School value-added models for multivariate academic and nonacademic outcomes

A more rounded approach to using student data to inform school accountability

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Lucy Prior, Harvey Goldstein, George Leckie (Submitted on 7 Jan 2020)	Current browse context: stat.AP < prev next > new recent 2001
Education systems around the world increasingly rely on school value-added models to hold schools to account. These models typically focus on a limited number of academic outcomes, failing to recognise the broader range of non-academic student outcomes attitudes and behaviours to which schools contribute. We explore how the traditional multilevel modelling approach to school value-added models can be extended to simultaneously analyse multiple academic and non-academic outcomes and thereby can poter provide a more rounded approach to using student data to inform school accountability. We jointly model student attainment, absence and exclusion data for schools in England. We find different results across the three outcomes, in terms of the size and consis	tially stat
school effects, and the importance of adjusting for student and school characteristics. The results suggest the three outcomes are capturing fundamentally distinct aspects of school performance, recommending the consideration of non-academic outcomes in sy of school accountability.	rstems References & Citations • NASAADS
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Motivation

- Typical focus on a limited range of attainment measures in systems of school accountability
- High stakes accountability systems and their deleterious consequences
- Aspire to more holistic and sensitive judgements of schools
- Basing school summaries of student performance on a wider range of academic and non-academic outcomes as potential way to address these concerns

Data

- National Pupil Database
- Mainstream schools, KS4 (age 15/16): 2017/2018
- Sample of 300 schools: 45,103 students

Outcomes

- Attainment Summary score of qualifications across 8 subjects (Attainment 8)
- Absences: Log of total absence sessions in secondary school
- Exclusions:
 Ever excluded in secondary school



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Abstract

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Exclusions

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Methods

- Multivariate, mixed-response, multilevel model
- Two-level: students (level 1) nested within schools (level 2)
- Four models:
- 1 Unadjusted model
- 2 Value-added model
- 3 Contextual value-added model
- 4 Contextual value-added model with school characteristics



Variance Partitioning Coefficient (VPC)

Attainment: 19% Log Absences: 5% Exclusions: 12%



Model 1: unadjusted model



Model 2: value-added



- Prior attainment is standardised KS2 score, with mean 0 and SD 1
- Prior absences is total number of absence sessions in final year of primary school here coefficient is multiplied by 10 to indicate effect of missing an extra week of schooling
- Prior exclusion is binary indicator of whether the student was excluded in the final year of primary school

Model 2: value-added

Model 1			Model 2				
	Attainment	Log Absences	Exclusions		Attainment	Log Absences	Exclusions
VPC	19%	5%	12%	VPC	14%	5%	11%
R Squared	0.00	0.00	0.00	R Squared	0.48	0.24	0.08
Model 3			Model 4				
	Attainment	Log Absences	Exclusions		Attainment	Log Absences	Exclusions
VPC	12%	5%	10%	VPC	9%	5%	9%
R Squared	0.53	0.28	0.15	R Squared	0.56	0.28	0.17

• VPC (Variance Partitioning Coefficient) shows percentage of variation that lies between schools

• R Squared is the proportion of total variation explained by the fixed portion of the model



Variance Partitioning Coefficient (VPC)

Attainment: 14% Log Absences: 5% Exclusions: 11%



Model 2: value-added



Model 3:contextual value-added



Model 3:contextual value-added



Model 3:contextual value-added



Model 3: contextual value-added



Model 3: contextual value-added

Model 1			Model 2				
	Attainment	Log Absences	Exclusions		Attainment	Log Absences	Exclusions
VPC	19%	5%	12%	VPC	14%	5%	11%
R Squared	0.00	0.00	0.00	R Squared	0.48	0.24	0.08
Model 3			Model 4				
	N	1odel 3				Model 4	
	N Attainment	Log Absences	Exclusions		Attainment	Model 4 Log Absences	Exclusions
VPC	N Attainment 12%	Log Absences 5%	Exclusions 10%	VPC	Attainment 9%	Model 4 Log Absences 5%	Exclusions 9%

• VPC (Variance Partitioning Coefficient) shows percentage of variation that lies between schools

• R Squared is the proportion of total variation explained by the fixed portion of the model

Model 1			Model 2				
	Attainment	Log Absences	Exclusions		Attainment	Log Absences	Exclusions
VPC	19%	5%	12%	VPC	14%	5%	11%
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Model 3							
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	N Attainment	Iodel 3 Log Absences	Exclusions		Attainment	Model 4 Log Absences	Exclusions
VPC	N Attainment 12%	Iodel 3 Log Absences 5%	Exclusions 10%	VPC	Attainment 9%	Model 4 Log Absences 5%	Exclusions 9%

• VPC (Variance Partitioning Coefficient) shows percentage of variation that lies between schools

• R Squared is the proportion of total variation explained by the fixed portion of the model







■ Attainment ■ Log Absences ■ Exclusions

Discussion

- Attainment, absences and exclusions appear to be capturing different aspects of school effectiveness
- School accountability systems could potentially benefit from considering academic and non-academic outcomes simultaneously
- Potential use of multiple outcomes as part of informed screening tools
 - % of tail ends of caterpillar plots
 - Scatterplots to help reveal schools unusual in combination of effects

Limitations/Further work

- How to enact value-added models for continuously recorded student data?
 - Total variance explained much lower for absences (28%) and exclusions (17%) than attainment (56%)
 - Limitations to prior absence and prior exclusions measures
 - Final schooling attainment versus continuously recorded absences and exclusion
- What are the school effects on the different dimensions of absences and exclusions and how to these relate to attainment?
 - Focused on overall summaries of absences (authorized and unauthorized) and exclusions (fixed and permanent)

Limitations/Further work

- What is the impact of student mobility, particularly in relation to modelling exclusions?
 - Student mobility not considered in current analyses, including moves related to permanent exclusions
- What other outcomes could be incorporated into systems of school accountability and how can such systems better reflect the harder to measure aspects of school effectiveness?
 - Absences and exclusions chosen as the non-academic outcomes as routinely recorded in NPD and both having relationships to attainment

Thanks – Questions?

https://arxiv.org/abs/2001.01996

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Appendix: Methods

- Appeal to an unobserved continuous outcome variable (y_{3ij}^*) underlying observed binary exclusion outcome (y_{3ij})
- $y_{3ij} = 1$ when $y_{3ij}^* \ge 0$ and $y_{3ij} = 0$ when $y_{3ij}^* < 0$
- Model for three continuous outcomes (attainment, log absences, and propensity of exclusion: y_{1ij}, y_{2ij}, and y^{*}_{3ij}):

$$y_{1ij} = \mathbf{x}'_{1ij}\mathbf{\beta}_1 + u_{1j} + e_{1ij}$$

$$y_{2ij} = \mathbf{x}'_{2ij}\mathbf{\beta}_2 + u_{2j} + e_{2ij}$$

$$y^*_{3ij} = \mathbf{x}'_{3ij}\mathbf{\beta}_2 + u_{3j} + e_{3ij}$$

• School effects and student residuals assumed to be independent and multivariate normally distributed with zero mean vectors and unstructured covariance matrices:

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_{1ij} \\ u_{2ij} \\ u_{3ij} \end{pmatrix} \sim N \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{u_1}^2 & & \\ \sigma_{u_{12}} & \sigma_{u_2}^2 & \\ \sigma_{u_{13}} & \sigma_{u_{23}} & \sigma_{u_3}^2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} e_{1ij} \\ e_{2ij} \\ e_{3ij} \end{pmatrix} \sim N \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{e_1}^2 & & \\ \sigma_{e_{12}} & \sigma_{e_{23}}^2 & \\ \sigma_{e_{13}} & \sigma_{e_{23}} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Appendix: Attainment results



• Scatterplots and correlation between school effects for attainment across the model series

Appendix: Log Absences results



• Scatterplots and correlation between school effects for log absences across the model series

Appendix: Exclusion results



• Scatterplots and correlation between school effects for exclusions across the model series