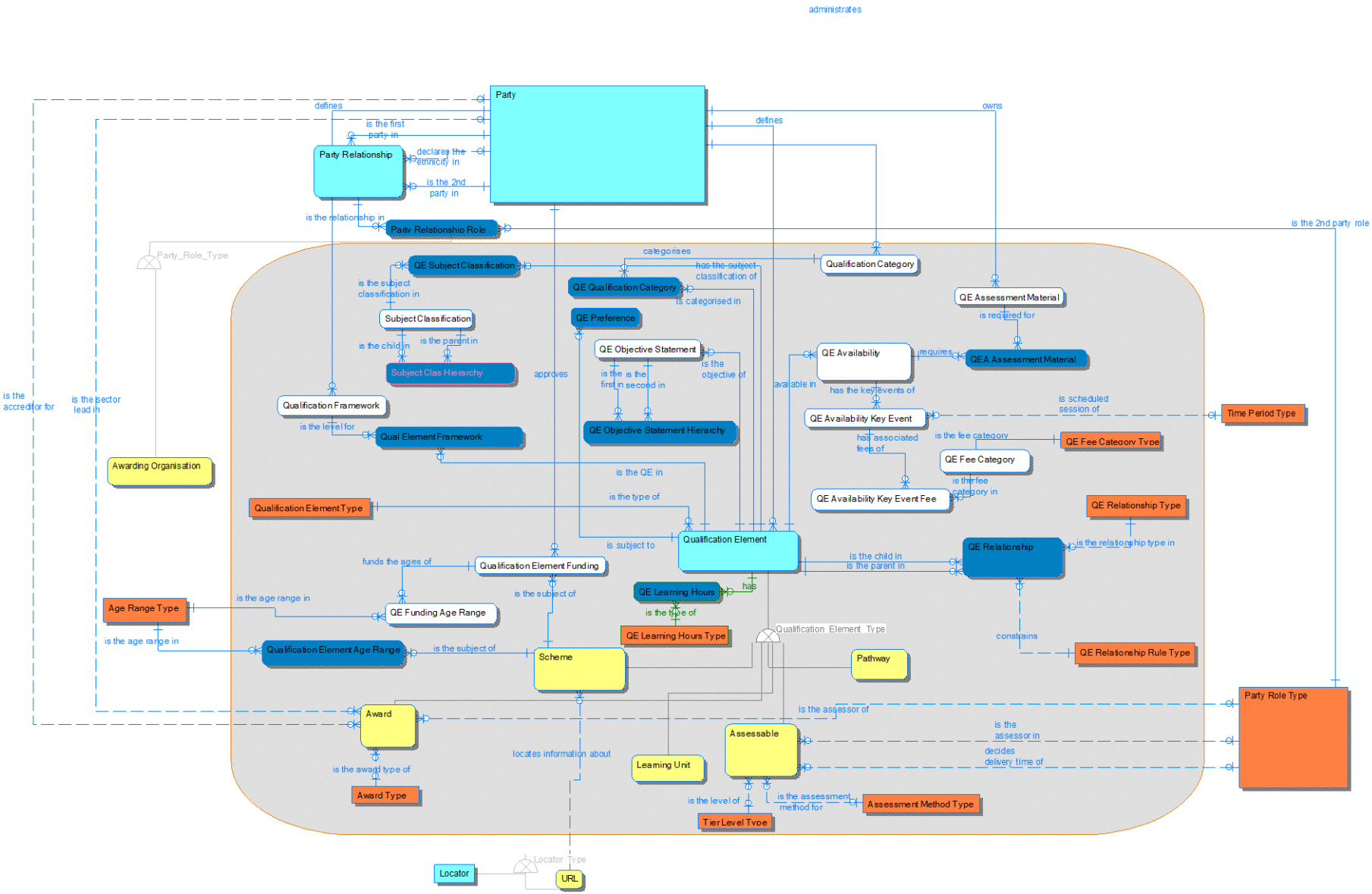
To create the hierarchical structure, the various levels found and their associated QUALIFICATION ELEMENT super/sub type are joined to the next level QUALIFICATION ELEMENT super/sub type via the QE RELATIONSHIP. This allows an infinite variety of structures as not all QUALIFICATIONs will have all of the sub types. Further, there could be a number of QUALIFICATION ELEMENTs at the same level. The QE RELATIONSHIP design accommodates this. The QE RELATIONSHIP also supports changes to a QUALIFICATION over time such as the change of a particular ASSESSABLE that does not warrant a new QUALIFICATION being created and approved. The QE RELATIONSHIP has an effective date as part of its identifiers and this allows switching from one child QUALIFICATION ELEMENT to another based on the date.

The PATHWAY sub type accommodates options in a QUALIFICATION. It provides a location to store the necessary data items that identify such facts as whether the “children” under it are mandatory or optional, how many units should be chosen etc. To fully understand how this structure is used there is a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT side note in development that explains this concept in detail and will be published on the ESCS ISB website.

The availability window of a QUALIFICATION is supported in the QE AVAILABILITY structure. This identifies a start date and time and end date and time for the particular QUALIFICATION ELEMENT and the reason for the availability window. Within the structure there is PARTY TIME PERIOD information. This supports the “Series” concept used within some Awarding Organisations. A Series window being a set of PARTY TIME PERIODs held under the “parent” PARTY TIME PERIOD.

The QUALIFICATION ELEMENT concept recognises the variety of QUALIFICATION design in the sector but also identifies and encapsulates the similarities. To have defined a more rigid structure would have resulted in a large number of variations of QUALIFICATION models. Whilst this would help with familiarity, it would have restricted QUALIFICATION creativity by requiring continual changes to the data exchanges that support the exchange of QUALIFICATION Data.

Qualifications are offered to LEARNERs via the QE AVAILABILITY. This can be considered a marketing product offer which attract different fees and other conditions depending upon the offer window. Any fees applicable to the various Qualification Offers are supported by the QE AVAILABILITY FEE and QE FEE CATEGORY structures.


administrates
Party
defines
owns
defines
is the first party in
Party Relationship
declares the ethnicity in
is the 2nd party in
is the relationship in
Party Relationship Role
is the 2nd party role
Party_Role_Type
categorises
QE Subject Classification
Qualification Category
has the subject classification of
is the subject classification in
QE Qualification Category
is categorised in
QE Assessment Material
is required for
Subject Classification
QE Preference
is the child in
is the parent in
QE Objective Statement
QE Availability
requires
QEA Assessment Material
Subject Clas Hierarchy
approves
is the first in second in
is the objective of
available in
has the key events of
is the accreditor for
is the sector lead in
Qualification Framework
QE Availability Key Event
is scheduled session of
Time Period Type
is the level for
Qual Element Framework
QE Objective Statement Hierarchy
has associated fees of
is the fee category
QE Fee Category Type
QE Fee Category
Awarding Organisation
is the QE in
is the fee category in
QE Availability Key Event Fee
Qualification Element Type
is the type of
QE Relationship Type
is subject to
Qualification Element
QE Relationship
is the relationship type in
is the child in
is the parent in
funds the ages of
Qualification Element Funding
is the subject of
QE Learning Hours
has
Age Range Type
is the age range in
QE Funding Age Range
is the type of
Qualification_Element_Type
QE Learning Hours Type
constrains
is the age range in
Qualification Element Age Range
is the subject of
Scheme
Pathway
QE Relationship Rule Type
Party Role Type
Award
is the assessor of
is the assessor in
Assessable
decides delivery time of
locates information about
Learning Unit
is the award type of
Award Type
is the level of
is the assessment method for
Assessment Method Type
Tier Level Type
Locator
Locator_Type
URL

1.12.5 Learner Services – Qualification Assessment Subject Area

The Learner Services – Qualification Assessment subject area provides a structure for holding data about QUALIFICATION ASSESSMENTs. This includes the booking of a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT, the assessment itself and the results from the assessment.

The Qualification Assessment subject area includes the booking of spaces on an assessment via the QE BOOKING and also the specific booking of LEARNERs on an assessment via the QE LEARNER BOOKING.

A QE BOOKING provides a structure to allow for a number of places to be booked for an assessment without knowing who the LEARNERs are at the time of booking. At a later date the individual LEARNERs can be identified and added to the booking via the QE LEARNER BOOKING. If a single Learner is to be booked then the QE BOOKING and QE LEARNER BOOKING can be created at the same time.

The particular PARTY NAME that should be used for the LEARNER on the certificate is supported by the PARTY RELATIONSHIP NAME structure via a PARTY NAME USE TYPE of “Award Name”.

Against a QE AVAILABILITY window there may be a number of assessment times and this is supported by the QE ASSESSMENT EVENT. The attendance at one of these events by a LEARNER is supported by the QE ASSESSMENT ATTENDANCE.

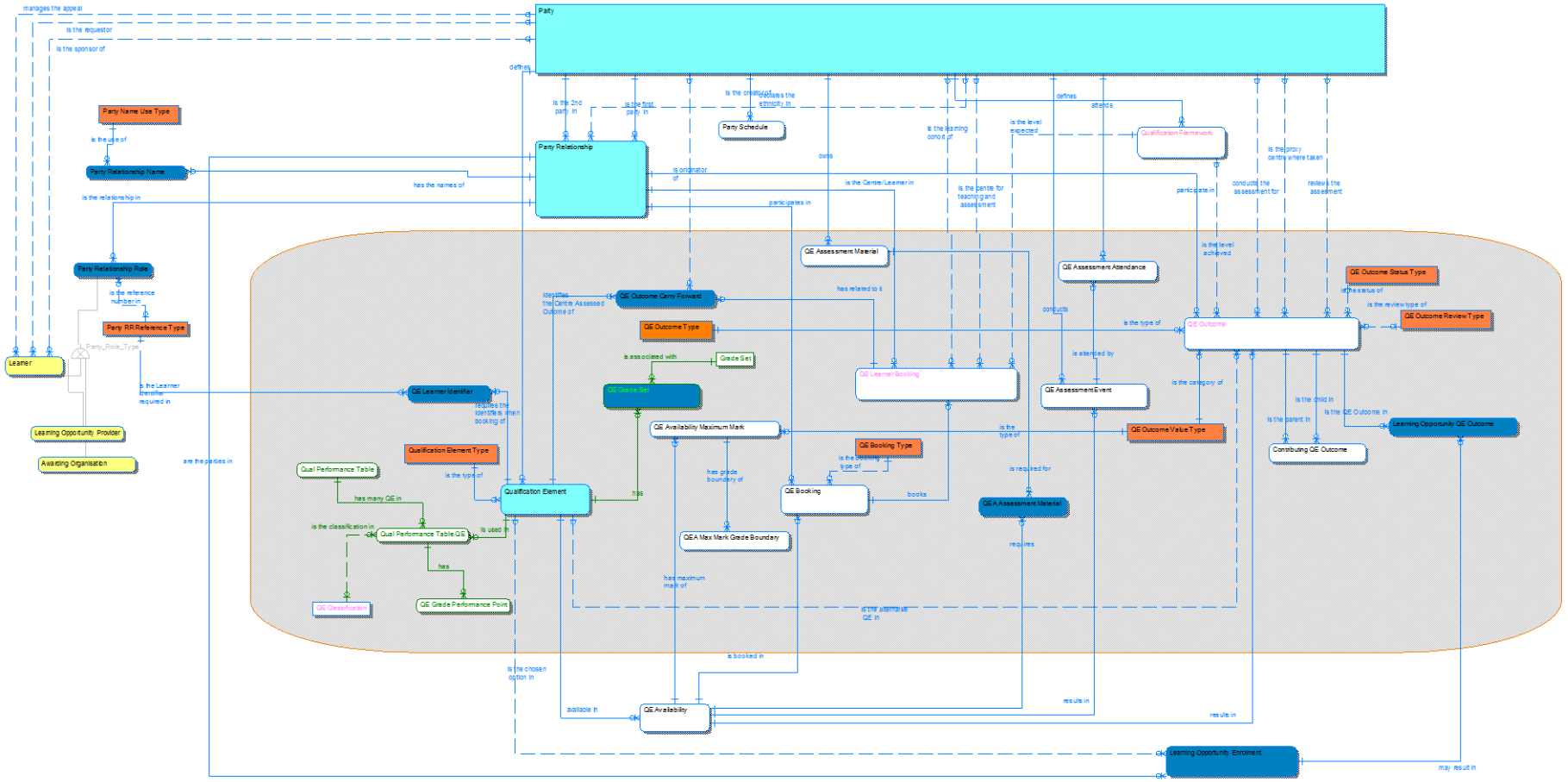
The results of the assessment are in the QE OUTCOME. This structure relates to a LEARNER and the particular ORIGINATOR PARTY (as the OUTCOME may be supplied by another PARTY who may not have carried out the actual assessment), and the QE AVAILABILITY from which this outcome is the result. The structure supports estimated and actual grading and also raw marks, Uniform Mark Scheme (UMS) marks etc. The sub-results that are aggregated up to provide a high level QE OUTCOME are identified via the CONTRIBUTING QE OUTCOME structures. There can be a number of QE OUTCOME within a QE AVAILABILITY/LEARNER/ORIGINATOR PARTY combination where the LEARNER may have had an opportunity to take another assessment to see if they can improve their result.

CARRIED FORWARD OUTCOMEs where a QE OUTCOME is carried over to another QUALIFICATION, is supported by the QE OUTCOME CARRIED FORWARD structures.

Grade boundaries and ranges are supported by the QE AVAILABILITY MAXIMUM MARK and QEA MAX MARK GRADE BOUNDARY structures.

Grades and their grade sets are supported by the GRADE SET structures. The link of a QUALIFICATION to a GRADE SET is supported by the QE GRADE SET structure.

QUALIFICATION performance points information and discount codes are supported by the QE PERFORMANCE MEASURE.


Party
Party Name Use Type
Party Relationship Name
Party Relationship Role
Party RR Reference Type
Learner
Learning Opportunity Provider
Awarding Organisation
Party Relationship
Party Schedule
Qualification Framework
QE Assessment Material
QE Assessment Attendance
QE Outcome Status Type
QE Outcome Review Type
QE Outcome Carry Forward
QE Outcome Type
QE Outcome
Grade Set
QE Learner Identifier
QE Grade Set
QE Learner Booking
QE Assessment Event
QE Availability Maximum Mark
QE Outcome Value Type
Learning Opportunity QE Outcome
Contributing QE Outcome
Qualification Element Type
Qual Performance Table
Qualification Element
QE Booking Type
QE Booking
QEA Assessment Material
QEA Max Mark Grade Boundary
Qual Performance Table QE
QE Classification
QE Grade Performance Point
QE Availability
Learning Opportunity Enrolment

1.13 CHILDREN, LEARNER and FAMILIES SERVICES SUBJECT AREAS

1.13.1 Children, Learner and Families Services – Assessment Subject Area

The Children and Families Services – Assessment subject area provides a structure for holding data about all types of PARTY PERSONAL ASSESSMENTs. It also is intended to cover Financial Assessments.

A personal assessment in the Business Data Architecture is the findings of any assessment that meet the following conditions:

1. The assessment can be undertaken by more than one PARTY in the 'system'.
2. Whichever PARTY undertakes the assessment, a common assessment criteria is applied.
3. The common assessment criteria do not allow local judgement: from given data about the assessee, any assessor will arrive at the same assessment finding.
4. The assessment may result in additional services being provided to the assessee

Examples include Educational Exclusion, Free School Meals, Person Ability, Person Condition, Learning Provider Inspection, Special Educational Need and Children Services Assessment.

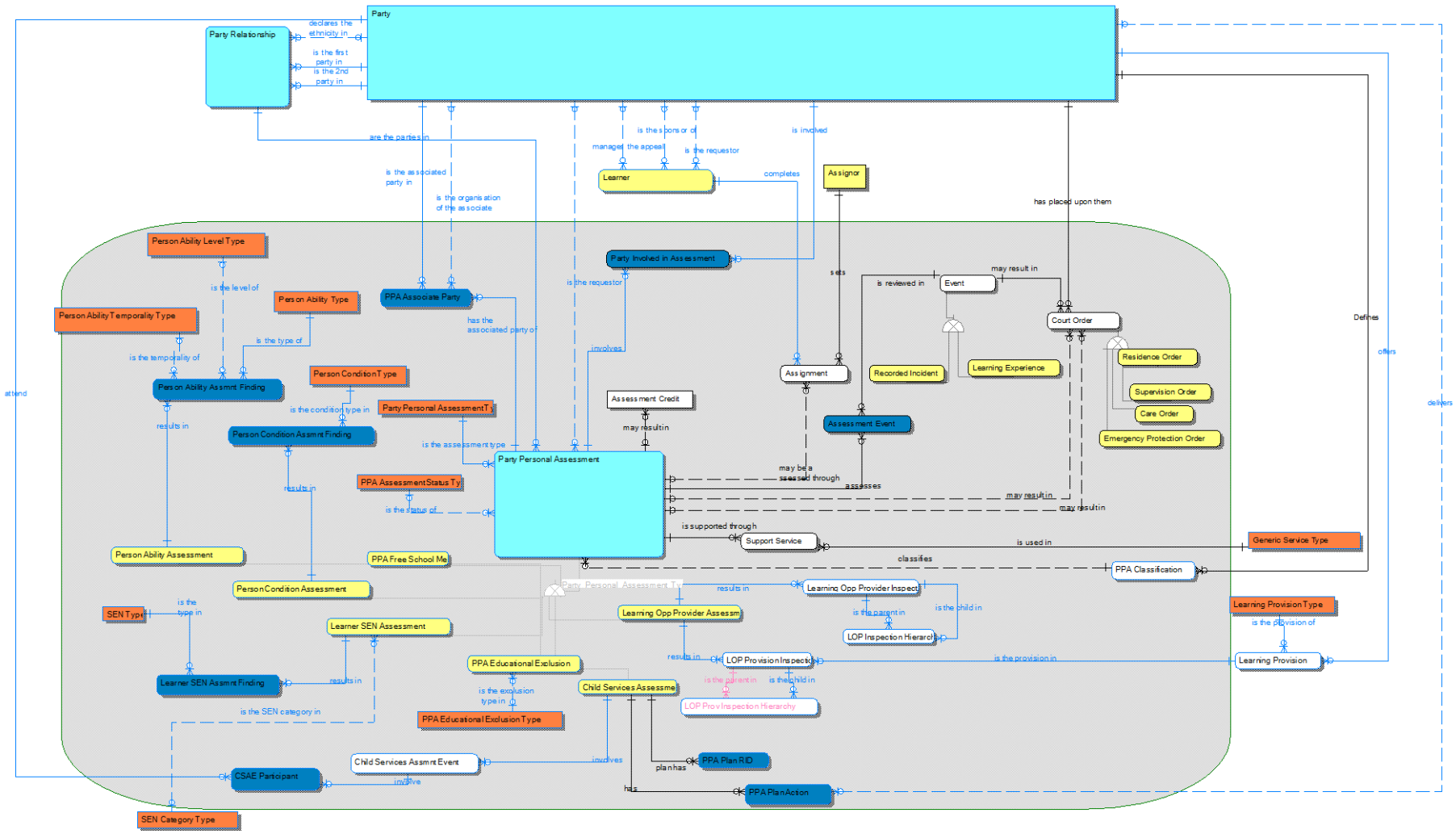
The PARTY PERSONAL ASSESSMENT structure is a super/sub type design. It is not a "child" of the PARTY RELATIONSHIP ROLE as a PERSON acting in their own role does not have a "primary role" necessary to be a PARTY ROLE in the Business Data Architecture. The assessee may be an ORGANISATION and their primary role can be noted optionally. For a PERSON, there would not be a primary role. The event role of the assessor and assessee denotes which PARTY is carrying out that particular role in the PARTY PERSONAL ASSESSMENT.

The sub types identify the specific types of PARTY PERSONAL ASSESSMENT and contain any assessment type specific attributes. They also form the bridge to additional structures that support specific assessment results such as PERSON ABILITY ASSESSMENT FINDING.

The PARTY PERSONAL ASSESSMENT may require other PARTY PERSONAL ASSESSMENT to be completed and fed back. There is no hierarchical structure as the link between sub-assessments is not exact in terms of data design. For example, the first assessor may recommend that the assessee is assessed by another specialist. The assessor may just provide a letter to the assessee to take to the next assessor. That assessment will take place and the results sent back via letter. The linking of assessments is usually via a reference number of some other process specific relator and these vary. The PARTY PERSONAL ASSESSMENT carries the necessary data that allows the linking between multiple related assessments as these are identified through Business Data Standards projects.

The Personal Assessment subject area supports assessments of a PARTY where the results of the assessment are not bound to the particular event that the PARTY was assessed within. An example is a Special Educational Needs assessment where the assessment may occur at a particular school but the assessment results apply to the LEARNER and are transferable to any other school that the LEARNER attends

This area continues to be developed as additional requirements are identified.


Party
Party Relationship
declares the ethnicity in
is the first party in
is the 2nd party in
are the parties in
is the associated party in
is the organisation of the associate
is the sons or of
manages the appeal
is the requestor
is involved
Learner
completes
Assignor
has placed upon them
Person Ability Level Type
is the level of
Person Ability Temporality Type
is the temporality of
Person Ability Type
is the type of
PPA Associate Party
has the associated party of
Party Involved in Assessment
is the requestor
involves
sets
is reviewed in
Event
may result in
Court Order
Defines
offers
delivers
attend
Person Ability Assmnt Finding
results in
Person Condition Type
is the condition type in
Party Personal Assessment Ty
Person Condition Assmnt Finding
results in
is the assessment type
Party Personal Assessment
Assessment Credit
may result in
Assignment
Recorded Incident
Learning Experience
Assessment Event
Residence Order
Supervision Order
Care Order
Emergency Protection Order
may be assessed through
assesses
may result in
may result in
PPA Assessment Status Ty
is the status of
is supported through
Support Service
is used in
Generic Service Type
Person Ability Assessment
PPA Free School Me
classifies
PPA Classification
Person Condition Assessment
Party Personal Assessment Ty
results in
Learning Opp Provider Inspect
Learning Provision Type
is the provision of
is the type in
SEN Type
Learner SEN Assessment
Learning Opp Provider Assessm
is the parent in
is the child in
LOP Inspection Hierarch
PPA Educational Exclusion
results in
LOP Provision Inspect
is the provision in
Learning Provision
Learner SEN Assmnt Finding
results in
is the parent in
is the child in
is the exclusion type in
Child Services Assessme
is the SEN category in
PPA Educational Exclusion Type
LOP Prov Inspection Hierarchy
Child Services Assmnt Event
involves
PPA Plan RID
plan has
CSAE Participant
involve
has
PPA Plan Action
SEN Category Type

1.13.2 Children, Learner and Families Services – Scheduling Subject Area

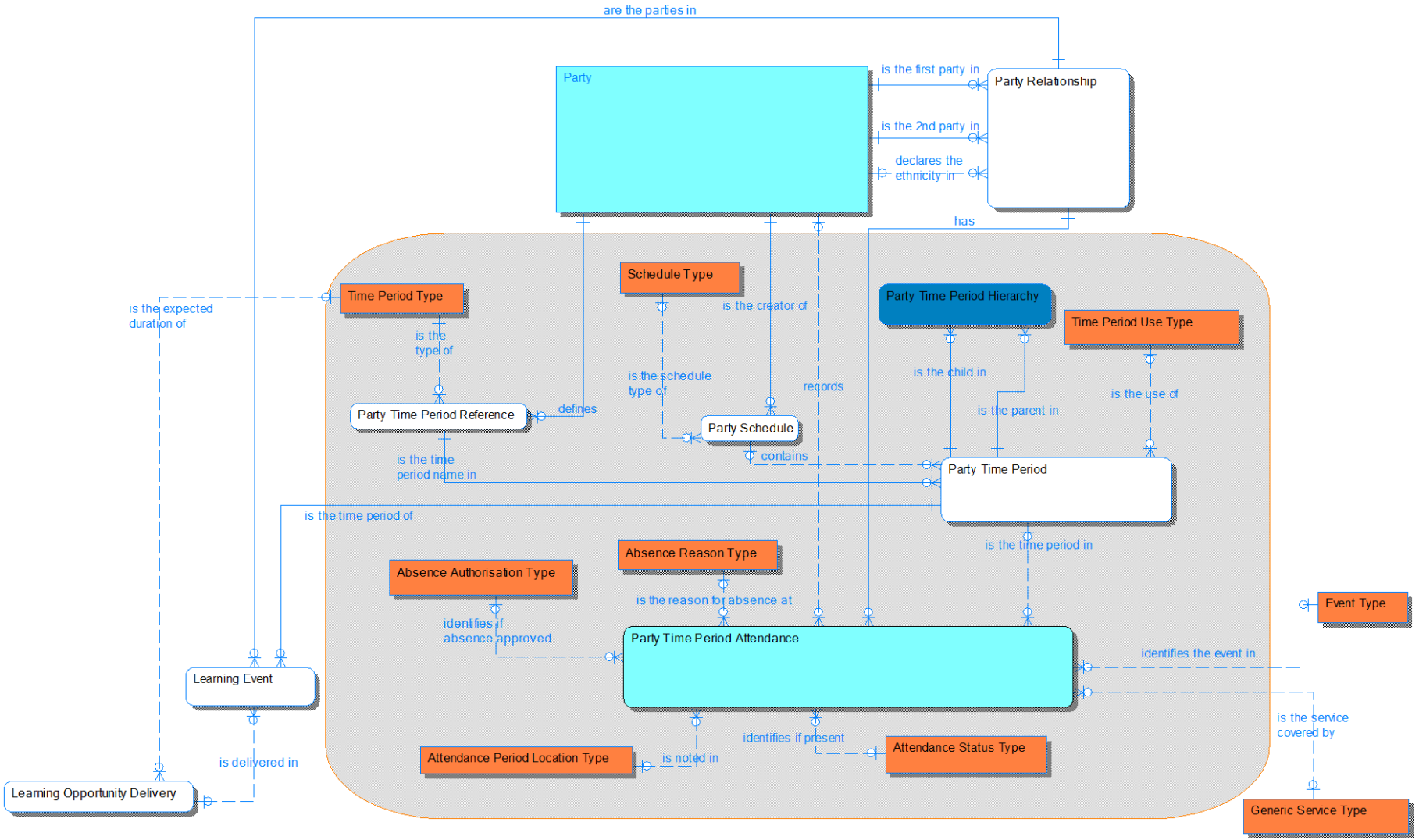
The Children, Learner and Families Services – Scheduling subject area provide a structure for holding data about TIME PERIODS, SCHEDULES and the ATTENDANCE of a PARTY during a TIME PERIOD. This includes LEARNERs attending lessons or an EMPLOYEE being present or absent. It does not record the EVENT that took place during the TIME PERIOD as there could be many eg a LEARNER is recorded as being in ATTENDANCE during the morning but has a number of lessons during that TIME PERIOD.

The PARTY TIME PERIOD structure is intended to support periods of time that are denoted by a reference such as Days, Weeks, School learning periods, Qualification series concept etc.

The principal is that the reference is defined by an owner and then other PARTYs will use that reference for various activities. Effectively it is a “code” that needs decoding to understand exactly the start and end time/date of the PARTY TIME PERIOD REFERENCE.

The PARTY SCHEDULE identifies the particular calendar or schedule that is made up via the various PARTY TIME PERIODs. The PARTY TIME PERIOD in conjunction with the PARTY TIME PERIOD HIERARCHY supports the concept of a hierarchical “calendar” where they may be a master calendar PARTY TIME PERIOD defined as YEAR 2012 and then underneath that linked via the PARTY TIME PERIOD HIERARCHY there may be 12 Month PARTY TIME PERIODs. Each month will then have 4 weeks linked via the PARTY TIME PERIOD HIERARCHY. This can continue down to individual periods during a day. The level of granularity depends upon the use of the particular PARTY TIME PERIOD.

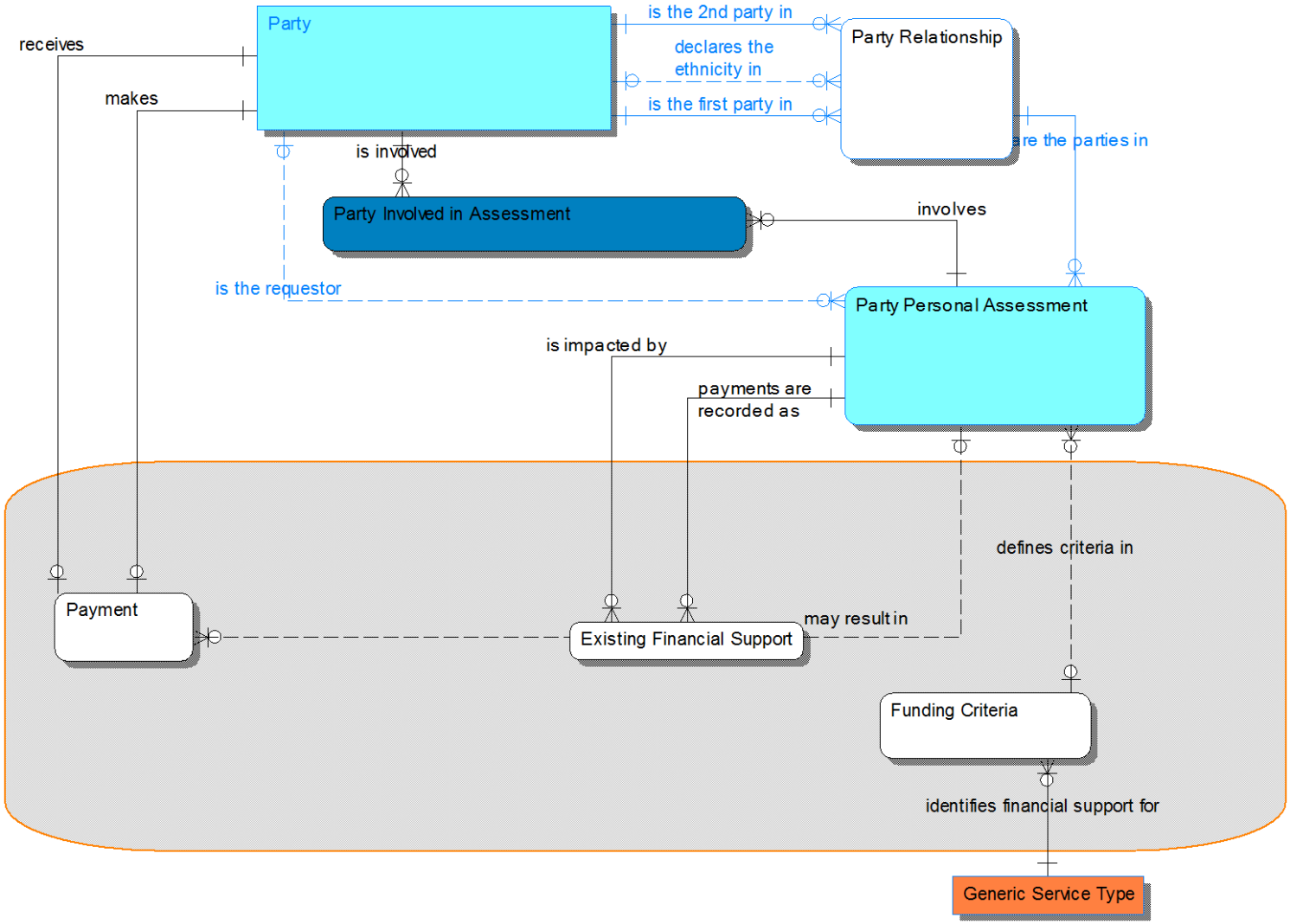
The PARTY TIME PERIOD ATTENDANCE identifies a PARTY owner, start and end date and time and the PARTY about which attendance/absence is noted. The structure uses the PARTY TIME PERIOD as an optional data item where the attendance is a PARTY TIME PERIOD such as a schools morning and afternoon registration periods. The PARTY TIME PERIOD ATTENDANCE records attendance or absence at a point in time and therefore does not confirm that the PARTY was on the premises or engaged in the particular activity noted.


are the parties in
Party
is the first party in
Party Relationship
is the 2nd party in
declares the ethnicity in
has
Schedule Type
Time Period Type
is the creator of
Party Time Period Hierarchy
Time Period Use Type
is the expected duration of
is the type of
is the schedule type of
records
is the child in
is the parent in
is the use of
defines
Party Time Period Reference
Party Schedule
contains
is the time period name in
Party Time Period
is the time period of
is the time period in
Absence Reason Type
Absence Authorisation Type
is the reason for absence at
identifies if absence approved
Event Type
Party Time Period Attendance
identifies the event in
Learning Event
is the service covered by
identifies if present
Attendance Status Type
Attendance Period Location Type
is noted in
is delivered in
Learning Opportunity Delivery
Generic Service Type

1.13.3 Children, Learner and Families Services – Financial Support Services Subject Area

The Financial Support Services subject area provides a structure for holding data about the financial support required to fund individual recipients of a service, whether a learning service or a service for children and families, as well as the funding that is paid direct to the service providers. The data required to earmark funds for a particular purpose and include them in a budget is currently to be found in the Resources subject area model. The data required to support the allocation and payment of funds is currently found in this subject area data model.

This area is partly supported by the PARTY PERSONAL ASSESSMENT but further work is required to fully support finances.


Party
Party Relationship
receives
makes
is the 2nd party in
declares the ethnicity in
is the first party in
are the parties in
is involved
Party Involved in Assessment
involves
is the requestor
Party Personal Assessment
is impacted by
payments are recorded as
defines criteria in
Payment
Existing Financial Support
may result in
Funding Criteria
identifies financial support for
Generic Service Type

1.14 RESOURCES SUBJECT AREAS

1.14.1 Resources – HR & Finance Subject Area

The Resources – HR & Finance subject area provides a structure for holding data about the human resources and financial resources required to support and enable the formulation and delivery of POLICY, frontline services, and the procurement of any SERVICES required.

There are two primary structures within the Resources – HR & Finance area. The first is ORGANISATIONAL POST and fulfilment information and the second is accounting information.

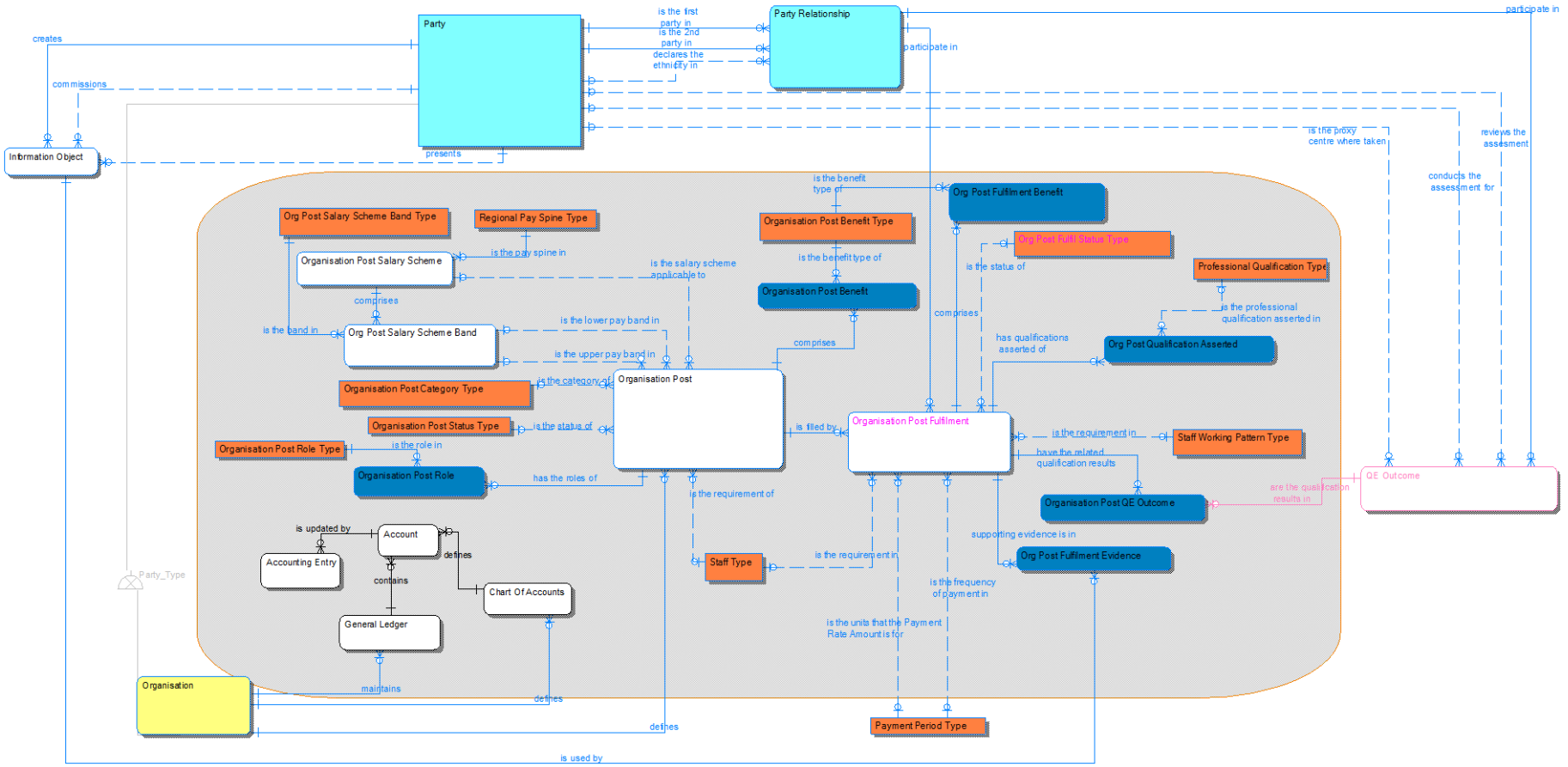
The ORGANISATIONAL POST and fulfilment processes are supported by the ORGANISATION POST and ORGANISATION POST FULFILMENT. This structure supports employment both of permanent staff and also temporary staff including contract services. This is a distinct area from SERVICE due to its unique identifiers.

Details of SALARY SCHEMEs and Safeguarded Salary are also supported.

The accounting information has not been explored to define the detail of the data involved.

The data required to earmark funds for a particular purpose and include them in a budget is to be found in the Policy and Business Change subject area, but the data required to assess the needs for, and to support the allocation and payment of funds, is currently found in Financial Support Services subject area.

Data required for supporting employee or workforce training is currently to be found in the Learning Interaction subject area.


Party
Party Relationship
Information Object
Organisation
Organisation Post
Organisation Post Fulfilment
Org Post Salary Scheme Band Type
Regional Pay Spine Type
Organisation Post Salary Scheme
Org Post Salary Scheme Band
Organisation Post Category Type
Organisation Post Status Type
Organisation Post Role Type
Organisation Post Role
Organisation Post Benefit Type
Organisation Post Benefit
Org Post Fulfilment Benefit
Org Post Fulfil Status Type
Professional Qualification Type
Org Post Qualification Asserted
Staff Working Pattern Type
Organisation Post QE Outcome
QE Outcome
Org Post Fulfilment Evidence
Staff Type
Payment Period Type
Account
Accounting Entry
Chart Of Accounts
General Ledger
creates
commissions
presents
is the first party in
is the 2nd party in
declares the ethnicity in
participate in
is the proxy centre where taken
reviews the assesment
conducts the assessment for
is the benefit type of
is the pay spine in
is the salary scheme applicable to
is the band in
is the lower pay band in
is the upper pay band in
is the category of
is the status of
is the role in
has the roles of
comprises
is the requirement of
is filled by
is the requirement in
have the related qualification results
are the qualification results in
supporting evidence is in
is the status of
is the professional qualification asserted in
has qualifications asserted of
is updated by
defines
contains
is the requirement in
is the frequency of payment in
is the units that the Payment Rate Amount is for
maintains
defines
defines
is used by
Party_Type

1.14.2 Resources – Procurement

The Resources – Procurement subject area provides a structure for holding data about the resources required to support and enable the delivery of POLICY through the procurement of any contract based SERVICE(s) required.

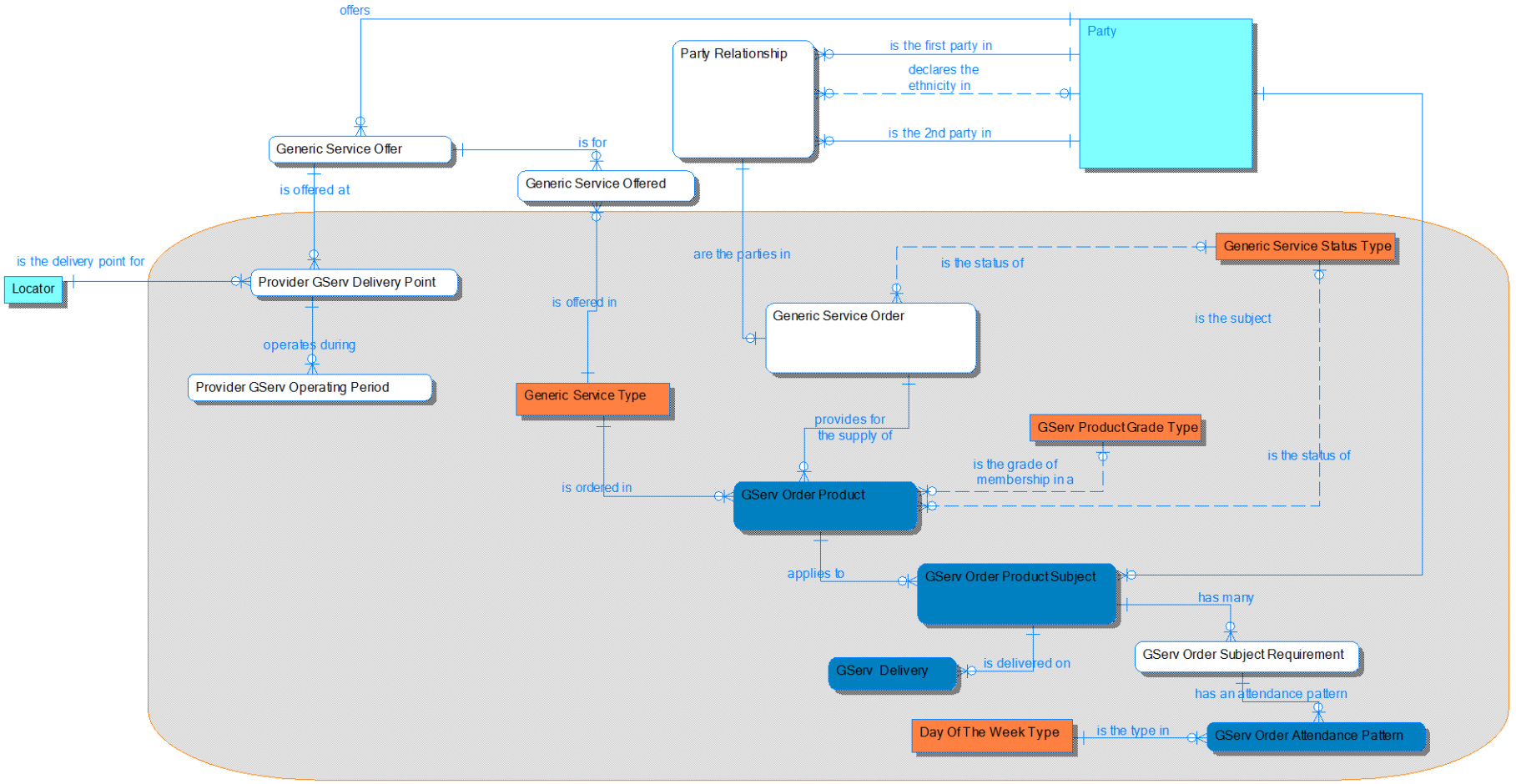
Procurement is defined in the Business Data Architecture as a contract and supply made from a provider to one or more receivers for the direct supply of SERVICE(s). This is distinct from where the service is offered via a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY.

SERVICEs that are covered by this subject area include

- Learner Meals (including Free School Meals)
- Boarding arrangements
- Early Years provision
- Catering Services
- In-care provision

Data about payments is currently to be found in the Children, Learner and Families Service – Financial Support.

This area is currently undergoing review. For the latest position please contact the ISB secretariat.


offers
Party
Party Relationship
is the first party in
declares the ethnicity in
is the 2nd party in
Generic Service Offer
is for
Generic Service Offered
is offered at
is the delivery point for
Locator
Provider GServ Delivery Point
are the parties in
is the status of
Generic Service Status Type
is offered in
Generic Service Order
is the subject
operates during
Provider GServ Operating Period
Generic Service Type
provides for the supply of
GServ Product Grade Type
is the grade of membership in a
is the status of
is ordered in
GServ Order Product
applies to
GServ Order Product Subject
has many
GServ Delivery
is delivered on
GServ Order Subject Requirement
has an attendance pattern
Day Of The Week Type
is the type in
GServ Order Attendance Pattern

1.14.3 Resources – Premises and Facilities Subject Area

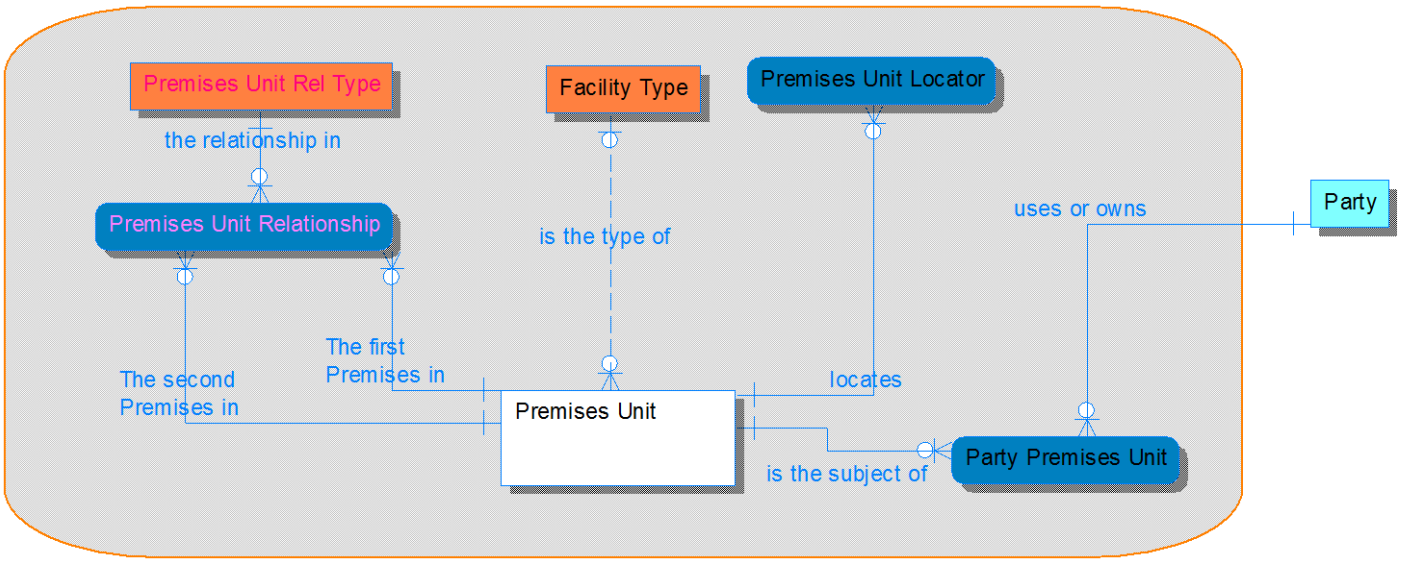
The Resources – Premises and Facilities subject area provides a structure for holding data about PREMISES and facilities required to support the activities undertaken across the 'system'.

PREMISES define the physical buildings and how they may be joined together such as flats in a block or floors of a building. This subject area also identifies a particular PARTY's use of PREMISES. There can be many PARTYs who use the same PREMISES.

PREMISES UNIT RELATIONSHIP links together PREMISES UNITs

The PREMISES requires an identifier to be ascertained but so far there has been no requirement for the use of this particular structure and so a suitable candidate has not yet be identified.

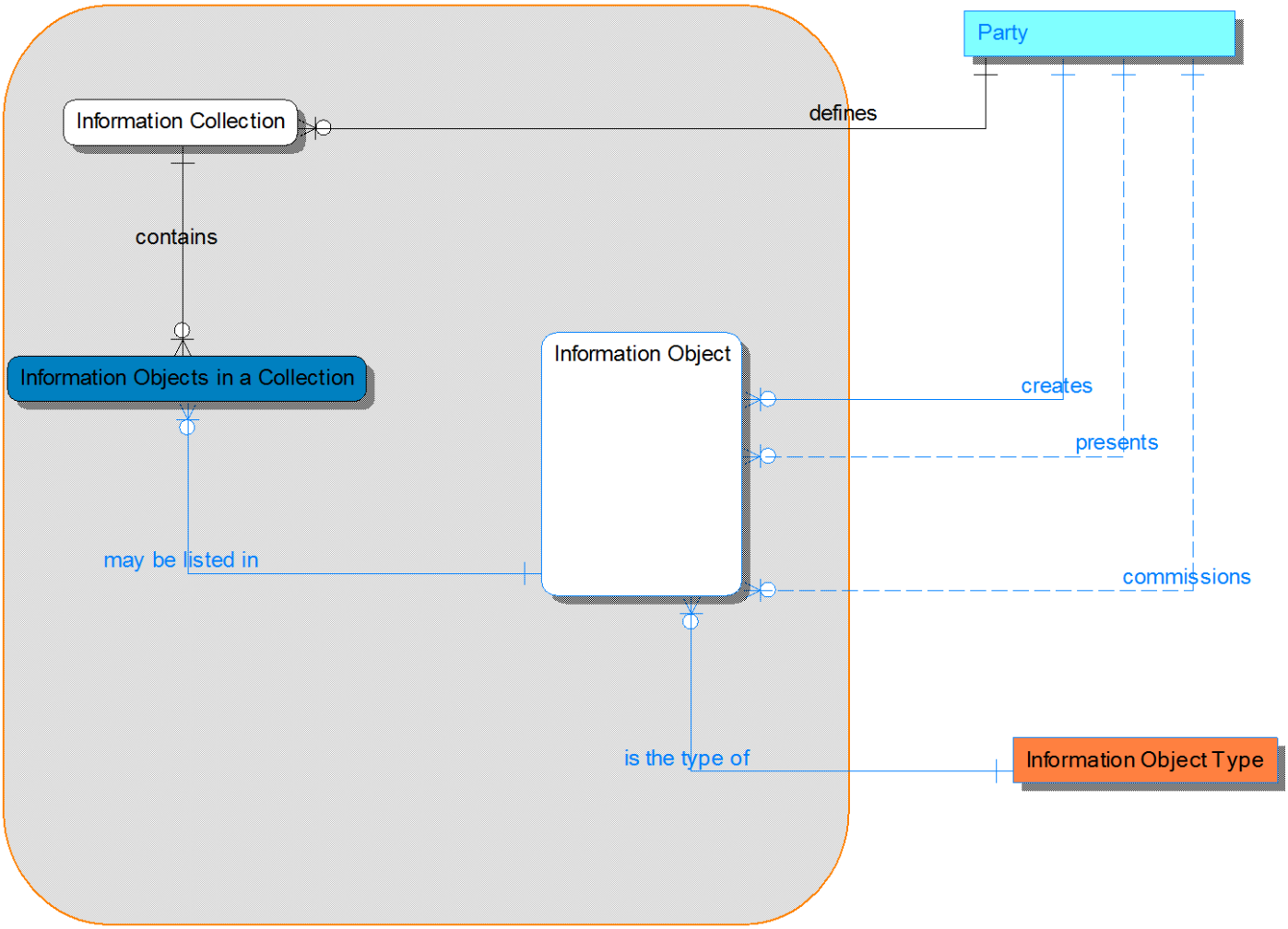
Data about the location of a PREMISES UNIT is currently to be found in the Location subject area.



1.14.4 Resources – Information Subject Area

The Resources – Information subject area provides a structure for holding data information objects or document types required to support the activities undertaken across the ‘system’.

An INFORMATION OBJECT is an image or physical document, treated by the 'system' as a unit about which information needs to be held. Each instance of an INFORMATION OBJECT is identified by its Owner, Type, Date/Time the instance was created, and an Original Version flag.



2 PART THREE

2.1 SUMMARY DOMAIN MODEL

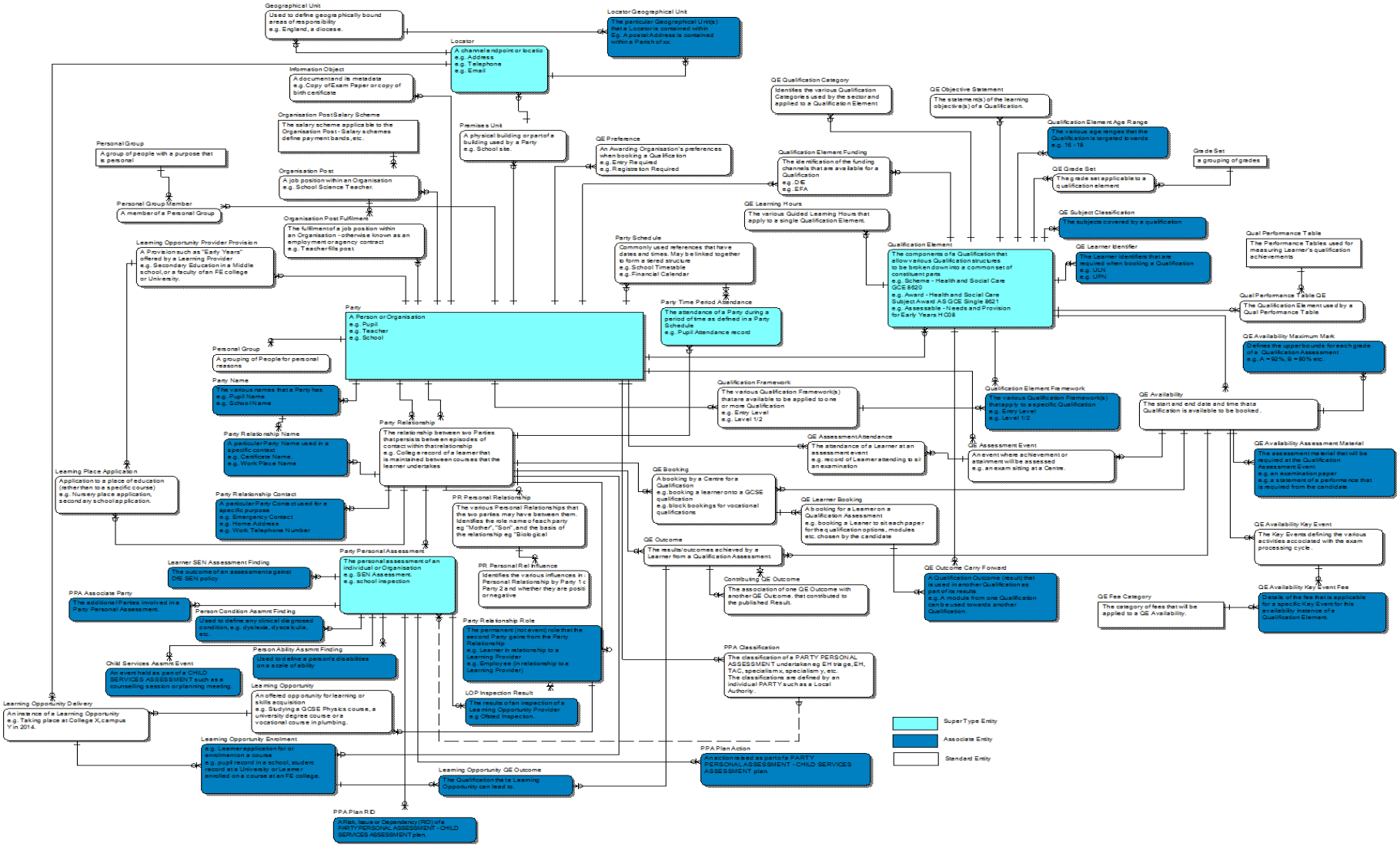
The Business Data Architecture comprises 3 levels of decomposition models starting with the Business Data Architecture Overview, then the Subject Areas and finally the Business Data Standards.

However, as the individual data standards are all small segments of one data model, the whole model provides the complete set of entities involved and would show the full set of entities and their relationships to each other. This model currently comprises over 300 entities and as such is not possible to be produced on a single page and is too large to view on a standard monitor screen

To assist with gaining an overview of the various Business Data Standards and how they are related to each other, the summary domain model provides an aid for navigating to and around the detail contained in the architecture.

This model comprises the primary entities from each of the Business Data Standards and shows the primary relationships between them. This assists with visual navigation between the individual data standards.

It must be borne in mind that this is a summary model and only includes the primary entity from a subject area and the primary relationship between each entity. It is not the full model which contains many more entities and also multiple relationships.


Geographical Unit
Used to define geographically bound areas of responsibility e.g. England, a diocese.
Locator Geographical Unit
The particular Geographical Unit(s) that a Locator is contained within Eg. A postal Address is contained within a Parish of xx.
Locator
A channel endpoint or locatio e.g. Address e.g. Telephone e.g. Email
Information Object
A documentand its metadata e.g. Copy of Exam Paper or copy of birth certificate
QE Qualification Category
Identifies the various Qualification Categories used by the sector and applied to a Qualification Element
QE Objective Statement
The statement(s) of the learning objective(s) of a Qualification.
Qualification Element Age Range
The various age ranges that the Qualification is targeted towards e.g. 16 - 18
Grade Set
a grouping of grades
Organisation Post Salary Scheme
The salary scheme applicable to the Organisation Post - Salary schemes define payment bands, etc.
Premises Unit
A physical building or part of a building used by a Party e.g. School site.
QE Preference
An Awarding Organisation's preferences when booking a Qualification e.g. Entry Required e.g. Registration Required
Qualification Element Funding
The identification of the funding channels that are available for a Qualification e.g. DfE e.g. EFA
QE Grade Set
The grade set applicable to a qualification element
Personal Group
A group of people with a purpose that is personal
Organisation Post
A job position within an Organisation e.g. School Science Teacher.
QE Learning Hours
The various Guided Learning Hours that apply to a single Qualification Element.
QE Subject Classification
The subjects covered by a qualification
Personal Group Member
A member of a Personal Group
Organisation Post Fulfilment
The fulfilment of a job position within an Organisation - otherwise known as an employment or agency contract e.g. Teacher fills post
Party Schedule
Commonly used references that have dates and times. May be linked together to form a tiered structure e.g. School Timetable e.g. Financial Calendar
Qual Performance Table
The Performance Tables used for measuring Learner's qualification achievements
QE Learner Identifier
The Learner identifiers that are required when booking a Qualification e.g. ULN e.g. UPN
Learning Opportunity Provider Provision
A Provision such as "Early Years" offered by a Learning Provider e.g. Secondary Education in a Middle school, or a faculty of an FE college or University.
Qualification Element
The components of a Qualification that allow various Qualification structures to be broken down into a common set of consistuent parts e.g. Scheme - Health and Social Care GCE 8629 e.g. Award - Health and Social Care Subject Award AS GCE Single 8621 e.g. Assessable - Needs and Provision for Early Years HC08
Party Time Period Attendance
The attendance of a Party during a period of time as defined in a Party Schedule e.g. Pupil Attendance record
Qual Performance Table QE
The Qualification Element used by a Qual Performance Table
Party
A Person or Organisation e.g. Pupil e.g. Teacher e.g. School
QE Availability Maximum Mark
Defines the upper bounds for each grade of a Qualification Assessment. e.g. A = 92%, B = 80% etc.
Personal Group
A grouping of People for personal reasons.
Party Name
The various names that a Party has e.g. Pupil Name e.g. School Name
Qualification Framework
The various Qualification Framework(s) that are available to be applied to one or more Qualification e.g. Entry Level e.g. Level 1/2
Qualification Element Framework
The various Qualification Framework(s) that apply to a specific Qualification e.g. Entry Level e.g. Level 1/2
QE Availability
The start and end date and time that a Qualification is available to be booked.
Party Relationship
The relationship between two Parties that persists betwe en episodes of contact within that relationship e.g. Colleg e record of a learner that is maintained between courses that the learner undertakes
Party Relationship Name
A particular Party Name used in a specific context e.g. Certificate Name. e.g. Work Place Name
QE Assessment Attendance
The attendance of a Learner at an assessment event e.g. record of Learner attending a sit an examination
QE Assessment Event
An event where achievement or attainment will be assessed e.g. an exam sitting at a Centre.
QE Availability Assessment Material
The assessment material that will be required at the Qualification Assessment Event e.g. an examination paper e.g. a statement of a performance that is required from the candidate
Learning Place Application
Application to a place of education (rather than to a specific course) e.g. Nursery place application, secondary school application.
Party Relationship Contact
A particular Party Contact used for a specific purpose e.g. Emergency Contact e.g. Home Address e.g. Work Telephone Number
QE Booking
A booking by a Centre for a Qualification e.g. booking a learner onto a GCSE qualification e.g. block bookings for vocational qualifications
QE Learner Booking
A booking for a Learner on a Qualification Assessment e.g. booking a Learner to sit each paper for the qualification options, modules etc. chosen by the candidate
PR Personal Relationship
The various Personal Relationships that the two parties may have between them. Identifies the role name of each party eg "Mother", "Son", and the basis of the relationship eg "Biological
QE Availability Key Event
The Key Events defining the various activities associated with the exam processing cycle.
QE Outcome
The results/outcomes achieved by a Learner from a Qualification Assessment
Party Personal Assessment
The personal assessment of an individual or Organisation e.g. SEN Assessment. e.g. school inspection
Learner SEN Assessment Finding
The outcome of an assessment against SHE SEN policy
PR Personal Rel Influence
Identifies the various influences in a Personal Relationship by Party 1 c Party 2 and whether they are positi or negative
Contributing QE Outcome
The association of one QE Outcome with another QE Outcome, that contributed to the published Result.
QE Outcome Carry Forward
A Qualification Outcome (result) that is used in another Qualification as part of its results e.g. A module from one Qualification can be used towards another Qualification
QE Availability Key Event Fee
Details of the fee that is applicable for a specific Key Event for this availability instance of a Qualification Element.
QE Fee Category
The category of fees that will be applied to a QE Availability.
PPA Associate Party
The additional Parties involved in a Party Personal Assessment.
Person Condition Assmnt Finding
Used to define any clinical diagnosed condition, e.g. dyslexia, dyscalculia, etc.
Party Relationship Role
The permanent (not event) role that the second Party gains from the Party Relationship e.g. Learner in relationship to a Learning Provider. e.g. Employee (in relationship to a Learning Provider)
PPA Classification
The classification of a PARTY PERSONAL ASSESSMENT undertaken eg EH triage, EH, TAC, specialism x, specialism y, etc. The classifications are defined by an individual PARTY such as a Local Authority.
Person Ability Assmnt Finding
Used to define a person's disabilities on a scale of ability
Child Services Assmnt Event
An event held as part of a CHILD SERVICES ASSESSMENT such as a counselling session or planning meeting
Learning Opportunity
An offered opportunity for learning or skills acquisition e.g. Studying a GCSE Physics course, a university degree course or a vocational course in plumbing.
LOP Inspection Result
The results of an Inspection of a Learning Opportunity Provider e.g. Ofsted Inspection.
Learning Opportunity Delivery
An instance of a Learning Opportunity e.g. Taking place at College X, campus Y in 2014.
Learning Opportunity Enrolment
e.g. Learner application for or enrolmentin a course. e.g. pupil record in a school, student record at a University or Learner enrolled on a course at an FE college.
Learning Opportunity QE Outcome
The Qualification that a Learning Opportunity can lead to.
PPA Plan Action
An action raised as part of a PARTY PERSONAL ASSESSMENT - CHILD SERVICES ASSESSMENT plan.
PPA Plan RID
A Risk, Issue or Dependency (RID) of a PARTY PERSONAL ASSESSMENT - CHILD SERVICES ASSESSMENT plan.
SuperType Entity
Associate Entity
Standard Entity

3 PART FOUR

3.1 Appendix A – Entities listed in alphabetical order

The following is a list of all entities used in the BDA. Where the entity is a place holder and has not yet been used in a Business Data Standard the column “Conceptual Entity” is marked accordingly.

Ability Group	The different levels of grouped achievement within a single group of similar age LEARNERs. Ability group includes setting (the practice of grouping according to ability for certain SUBJECTs, the age group being divided into differently constituted 'sets' for each individual SUBJECT concerned) and streaming (grouping of children in age group according to ability).	Conceptual Entity
Absence Authorisation Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the status of absence of a PARTY eg "Authorised", "Unauthorised", etc.	Y
Absence Reason Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the reason as to why a PARTY is absent during a period when they should be present eg, "Sick", "Holiday", etc.	
Account	The accounts within a GENERAL LEDGER, eg purchase, receipts, payments, creditors.	Y
Accounting Entry	An individual item in a record of a FINANCIAL TRANSACTION eg purchase, receipt, payment, creditor.	Y
Additional Education Requirement	These are additional SUBJECTs that an ACT OF PARLIAMENT states must be offered to LEARNERs, although PARENT/GUARDIANs have the right to withdraw their child from these SUBJECTs, eg Religious Education, Sex Education.	Y
Address Line	The individual ADDRESS LINEs that make up a POSTAL ADDRESS.	
Address Line Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the type of ADDRESS LINE eg Property Name, Address Line 1, County, Post Code, Zip Code etc.	
Age Range Type	A controlled list of values that identifies Age Range categories. An example of use is the AGE RANGE TYPEs that a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT was accredited for, eg "Pre16", "16-18", "18+", "19+".	
AggLD Destination Activity	The AGGLD DESTINATION ACTIVITY is part of the Agg Leavers Destination summary analysis data standard. The AGGLD DESTINATION ACTIVITY summarises the current activity destinations that a PERSON who has completed a stage of education and has left the establishment is now undertaking. The activities can include type of employment, type of education etc. They do not include details of the activity such as the employment position, or course as this information if required would be contained within the appropriate Business Data Standards.	

Anti-Social Behaviour Order	Used against anyone who is 10 years of age or over and has behaved in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to a PERSON or PERSONs who do not live in their own household. Stops the young person from going to particular places or doing particular things. If they do not comply with the order, they can be prosecuted.	Y
Assessable	A part of a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT structure that is a discretely ASSESSABLE element.	
Assessment Centre	A centre that hosts internal or external assessment for a LEARNER on a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY.	
Assessment Credit	Value gained from ASSESSMENTs that can contribute towards achieving particular QUALIFICATIONs.	Y
Assessment Event	The EVENTs reviewed in an ASSESSMENT.	Y
Assessment Method Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the method of Assessment eg, "Short answer", "Multiple Choice +", "Performance", "Practical", "Portfolio", "Project", "Coursework", "Controlled Assessment", etc.	
Assignment	A task allocated to a PERSON as part of a COURSE or a POST.	Y
Assignor	A role that assigns an ASSIGNMENT.	Y
Attendance Pattern Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the pattern of attendance for the LEARNER ENROLMENT or LEARNING OPPORTUNITY ENROLMENT, values include "Daytime", "Weekend", "Evening", "Morning", "Afternoon" attendances.	
Attendance Period Location Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the location that a PARTY is present at during a PARTY TIME PERIOD ATTENDANCE eg "Offsite" , "Onsite indoors", "Onsite Outdoors", "Desk", etc.	
Attendance Status Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the nature of a PARTYs engagement with an activity at which they are expected to attend eg "Present", "Absent", "Late", "Transfer".	
Award	A part of a QUALIFICATION structure that is certificated.	
Award Type	A controlled list of values that indicates the type of QUALIFICATION ELEMENT AWARD, which is reflective of the volume of learning required to achieve the AWARD, eg "Additional", "Advanced", "Apprenticeship", "Professional", etc.	
Awarding Organisation	An ORGANISATION recognised by the regulators for the purpose of awarding accredited QUALIFICATIONs.	
Behaviour Outcome Type	A result, effect or consequence.	Y
Behavioural Incident	An EVENT or occurrence involving a PERSON that relates to their behaviour.	Y

Benefit	That which a PERSON is entitled to in the way of pecuniary assistance, medical or other attendance, pension, and the like, under the National Insurance Act of 1911 and similar subsequent Acts, or as a member of a benefit (or friendly) society; more explicitly maternity, medical, sick(ness) benefit.	
Budget	A sum of money allocated for a particular purpose.	Y
Budget Reason	Reason for the BUDGET - GRANT, INTERNAL BUDGET, BENEFIT.	Y
Budget Type	Forecast or Actual.	Y
Care Order	A request to a COURT for a child whose welfare cannot be adequately safeguarded to commit the child to the care of the LOCAL AUTHORITY.	Y
Centre Auth Decl Status Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the status of the declaration of authentication that the ASSESSMENT CENTRE makes for the Result. Values are "Confirmed", "Unconfirmed".	
Change Initiative	A Change PROGRAMME.	Y
Chart Of Accounts	A list of ACCOUNTS used within an ORGANISATION. Defines the ACCOUNTS that allow the ORGANISATION to capture financial information and to make appropriate financial decisions.	Y
Child Safety Order	Made by a COURT for a child aged under 10, who has committed an offence, breached a curfew, or who has caused harassment, distress or alarm to others. A social worker or officer from the youth offending team supervises the child.	Y
Child Services Assessment	The assessment of a PARTY where there is a "child" about whom a "concern" has been identified by another PARTY. This can result in services being provided to the PARTY and additional assessments being conducted as required. A PARTY can be an individual PERSON who is identified under specific guidelines as a "child", or a family group of which that "child" is member.	
Child Services Assmnt Event	An event held as part of a CHILD SERVICES ASSESSMENT such as a counselling session or planning meeting.	
Committee Hearing	A session where a committee hears or reviews evidence on a particular topic.	Y
Contributing QE Outcome	The association of one QE OUTCOME with another QE OUTCOME. This enables the provision of a breakdown of all the QE OUTCOMEs that contributed to the published Result.	
Course	A series of lectures or LESSONs in a particular SUBJECT.	Y
Country Type	A controlled list of values that denotes and distinguishes countries	
Court Order	An Order made by a COURT on a PERSON.	Y
CSAE Participant	A participant in a CHILD SERVICES ASSMNT EVENT.	
Currency Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the type of currency.	

Curriculum	The SUBJECTs studied or prescribed for study. A Framework for learning	Y
Curriculum Specifier	A role that specifies the CURRICULUM,	Y
Custodial	Protective care or guardianship, parental responsibility, especially as allocated to one of two divorcing parents, imprisonment.	Y
Day Of The Week Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the day of the week. Values include “Monday”, “Tuesday”, “Wednesday”, “Thursday”, “Friday”, “Saturday”, “Sunday”.	
Diary Event	Attendance at an event in an official capacity.	Y
Digital Image File Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the file extension type (windows format) that contains a digital image. Values include “jpeg”, “bmp”.	
Education Supervision Order	An order made by a family court under section 36 of the Children Act 1989 to ensure that a child attends school and receives a full-time education.	Y
Email Address	A string of characters which identifies a location on the Internet or other network to which an electronic message can be sent.	
Emergency Protection Order	An order to a COURT applied for by social services where a child is thought to be in imminent danger. This order places the child under the protection of the LOCAL AUTHORITY for a maximum of eight days.	Y
Enrolment Rejection Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the reason for refusing an application to register for a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY or LEARNING PROVISION.	
Ethnicity Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the ETHNICITY of a PERSON. Ethnicity is a personal awareness of a common cultural identity. Ethnicity relates to how a PERSON feels and not necessarily how they look or how they are perceived by others. It is a subjective decision as to which category a PERSON places themselves in and therefore does not infer any other characteristics such as religion, country of origin etc.	
Event	Anything that happens, or is contemplated as happening; an incident, occurrence.	Y
Event Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the types of EVENT such as “Medical”, “Behaviour”, “Business”, “Enrolment”, “Registration” (For Institutions That Register Student Attendance For Each Class), “Tutorials”, “Exams”, “Coursework Hand In Dates”, “Laboratory Work”, etc.	
Existing Financial Support	Financial support received by a PARTY.	Y

EY Service Provision Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the type of EARLY YEARS SERVICE being provided. Values include “Day Nursery”, “Playgroup or Pre-School”, “Family / Combined / Integrated Centre”, “Sure Start/Children’s Centre – Main Centre Site”, “Sure Start/Children’s Centre – Linked Setting”.	
Facility Type	A controlled list of values that categorises the capabilities provided by the PREMISES UNIT Value include “Campus”, “Classroom”, “Gym”, “Office”, “Residential”.	
Fostering	Bringing up (a child) with parental care.	Y
Funding Criteria	A test of a PARTY’s ability to pay for a SERVICE.	Y
Gender Type	A controlled list of values that identifies a PERSON’s private sense of, and subjective experience of, their own gender. Values include “Masculine”, “Feminine”.	
General Ledger	Central repository of the accounting information of an ORGANISATION in which the summaries of all FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS during an accounting period are recorded.	
Generic Service Channel	The CHANNEL that a GENERIC SERVICE OFFER is offered via.	
Generic Service Offer	An OFFER made by a PARTY for the supply of one or more GENERIC SERVICE TYPEs.	
Generic Service Offered	A GENERIC SERVICE TYPE that is part of a GENERIC SERVICE OFFER.	
Generic Service Order	A provider’s intention (application or undertaking of) for a GENERIC SERVICE to a receiver. This may result in a new PARTY ROLE RELATIONSHIP if one does not already exist. GENERIC SERVICE ORDER exists to support GENERIC SERVICE(s) that are only identified by the provider, receiver and GENERIC SERVICE TYPE. Examples are “Learning Catering Service”, “Learning Enrolment Boarding”.	
Generic Service Pricepoint	The retail price for a GENERIC SERVICE OFFER which is offered to a potential service user, usually when viewed as one of a series of possible competitive prices.	
Generic Service Status Type	A controlled list of values that identifies a stage in the administration of the GENERIC SERVICE ORDER, used to manage the order through to completion.	
Generic Service Type	A controlled list of values that are the SERVICEs available to supply or receive that are a simple generic list of SERVICEs that require no other data items to define them other than the GENERIC SERVICE TYPE. Values include “Learning Catering Service”, “Learning Enrolment Meal”, “Learning Enrolment Boarding”, and “Care Order”.	
Geographical Location	A physical map reference location that may or may not contain a recognised postal property.	

Geographical Unit	The GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT is a geographical sub-division of land into units for administrative or demographic purposes such as "Church of England Diocese", "Roman Catholic Parish", "County", "Output Area", "School Place Planning Area". The GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT also supports additional information such as whether the GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT is Urban or Rural"	
Geographical Unit CoOrdinates	The GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT COORDINATES links together a GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT with the physical map reference location contained within the GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION. There can be many GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT COORDINATES which allows the geographical perimeter of the GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT to be established.	
Geographical Unit Hierarchy	The GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT HIERARCHY links together the various GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT geographical sub-division of land defined for administrative purposes into a hierarchy such as a County contains Parishes etc. This allows a lower level of GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT to be referenced and then by traversing up the GEOG ADMIN UNIT HIERARCHY the higher level GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT(s) can be returned.	
Goal	An end to which an ORGANISATIONs activity is directed. Goals do not have measurable targets or time elements attached to them. Goals are synonymous with desired outcomes.	Y
Goods and Services Budget	The BUDGET allocated for a particular goods or SERVICE.	Y
Goods and Services Programme	The goods and SERVICEs in a PROGRAMME.	Y
Goods Location	The place or position of GOODS.	Y
Grade Set	A grouping of GRADEs that may be applied to QUALIFICATION ELEMENT to indicate the list of all the GRADEs that are valid for a specific QUALIFICATION ELEMENT, for example the grade set for a GCE A Level is A*/A/B/C/D/E/U.	
Grant	A gift or assignment of money, etc by the act of an administrative body or of a person in control of a fund.	Y
GServ Delivery	The individual deliveries as part of a GENERIC SERVICE ORDER.	
GServ Offer Pricepoint Criteria	The criteria for charging a receiver a particular GENERIC SERVICE PRICEPOINT for a particular GENERIC SERVICE OFFER. Only the attributes that apply to the particular criteria will be populated. If there are multiple attributes populated then all attributes need to be satisfied to meet the criteria.	
GServ Order Attendance Pattern	The repeating daily attendance pattern for a GSERV ORDER SUBJECT REQUIREMENT.	
GServ Order Product	The GENERIC SERVICEs that will be supplied as part of the GENERIC SERVICE ORDER	
GServ Order Product Subject	The individual PARTY(s) who are the subjects of the GSERV ORDER PRODUCT agreement.	

GServ Order Subject Requirement	The individual required dates being requested under a GSERV ORDER PRODUCT SUBJECT agreement.	
GServ Product Grade Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the Grade types of the GSERV ORDER PRODUCT. Values include "Bronze", "Silver", "Gold".	
Honour	Recompense or prize for SERVICE or merit.	Y
Hospitalisation	Being admitted to an institution or establishment for the care of the sick or wounded.	Y
Information Collection	A body of content, with policies of acquisition, management and publication, assembled to serve a particular audience or to meet a defined business need.	Y
Information Object	An INFORMATION OBJECT is an image or physical document, treated by ESCS as a unit about which information needs to be held. Each instance of an INFORMATION OBJECT is identified by its Owner, Type, Date/Time the instance was created, and an Original Version flag.	
Information Object Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the INFORMATION OBJECT. Values include "Bank Statement", "Reference", "Passport", "Letter of Confirmation", "Accounts", "Adoption Certificate", "Birth "Certificate", "Work Permit" This Type of taxonomy is used to understand the Original Functional Purpose of the information object, as it is usually created by a business process somewhere as a record of some decision, registration, or assertion. It is consumed by ESCS in other processes that need to know about these Information Objects as part of administrative rules behind decision points.	
Information Objects in a Collection	The INFORMATION OBJECTs in a particular INFORMATION COLLECTION.	Y
Instructor	A PERSON who delivers a LEARNING EVENT with one or more LEARNERs.	
Internal Budget	A sum of money allocated for a particular purpose within an ORGANISATION.	Y
IP address	An identifier for a computer or device on a TCP/IP network.	Y
Judicial Authority	A role that has authority to try cases, resolve disputes, or make other legal decisions.	Y
Language Type	A controlled list of values that identifies a language.	
Learner	A PERSON who receives the learning from a LEARNING EVENT.	
Learner Decl SEN Status Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the learning difficulty and/or disability of the LEARNER as assessed by the LEARNER. Values include "Has a learning difficulty or disability", "No learning difficulty or disability".	

Learner Enrol Termination Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the reason that the LEARNING OPPORTUNITY ENROLMENT or LEARNING PROVISION ENROLMENT has been terminated.	
Learner Exit Destination Type	A controlled list of values that indicates what the LEARNER intends to do after leaving the LEARNER ENROLMENT. Values include "Training", "Employment", "Education".	
Learner Programme of Study	A programme of study adapted to meet the needs of an individual LEARNER.	Y
Learner SEN Assessment	The assessment of a PARTY in the role of a LEARNER for Special Education Needs (SEN) that may result in a SEN CATEGORY TYPE being applied.	
Learner SEN Assmnt Finding	The findings of a LEARNER SEN ASSESSMENT identifying the Special Educational Needs that a PERSON has.	
Learner Support Service	Non-teaching services provided to a LEARNER eg school meals, transport and breakfast clubs.	Y
Learning Channel Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the means of delivery of the LEARNING OPPORTUNITY eg in a physical environment, virtual or other means of delivery. Values include "On-site", Virtual", "Text book".	
Learning Cohort	The various LEARNING COHORTs to which a LEARNER can be assigned. Includes Set, Stream, Year Group, Tutor Group, etc. Note. The type of Cohort such as Set, Stream, Class, etc is held as the ORGANISATION TYPE.	
Learning Enrol Work Experience	The details of ORGANISATION POST FULFILMENTs that a LEARNER requires to be considered as part of the LEARNING ENROLMENT.	
Learning Enrolment Cohort	The LEARNER COHORT(s) assigned to the LEARNER. Can include Year Group, Tutor Group, National Curriculum Group etc.	
Learning Enrolment Reference	A LEARNING ENROLMENT REFERENCE provided to support the LEARNER's LEARNING ENROLMENT. The reference can be provided by a principal Instructor of the LEARNER (in secondary schools this will be the Tutor), by a professional person of standing with personal knowledge of the LEARNER, eg a doctor. The type of reference is identified by the LEARNING ENROL REFERENCE TYPE.	
Learning Enrolment Statement	A LEARNING ENROLMENT STATEMENT written by the LEARNER outlining their reason for wanting to enrol on the course and any supporting notes as to their suitability. The statement can be a personal statement or a faith statement or other type as identified by the LEARNING ENROL STATEMENT TYPE.	
Learning Enrolment Status Type	A controlled list of values that identifies a stage in the administration of the LEARNING ENROLMENT, used to manage the application through to completion. Values include "Applied for", "Offered", "Rejected" "Accepted", "Alternative Proposed" "In Appeal", etc.	

Learning Event	A LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDERs defined PARTY TIME PERIOD during which knowledge or skill or competence is planned to be delivered or received. In the Business Data Architecture, a LEARNING EVENT is the result of timetabling based on the various inputs for the Scheduled party such as LEARNING OPPORTUNITY DELIVERY, PARTY TIME PERIOD, LEARNER YEAR GROUP etc. A LEARNING EVENT can either be from the perspective of the INSTRUCTOR or the LEARNER and the actual PARTY scheduled is defined by the PARTY_ID_SCHEDULED. LEARNING EVENTs can also have different statuses such as planned and actual.	
Learning Event Cohort	The various LEARNING COHORTs that the LEARNING EVENT covers.	
Learning Event Instructor	An INSTRUCTOR assigned to a particular LEARNING EVENT.	
Learning Experience	An EVENT that can be considered as a Learning Experience that in an ASSESSMENT counts towards a QUALIFICATION.	
Learning Opp Delivery Cost	The costs that apply to a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY DELIVERY eg LEARNER cost, Employer cost.	
Learning Opp Delivery Locator	The LOCATORs to use for a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY DELIVERY to identify what locator to use for further information, video demo web site, application telephone number, application postal address, etc.	
Learning Opp Provider Assessment	The assessment of a PARTY in the role of a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER such as a school, eg an Ofsted inspection.	
Learning Opp Provider Inspection	The assessment result for an inspection type of a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER inspected by a PARTY such as Ofsted.	
Learning Opportunity	An offering of a COURSE or SUBJECT or other educational opportunity provided by a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER.	
Learning Opportunity Delivery	An offering of a COURSE or SUBJECT or other educational opportunity provided by a LEARNING PROVIDER via a LEARNING CHANNEL at a particular LOCATOR (PREMISE,URL etc).	
Learning Opportunity Enrolment	An ENROLMENT by a LEARNER onto a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY DELIVERY.	
Learning Opportunity Provider	A PROVIDER of LEARNING OPPORTUNITYs.	

Learning Opportunity QE Outcome	A QE OUTCOME in an assessment as part of a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY (eg examination, practical activity, or the official completion of a course etc). Due to the nature of assessments, the QUALIFICATION ELEMENT that was chosen as part of the LEARNING OPPORTUNITY may be replaced by the AWARDING ORGANISATION with an alternative QUALIFICATION ELEMENT of a higher or lower value. For example a Higher level AWARD may be taken but the mark received resulted in the Foundation level QE being awarded.	
Learning Opportunity Subject	The SUBJECTs covered by a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY.	
Learning Place Application	An application for a school place at a LEARNING PROVIDER. The LEARNING PLACE APPLICATION identifies the LEARNING PROVISION TYPE being applied for. Once an application is accepted a place is offered on the LEARNING OPPORTUNITY ENROLMENT that the LEARNER PROVIDER offers that is the equivalent LEARNING OPPORTUNITY(s) that covers the period of education of the LEARNING PROVISION.	
Learning Place Provision	The LEARNING PROVISION(s) that a LEARNER has selected as their preferred choice(s) in a LEARNING PLACE APPLICATION.	
Learning Provider Support service	Ancillary services provided by a LEARNING PROVIDER to a LEARNER, eg school meals, transport, breakfast clubs.	Y
Learning Provision	A provision offered by a LEARNING PROVIDER that is defined either by legislation, regulation or by the LEARNING PROVIDER. The provision may specify intake constraints and will have unique characteristics distinct from other LEARNING PROVISIONs offered by the LEARNING PROVIDER. Each LEARNING PROVISION will offer a range of LEARNING OPPORTUNITYs.	
Learning Provision Type	A controlled list of values that identifies a provision offered by a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER that is defined either by legislation, regulation or by the LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER. The provision may specify intake constraints and will have unique characteristics distinct from other LEARNING PROVISIONs offered by the LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER. Each LEARNING PROVISION will offer a range of LEARNING OPPORTUNITYs. Values include "Early Years", "Primary - Infants", "Primary - Juniors", "Secondary - Lower", "Secondary - Upper", "Further Education - Art, Design and Performing Arts".	
Learning Stage	Groupings that are used within the learning development process, eg key stage, foundation stage.	Y
Learning Unit	A part of a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT structure that is a sub division of a Qualification to assist in the learning and assessment of knowledge or skill.	
Local Authority	An ORGANISATION (County Council, Borough Council, etc) that has been given statutory powers to act as the LOCAL AUTHORITY within a geographic area. These powers are assigned by Central Government through legislation. The LOCAL AUTHORITY is the common name for the particular ORGANISATION acting in that role.	

Locator	A LOCATOR is a reference that points to specific location via the use of a short identifier rather than the full details that may be required to physically direct information to that location. Examples of LOCATORs are: a) Points at a destination that information can be delivered to such as a POSTAL ADDRESS, EMAIL ADDRESS or URL. b) Points to a location that can be used for verbal communication such as a TELEPHONE NUMBER. c) Points at a location that information can be retrieved from such as an EMAIL ADDRESS or URL. d) Points to a physical location on a map such as a GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION.	
Locator Geographical Unit	The LOCATOR GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT identifies the particular GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT(s) that a LOCATOR such as POSTAL ADDRESS is contained within. The LOCATOR GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT is linked to the LOCATOR super type as it can apply to multiple LOCATOR sub types. Currently the sub types that can be linked to a LOCATOR GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT are POSTAL ADDRESS and GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION.	
Locator Type	A controlled list of values that distinguishes locators with different characteristics from each other. Values include "Postal Address", "Telephone", "Email Address", "URL", etc.	
LOD Cost Category Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the categories of costs that applies to a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY. Values include "Learner cost", "Employer cost", "Accommodation" etc.	
LOE Person Ability SEN Rank	The Special Educational Need RANKing of a PERSON ABILITY that impacts a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY that the LEARNER is enrolled on. Each PERSON ABILITY is expressed as a priority level of need for a particular LEARNING OPPORTUNITY by the RANK number assigned. There can be many PERSON ABILITYs with the same RANK number if collectively those PERSON ABILITYs aggregate to one of the existing categories such as SEN Type Code (D00023). The RANK is expressed as a number.	
LOE Person Condition SEN Rank	The Special Educational Need RANKing of a PERSON CONDITION that impacts a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY that the LEARNER is enrolled on. Each PERSON CONDITION is expressed as a priority level of need for a particular LEARNING OPPORTUNITY by the RANK number assigned. There can be many PERSON CONDITIONs with the same RANK number if collectively those PERSON CONDITIONs aggregate to one of the existing categories such as SEN Type Code (D00023). The RANK is expressed as a number.	

LOP Designation	The LOP DESIGNATION that applies to the LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER.	
LOP Inspection Hierarchy	The hierarchy of the assessment results for an inspection type of a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER inspected by a PARTY such as Ofsted. The upper level has a result as well as the lower level. For example quality of leadership and management of the school: 1 How effectively leaders and managers at all levels set clear direction leading to improvement and promote high quality of care and education. 2 How effectively leaders and managers use challenging targets to raise standards.	
LOP Prov Inspection Hierarchy	The hierarchy of the assessment results for an inspection type of a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER PROVISION inspected by a PARTY such as Ofsted. The upper level has a result as well as the lower level For example overall effectiveness of the Early Years Foundation Stage: 1 Outcomes for children in Early Years Foundation Stage 2 The Quality of provision in the Early Years Foundation Stage 3 The effectiveness of leadership and management of the Early Years Foundation Stage.	
LOP Provision Inspection	The assessment result for an inspection type of a LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER PROVISION inspected by a PARTY such as Ofsted	
Marker	A PERSON who is approved to assess and mark a QE ASSESSABLE resulting in a QE OUTCOME.	
Medical Event	An incident or occurrence relating to a PERSON's health.	
National Insurance Contributor	A PERSON who is approved to receive National Insurance services.	
National Strategy	Professional development programmes for early years, primary and secondary school teachers, practitioners and managers.	Y
NEET Status	This is a commonly used acronym that is used to indicate young people who are not in education, employment or training; these young people are a key target group for Connexions. Statuses applicable - EDUCATION, TRAINING and EMPLOYED.	Y
Nomination	Proposal for an AWARD.	Y
Objective	An end to which business activity is directed and which has measurable targets that determine its realisation. They are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound (SMART).	Y
Offer Channel Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the CHANNEL through which the OFFER is advertised ie "Newspaper", "Online", "Television", "Poster", "Telephone", etc.	

Org Post Fulfilment Benefit	The various BENEFITs provided with the ORGANISATION POST FULFILLMENT. These can include financial benefits such as pay as well as personal benefits such as holiday. An ORG POST FULFILMENT BENEFIT can have an end date. It can also be identified as a "safeguarded" benefit.	
Org Post Fulfilment Evidence	Evidence such as a copy of a QUALIFICATION AWARD collected during the recruitment process to support an ORGANISATION POST FULFILMENT.	
Org Post Fulfil Status Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the current status of an ORGANISATION POST FULFILMENT, eg "Created", "Signed", "Suspended", "Terminated".	
Org Post Qualification Asserted	The PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION that is asserted to as part of an ORGANISATION POST FULFILMENT. The ORG POST QUALIFICATION ASSERTED records the fact that the Post Fulfiller has declared that they have the PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION but no evidence has been seen that could be recorded via the ORGANISATION POST QE OUTCOME.	
Org Post Salary Scheme Band	The pay BAND within a specific ORGANISATION POST SALARY.	
Org Post Salary Scheme Band Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the pay BAND that a PERSON can be awarded and the lower and upper salary of that BAND eg Values are."1,"2","3", "4", "5", "6", etc. Known as Spine Points in teaching.	
Organisation	A group of PERSONs identified by a shared interest or purpose. Can also be a Team or any Organisational Unit.	
Organisation Post	A defined position within an ORGANISATION that attracts specific pay, benefits, authority etc. The ORGANISATION will be the local ORGANISATION (not a Head Office) who will directly manage the POST.	
Organisation Post Benefit	The various BENEFITs offered with the ORGANISATION POST. These can include financial benefits such as pay as well as personal benefits such as holiday.	
Organisation Post Benefit Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the types of benefits included as part of an ORGANISATION POST, eg "Continuing Professional Development", "Out of School Hours Learning", "Teaching and Learning Responsibility Payment", "Holiday", "Pension Scheme", etc.	
Organisation Post Category Type	A controlled list of values that identifies a standard category of ORGANISATION POSTs, eg "Educational Psychologist" etc.	
Organisation Post Fulfilment	The provision of a PARTY to an ORGANISATION to carry out specific duties or tasks and fulfil an ORGANISATION POST. Staff may be contract or permanent.	
Organisation Post QE Outcome	The QE OUTCOMEs of the ORGANISATION POST FULFILLER that are of interest to the ORGANISATION POST FULFILMENT. These will be QUALIFICATIONs and their results that are necessary for the ORGANISATION POST	

Organisation Post Role	A controlled list of values that identifies a standard category of ROLEs that an ORGANISATION POST holder will carry out eg "Administration", "Clerical" etc.	
Organisation Post Role Type	A controlled list of values that identifies a standard category of ROLEs that an ORGANISATION POST holder will carry out eg "Administration", "Clerical" etc.	
Organisation Post Salary Scheme	A SALARY SCHEME comprising a SALARY SCHEME TYPE that identifies the particular scheme and a REGIONAL PAY SPINE that identifies the SALARY SCHEME geographical scope.	
Organisation Post Status Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the current status of an ORGANISATION. POST, eg "Post Needed", "Empty Post Approved", "Empty Post Offered", "Post Filled", etc.	
Organisation Status	For example a Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB)	Y
Organisation Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the type classification of ORGANISATION that is independent of its role. Values include "NDPB", "Set", "Stream", "Class".	
Parent/Guardian	A PERSON who carries out the legal parental responsibilities for a child.	Y
Parenting Order	Given to the PARENT/GUARDIAN of a child or young person who offends, truants or who has received a CHILD SAFETY ORDER, ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR ORDER or Sexual Offences Prevention Order. It does not result in the PARENT/GUARDIAN getting a criminal record.	Y
Party	A PERSON or ORGANISATION who is known to and recorded by the education, skills, and children's services 'system'.	
Party Contact Details Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the name given by the PARTY to the PARTY CONTACT. Values include "Home Telephone", "Personal Mobile Number", "Work Mobile Number", "Home Address".	
Party Contact Use Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the particular use of a PARTY CONTACT in a particular circumstance. Values include "Delivery Address", "Day Time Telephone Contact", "Emergency Contact Telephone Number".	
Party Event Participant	A PARTY ROLE involved in an EVENT.	Y
Party Information Request	A question, comment or complaint submitted by a PARTY to a PERSON or ORGANISATION, verbally or in writing.	Y
Party Information Response	An answer provided by a PERSON or ORGANISATION in response to a question, comment or complaint posed by a PARTY, verbally or in writing.	Y
Party Involved in Assessment	The PARTY ROLEs involved in an ASSESSMENT ie ASSESSOR, PARENT, Witness etc.	Y

Party Name	The names that a PARTY may use such as "Birth Name", "Married Name" etc. These names are re-useable and so have no use context as that is allocated when a particular name is used in a particular event.	
Party Name Component	The individual NAME COMPONENTs for a PARTY that make a name. An ORGANISATION will generally have only one NAME COMPONENT.	
Party Name Component Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the types of component involved in a PARTY NAME. Values include "Title", "Given", "Family", "Organisation Name", "Mononym".	
Party Name Use Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the PARTY NAMEs that a PARTY chooses to use for a particular purpose. These will include the "Award Name", "Correspondence Name", "Preferred Name" etc.	
Party Personal Assessment	The findings of any assessment that meets the following conditions: 1. The assessment can be undertaken by more than one PARTY in ESCS. 2. Whichever PARTY undertakes the assessment, a common assessment criteria is applied. 3. The common assessment criteria do not allow local judgement from given data about the assesse, any assessor will arrive at the same assessment finding. Examples include Educational exclusion, Free School Meals, Ability, Condition, Learning Provider Inspection and Special Educational Needs".	
Party Personal Assessment Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the type of PARTY PERSONAL ASSESSMENT. Values include "Educational Exclusion", "Free School Meals", "Ability", "Condition", "Learning Provider Inspection", "Special Educational Needs".	
Party Premises Unit	A PREMISES UNIT let or used by a PARTY.	
Party Relationship	A relationship between two PARTYs independent of the reason for that relationship that may result in the bestowing of one or more PARTY ROLEs on the second PARTY.	
Party Relationship Contact	The contact details that apply to the Party_Id_2nd in a PARTY RELATIONSHIP and the declared reason for using that number such as "Emergency Use" etc. It also identifies the name that the contact wishes to be known by for this purpose. The relationship of the contact to the Party_Id_2nd can also be recorded. Where the contact is the Party_Id_2nd as in the case of identifying a mobile telephone number for the Party_Id_2nd, then the relationship will be "Self"	
Party Relationship Name	The PARTY NAMEs that apply to a specific PARTY in a PARTY RELATIONSHIP. These will involve the PARTY NAME that the PARTY chooses to declare for recording on the PARTY RELATIONSHIP or for use in correspondence. The Party in the relationship that the name applies to can be identified by the value in the Party_Id_Name being the same as either the Party_Id_1st or Party_Id_2nd.	

Party Relationship Role	A relationship between two PARTYs independent of the reason for that relationship that may result in the bestowing of one or more PARTY ROLEs on the second PARTY.	
Party Role Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the specific role of a PARTY eg LEARNER, LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER. This attribute may appear prefixed with the role that is currently being undertaken. In this event the role type is that specifically named role.	
Party RR Reference Status Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the status of a PARTY RELATIONSHIP ROLE Relationship Reference. Values include Assigned, Not assigned - not in relevant sector, Not assigned - not in relevant geography, Not yet assigned - is below age limit, Not yet assigned - is recent arrival, Not found, Unable to obtain, Not required.	
Party RR Reference Type	A controlled list of values that identifies a type of Reference Number that is recognised throughout the enterprise. Values include "ULN", "UKPRN", "UCI", "UPN" "National Insurance Number".	
Party Schedule	A schedule that contains events (PARTY TIME PERIOD) with their start and end dates - similar to a calendar.	
Party Time Period	An individual PARTY TIME PERIOD REFERENCE for a PARTY with its start and end dates and times.	
Party Time Period Attendance	The period of time at which a PARTY would be recorded by their attendance or absence and the reason. The PARTY TIME PERIOD ATTENDANCE is owned by the PARTY for whom the attendance at is expected and the PARTY attending and also the start date/time of the period. The PARTY TIME PERIOD ATTENDANCE also allows management at a PARTY TIME PERIOD level. The PARTY TIME PERIOD is owned and managed by the same PARTY for whom the attendance at is expected eg morning/afternoon attendance, or per session attendance LEARNING EVENT period attendance) etc. The PARTY TIME PERIOD ATTENDANCE encompasses both simple from/to date recording or Period based recording.	
Party Time Period Hierarchy	The PARTY TIME PERIOD HIERARCHY links together PARTY TIME PERIODs to form a hierarchy of time periods. For example Academic Year 2009 will consist of various TIME PERIODs such as terms, weeks, etc.	

Party Time Period Reference	A Reference that identifies divisions of scheduled time such as: a) Term periods eg Spring Term, Summer Term etc. b) Weeks eg Week 1, Week 2 etc. c) Days of the week eg Monday, Tuesday etc. d) Financial Quarters eg Financial Quarter 1, Financial Quarter 2 etc. e) Financial Years eg Financial Year 2011 f) Study periods during a day As the Time Period is a reference ID that is used repeatedly, it contains the time start and end of the period reference. It does not have any actual date occurrences references. For the actual dates that apply in a particular instance of the period, these are added in the PARTY TIME PERIOD that links a particular TIME PERIOD to its actual start and end date and to a PARTY SCHEDULE.	
Party Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the type of PARTY. Values are "Person", Organisation".	
Pathway	A part of a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT structure that groups together other QE PATHWAY, or QE LEARNING UNIT, or QE ASSESSABLE and contains the selection criteria to control the pathways available when making a booking for a QUALIFICATION.	
Payment	The payments made to a PARTY.	Y
Payment Period Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the period of the PAYMENT eg "Hourly", "Weekly", "Monthly". There can be a difference between the units that the payment is by and the actual payment period eg payment rate is by the hour paid on a weekly basis	
Person	An individual with attributes that relate to that PERSON regardless of the role that they may be in at any one time.	
Person Ability Assessment	The assessment of a PERSON identifying the ABILITYs that a PERSON has with its SCALE and TEMPORALITY.	
Person Ability Assmnt Finding	The finding of a PERSON ABILITY ASSESSMENT identifying the ABILITYs that a PERSON has with its SCALE and TEMPORALITY.	
Person Ability Level Type	A controlled list of values that expresses the level of a PERSONs ABILITY as assessed by a PERSON ABILITY ASSESSMENT. Values include "No effective functioning", "Able to function in favourable circumstances", "Able to function in neutral circumstances" and "Able to function alone in adverse circumstances".	
Person Ability Temporality Type	A controlled list of values that identifies The temporal nature of a PERSONs ABILITY ASSESSMENT. Values include. "Intermittent", "Temporary", "Long Term".	
Person Ability Type	A controlled list of values of abilities that a person can do unaided as assessed by a PERSON ABILITY ASSESSMENT. Values include "Reading", "Learning-Numeric", "Social Interaction", "Concentration".	

Person Condition Assessment	The assessment of a PERSON identifying the CONDITIONs (impairments) that a PERSON has.	
Person Condition Assmnt Finding	The finding of a PERSON CONDITION ASSESSMENT identifying the CONDITIONs (impairments) that a PERSON has.	
Person Condition Type	A controlled list of values that identifies CONDITIONs (impairments) assessed as part of a PARTY PERSONAL ASSESSMENT: A CONDITION is an injury, illness, or congenital condition or limitation of function within the individual that differs from others in society. Values are derived from the NHS Snomed.	
Person Language	The LANGUAGE(s) used by a PERSON.	
Personal Group	A group of people located, gathered, or classed together for a personal purpose. The PERSONAL GROUP does not behave as an ORGANISATION ie it cannot be considered as a PARTY and carry out events or other activities. Its purpose is simply to identify a collective group of PERSONs and the reason for the group.	
Personal Group Member	A PARTY who is a member of a PERSONAL GROUP.	
Personal Group Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the type of PERSONAL GROUP. Values include "Household", "Extended Family", "Gang"	
Placement	The PLACEMENT of a PERSON into care as a result of an EVENT eg Medical event might result in PLACEMENT into hospital, BEHAVIOUR EVENT might result in PLACEMENT into prison etc.	Y
Policy/Strategy	Specification of what needs to be done to achieve the GOALs of the ORGANISATION.	Y
Policy/Strategy for a Goal	POLICY/STRATEGY to achieve a GOAL.	Y
Postal Address	A physical property with a recognised POSTAL ADDRESS. Can be either a UK address, international address or British Forces Post Office (BFPO) address.	
Postal Address Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the address schema used eg International, UK , BFPO.	
PPA Assessment Status Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the current status of a PARTY PERSONAL ASSESSMENT. Values include “Requested”, “In Progress”, “Completed”, “Terminated”.	
PPA Associate Party	The PARTYs involved in a PARTY PERSONAL ASSESSMENT who are additional to the two main parties of the assessor and assesse.	
PPA Classification	The classification of PARTY PERSONAL ASSESSMENTs undertaken eg EH triage, EH, TAC, specialism x, specialism y, etc. The list is as applicable to an individual PARTY such as a local authority.	

PPA Educational Exclusion	The assessment of a PARTY in the role of LEARNER that may result in a PPA EDUCATIONAL EXCLUSION TYPE that a LEARNER can have applied to them as a result of one or more behavioural incident(s).	
PPA Educational Exclusion Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the various exclusions that a LEARNER can have applied to them as a result of one or more behavioural incident(s). Values include “Fixed Period”, “Permanent”, “Lunchtime”.	
PPA Free School Meal	The assessment of a PARTY that may result in the approval for FREE SCHOOL MEALs for a period of time. Roles assessed will be the LEARNER and also Parent/Carer.	
PPA Plan Action	An action raised as part of a PARTY PERSONAL ASSESSMENT – CHILD SERVICES ASSESSMENT plan.	
PPA Plan RID	A Risk, Issue or Dependency (RID) of a PARTY PERSONAL ASSESSMENT – CHILD SERVICES ASSESSMENT plan.	
PR Person Language	The LANGUAGEs a PERSON can speak or understand and how they apply to a PARTY RELATIONSHIP.	
PR Personal Relationship	A PR PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP identifies the relationship between two people. The PR PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP identifies the role name of each party eg "Mother", "Son", and the basis of the relationship eg "Biological". It also identifies the role eg "Parent", "Child". The PR PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP also covers an ORGANISATION acting in a surrogate capacity eg "In Loco Parentis"	
PR Personal Rel Influence	A PR PERSONAL REL INFLUENCE identifies the influence that the first Person has on the second Person in a Personal Relationship. The PR PERSONAL REL INFLUENCE identifies the influence and then whether it is positive or negative.	
Premises Unit	A whole building or any segmentation of the whole unit such as floor or room, either belonging to, or used by, a PARTY. The whole property and all the subordinates are linked together via the PREMISES UNIT RELATIONSHIP.	
Premises Unit Locator	The location identifiers for a property unit eg GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION, postal address. These are locators that are independent of a PARTY and relate to the property itself not its use or occupants.	
Premises Unit Relationship	The relationship of one PREMISES UNIT to another eg a room in a building.	
Premises Unit Rel Type	A controlled list of values that characterises the connections between two PREMISES UNITs Values include “Room Within”, “Floor in”.	
Professional Qualification Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the list of PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONs applicable to an ORGANISATION POST FULFILMENT for the purposes of the QUALIFICATION ASSERTED. Values will include “QTS”, “HLTA”, etc.	

Programme	A plan of activities intended to achieve a specific OBJECTIVE.	Y
Programme Budget	The amount of a BUDGET allocated to a particular PROGRAMME	Y
Programme Objective	The OBJECTIVES in a PROGRAMME.	Y
Programme Portfolio	The PROGRAMMEs linked together for a purpose ie a Strand,	Y
Provider Gserv Delivery Point	The DELIVERY POINT from which the PROVIDER GENERIC SERVICE is provided or managed.	
Provider Gserv Operating Period	The operating periods for a PROVIDER GSERV DELIVERY POINT. Service availability to the consumer will depend upon the service available indicator. Non available periods will be used for activities such as cleaning, preparation etc.	
QE Assessment Attendance	A record of the presence or absence of a LEARNER at a specific QE ASSESSMENT EVENT.	
QE Assessment Event	The actual specific incidence of a type of task (Activity) to make judgements about the extent to which the work, or performance of a LEARNER meets the Assessment criteria. The ASSESSMENT EVENT is performed on a specified date and time, which has been scheduled and published in a timetable by the AWARDING ORGANISATION. The QE ASSESSMENT EVENT is conducted by the LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER.	
QE Assessment Material	Identifies an Assessment Material required by a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT.	
QE Availability	The instance of a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT that is available to be ordered, either directly or indirectly, via a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT at a higher level within the qualification hierarchy. Note. An order for an instance of a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT ultimately determines the actual number of assessments to be undertaken within the qualification. The entity includes specific attributes for the start/end date and times in the case of a QE ASSESSABLE that is scheduled (published in a timetable) by the AWARDING ORGANISATION and is the subject of a QE ASSESSMENT EVENT.	
QE Availability Key Event	A Key Event is a defined business activity that is associated with the exams processing cycle of an AWARDING ORGANISATION and is applicable to a specific instance of a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT.	
QE Availability Key Event Fee	Details of the Fee and its currency that is applicable for a specific Key Event that is associated with an instance of a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT.	
QE Availability Maximum Mark	The maximum mark of a specific QE OUTCOME VALUE TYPE that can be declared for an instance of a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT.	

QE Booking	The BOOKING made by a CENTRE to undertake specific AWARDING ORGANISATION managed ASSESSMENT EVENTS, or to receive certification. The QE BOOKING will always involve an instance of a single higher level QUALIFICATION ELEMENT but may indirectly involve ASSESSMENT EVENTS for one or more lower level QUALIFICATION ELEMENTS.	
QE Booking Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the type of QE BOOKING that is being requested. Values include “Entry”, “Registration”.	
QE Classification	The Department For Education classification for the QUALIFICATION ELEMENT also known as the discount code or LEAP code.	
QE Funding Age Range	The AGE RANGEs that the QUALIFICATION ELEMENT FUNDING is approved for.	
QE Grade Performance Points	The association of Performance Points to a specific Grade within the context of a QUAL PERFORMANCE TABLE QE.	
QE Grade Set	The association of a specific QUALIFICATION ELEMENT with a Grade.	
QE Learner Booking	The LEARNER(s) BOOKED on a QE BOOKING.	
QE Learner Identifier	AWARDING ORGANISATION specific preferences for the LEARNER Identifiers supplied for a specific QUALIFICATION ELEMENT.	
QE Learning Hours	The QE LEARNING HOURS identifies a guided learning hours value for a particular QE LEARNING HOURS TYPE that has been estimated for the QUALIFCATION ELEMENT.	
QE Learning Hours Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the type of LEARNING HOURS applicable to the QUALIFICATION ELEMENT instance. Values include "Guided Learning Hours Minimum", "Guided Learning Hours Maximum", "Guided Learning Hours", "Total Qualification Time".	
QE Objective Statement	The Objective Statement Text that applies to a specific QUALIFICATION ELEMENT.	
QE Objective Statement Hierarchy	Defines the hierarchy for QE OBJECTIVE STATEMENT. This links various QE OBJECTIVE STATEMENT texts together to form a list.	
QE Outcome	A measure of a LEARNER’s ability or potential ability, based upon a series of observations, or prescribed rules (inclusive of assessment criteria). This includes written examination tests, practical tests, performance, coursework, skill evaluation, award of result and estimated assessments.	

QE Outcome Carry Forward	Specifies the details of a QE OUTCOME from a previous Series where the Mark or Grade is to be carried forward within the context of a QE LEARNER BOOKING. The entity enables a CENTRE to provide as much detail about a previously obtained Centre Assessed Outcome(s) that they wish to associate with a specific LEARNER BOOKING. The identity of the QUALIFICATION ELEMENT that is the subject of the QE OUTCOME to be carried forward must be owned by the same AWARDING ORGANISATION that owns the QUALIFICATION ELEMENT that the subject of the QE BOOKING.	
QE Outcome Review Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the type of review to which a QE OUTCOME was subjected. Values include: "Clerical Review", "Individual Review"," Group Review", etc.	
QE Outcome Status Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the status of a QE OUTCOME. Values are: "Issued", "Pending", "Withheld", "Missing Outcome".	
QE Outcome Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the specific type of achievement (QE OUTCOME). Values include "Centre Assessed Outcome", "Estimated Grade", "Result", "Interim claim".	
QE Outcome Value Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the category of a value supplied within a QE OUTCOME. There can be more than one category for the same QE OUTCOME such as RAW mark and UMS mark. Values are "Banded Score", "Raw Mark", "Points", "Credits", "Uniform Mark Scale", "Percentage Uniform Mark Scale", "Scaled Mark", "Grade".	
QE Preference	The QE PREFERENCE defines related processing constraints that will be applied to a particular QUALIFICATION ELEMENT. The presence of a particular QE PREFERENCE indicates that it is applicable.	
QE Qualification Category	The QUALIFICATION CATEGORY applied to a specific QUALIFICATION ELEMENT.	
QE Relationship	The combinations of QUALIFICATION ELEMENT that can be combined to link together the specification, Rules of Combination, units and assessments and satisfy both the requirements of a component based QUALIFICATION ELEMENT or linear QUALIFICATION ELEMENT.	
QE Relationship Rule Type	A controlled list of values that specifies the type of constraint applicable to a QE RELATIONSHIP between 2 QUALIFICATION ELEMENTs. Values are "Same Series", "Top Up", Fall Back", "Anytime".	
QE Relationship Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the type of relationship between two QUALIFICATION ELEMENTs. Values are "Allowed", "Disallowed".	
QE Subject Classification	The SUBJECT CLASSIFICATIONs that relate to a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT	

QEA Assessment Material	The association of an ASSESSMENT MATERIAL with a specific QUALIFICATION ELEMENT AVAILABILITY indicating that this type of ASSESSMENT MATERIAL will be required for an ASSESSMENT EVENT.	
QEA Max Mark Grade Boundary	A Grade Boundary associated with a QE OUTCOME VALUE TYPE specified for an instance of a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT.	
Qual Performance Table	The QUAL PERFORMANCE TABLE identifies the various performance tables used to measure a LEARNERs QUALIFICATION ELEMENT performance using a standardised set of measures. The QUAL PERFORMANCE TABLE can be managed by various Administrators supporting various measurements such as variations between England and Wales. The tables can also be segmented by QE PERFORMANCE TABLE TYPE such as "Key Stage 4".	
Qual Performance Table QE	The QUAL PERFORMANCE TABLE QE identifies one or more QUALIFICATION ELEMENT that are used by a particular QUAL PERFORMANCE TABLE. The addition of the QE CLASSIFICATION adds the specific "discount code" and A QUAL PERFORMANCE TABLE QE that has the same QE CLASSIFICATION (discount code) identifies that there is overlap in the curriculum between two QUALIFICATION ELEMENTS.	
Qualification Element	A statement of achievement or competence in a specific subject or skill that is awarded or verified by the appropriate AWARDING ORGANISATION. This encompasses discrete assessable elements and other higher level structures that support examination administrative processes such as making an entry or issuing a result. An ELEMENT of a QUALIFICATION that identifies the assessment criteria required to meet a level of achievement or knowledge which can be verified. Contains the various tier components that make up a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT and include the SCHEME, AWARD, PATHWAY, LEARNING UNIT and ASSESSABLE.	
Qualification Category	A QUALIFICATION CATEGORY is defined by an administrator and may be used for regulation purposes, validation purposes, reporting purposes etc. An example of the use of QUALIFICATION CATEGORY is for the purposes of defining a list of regulation categories by RITS such as A Level, GCSE etc.	
Qualification Element Age Range	Identifies the applicable age criteria for a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT.	
Qualification Element Framework	The association of a specific QUALIFICATION ELEMENT with a specific QUALIFICATION FRAMEWORK administrator of which there can be more than one.	
Qualification Element Funding	A QUALIFICATION may be approved for funding by several FUNDING approvers eg DfE, EFA, etc. Each FUNDING APPROVER will approve multiple QUALIFICATIONS.	
Qualification Element Type	A controlled list of values that denotes the type and behaviour of the specific QUALIFICATION ELEMENT. Values are “Scheme”, “Award”, “Learning Unit”, “Pathway”, “Assessable”.	

Qualification Framework	Defines a QUALIFICATION FRAMEWORK that applies to one or more QUALIFICATION ELEMENTs. The FRAMEWORK is hierarchical and when related to a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT assigns an applicable credit value.	
Recorded Incident	An EVENT or occurrence involving a PERSON.	Y
Regional Pay Spine Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the geographical scope that applies to a SALARY SCHEME. Values are. “Inner London”, “Outer London”, “London Fringe”, “Rest of England and Wales”.	
Residence Order	An order stipulating with whom a child is to live.	Y
Residential Care	Refers to care given to adults or children outside the patient’s home.	Y
Schedule Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the category of significance of a PARTY SCHEDULE that may exist. For example “Academic Year Schedule”, “Financial Schedule”, “Series”, etc.	
Scheme	A Part of a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT structure comprising interrelated attributes that describe the overall behaviour of a QUALIFICATION ELEMENT	
Subject Classification	A SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION is a topic within a classification system. The purpose of this classification is to enable learning providers and learners to identify items of learning such as Qualifications and Learning Opportunities in a specific subject area, that may help prepare for employment, career progression, achieve personal growth and engagement in learning. All Qualifications regulated by Ofqual and Learning Aims defined by the Skills Funding Agency are assigned a SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION.	
Subject Clas Hierarchy	Defines the hierarchy of the SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION.	
SEN Category Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the category of Special Education Need assigned to a LEARNER as a result of an assessment. Values include “Statemented”, “SEN Action”, “SEN Action Plus”.	
Social Care Recipient	A PERSON who is approved to receive social care services.	
Social Event	Something that happens at a given place and time.	Y
Staff Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the type of staff eg “Permanent”, “Contract”, etc.	
Staff Working Pattern Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the working pattern of staff eg, “Full Time”, “Part Time”, etc.	
Standard	A required level of quality or attainment.	Y
Standard for an Objective	The STANDARDS set for an OBJECTIVE.	Y
Steady State	A PROGRAMME to plan for the regular delivery of an existing goods and SERVICEs.	Y

Study Mode Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the type of study required for the LEARNING OPPORTUNITY DELIVERY. Values include “Full-Time” or “Part-Time” study.	
Subject Matter	The subject of a PARTY INFORMATION REQUEST.	Y
Supervision Order	An Order for supervision of a child who may be either at harm or unable to be controlled by the PARENT/GUARDIAN, or an order for a child or young person to be supervised following a community sentence.	Y
Support Service	Services required as a result of an ASSESSMENT.	Y
Target	The operational achievement requirements and measures for an activity.	Y
Telephone Number	A number assigned to a particular telephone and used in making connections to it.	
Tier Level Type	A controlled list of values that indicates the TIER LEVEL which is related to the maximum grade achievable. For example “Foundation”, “Intermediate”, “Higher”.	
Time Period Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the scheduled time subdivision of a PARTY TIME PERIOD REFERENCE. For example “Year”, “Term”, “Week”, “Day”, “Morning”, “Afternoon”, etc.	
Time Period Use Type	A controlled list of values that identifies the objective of the PARTY TIME PERIOD. For example "Learning Period", "Marking Period", "Unavailability Period", etc.	
URL	The Uniform Resource Locator specifies where an internet-accessible resource is available and the mechanism for retrieving it.	
Work Placement	The action or process of finding a person EMPLOYMENT; a position or job found for a PERSON. Also an attachment to a workplace or educational establishment in order to gain experience.	Y

3.2 Appendix B – Published Data Standards

In the previous sections the Business Data Standard has been explained.

This section lists the currently released ISB approved Business Data Standards.

The entities and relationships used in the data standards are all taken from the overall Business Data Architecture model covered in Part Two 'Subject Area Models and Entity Definitions'.

The objective is always to examine and consult on the process and data as widely as possible. However, it is not always possible in the given time to examine every single use of the data. A balance must therefore be struck between delivering data standards in a timely fashion and ensuring where possible there will be no need for major structural change later on. The standard developed will, so far as is possible within the time available, aim to take into account and satisfy the needs of all potentially relevant ESCS stakeholders. The information needed to meet the business needs has been developed from a consideration of the relevant business processes and analysis of the data items needed to support the processes. Approved standards are initially given "Recommended" status, where trials are encouraged. After implementation experience (and possible refinement in the light of experience) they are approved with "Adopted" status where adoption is strongly advocated.

The developed standard does not and must not define data in the context of any specific system design. It is essential at this stage to identify business information needs independent of any system design and to identify the information that is essential to the process regardless of any supporting ICT system. Message flows and choreographies will be considered when technical standards (eg XML) are defined that conform to the developed Business data Standards.

Due to the number and complexity of the individual Data Standards, the details of the individual Data Standards can be found on the ESCS ISB website under the Standards Library.

3.3 Appendix B – Ordering of Data Standards

The Business Data Standards are extracted from the overall Business Data Architecture model. As the model is a relational model there is a defined hierarchical ordering of the Business Data Standards. The following defines the order of the Business Data Standards that can assist when reading the Business Data Standards and is essential when using the standards in implementations as the order ensures data referential integrity

Party
Party Name
Party Relationship

Party Relationship Role
Locator
Party Relationship Contact
Party Relationship Name
Party Schedule
Premises
Information Object
Party Time Period Attendance
Learning Opportunity Provider Provision
Learning Place Application
Learning Opportunity
Learning Opportunity Delivery
Learning Opportunity Enrolment
Learning Event
Party Personal Assessment
Person Ability Assessment Finding
Person Condition Assessment Finding
Learner SEN Assmnt Finding
LOP Inspection Result
QE Objective Statement
Qualification Element
QE Learner Identifier
Qualification Element Age Range
Qualification Framework
Qualification Element Framework
Qualification Element Funding
QE Availability
QE Availability Assessment Material
Subject Classification
QE Subject Classification
QE Fee Category
QE Booking
QE Learner Booking
QE Assessment Event
QE Assessment Attendance
Grade Set
QE Grade Set
QE Outcome
Learning Opportunity QE Outcome
Organisation Post Salary Scheme
Organisation Post
Organisation Post Fulfilment
Generic Service Offer
Generic Service Order

Generic Service Order Product
GServ Order Product Subject
GServ Order Subject Requirement
Generic Service Delivery
Provider GServ Delivery Point
QE Outcome Carry Forward
Contributing QE Outcome
QE Availability Grade Boundary
QE Preference
Geographical Unit
Locator Geographical Unit
Party Personal Assessment Associate Party
Child Services Assessment Event
Party Personal Assessment Classification
Party Personal Assessment Plan RID
Party Personal Assessment Plan Action
Aggregated Leavers Destination
Personal Group
Party Relationship Personal Relationship
Party Relationship Personal Rel Influence
QE Performance Measure
Qualification Category
QE Learning Hours

3.4 Appendix C – References

ESCS ISB Standards Overview & Context

ESCS ISB Business Data Architecture Data Types

Side note - Managing and using identifiers

3.5 Appendix D – Summary of Changes from Previous Version

This twelfth BDA version primarily covers two significant projects and some minor amendments as part of general maintenance:

3.5.1 General Maintenance

A number of minor errors in the Business Data Architecture data model have been found and these are primarily entity or attribute names that have been found to exceed the Business Data Architecture Standards convention of a

maximum of 30 characters. These have been corrected in this version of the Business Data Architecture and also the corrections have been released as updates to the affected Business Data Standards or Technical Data Standards.

3.5.2 JCQ A2C

JCQ A2C published their first major specification update on the 15 January 2016. This is their first publication since the last specification release at the beginning of 2015. As part of the specification update, a large number of changes to the standards have been requested by JCQ A2C. These requests were analysed as business process issues rather than technical solutions. This approach ensured that the underlying cause was clearly understood rather than just dealing with the symptoms. From the analysis, solutions were proposed that included changing controlled lists, modifying existing data standards and adding new data standards. Due to the data standards now being in use, it was no longer appropriate to put forward changes to the ISB data standards without consideration to the impact on projects using those standards. Where there were a number of options available, all of the options were put forward as part of a number of Data Architecture options documents. The documents were circulated to stakeholders to seek feedback on whether one or more options may have less impact on their systems than other options. The impact of changing their systems now had to be considered against future proofing and the options document identified options that may require a greater change impact now but may be more future proof.

3.5.3 Party Contact and Name refinement

The Data Exchange pathfinder tested how easy it was to transfer contact details for various purposes, such as learner contact details, as part of the School to School Common Transfer File (CTF). The pathfinder recommended that the Party Contact BDS should be removed and that the Party Contact domain should be refined as many of the structures available were unnecessary. As it shares a similar design pattern, the pathfinder also recommended the use of Party Name in standards such as the Party Relationship Name should also be refined. For example, Party Relationship Name has a potentially redundant entity called Party Role Name with no non-identifying attributes.

Whilst this exercise was aimed at refining the Party Contact domain in the Business Data Architecture, it was not intending to change existing “foundation entities” unless absolutely necessary. This was for two reasons:

1) Any change to the foundation entities must follow the Business Data Architecture methodology
2) Any change to the foundation entities would have a significant impact on existing implementations and/or projects

Only one proposal was provided as to attempt to propose various options would have resulted in complex scenarios due to the way that Contacts are reused

across the model. Variations on this design were considered but none met the current requirements. Without major re-engineering of the foundation entities the proposed changes are the only solution that maintains the design methodology of the BDA whilst meeting the requirements of this exercise.

The changes primarily removed entities. The only primary key changes that would result in a “Breaking Change” was in the Party Relationship Contact data standard. However, the refinement removed primary key attributes rather than added them and so any system currently using these standards would have the data necessary to migrate to the new versions.

The proposed model facilitates a set of Contacts to be assigned to any Party Relationship. It also defines the design pattern for Contacts in the data model. As there were also three sets of Party Contact details in the following data standards:

1) Organisation Post Fulfilment
2) Party Personal Assessment
3) Learning Opportunity Delivery

In line with the proposals above, it was recommended that the entities used to support party contacts be removed from these standards in favour of using the one amended Party Relationship Contact.

The proposed model also defines the design pattern for Names in the data model. As there were two sets of Party Name details in the following data standards:

1) Organisation Post Fulfilment
2) Party Personal Assessment

In line with the proposals above, it was recommended that the Party Name entities be removed from these standards in favour of using one amended Party Relationship Names standard to support Names.

3.5.4 SUBJECT AREA OVERVIEW AND PRINCIPAL MODIFICATIONS FOR VERSION 12

The Business Data Architecture key business subject area views set out the key entities that make up the business subject area. It is not as detailed as the individual lower level data standard models as this would make the subject area views overly complicated. It is intended to show the principal entities and relationships that form the basis of the key business subject areas into which the data architecture is divided. It provides a decomposition level view of the Business Data Architecture overview and is an aid for navigating the detail contained in the architecture.

3.5.4.1 Party

The Party subject area has had amendments for the BDA version 12 as a result of the Party Contact and Name Refinement work. This primarily removes the Party Contact data standard and reduces the number of entities involved in the Party Relationship Contact and Party Relationship Name structures.

3.5.4.2 Location

The Location subject area has had the Party Contact structure removed as part of the Party Contact and Name Refinement work for the BDA version 12.

3.5.4.3 Policy and Business Change

The Policy and Business Change area has not been amended for the BDA Version 12.

This area, however, needs further verification work and so is likely to change during later versions.

3.5.4.4 Children, and Families Services – Event

The Children and Families Services – Event subject area has been amended for the BDA version 12 with the removal of PPA Party Name and PPA Contact. These changes are a result of the Party Contact and Name Refinement work.

This area provides a place holder for data that will be part of additional processes once explored and as such will continue to be decomposed in future versions.

3.5.4.5 Children, and Families Services – Service Offer

This area not been amended for the BDA version 12 but is currently undergoing review and is likely to change in a future version.

3.5.4.6 Learner Services – Curriculum

The Learning Services – Curriculum subject area has not been amended for the BDA version 12.

3.5.4.7 Learner Services – Learner Interaction

The Learner Interaction subject area has not been amended for the BDA version 12.

3.5.4.8 Learner Services – Learning Opportunity and Provision

The Learning Opportunity and Provision subject area has been amended for the BDA version 12 with modifications to the Learning Opp Delivery Contact. These changes are a result of the Party Contact and Name Refinement work.

3.5.4.9 Learner Services – Qualification

The Qualification subject area has had a number of amendments made for the BDA version 12 summarised as follows.

1) Add QE Learning Hours
2) Amend Qualification Element
3) Amend QE Availability
4) Amend QE Fee Category
5) Amend QE Outcome
6) Amend QE Outcome Carry Forward
7) Amend Contributing QE Outcome

3.5.4.10 Learner Services – Qualification Assessment

The Qualification Assessment subject area has not been modified for the BDA version 12.

3.5.4.11 Children, Learner and Families Services – Personal Assessment

The Personal Assessment subject has not been modified for BDA version 12.

3.5.4.12 Children, Learner and Families Services – Scheduling

The Scheduling subject area has not been modified for the BDA version 12.

3.5.4.13 Children, Learner and Families Services – Financial Support Services

The Financial Support Services subject area has not been modified for the BDA version 12.

The area is also supported by the PARTY PERSONAL ASSESSMENT.

3.5.4.14 Resources – HR & Finance

The HR & Finance subject area has had modifications for the BDA version 12 with

A) Correction to an overly long entity name. Org Post Fulfilment Status Type has been renamed Org Post Fulfil Status Type.
B) Removal of the Org Post Fulfilment Name entity as part of the Party Contact and Name Refinement work

3.5.4.15 Resources – Procurement

The Procurement subject area has not been modified for the BDA version 12.

This area is currently undergoing review. For the latest position please contact the ISB secretariat.

3.5.4.16 Resources – Premises and Facilities

The Premises and Facilities subject area has had a minor modification for the BDA version 12 with a correction to an overly long entity name. Premises Unit Relationship Type has been renamed Premises Unit Rel Type.

3.5.4.17 Resources – Information

The Information subject area has not been modified for the BDA version 12.

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