

Key stage 4 destination measures (revised)

Guidance and technical note for 2016 performance tables

January 2017

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Summary

About this guidance

This is to assist in understanding the key stage 4 destination measures data published in the 2016 school and college performance tables.

Expiry date

This guidance will be updated in October 2017 when the provisional 2017 performance tables are published.

Main points

This guidance explains

- the purpose of destination measures
- · where data is sourced
- how the measures are calculated
- which schools have destinations reported
- · the categories of destinations reported
- · additional technical details

Background information

What are key stage 4 destination measures?

Destination measures are now a headline accountability measure and show the percentage of pupils continuing to a sustained education, employment or training destination in the year after completing key stage 4 study (after year 11).

Additional data shows whether students were in education or employment, did not stay in education or employment for at least two terms, or whether activity was not captured in the data. Education destinations including further education (FE) colleges and other providers, sixth form colleges, school sixth forms or other education destinations are shown.

Why we publish destination measures

The destination measures provide clear and comparable information on the success of schools in helping all their pupils take qualifications that offer them the best opportunity to progress. They will also encourage institutions to make sure their pupils receive the support needed to prepare for and complete the transition on to education or training which offers good long term prospects.

Changes to destination measures at key stage 4

Destination measures were published in performance tables at key stage 4 as additional data from 2012 to 2015. The measures showed education destinations only. Employment destinations are included for the first time in 2016.

In the 2016 performance tables, destination measures are included as a headline accountability measure for the first time at key stage 4 and have also been introduced as a 16 to 18 measure. There have been some changes to the way information at key stage 4 is presented and what is included.

Destinations to independent schools, higher education institutions, special schools, specialist post-16 institutions, alternative provision/ pupil referral units and a combination of institutions have been incorporated into a single 'other education' category. Together these settings account for around 1% of pupils. Employment destinations are shown for the first time and the grouping of pupils not continuing to a sustained destination has changed.

Further information on how <u>new employment and benefits data</u> has been included in the measures is available in two statistical working papers on <u>improvements to destination</u> <u>measures</u> published in August 2016.

Understanding destination measures

Publication

The key stage 4 pupil destination measures were published on the <u>school and college</u> <u>performance tables</u> website on 19 January 2017 as revised data. These replaced the provisional data published in October 2016 and updates some destinations to independent schools due to the availability of additional awarding body data. Destinations are also published as part of a <u>statistical first release</u> on the gov.uk website.

Data sources

Data from the national pupil database (NPD) are used to calculate education destinations. The national pupil database links pupil and student characteristics (eg age, gender, and ethnicity) to school and college learning aims and attainment information for children in schools in England. Five administrative data sources used in compiling the national pupil database have been used to determine pupils' education destinations:

- individualised learner record (ILR) covering English further education providers and specialist post-16 institutions
- school census covering English schools (including pupil referral units)
- awarding body data
- alternative provision census
- Higher Education Statistics Authority (HESA) data covering UK universities

For the first time, employment data and out-of-work benefit data have been linked to the national pupil database to form the longitudinal education outcomes (LEO) dataset. Along with local authority data, LEO data is used to calculate employment destinations. Three administrative datasets are used as follows

- employment data from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC)
- out-of-work benefit data from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
- local authority data from the National Client Caseload Information System (NCCIS)

Cohort

The key stage 4 cohort consists of pupils completing key stage 4 (finishing year 11) in the 2013-14 academic year and identifies their destinations in the 2014-15 academic year.

The 2013-14 cohort, reported for a school in the destinations measures in 2016, generally includes the same pupils who were reported against that school for attainment and progress measures in the published 2014 key stage 4 performance tables.

The key stage 4 cohort is from state-funded mainstream schools and maintained and non-maintained special schools.

The national and local authority totals in the performance tables website include both state-funded mainstream and special schools.

Destinations are not reported for independent schools (including independent special schools).

Schools with destinations reported

The 2016 key stage 4 performance tables includes information on schools which were open during the 2015-16 academic year and which had pupils at the end of key stage 4 in this academic year.

Because destinations measures are calculated for pupils who completed key stage 4 at the school two years previously (in 2013-14) not all schools with attainment results have destination measures reported.

The reference date for open schools is at the start of each academic year, so changes to school types, openings and closures between 13 September 2013 and 12 September 2015 affect reporting.

Schools which have both 2016 attainment results and destinations include:

- schools which have remained open throughout the period and have not undergone any changes to school type
- schools which have become a converter academy
- schools which have undergone a merger (one continuing school 'absorbs' another)

Schools which have 2016 attainment results but no destinations reported include:

- schools which have opened (as entirely new schools)
- schools which have become a sponsored academy

- schools which have formed from an **amalgamation** (two or more schools come together to form a 'new' school)
- schools which **did not have pupils at the end of key stage 4** in 2013-14 (this may include schools which were new in 2013-14)

Information included in the table

Destination categories reported

Total number of pupils included in destination measures (cohort)

This is the total number of pupils in the 2013-14 cohort, using the criteria outlined under 'cohort' at the start of the technical note, and is used to create the denominator for the measure.

Pupils staying in education or employment for at least two terms after key stage 4

Any sustained education or employment destination.

Apprenticeships

Pupils are reported as an apprenticeship destination if they sustained education or employment for two terms and had a record of taking a funded apprenticeship at any time between August and July. All apprentices also appear under either employment or education destinations.

Pupils staying in employment for at least two terms after key stage 4

Students finishing key stage 4 who were in employment in the UK from October to March the following year.

Employment destinations are calculated from HMRC data in the LEO dataset and NCCIS data recorded by local authorities. To count as a sustained destination a pupil must be recorded as in employment in 5 out of the 6 months between October and March. A one month pause is permitted to allow for those pupils taking separate periods of temporary employment. Should the one month pause occur in March then the student is required to be in employment in April for the destination to be counted as sustained.

Pupils with training participation recorded in NCCIS are also included in this category as are those completing the required 6 months participation through a combination of employment and education.

Pupils who have sustained participation in education throughout the period are reported as being in a sustained education destination and not in employment, even if they were in employment alongside their study.

Pupils staying in education for at least two terms after key stage 4

Students finishing key stage 4 who stayed in education from October to March the following year, including at school sixth forms, sixth-form colleges, further education colleges and other settings in England.

More detailed breakdowns of education participation are provided. These lines may not add up to the education total as there are a small number of pupils who were identified as sustaining more than one education destination.

Further education college or other further education provider

Sustained participation in one or more FE institutions identified from the ILR. General and specialist FE colleges (other than sixth-form colleges) are reported here as well as other FE providers.

Any provider in the ILR not identified as a sixth form college or FE college is designated as an 'other FE provider'. It also includes pupils on work-based learning or studying further education in a higher education institution. A number of pupils were identified within the higher education statistics agency (HESA) data as being registered for FE level study at an HE institution.

Sixth-form college

Sixth-form colleges are identified separately from the ILR data. The measure reports the proportion of the cohort participating at these institutions.

School sixth form

State-funded mainstream school sixth forms are identified from the school census data. The measure reports the proportion of the cohort participating at these institutions.

Other education

All remaining education destinations are grouped under this heading and include:

- independent schools: These destinations were identified from awarding body
 data which has been used to provide an indication of participation. For example if
 a student sat an A level exam in Summer 2016, it has been assumed the student
 completed a two-year course of study and fulfilled the full six months participation
 from October 2014 to March 2015.
- pupil referral units or other alternative provision: Data on pupils in pupil
 referral units includes those who have their primary registration at a pupil referral
 unit or alternative provision academy (including alternative provision free schools).
 Data on children in alternative provision refer to pupils who are attending a school
 not maintained by a LA, where the authority is paying for the full tuition or who are

- educated under arrangements made (and funded) by the authority, but not in a school or a pupil referral unit (eg pupils educated in community homes or units).
- Attendance via alternative provision for a period of time in the first five months of the academic year is used as a proxy for sustained participation.
- **special schools:** Pupils recorded on the school census as attending maintained or non-maintained special schools.
- **specialist post-16 institutions:** This includes data on pupils attending specialist post-16 institutions, obtained from the ILR data.
- **UK higher education institutions:** This line reports the proportion of the cohort that has gone to any HE institution in the UK, for higher level study, as recorded in HESA data.
- education combinations: A number of students were identified as attending
 more than one type of institution over the 6 months. For example a student may
 have attended an FE college for 3 months and a school sixth form for 3 months.
 Providing they fulfilled the sustained participation criteria across the institution
 types they were counted in the measure.

Pupils not staying in education or employment for at least two terms after key stage 4

Students finishing key stage 4 study who did not stay in education or employment for at least two terms. They may have been enrolled on a course or in employment for part of this time, but not sustained this activity, or have been recorded by their local authority as 'NEET' or claimed out-of-work benefits in the year.

No activity captured in data

Students finishing key stage 4 who had no participation in education or employment found from October to March the following year and were also not recorded by their local authority as NEET, nor recorded as receiving out-of-work benefits at any point in the year. Possible reasons for this could be that the young person was:

- not in education, employment or training
- attending a Scottish, Welsh or Northern Irish school or further education provider
- living, working or studying overseas
- self-employed or undertaking activity other than paid employment or study in the UK
- not successfully matched to a record in our data sources

Suppression of destination data

Suppression is applied to the destination data to ensure that individual pupils cannot be identified. Suppression is carried out slightly differently from other performance tables measures due to the inclusion of employment data.

- any institution with fewer than 11 pupils in their 2013-14 cohort has had all of their data suppressed
- figures referring to outcomes for 1 or 2 individuals have been suppressed. Zeros remain zeros unless they reveal information about employment destinations
- secondary and tertiary suppression has been applied to preserve confidentiality and prevent disclosure by disaggregating published figures

At national, LA and regional:

• all numbers have been rounded to the nearest 5

These rules are also applied to percentages relating to small numbers, so that numerators of less than 3 are suppressed. Percentages are calculated using unrounded data.

More information about suppression applied is provided in annex 4 of our technical note.

Feedback and further information

Questions, feedback and comments on the destination measures can be sent to destination.measures@education.gov.uk

Destination measures publications

Destination measures are published as a statistical first release and include additional data including destinations by pupil characteristics (gender, free school meals, disadvantage, special educational needs and ethnicity)

• <u>Destination measures</u>

A series of statistical working papers are also available providing information on the inclusion of employment and benefit data.

• Improvements to destination measures



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