

# Locating post-16 learners in NPD and linked datasets

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**Education Datalab** 

Tw: @edudatalab

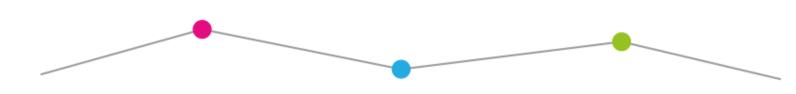
www.educationdatalab.org.uk

### Locating Post-16 Learners in NPD



- What/ where they study
  - School Census 2001/02-
    - Census Learning Aims 2006/07-
    - Post-16 Learning Aims (PLAMS) 2006/07- (Census learning aims matched to subsequent attainment data)
  - Individualised Learner Record 2000/01-
  - Local authority Alternative Provision Census 2007/08-
- In employment/ NEET
  - National Client Caseload Information System (NCCIS) 2010/11-
- What they achieve
  - Key Stage 5 Performance Tables (level 3 awards)
  - Key Stage 4 Performance Tables (level 2 awards for 17 year olds)
  - ILR (for apprenticeships and some vocational awards)
  - Awarding body data (more complete coverage than Performance Tables)





### Locating Post-16 Learners in NPD



Social and ethnic inequalities in choice available and choices made at age 16

Rebecca Allen, Meenakshi Parameshwaran and Dave Thomson, Education Datalab

December 2016

Social Mobility Commission Sanctuary Buildings 20 Great Smith Street London

SW1P3BT

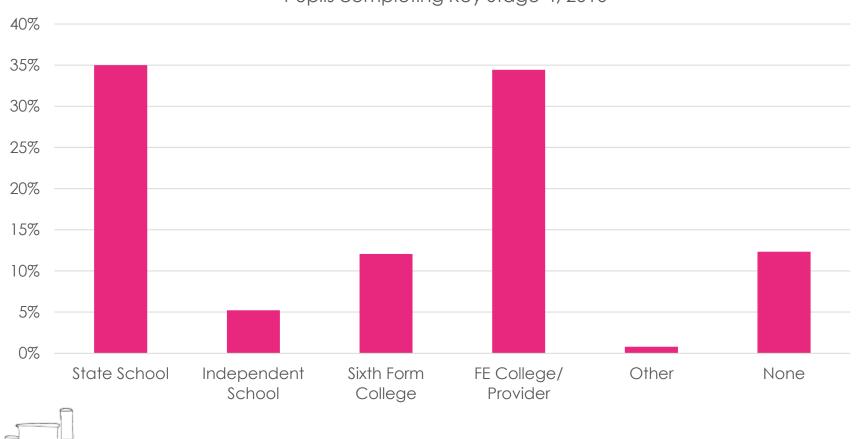
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/social-and-ethnic-inequalities-in-post-16-choices



# Type of institution attended following KS4

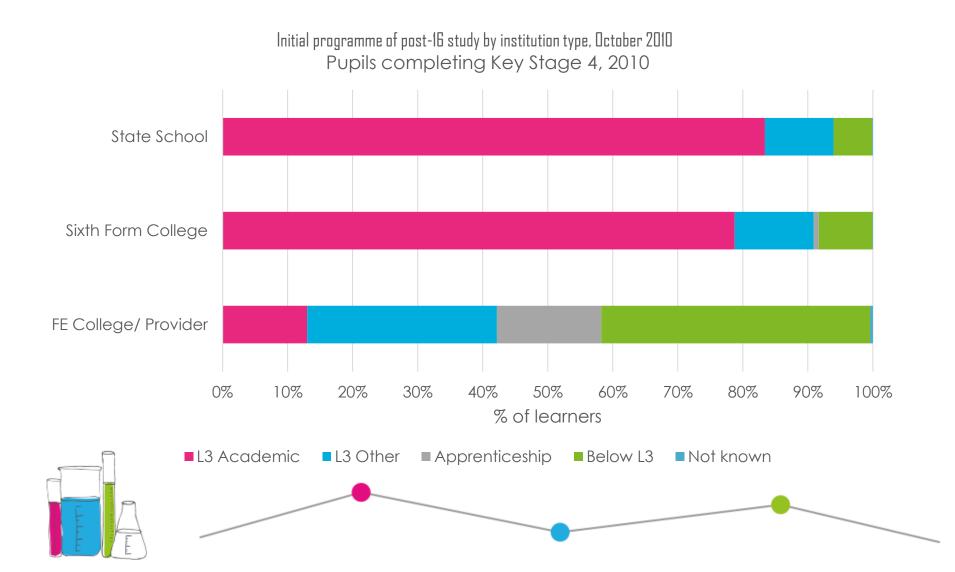


Type of institution attended, October 2010
Pupils completing Key Stage 4, 2010



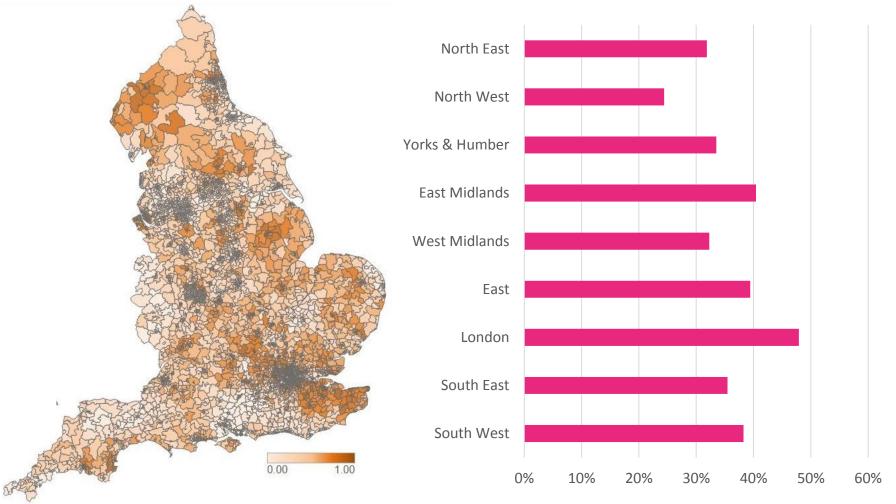
## Initial Programme of Post-16 Study





#### % learners attending school VI forms by MSOA





# **Key Activity Datasets**



School Census	Enrolments in state schools (including special schools) and PRUs	
ILR	Registrations in sixth form colleges, FE colleges, specialist colleges and private training providers Includes apprenticeships and traineeships	
NCCIS	Activities of 16 and 17 year olds recorded by local authorities around 1 November. Particularly useful for NEET/ employment etc. Until 2014/15 included activities for 16-19 year olds.	



# Key Census Fields



OnRoll	Identifies pupils who were on roll in a census (once per term) or who were off roll (leavers since previous census)		
EnrolStatus	Current/ Main/ Subsidiary/ Guest		
StartDate	Date joined the school (nb: affected by changes to MIS)		
EndDate	Date left the school		
LAEstab	School identifier		



## Key ILR Fields



Generally, inferring enrolment in FE on a given date involves working with learners' learning aims data

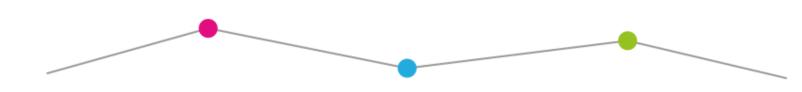
A_active/ p_active	Identifies learning aims that were active during the academic year for funding purposes (p_active relates to apprenticeship programmes that were active)
A27/ LearnStartDate	Start date of learning aim
A31/ LearnActEndDat e	End date of learning aim (will be blank if continuing)
A34/ CompStatus	Completion Status
UKPRN	Institution identifier

## What are learners studying?



- Both ILR and School Census collect learning aims
  - Not available for special schools or alternative provision
- Qualification Accreditation Numbers (QANs)
  - A09/LearnAimRef in ILR
  - QAN in PLAMS
- Start/ end dates
- Completion Status
  - A34/CompStatus in ILR
  - LearningCompletionStatus in PLAMS



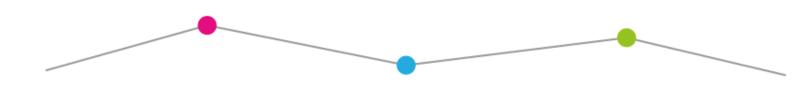


#### **Qualification Reference Data**



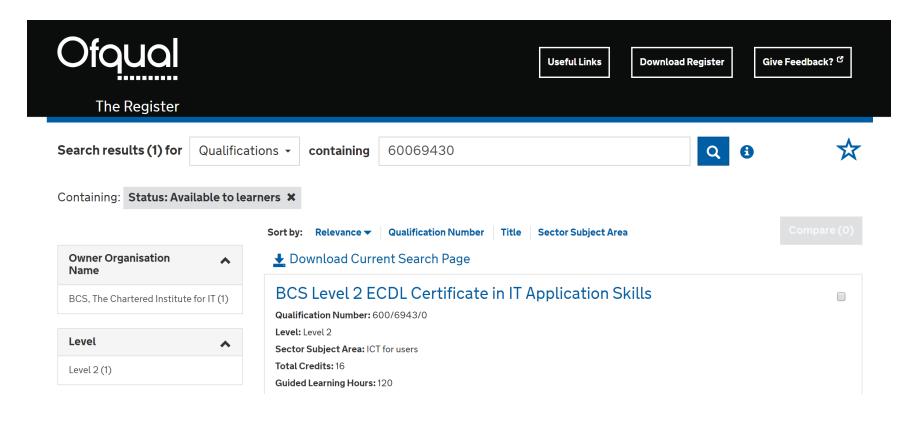
- Sources of additional information about QANs including:
  - NQF level
  - Type of qualification (e.g. GCSE, A-level, BTEC etc.)
  - Subject
  - Guided learning hours
  - Awarding Organisation
- Ofqual Register of Regulated Qualifications
- DfE QAN web services
- ILR learning aims database





### Ofqual register







#### DfE QAN Web Services



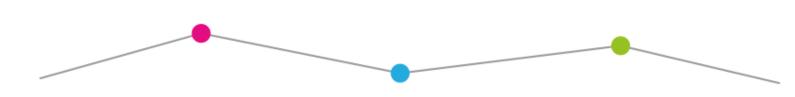
#### **QAN Web Site**

#### **Generic QAN Data**

In addition to this website, all the data supplied above, plus functionality to search QAN data, is afforded by Web Services, which are available for consumption. For information on how to consume these Web Services, please download and read the following document.

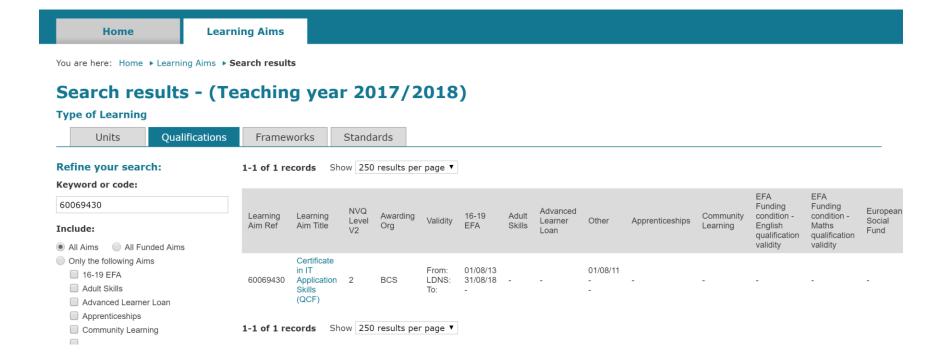
	·	. ,		
Type of Data	Data in XML Format*	Data in CSV Format*	XSD file describing structure of the XML*	
urrent QANs	Current QAN XML	Current QAN CSV	QAN_Main_V1.1.xsd	
xpired QANs	Expired QAN XML	Expired QAN CSV	QAN_Main_V1.1.xsd	
Discount Codes	Discount Codes XML	Discount Codes CSV	QAN_DiscCode_V1.1.xsd	
warding Bodies	Awarding Bodies XML	Awarding Bodies CSV	QAN_AB_V1.0.xsd	
ualification Types	Qualification Types XML	Qualification Types CSV	QAN_QualType_V1.0.xsd	
AP Codes	Map Codes XML	Map Codes CSV	QAN_Map_V1.0.xsd	
ector Subject Tier 1	SSFT1 XML	SSFT1 CSV	QAN_SSFT1_V1.1.xsd	
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# Learning Aims Reference Service (LARS)





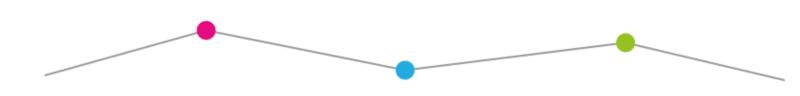


#### Post-16 Achievements



- Census learning aims have been matched to awarding body/ Performance Tables data
  - There will be additional awards for which there are no learning aims recorded (i.e. missing learning aims)
- Not aware that ILR aims have been similarly matched
  - ILR also contains apprenticeship achievements and awards out-ofscope for awarding body data
- Achievement data for learners in independent schools who enter qualifications
- Coverage of qualifications in Performance Tables data affected by accountability changes





#### Effects of accountability changes





School accountability

Exams and assessment

Pupil demographics

Admissions

Post-16 provision

Teacher careers

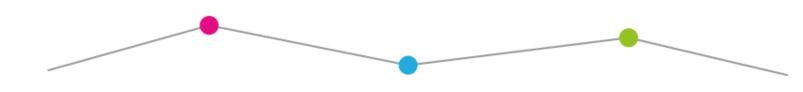
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#### Are 19-year-olds really becoming less qualified?

#### By Dave Thomson

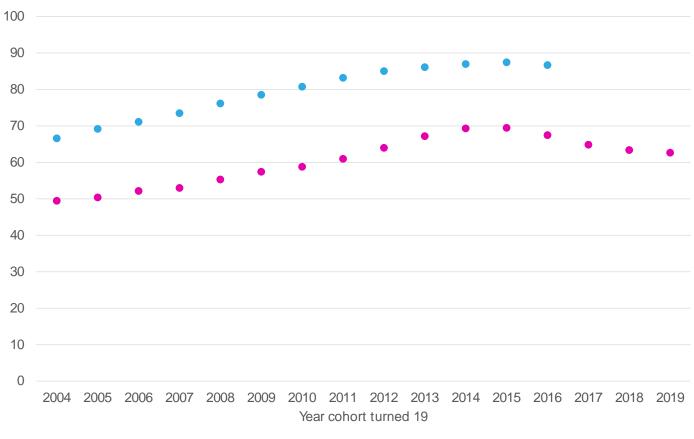
Aficionados of DfE Statistical First Releases (SFRs) were shocked to their very core a couple of weeks ago with the revelation that the percentage of 19-year-olds qualified to Level 2 had fallen for the first time since records began. In the real world this equates to young people achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A\*-C or equivalent. (Unlike the previous headline measure of school performance this doesn't have to include an English or maths qualification at grade A\*-C.)





## % achieving level 2 by 16/19









## Impact of Wolf Reforms on KS4 results



Figure 2: All state-funded schools
Pupils achieving 5+ A\*-C grades (including English and mathematics)

Academic year	Data rule set	%	Comment
2012/13	2013 final published result	60.6	
2013/14	'2013 methodology' (best entry result with no Wolf rules applied)	60.3 <sup>9</sup>	The difference of <b>0.3 percentage points</b> between this and the above figure covers the combined impact of:  • impact of unregulated IGCSE entries  • the cohort effect  • the changes in exam structure  • behaviour change that cannot be reversed in the adjusted calculations
2013/14	'2014 best entry methodology' (Wolf rules and best entry result)	58.8 <sup>10</sup>	The difference of <b>1.5 percentage points</b> between this indicative figure and the above figure is the result of introducing the Wolf recommendation rules into the calculation of performance measures.
2013/14	'2014 methodology' (both Wolf and early entry rules applied)	56.6 <sup>11</sup>	The difference of <b>2.2 percentage points</b> between this and the above figure is the result of introducing the early entry policy rules into the calculation of performance measures.

