



Ein Rhanbarth ar Waith
Education through Regional Working

Perfformiad CA4 a Newid Polisi

KS4 Performance and Policy Change

2019

Cynghrair o 6 awdurdod lleol yw ERW a reolir gan gyd-bwyllgor cyfansoddiadol cyfreithiol.
Y nod yw gweithredu strategaeth a chynllun busnes rhanbarthol cytunedig a chefnogi gwelliant ysgolion.

ERW is an alliance of 6 local authorities governed by a legally constituted joint committee.
Its aim is to implement the agreed regional strategy and business plan to support school improvement.



Purpose of this Report:

To advise ERW Joint Committee members of Welsh Government policy changes in relation to KS4 interim performance measures and provide an overview of our schools' performance.

Introduction and Context:

Welsh Government has been developing new evaluation and improvement arrangements to replace parts of the current accountability system. These arrangements have been co-constructed with colleagues in schools, Estyn, local government, regional consortia, and taken international research into consideration. They have been carefully developed to ensure that they align with and help support the realisation of the new curriculum and associated reforms.

The new arrangements will support the aim of raising standards, reducing the attainment gap and delivering an education system that is a source of national pride and public confidence.

The arrangements are based on the following four key principles. They will be:

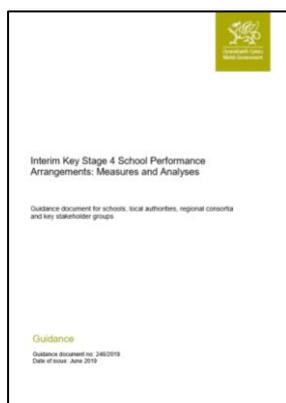
- fair – they will promote equity, inclusion, choice, individual pathways to learning and never losing sight of the learner;
- coherent – allowing each part of the system to work together without overlapping, with clear roles and responsibilities;
- proportionate – ensuring that the implementation of the new arrangements and process is manageable and makes a difference;
- transparent – recognising the breadth of learning experience across schools and the value added by teacher in class

Over the next three years, there will be an evolving programme of future developments, making the transition between the current system and the future plans. The process of developing the new Evaluation and Improvement arrangements by 2022 will evolve in a planned way to support schools and others to build a self – improving system and plan for sustained improvements.

In May 2018, the Minister for Education announced the introduction of a suite of interim Key Stage 4 performance measures that were developed through collaboration with head teachers and key stakeholders. The new measures, based on 'points scores' were designed to remove the historic emphasis on the Level 2 threshold measure and the narrow focus on borderline C/D grade learners that past use of threshold measures has cultivated. Instead, they reflect a school average of all individual learners' points' scores, rather than a percentage attaining a minimum threshold level.

The measures have been designed to help broaden learner choice, valuing individual learner needs and achievement. This will help better capture the progress of every learner. Whilst the interim measures are broader in order to achieve this goal, existing curriculum requirements and expectations of provision remain. There will continue to be headline measures on literacy, numeracy and science.

Interim Key Stage 4 School Performance Arrangements:



In June 2019, this guidance document for schools, Local Authorities, regional consortia and key stakeholder groups was published (Interim Key Stage 4 School Performance Arrangements: Measures and Analyses - Guidance document no: 246/2019)

Summary comments:

Reporting against the interim performance measures commenced in September 2019. It is understood that the interim measures will not significantly change system-wide behaviours. However, schools should not be placed under disproportionate scrutiny on the basis of one or two measures in isolation, as we move to a system that values a much wider range of factors in assessing a school's effectiveness in best providing for individual learners' needs.

There is an expectation that Local Authorities and regional consortia support schools to make appropriate decisions about their curriculum to avoid narrowing choice for learners.

As a minimum, there is an expectation that most learners will study:

- both a Welsh/English language and literature qualification;
- both mathematics and mathematics - numeracy GCSEs;
- and either three separate science GCSEs or a double award GCSE.

The best interest of the learner must always be the main factor in any decision about the qualifications chosen and learners' choices must not be dictated by changes to performance measures.

Data alone will not provide the whole story. Instead, it raises questions. Most questions can only be addressed by schools themselves and when considering learner level performance data with a wide range of contextual information which may affect learner outcomes.

Over the next six months, Welsh Government will commission an independent research project to review the performance measurement system. Decisions on future indicators, and the associated systems that will supersede the interim arrangements, will be informed by this research, in conjunction with the responses received in response to a full consultation with schools and key stakeholders.

Interim Performance Measures: Basic principles

Cohort being measured:

The cohort measured will remain as Year 11 learners. All Year 11 learners on the school's roll will be included in Key Stage 4 (KS4) results data with the exception of those identified as:

- NEWBES (New to the English or Welsh based Education System within the last two academic years); or
- FEWBES (From an English or Welsh based Education System but with qualifications that are not counted in Wales KS4 performance data).

Whilst such learners can be excluded from the figures, this will mean they will be excluded from all the KS4 performance data measures at a school level.

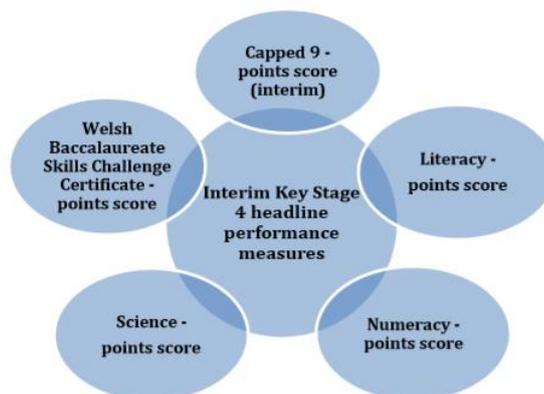
Qualifications that can be included in KS4 performance data:

All qualifications approved or designated for delivery in Wales continue to count towards KS4 performance measures, other than where particular subject requirements are specified. Only the first complete awarding of a qualification can be included in the measures, irrespective of whether a better grade is subsequently achieved for the same qualification by a learner. This change encourages schools to enter learners when schools are confident, they are ready to gain their best possible result. It does not prevent a learner resitting should a school or learner wish to attempt to improve their results, but the resit result would not count towards school performance measures, even if the outcome is higher.

Overview of headline measures:

The interim performance measures are made up of five headline measures, all based on points scores:

1. Capped 9 measure (interim)
2. Literacy measure
3. Numeracy measure
4. Science measure
5. Welsh Baccaulaureate Skills Challenge Certificate measure



Capped 9 Measure:

No*	Slot	Requirement	
1	Literacy slot	Subject specific requirements** (GCSEs only)	Best result of first awarding of: Welsh first language or English language or Welsh literature or English literature
2	Numeracy slot		Best result of first awarding of: mathematics – numeracy or mathematics
3	Science slot		Best result of first awarding of (currently limited to awards in the WJEC suite of science GCSE qualifications available to learners): biology, chemistry, physics, science (double award) applied science (double award) and applied science (single award)
4	'Other six' (GCSEs or equivalent volume of qualifications)	Best six remaining qualification awards***	All qualifications approved/designated for pre-16 delivery in Wales can count, subject to usual discounting rules and excluding Essential Skills Wales qualifications. The Welsh Baccalaureate Skills Challenge Certificate qualification can count towards one of these slots where it features in a learner's best remaining awards.
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			

*Each slot is the equivalent of one GCSE in size.

The literacy, numeracy and science slots are also standalone performance measures.

**Where multiple awards can count, the best grade achieved by a learner is taken. Only the result for the first complete awarding of that qualification is considered when identifying the best grade.

*** There is no cap on total volume of non-GCSEs contributing to the 'Other six' slots.

Use of Data: In order to support robust and rigorous self-evaluation WG are making changes to the information they provide to schools in the All Wales Core Data Sets (AWCDS) to reflect the interim KS4 performance measures. The information should not be considered in isolation and is by no means an exhaustive list of what schools should be looking at. It should be considered alongside schools' own data (including, for example, learner participation, learner characteristics, prior attainment, socioeconomic background etc.), to enable a thorough evaluation of performance. Data is only a small part of what should be considered in evaluating how effective a school is.

The data pack will only tell part of the story; it is for each school, supported by their Local Authority and regional consortia, to consider it alongside other evidence and local knowledge in order to inform school self-evaluation, target setting and planning.

National benchmarking data was previously provided to allow a comparison with other schools in similar socio-economic circumstances to encourage collaboration. However, the way in which benchmarking has been used has instead driven competition between schools and Local Authorities rather than collaboration. It will, therefore, no longer be provided.

In its place, Welsh Government will be providing a range of new analyses to enable schools to look at data from a range of angles and taking into account the performance

of all learners. These will be released during the autumn term 2019, with the first release scheduled for mid-October 2019.

In line with the move away from threshold measures, WG will no longer be providing analyses on the percentage of learners achieving: individual subjects, including the Welsh Baccalaureate at Foundation or National, or threshold performance measures, namely the Core Subject Indicator (CSI) or Level 2 threshold.

The exceptions to this are the Level 2 inclusive (L2+) and Level 1 threshold measures – the requirement for schools to set targets for KS4 learners against these measures has remained in legislation for the 2018/19 academic year. Therefore, in order to assist individual schools with monitoring progress against targets, WG will provide schools with their Level 2 inclusive and Level 1 attainment data, in addition to the new interim measures. Two versions of the Level 2 inclusive measure will be provided: one with and one without Welsh or English literature qualifications being able to contribute towards the literacy component.

Some examples of the type of questions schools should be asking when looking at the data provided include:

- What are our stronger and weaker subjects / performance indicators?
- What are the trends for subjects / performance indicators?
- Is our performance higher, the same as, or lower than, expected?
- How different were actual outcomes from those expected (a little, a lot)? If there is a notable difference – what might have caused this?
- Are there any contextual factors that have affected performance for this indicator / subject?
- How does the performance of boys compare to that of boys in similar schools?
- How does the performance of girls compare to that of girls in similar schools?
- How does the performance of FSM learners compare to that of their counterparts in similar schools?
- Are there trends over time indicated for boys' / girls' performance?
- How does our school performance compare with our statistical family, the local authority and Wales? What are the similarities? What are the differences?
- Are some family schools more consistent in having higher outcomes?
- What might account for these e.g. have any specific strategies or curricular arrangements been implemented in the school?
- Are there trends over time to grade distributions?
- How do the grade distributions compare across subjects within the school, and with other schools in the family?
- Are there trends in the performance of the lower, middle or upper third?
- How do the average points scores for each third compare with the modelled points scores?
- What proportion of the school's cohort is included within each national third?
- How does that pattern compare across the family and with the local authority?
- How does the proportion of the school's Capped 9 Points Score (interim) ('other six' slots only) that is made up of non-GCSEs compare to that of similar schools?
- What could be the reasons for this?

The content of the data provided below is therefore intended to be used within the context of a wider range of information and a range of regional processes which are used to evaluate individual school performance.

The key aim of this work is to support and provide for our schools appropriately to secure ongoing improvement.

The Welsh Government, Estyn and WLGA Letter on Evaluation and Improvement Arrangements, 16 July 2019 was sent as a joint communication to Chairs of Scrutiny, Cabinet Members, Directors of Education, Chief Executive Officers, Managing Directors of Regional Education Consortia).

It stated that:

“It is counter-productive for schools to be placed under disproportionate pressure on the basis of individual measures. It is not in the interest of school improvement and risks undermining the ongoing change in culture that we are working together to achieve. We expect local authorities and regional consortia to support schools to make appropriate decisions about their curriculum to avoid narrowing choice for learners.

Collectively, we have agreed that this is the right approach to take and strongly advise you to **use a broad range of un-aggregated data and information** to enable you to discharge your duties when reporting on school performance. Evaluating the performance of individual schools rather than generating aggregated data at local authority level will be more helpful to supporting and challenging individual schools with their improvement.”

Data Validity, Accuracy and Risk:

Please note that the following data summary is compiled using provisional data provided by schools on 8.19 and we await final verification.

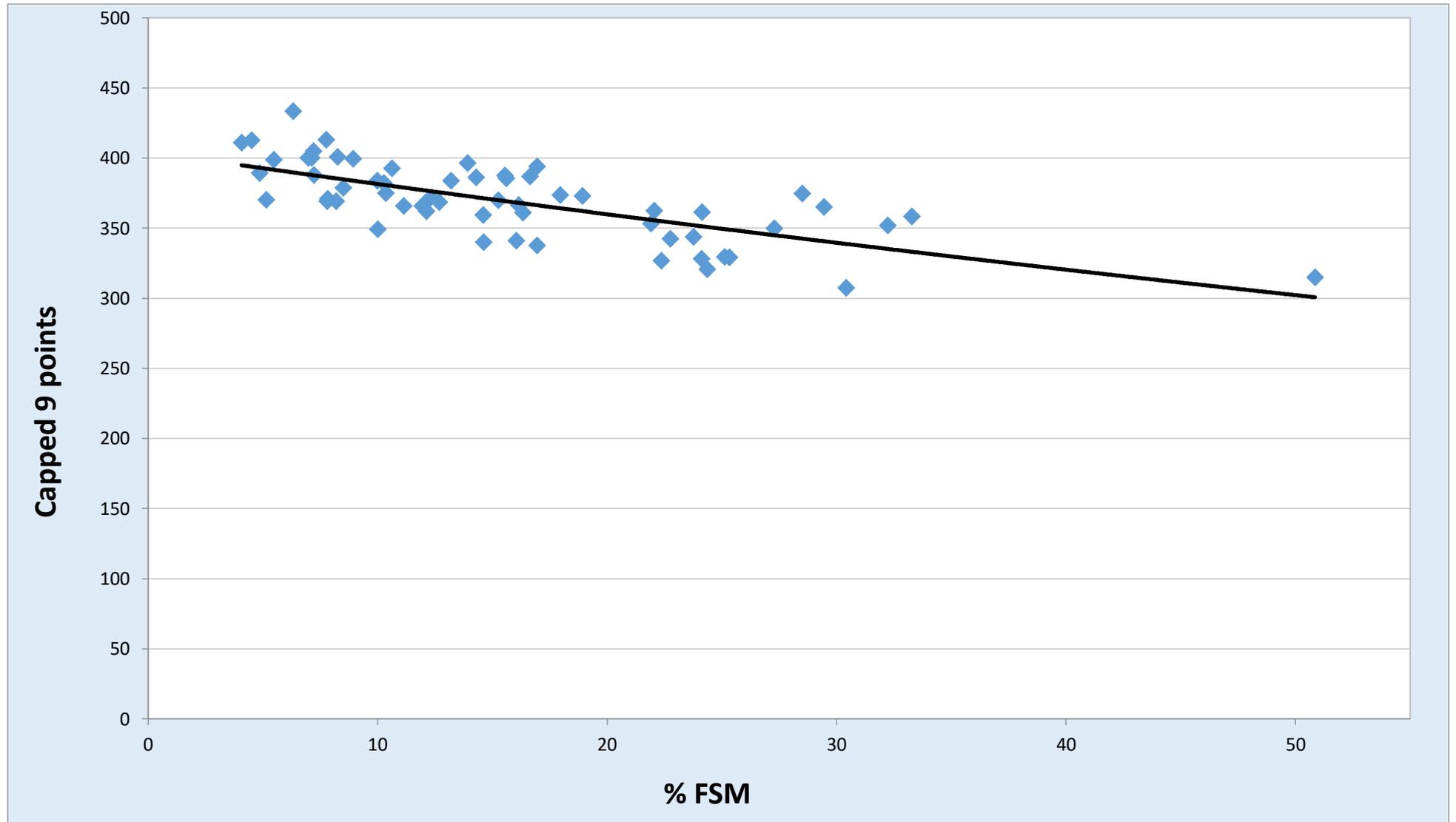
ERW Capped 9 Performance Overview:

The graphic below provides an overview of performance across all schools in the regions (anonymised).

Each blue dot on the graphic represents a single school within our region which is organised by the FSM% of each school (PLASC 2019). The schools serving our least disadvantaged communities are on the left with those serving our most disadvantaged on the right.

The single line through each chart is the ‘line of best fit’ across the region. If schools are on or around the line, then they are performing in line with expectation (for the region). The 28 schools that are above the line are therefore performing above ‘expectation’ for that particular year, whilst the 16 schools below the line are performing below expectation. The remaining schools (16) are performing according to expectation.

Capped 9 for 2019 (ERW schools only)



ERW Performance Overview:

The table below provides the current regional overview of performance for the new interim measures along with national averages.

*please note the wide range of our schools' FSM statistics which provides us with a further level of context.

Measure:	Capped 9	Literacy	Numeracy	Science	BAC Certificate
ERW	359.0	40.0	38.1	38.2	37.4
Wales	353.3	39.0	37.1	36.8	36.4

ERW Capped 9 range:

Highest = 433.4

Lowest = 305.8

ERW Secondary Schools' range of FSM %:

Lowest = 4.1%

Highest = 50.4%