Education & Accountability

The performance measures government define to hold schools to account

DfE

- Ministers have several ways of bringing about change within the education system
 - Structure of school organisation (academisation)
 - Prioritising aspects of the Ofsted inspection system (closing the gap for disadvantaged pupils)

- Developing new accountability measures
 - The purpose of accountability measures is to drive school behaviour

Primary

Key Stage 1 &2

Current national assessments

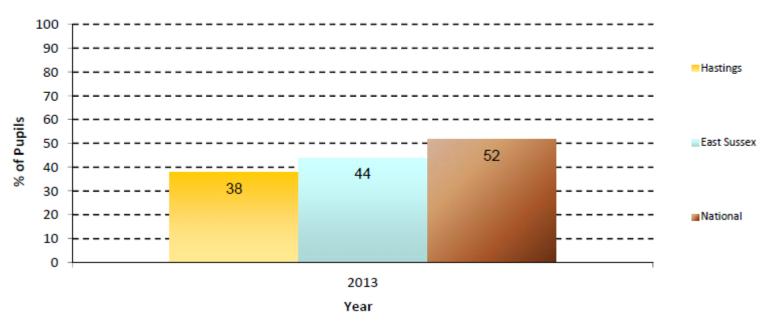
- Early Years Foundation Stage (age 5)
- Age 6 phonics check
- Key Stage 1 assessments reading, writing & mathematics (age 7)
- Key Stage 2 assessments reading, writing, mathematics and for the first time in 2013 English grammar, punctuation and spelling (age 11)

How does Hastings compare at age 5?

Early Years Foundation Stage Profile: 2013

Percentage of pupils achieving a 'Good Level of Development'

Achieved at least the Expected level in all 8 Prime Areas of learning and in all four areas of learning in Literacy and Maths

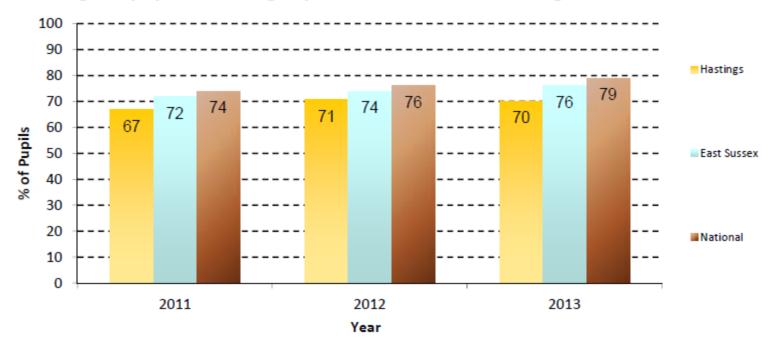


Children in Hastings begin school with lower levels of development compared with East Sussex or England

How does Hastings compare at age 7?

Key Stage 1: 2011-2013

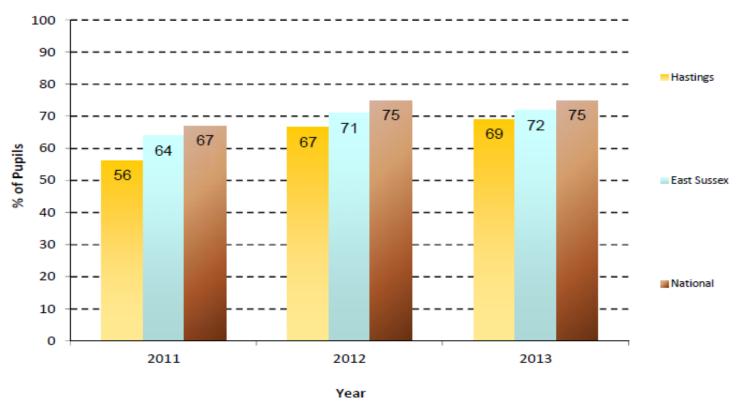
Percentage of pupils attaining expected level 2B+ in Reading



Similar patterns of attainment are seen with age 6 phonics and the other assessed areas of Key Stage 1 in writing and mathematics

How does Hastings compare at age 11? Key Stage 2: 2011-2013

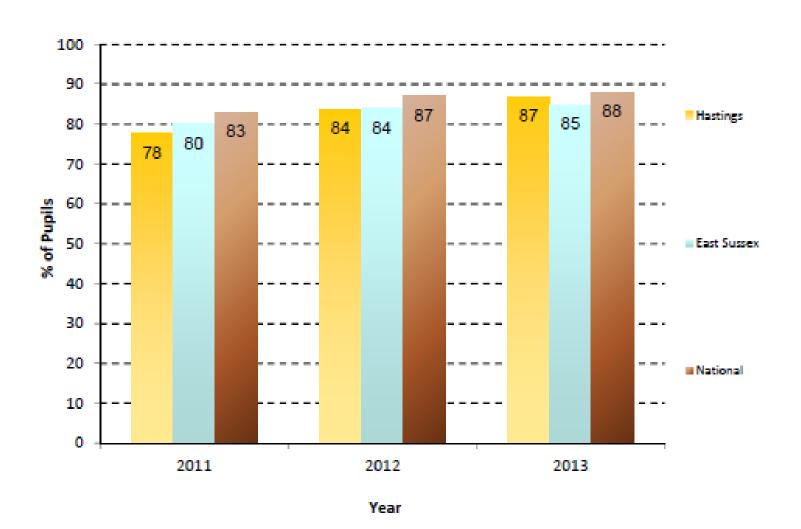
Percentage of pupils attaining level 4+ in Reading, Writing & Maths



The attainment gap is closing over time. Attaining at least 65% level 4+ in reading, writing and mathematics is very important to all schools

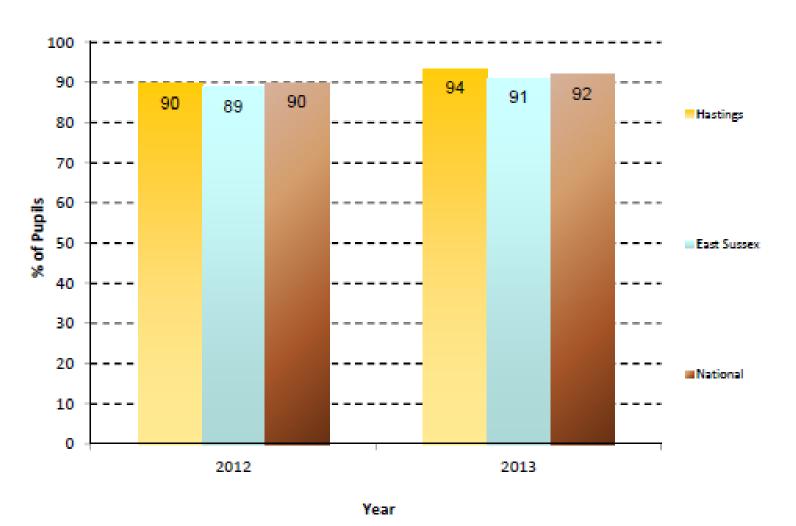
Progress from age 7 to 11

Percentage achieving 2 Levels of Progress in Maths



Progress from age 7 to 11

Percentage achieving 2 Levels of Progress in Writing



Primary summary

- The average attainment of children upon entry to school in Hastings is below East Sussex and national figures
- This attainment gap exists at age 6 (phonics check), age 7 (Key Stage 1 assessments in reading writing and mathematics)
- The attainment gap in reading, writing and mathematics persists into Key Stage 2 (age 11) but has been reduced in size because of the trend of improving pupil progress from age 7 to 11
- The Hastings attainment gap has not gone away though...

Floor standards for schools

- If a primary or junior school has results in 2014 that are less than 65% of age 11 pupils attaining level 4+ in reading, writing and mathematics and pupil progress is below the national median for each subject they fall below the DfE floor standard.
- No other allowance is given for the nature of the schools intake
- Being below the floor standard is likely to trigger an Ofsted inspection and perhaps a visit from the DfE.
 Both visits are meant to be disruptive and so bring about change

Primary schools reform

- National curriculum levels will continue to be used for primary pupils completing year 6 in 2014 & 2015
- The national curriculum levels will no longer be required to assess pupils this September for the then year 5 and year 1
- From September 2016 the Early Years
 Foundation Stage Profile will no longer be compulsory

Future accountability (2016)

- For Key Stage 1 and 2 there will be more challenging tests that will report a score at the end of the key stages rather than a level
- There will be a challenging aspiration that 85% of children should achieve the new expected standard by the end of primary school
- There will be a new floor standard, which will be based on the progress made by pupils from reception to the end of primary school. This will be underpinned by a new assessment in reception that will capture the school's starting point from which progress will be measured.
- A school will fall below the floor if pupils make poor progress and fewer than 85% of them achieve the new expected standard

Secondary

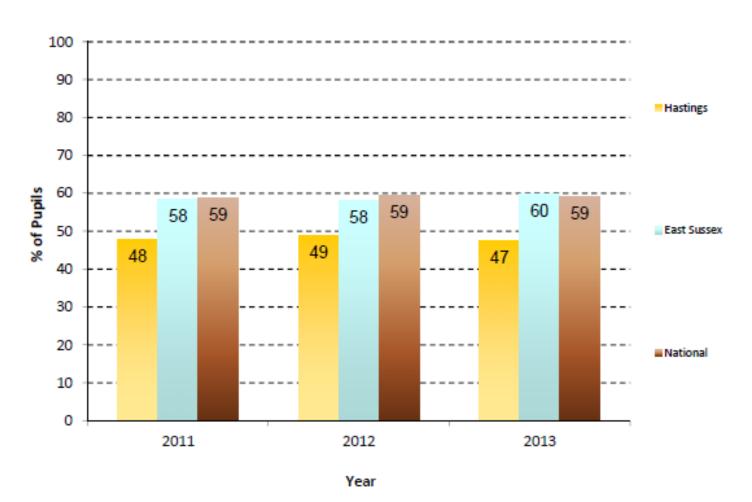
Key Stage 4
Historic performance (2011 to 2013)
New measures for 2016

Secondary schools

- At Key Stage 4 examinations (age 15) pupils sit examinations across a wide range of subjects
- A school is below the floor standard if less than 40% of pupils attain at least 5 A*-C grades including English and mathematics and pupil progress is below the national median average
- Being below the floor standard will trigger interventions for the school
- This summer only for the first time only "high value qualifications" can be taken by pupils in schools

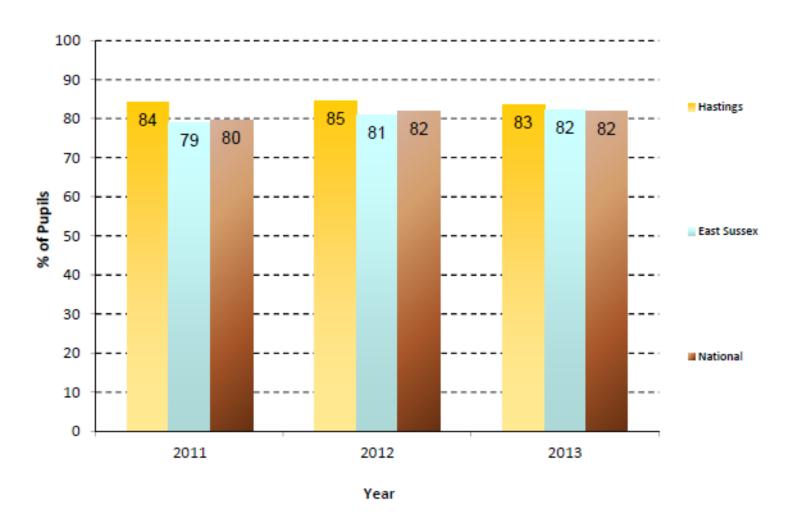
Hastings Key Stage 4

Percentage 5+ A*-C GCSE and Equivalent (Including English and maths)



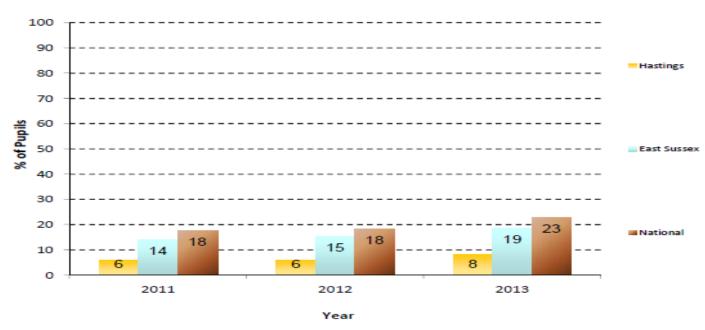
Without English & mathematics

Percentage 5 + A*-C GCSE and Equivalent



English Baccalaureate

Percentage of Pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate



The English Baccalaureate is composed of GCSEs in the following subjects:

English Language & Literature, Mathematics, 2 sciences, history or geography and a language

Secondary changes

The new challenge for schools and pupils taking their examinations for the first time in 2016

Rationale for change

- Until now secondary schools have been commonly judged by the proportion of pupils awarded 5 GCSEs at grade C or better, including English and maths
- Schools currently improve their league table position if pupils move over the C/D borderline. This gives schools a huge incentive to focus excessively on the small number of pupils around the 5 Cs borderline. This is unfair to pupils with the potential to move from E grades to D grades, or from B grades to A grades.

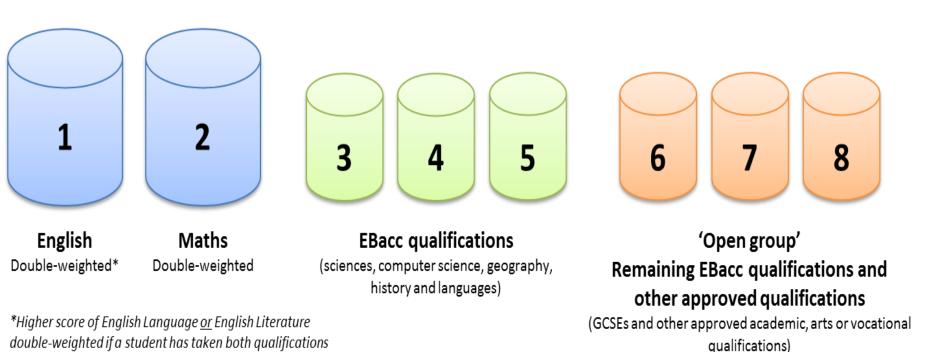
Curriculum

- The 5 A* to C measure also encourages schools to offer a narrow curriculum. Mastery of just 5 subjects is not enough for most pupils at age 16.
- Furthermore, the use of equivalent qualifications means that some students have not been offered a rigorous academic curriculum that would have served them well. Until this year, a school could offer English, maths and only 1 BTEC and still have the pupil count as having achieved 5 Cs or better.

The new indicators

- pupils' progress across 8 subjects. So, a parent will see whether pupils at a school typically achieve 1 grade more than expected, or 1 grade less
- the average grade a pupil achieves in these same 'best 8' subjects. This will show, for example, that pupils in a particular school average a high B grade or a low D grade in their GCSEs
- the percentage of pupils achieving a C grade in English and maths
- the proportion of pupils gaining the English Baccalaureate, which will continue in its current form

8 subjects



Whilst almost all pupils sit English and mathematics GCSEs a *much* lower proportion currently take three Ebacc subjects.

Consider the implications of these new measures for pupils with additional educational needs.

Floor standards

- Pupils' progress and attainment will be assessed in 8 subjects: English and maths, 3 further EBacc subjects, and 3 other high-value qualifications. This final group can include further traditional academic subjects, subjects such as art, music and drama, and vocational subjects, such as engineering and business. English and maths will be double weighted to reflect the importance of these subjects.
- A pupil's key stage 2 results, achieved at the end of primary school, will be used to set a reasonable expectation of what they should achieve at GCSE.
- We will define the new floor standard as progress half a grade lower than reasonable expectations. So, if pupils at a school are expected to average a B in their 8 subjects, the school will be below the floor if they average less than 4 Bs and 4 Cs.

Secondary summary

- The average attainment of children upon entry to secondary school in Hastings is below East Sussex and national figures
- This attainment gap between Hastings and East Sussex and national figures widens when measured by 5A*-C including English & mathematics
- The new accountability measures demand that all pupils take 8 subjects
- Schools must not allow pupils to be less than a half GCSE grade below similar pupils nationally