

## DfE Analyse School Performance (ASP) Lambeth Secondary Schools Guidance

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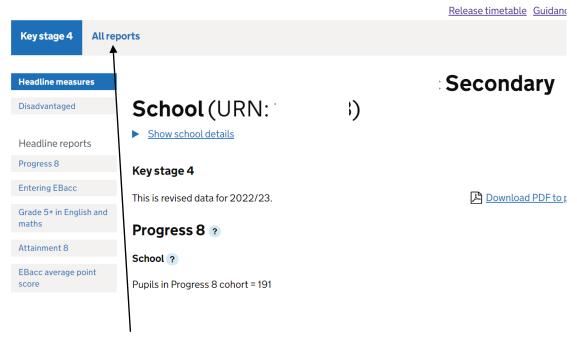
### 1. DfE-Sign-In process and IDSR access

URL <a href="https://services.signin.education.gov.uk/">https://services.signin.education.gov.uk/</a>

# DfE Sign-in DfE Sign-in is the new way to access some specific education sector services. To use DfE Sign-in you will need to create an account. Sign-in Email address Password Forgotten your password? By continuing you accept the terms and conditions. Sign in

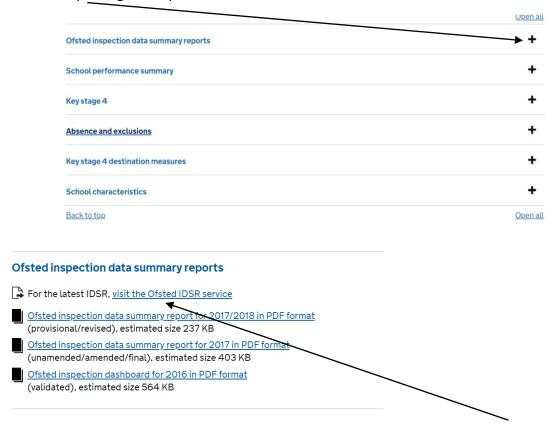
Enter your user details and click on the green Sign-In button.

The ASP reports 'landing page' will then appear.



Clicking on **All Reports** give you the option to access your IDSR and also the summary reports by key stage (which you can then drill down to a more detailed level and also the pupil-level reports list).

Click on the plus sign to expand the selection.



Expand the 'OfSTED inspection data summary reports' section and follow the link to your IDSR (URL below).

### https://idsr.ofsted.gov.uk/login

Enter your DfE Sign-In credentials as normal.

This link also provides some useful DfE guidance to assist with understanding the latest version of the IDSR.

https://www.gov.uk/guidance/school-inspection-data-summary-report-idsr-guide

### 2. How to create new ASP users

If you are the DfE Sign-In approver for your school (it is usually the headeacher) you can assign new users in your school to access ASP. To do this click on the 'Manage Users' tab at the top of the screen.



## Click on Invite User. Services Organisations Manage users Profile Help Sign out Lambeth (Open) Manage users Invite user Showing 1 - 25 of 31 rows 1 2 Name Email Is approver Last login Status

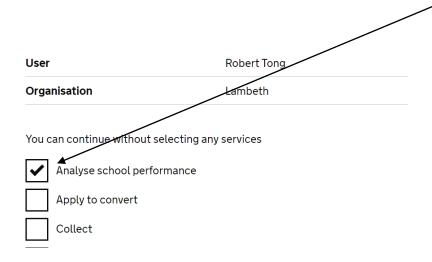
Enter their details.

### Invite user

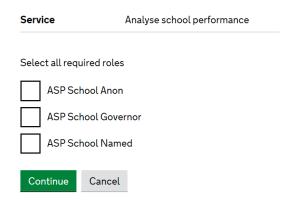
Please provide details of the user you would like to invite, so we can check if they've already registered to use DfE Sign-in.

First name					
Last name					
Email address					
			-		
Continue	Cancel				

Select services from the drop-down list. In this instance the first one, **Analyse School Performance**.



Select role. **School Named** will allow access to the pupil lists. It's advisable to allocate this role for an SLT member or teacher. **School Anon** does not give pupil-level access, and **School Governor** will give a limited range of reports (pupil-level not assigned).



At the final page you will be asked to review the details. If correct click on **Submit.** Even if they are incorrect once submitted, you can amend them by going to the user list and selecting the account by clicking on their name.

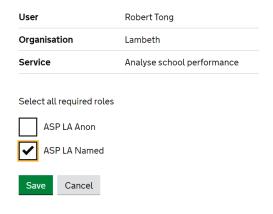


### Click on the relevant service

Service	Access granted on	Service status
Analyse school performance	26 Jul 2018	Active
Collect	17 Aug 2018	Active
Information Exchange	27 Sep 2019	Active
School to School	17 Aug 2018	Active

And edit by deselecting the incorrect access level, and ticking the box for the correct one.

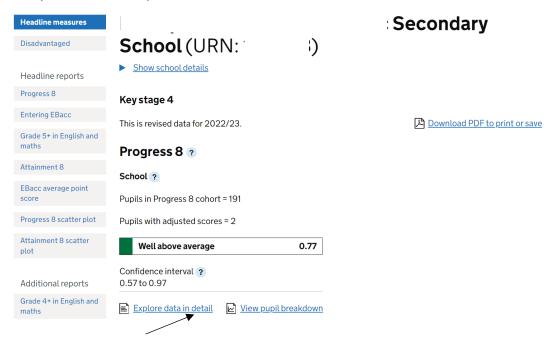
### **Edit service**



### 3. Viewing and downloading ASP reports

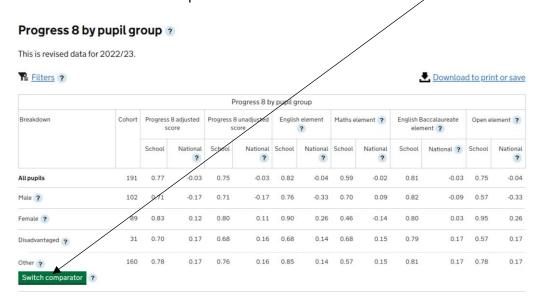
Once logged in to Secure Access / ASP the default landing page is the KS4 data for your school (showing Progress 8, Attainment 8 and other indicators).

The Progress 8 page shows your school's measure, together with the confidence interval (refer to the glossary for further information on this), your cohort, the national average (always zero) and your school compared to the national.



Clicking on **Explore data in detail** will display a report for the given subject.

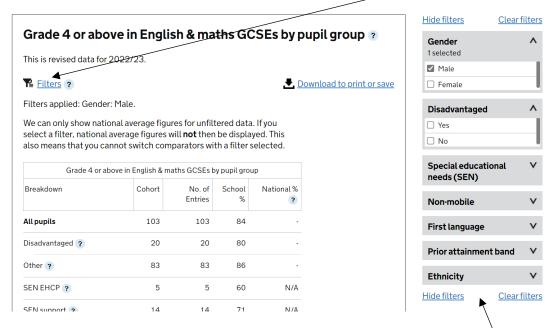
Comparisons to the national are like-for-like i.e. male v male, with the exception of disadvantaged pupils. Here the default is disadvantaged pupils compared to the national non-disadvantaged cohort. The reason for this is to provide aspiration/challenge when evaluating outcomes for the disadvantaged group/s. However, click on **switch comparator** and it becomes a like-for-like comparison.





Click on the **question marks** for further information on terms used. These links also tell you the national comparator for each group which is useful.

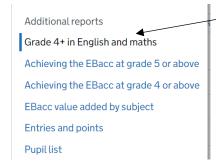
Pupil group reports can also be filtered further. Click here to view the filters menu.



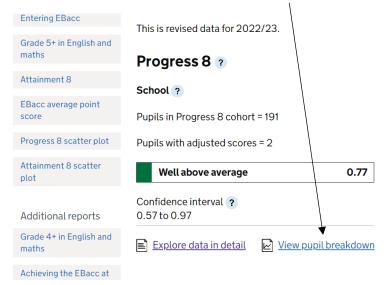
The example above has been filtered by gender (male) so the report now shows the various pupil groups for boys only e.g. disadvantaged boys achieving grade 4 or above in English and maths in your school (4 being equivalent to an old grade C). Unfortunately, the equivalent national benchmarks are not provided when filters are applied. Click on **Clear filters** and **Hide filters** to return to the default report.

The grade 4 in English and maths report shown above can be accessed from the here under

### **Key Stage 4 / Additional reports**

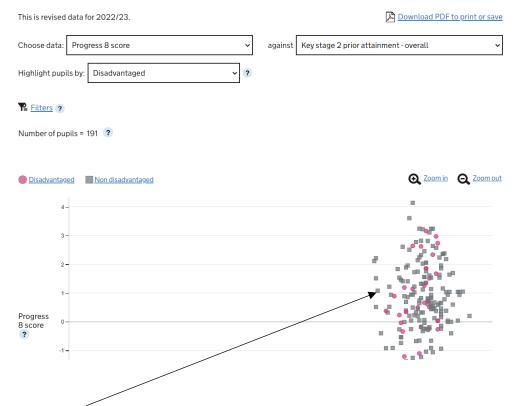


### Back at the KS4 landing page click on View pupil breakdown



This scatterplot will appear showing each pupil plotted with their Progress 8 scored against their KS2 overall attainment (which is the average of the KS2 English and maths results).

The defaults here are P8 overall – this can be changed to subject specific from the **Choose data** menu, and different contextual groups from the **highlight pupils by** menu (the default here is disadvantaged pupils).



Click on a point to show the individual pupil details. Your data will show the pupil name and their data in a text box.

### **How to save and download reports**

In a report click on this link



Then select your preferred download format. PDF is best if you are just want a static report that's easy to print out or share via email.

### Select your preferred format:

<u>Download as Excel (manipulate data and/or save)</u>

Download as PDF (print and/or save)

### **Glossary - ASP Terminology**

**Confidence Intervals (CI)**. These are applied to progress indicators. The CI refers to a range of scores within which we can be statistically confident that the 'true' result will lie. For example, if a measure of 2.5 has a confidence interval of 3.0, then the true measure may lie between the range -0.5 and 5.5. In this instance, we cannot be statistically confident that pupils are progressing above the national as the range crosses zero.

Smaller cohorts have larger confidence intervals, as in these instances it is likely results may be affected by factors external to the school.

They are called 95% confidence intervals as this is the standard test used in statistics. It isn't 100% because you can never be 100% sure the results will be X or Y.

**Significance.** This follows on from the confidence interval and is denoted by a green box outline for 'Sig+' or red for 'Sig-'. It tells you if the result for your school is significantly different to the national average and in the top/bottom 10% nationally.

Significance tests are heavily influenced by pupil cohort numbers, so large schools are more likely to see Sig+ or Sig- than small schools, even when differences to the national average are the same. Also bear in mind these are tests of *statistical* significance, and not necessarily of educational significance.

**Percentiles and Quintiles.** Percentile refers to each of the 100 equal groups into which all schools can be divided – so percentile 10 means you are in the top 10% of schools nationally. Quintile refers to all schools divided into fifths – so being in Q1 means you are in the top fifth (or 20%) of all schools nationally.

**Pupil Premium or 'Ever 6'.** All free school meal pupils are eligible for the Pupil Premium. The PP will be received for pupils known to have been eligible for free school meals in any of the previous 6 academic years. Pupil Premium pupils are therefore often referred to as 'Ever 6'.

**Disadvantaged Pupils.** Definition includes pupils who were:

- known to have been eligible for free school meals in the past 6 years
- recorded as having been looked after for at least one day
- recorded as having been adopted from care

### Low, Middle, and High attainers (for the prior attainment bands at KS4)

Despite major changes in 2016, KS2 levels are still relevant in terms of prior attainment (and will remain so until the 2016 Year 6s are at the end of KS4).

Low = pupils who achieved below level 4 at KS2.

Middle = pupils who achieved level 4 at KS2.

High = pupils who achieved above level 4 at KS2.

### **Attainment 8**

Average attainment in 8 elements (English, maths, 3 English Baccalaureate and 3 open), compared to the average of pupils with similar prior attainment.

Achievement uses point scores across 8 qualifications including:

- maths (double weighted) and English (double weighted, if both English language and English literature are entered);
- 3 qualifications that count in the English Baccalaureate (EBacc) measure; and
- 3 further qualifications that can be GCSE qualifications (including EBacc subjects) or technical awards from the DfE approved list:

http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/performance-tables-technical-andvocational-qualifications

### **Progress 8**

A Progress 8 score is calculated for each pupil by comparing their achievement – their Attainment 8 score (see above) – with the average attainment of all pupils nationally who had a similar starting point at KS2. The greater the Progress 8 score, the greater the progress made by the pupil compared to the average of pupils with similar prior attainment.

A school's Progress 8 score is calculated as the average of its pupils' Progress 8 scores. It gives an indication of whether, as a group, pupils in the school made above or below average progress compared to similar pupils in other schools.

- a score of zero means pupils in this school on average do about as well at key stage 4 as other pupils across England who got similar results at the end of key stage 2
- a score above zero means pupils made more progress, on average, than pupils across England who got similar results at the end of key stage 2

• a score below zero means pupils made less progress, on average, than pupils across England who got similar results at the end of KS2.

A negative progress score does not mean pupils made no progress, or the school has failed, rather it means pupils in the school made less progress than other pupils across England with similar results at the end of KS2.