

Communicating uncertainty in school league tables

George Leckie and Harvey Goldstein

Centre for Multilevel Modelling

University of Bristol

A brief history of England's school league tables

- 1994 onwards: **%5+A*-C GCSE grades**
 - Unfair since schools differ in the quality of their intakes
 - Frequently misinterpreted as a measure of school quality
- 2006 onwards: **Contextual value-added (CVA) scores**
 - Adjusts for the intake achievement of students
 - Multilevel model based estimates of school quality
 - Published with 95% confidence intervals
- Justification: **School accountability** and **school choice**

The CVA model is a two-level multilevel model

- A simplified version of this model can be written as:

$$y_{ij} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{ij} + u_j + e_{ij}$$

$$u_j \sim N(0, \sigma_u^2)$$

$$e_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma_e^2)$$

- y_{ij} is the age 16 GCSE score for student i in school j
- x_{ij} is their age 11 Key Stage 2 score
- u_j is the school level random effect for secondary school j
- e_{ij} is the student level random effect or residual

The CVA scores and their 95% confidence intervals

- The CVA scores are the posterior estimates of the school effects

$$\hat{u}_j = \frac{\sigma_u^2}{\sigma_u^2 + \frac{\sigma_e^2}{n_j}} (y_{ij} - \hat{y}_{ij})$$

- Their associated variances are given by

$$\text{var}(\hat{u}_j - u_j) = \frac{\sigma_u^2 \sigma_e^2}{n_j \sigma_u^2 + \sigma_e^2}$$

- The 95% confidence intervals for the CVA scores are calculated as

$$\left(\hat{u}_j - 1.96 \sqrt{\text{var}(\hat{u}_j - u_j)}, \hat{u}_j + 1.96 \sqrt{\text{var}(\hat{u}_j - u_j)} \right)$$

The media rank schools and ignore uncertainty

- The media ignore the magnitude of the CVA scores and simply rank schools
 - CVA scale/metric is difficult to understand
- The media ignore uncertainty; they present CVA scores as if they were perfect measurements of school quality
 - 95% confidence intervals are difficult to understand
- The result is that users are encouraged to over interpret even the smallest differences in schools' ranks as genuine differences in school quality
 - Users are likely to make misleading inferences
 - Users may place too much importance on school league tables

What we do

- We present a simulation method to communicate the uncertainty in CVA scores in terms of the probability, chance, or odds, that each school is the best rather than in terms of 95% confidence intervals
- We describe our approach in the context of a parent using the CVA school league tables to choose which school to send their child to

Performance tables 2010

Choose a set of tables

Secondary School (GCSE and equivalent) ▼

Go

The tables

User guide
and resources

Glossary and
abbreviations

Secondary School (GCSE and equivalent) ▶ South West Local Authorities ▶

Local Authority : Bristol, City of

[Print ▶](#)

[PDF booklet \(alphabetic school order\) ▶](#)

Cohort | [KS4 Results](#) | **Key Stage 2 to 4 CVA** | [Key Stage 2 to 4 Progress Measure](#) | [Year on year comparisons](#) | [Absence](#) | [Background](#)

Institution Name ▼	Measure centred around 1000	Limit of Key Stage 2 to 4 CVA Confidence Intervals		Coverage	Number of qualifications
	CVA measure based on progress between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4	Upper	Lower	% of pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 included in CVA calculation	Average number of qualifications taken by pupils in Key Stage 2 to 4 CVA calculation
Local Authority Average					
England (state funded schools only)					
England (all schools)					
Ashton Park School - Bristol S	1003.2	1012.8	993.7	98%	11.2
Bedminster Down School - Bristol	988.5	997.8	979.3	98%	9.2
Bridge Learning Campus - Secondary - Bristol	1003.4	1013.9	992.8	98%	10.4
Brislington Enterprise College - Bristol S	970.3	979.1	961.5	97%	9.0
Bristol Brunel Academy - Bristol	1005.0	1015.8	994.2	85%	10.1
Bristol Cathedral Choir School - Bristol	1002.0	1017.0	987.0	87%	9.5

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League Tables

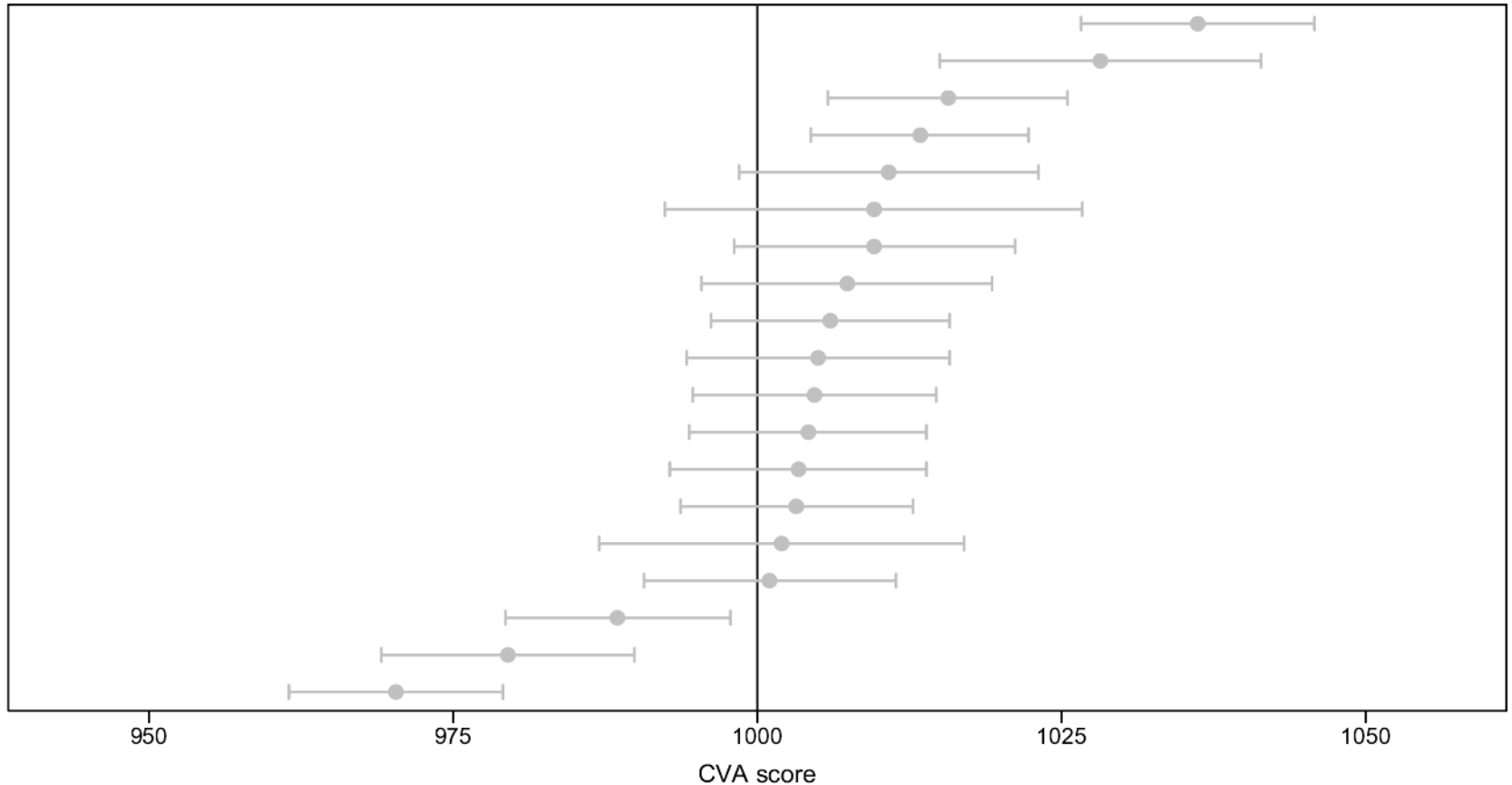
12 January 2011 Last updated at 09:30



Secondary schools and colleges in Bristol

	School name	% 5 A*-C GCSEs	English Bacc	CVA	A/AS points
<input type="checkbox"/>	The City Academy Bristol (AC)	36	3	1036.2	592
<input type="checkbox"/>	Oasis Academy Brightstowe (AC)	29	1	1028.2	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cotham School	77	41	1015.7	825.7
<input type="checkbox"/>	St Mary Redcliffe and Temple School	70	21	1013.4	796.1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bristol Metropolitan Academy (AC)	39	7	1010.8	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Colston's Girls' School (AC)	91	54	1009.6	706.6
<input type="checkbox"/>	Merchants' Academy (AC)	25	1	1009.6	SS
<input type="checkbox"/>	Oasis Academy Bristol (AC)	29	0	1007.4	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	St Bede's Catholic College	72	28	1006	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bristol Brunel Academy (AC)	45	4	1005	422.3
<input type="checkbox"/>	Orchard School	37	5	1004.7	NA
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fairfield High School	49	19	1004.2	NA

CVA scores with 95% confidence intervals



- 12 out of 19 schools are not significantly different from the national average
- Many schools will also not be significantly different from one another

Where shall I send my child to school?



- I have to inform Bristol LA my top three preferences
- Let's choose between the three nearest schools

Bristol LA common application form for transfer to secondary education in September 2011

Preferences

Please enter the names, in priority order of any maintained secondary school(s) (including Voluntary Aided) that you would like your child to attend. Whilst all admission authorities will have regard to the reasons for your school preferences, giving reasons for your preference does not guarantee a place at your preferred school or mean that admission authorities can deviate from their published admissions policies.

1st Preference School

My 1st preference is: School

Reasons for preference/additional information

Medical/social reasons: Other:

Sibling already at the school (please give details):

Forename: Middle name/s:

Surname:

Date of birth: Day Mth Year Gender: male female

Present school:

Home address (if different to address(es) given for the parent/carer or the child for whom application is being made):

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League Tables

12 January 2011 Last updated at 09:30



Secondary schools and colleges in Bristol

Compare Show all

	School name <small>i</small>	% 5 A*-C GCSEs <small>i</small>	English Bacc <small>i</small>	CVA <small>i</small>	A/AS points <small>i</small>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cotham School	77	41	1015.7	825.7
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Colston's Girls' School (AC)	91	54	1009.6	706.6
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bristol Cathedral Choir School (AC)	75	35	1002	687.1

SOURCE: ALL DATA FROM DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION

Compare Show all

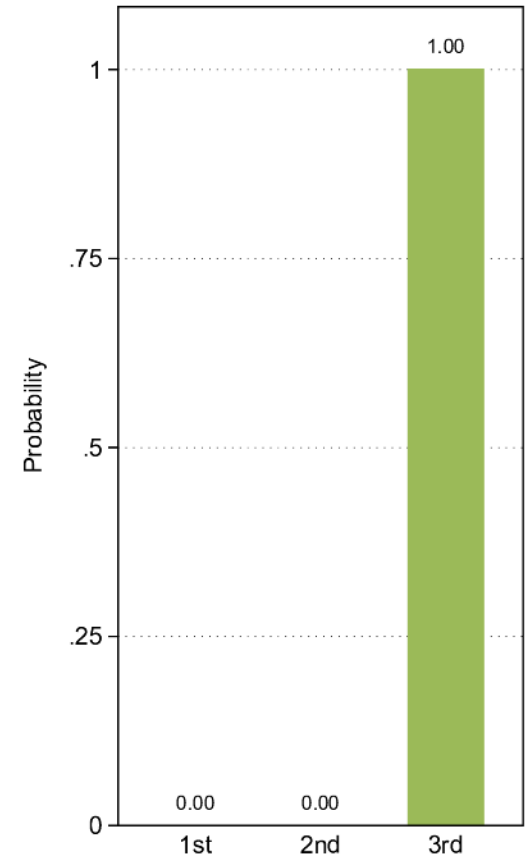
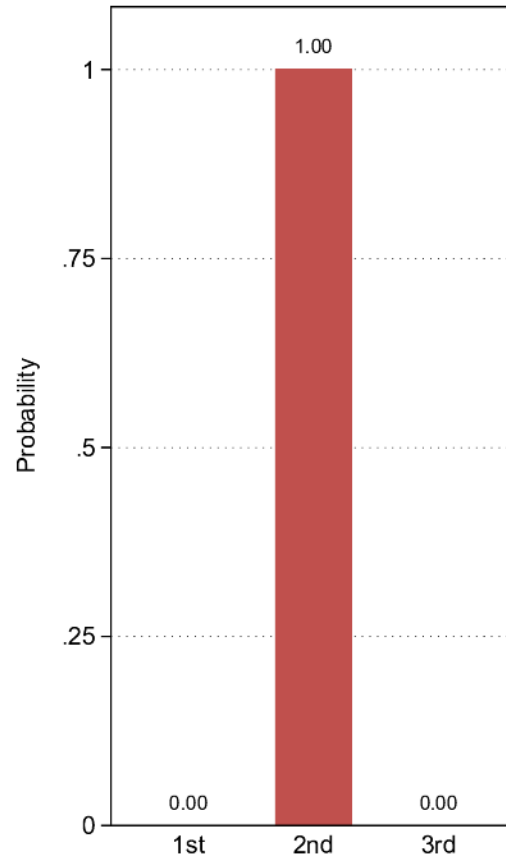
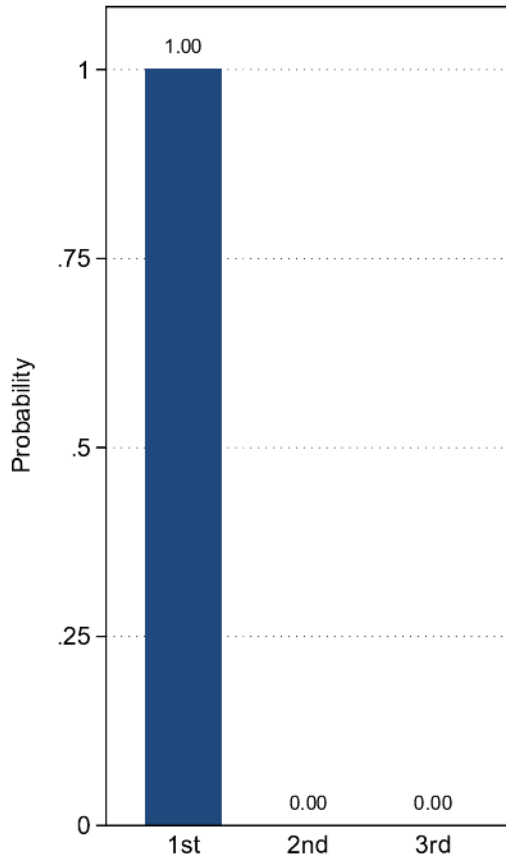
Blue school

Red school

Green school

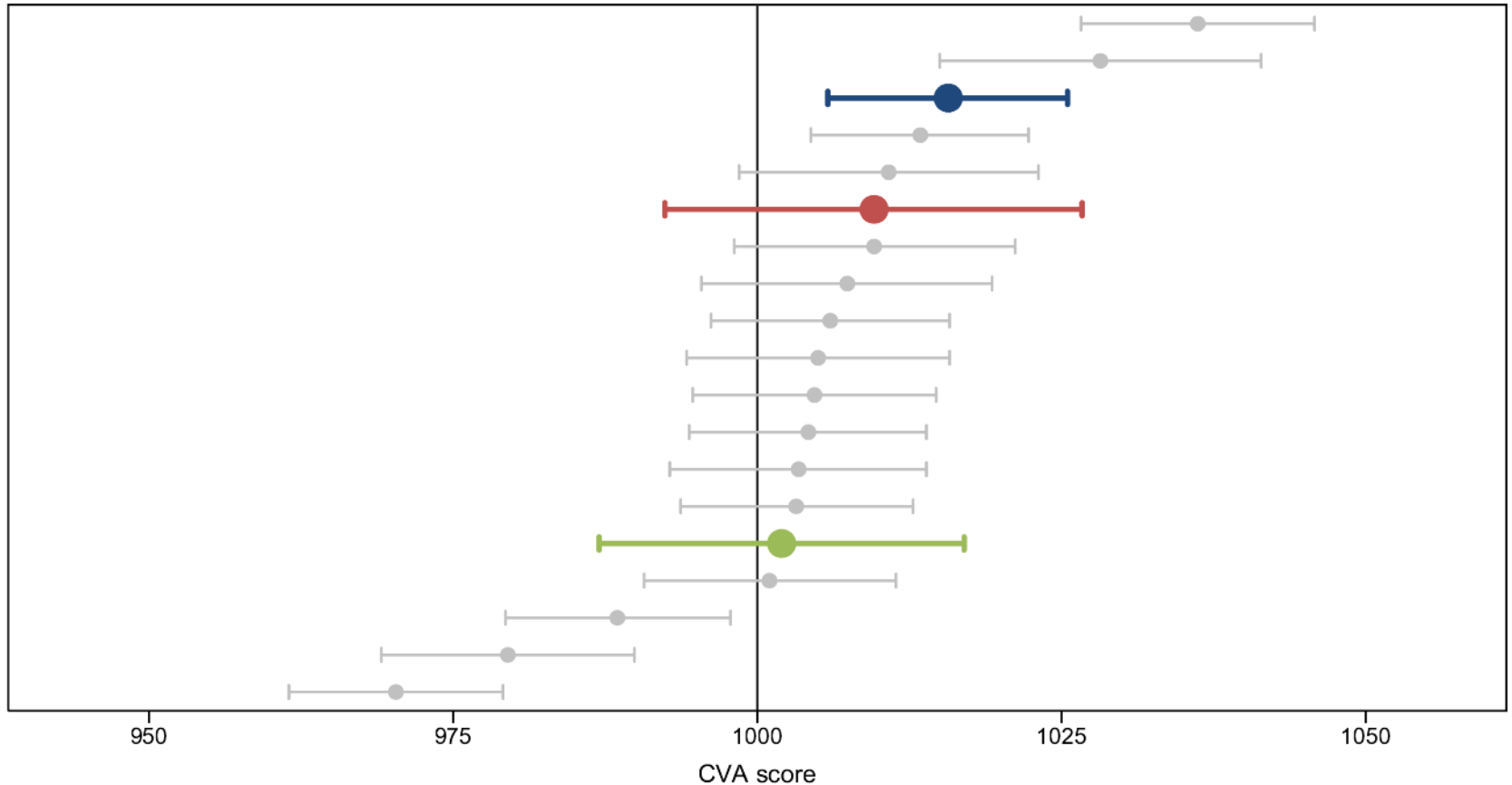
- How certain are we that this is the correct ordering of schools?
- The less certain we are, the less weight we should place on CVA as a guide to school choice

Implied probability that each school is the 1st, 2nd or 3rd best



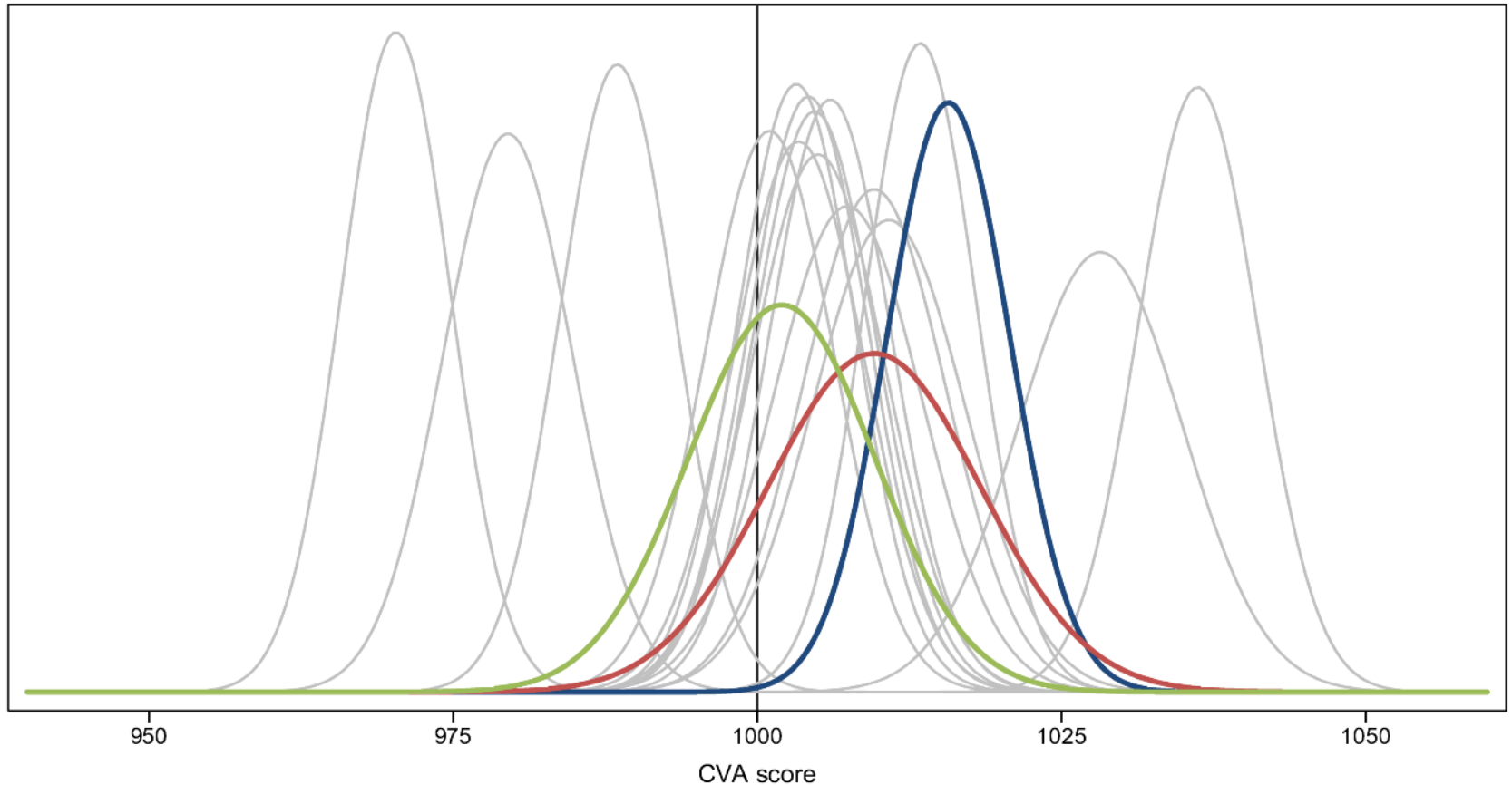
- The media's presentation of CVA implies that that we are completely certain that the blue school is the best, then the red school and then the green school

CVA scores with 95% confidence intervals



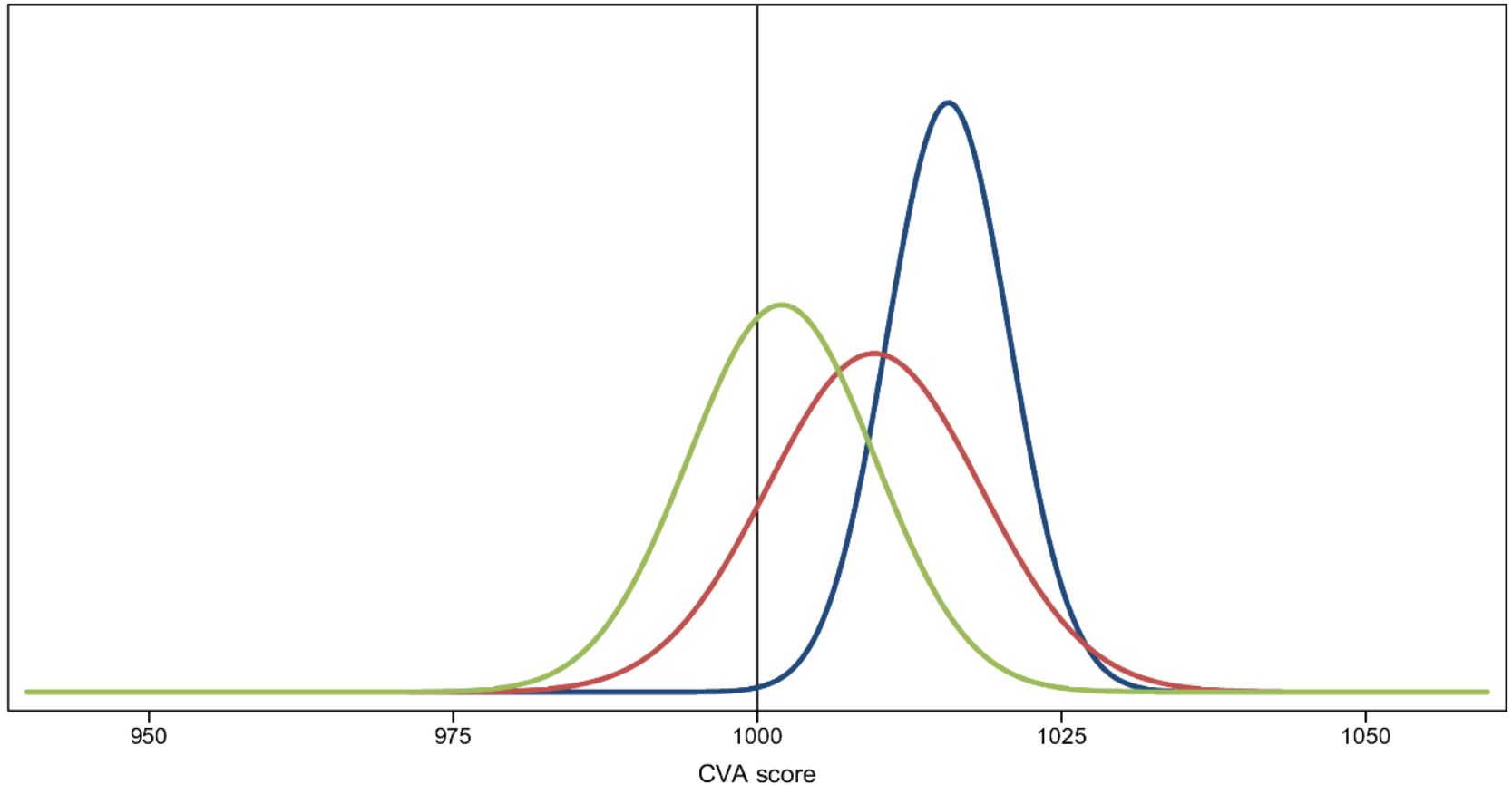
- The three schools' confidence intervals overlap suggesting, that the true ordering of schools is by no means certain

Implied normal sampling distributions for each school



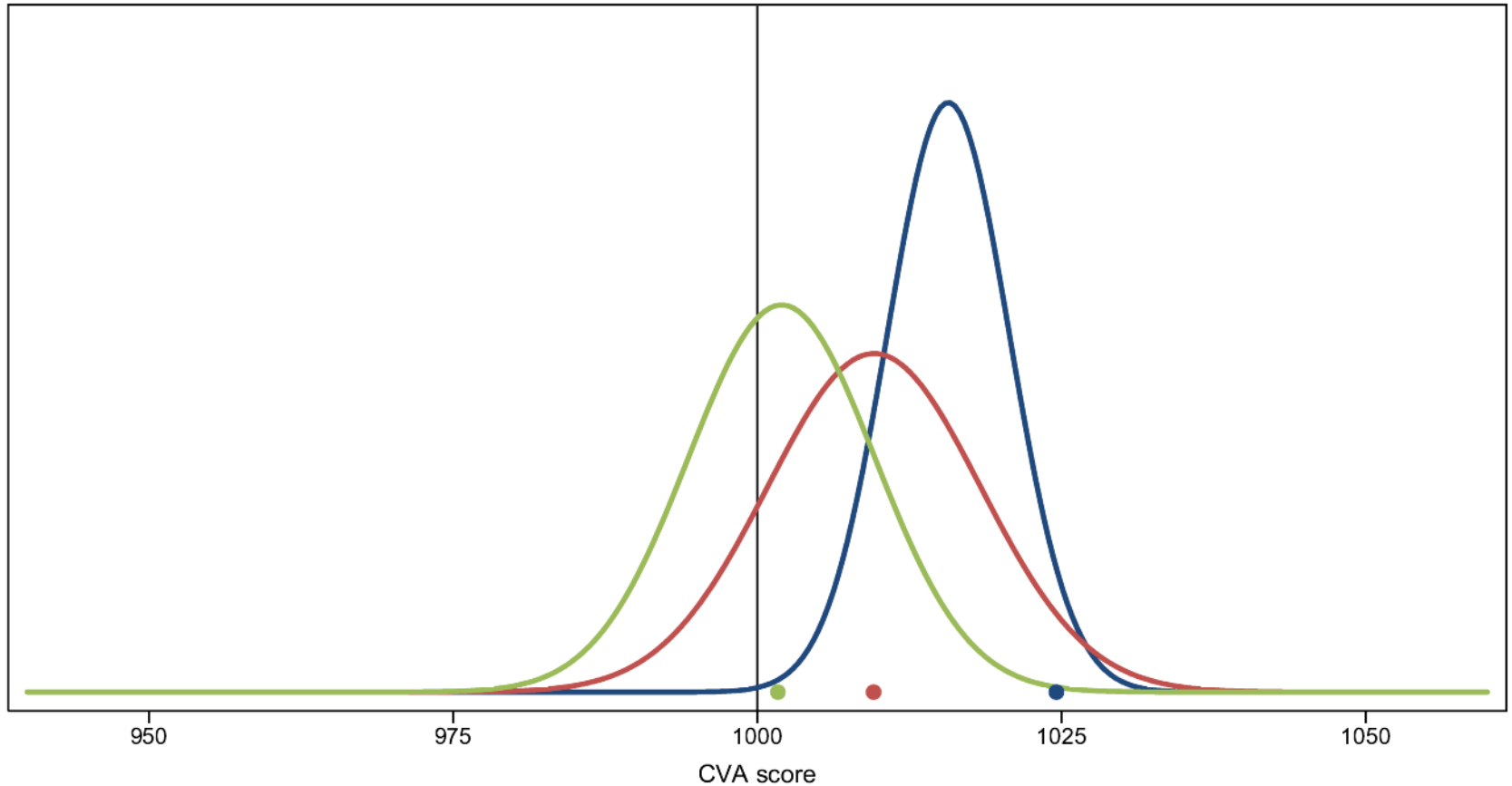
- The normal sampling distributions can be viewed as summaries of the relative plausibility of each possible CVA score for the true CVA score for each school

Simulation method



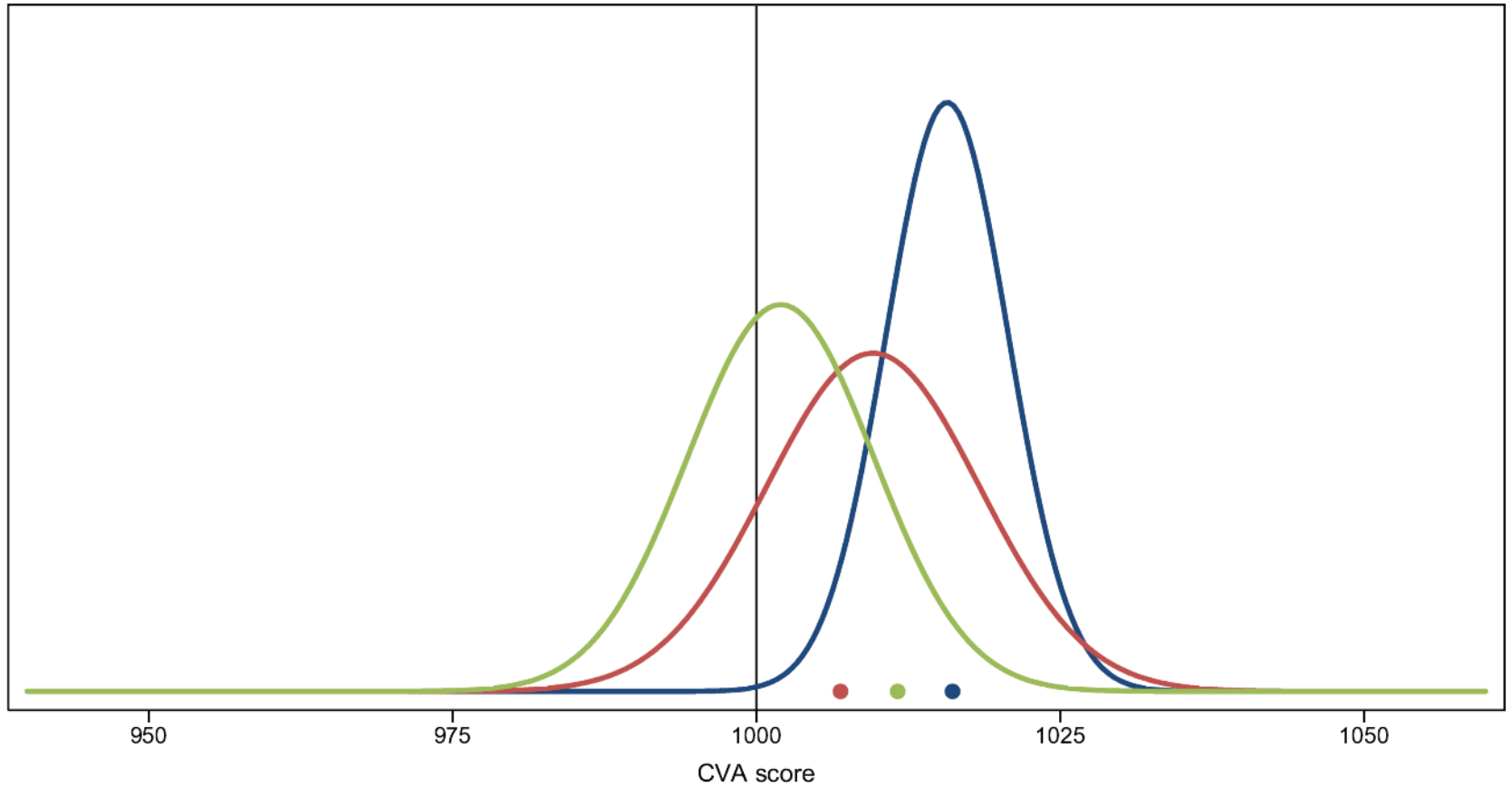
1. Draw one score at random from each “probability” distribution
2. Rank the three scores
3. Repeat 10,000 times and summarise the results

Iteration 1



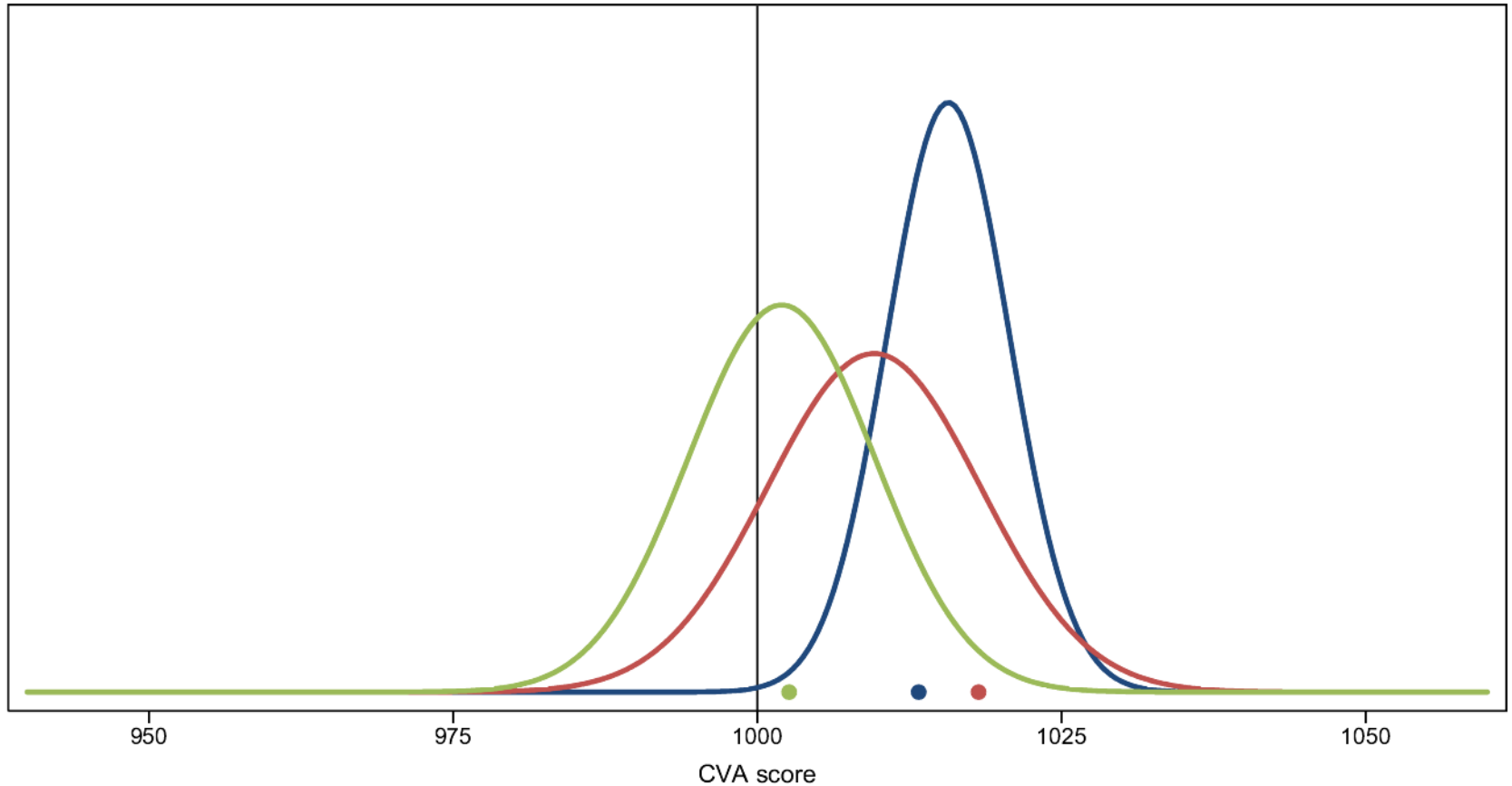
Iteration	Blue school	Red school	Green school
1	1 st	2 nd	3 rd

Iteration 2



Iteration	Blue school	Red school	Green school
2	1 st	3 rd	2 nd

Iteration 10,000



Iteration

Blue school

Red school

Green school

10,000

2nd

1st

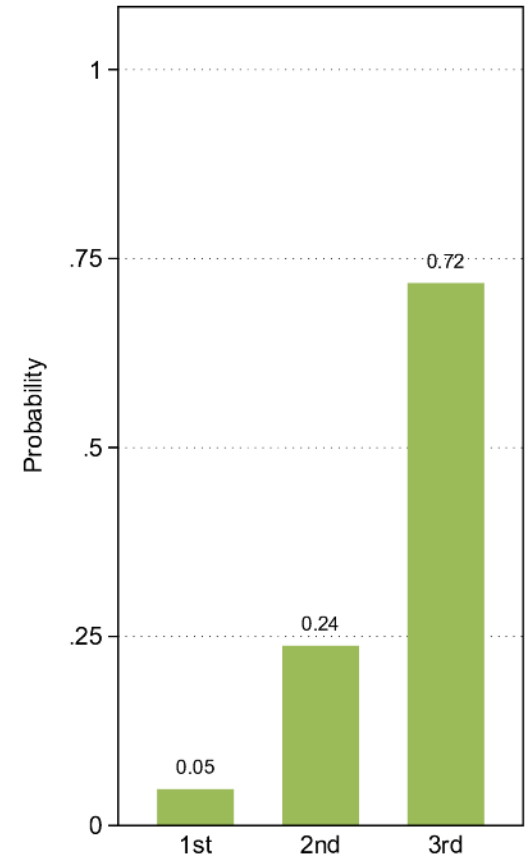
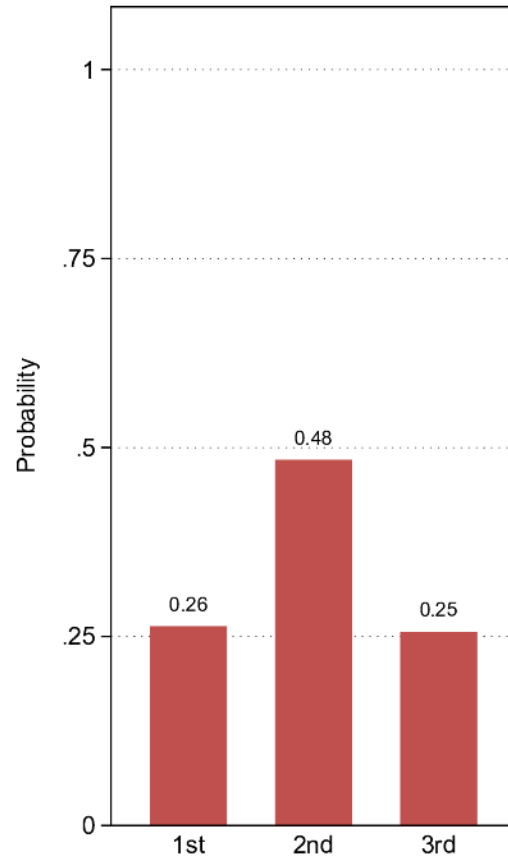
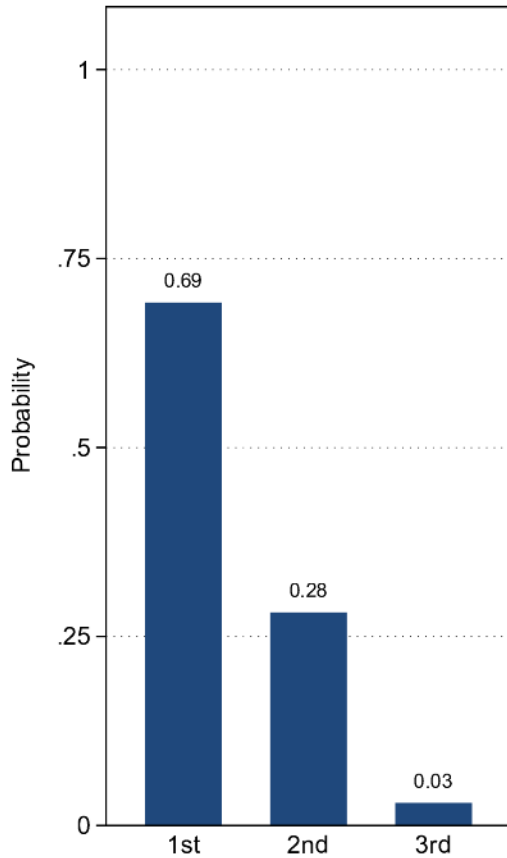
3rd

Simulated school league tables

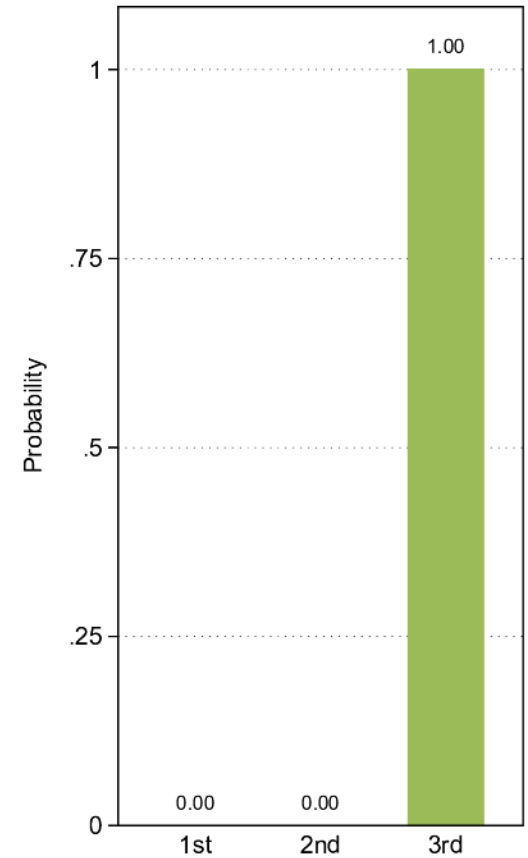
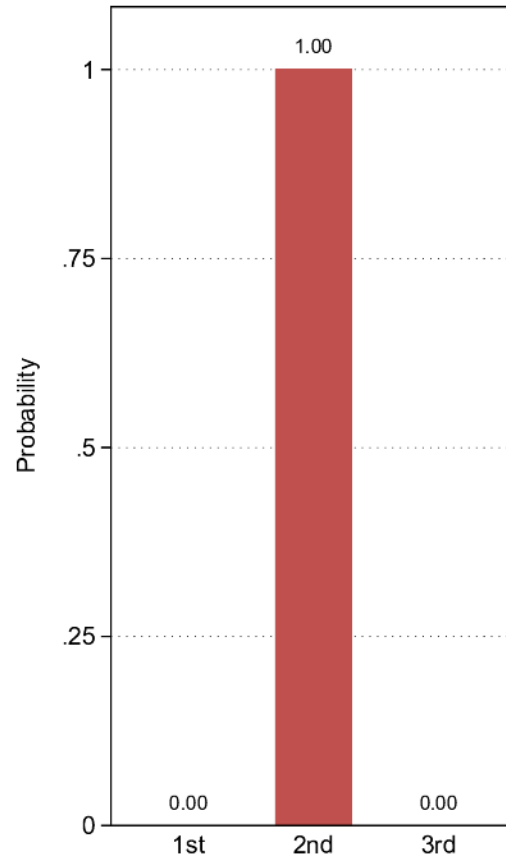
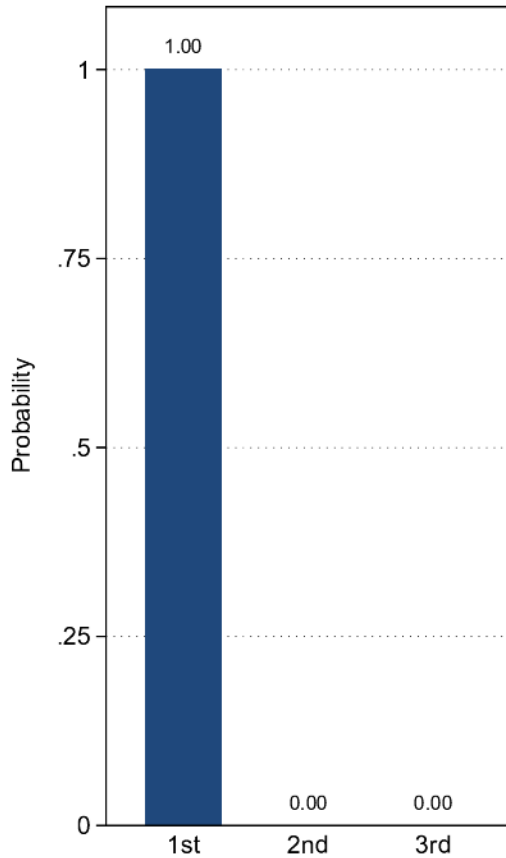
Iteration	Blue school	Red school	Green school
1	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
2	1 st	3 rd	2 nd
...
10,000	2 nd	1 st	3 rd

- The blue school came first on 6,907 of the 10,000 iterations
- The probability that the blue school is the best is 0.69
- The blue school has a 7 out of 10 chance of being the best
- The odds that the blue school is the best are 11 to 4
- So while the blue school looks the best, this is by no means guaranteed

Actual probability that each school is the 1st, 2nd or 3rd best



Implied probability that each school is the 1st, 2nd or 3rd best



Past performance is no
guarantee of future
performance ... in many cases
the value of the investment can
fall as well as rise

Seven years out of date!

- The 2010 school league table reports the estimated effectiveness of each school for the **2010 GCSE cohort**
- However, parents choosing schools want to instead know how effective schools will be for the **2017 GCSE cohort**
- Schools' CVA scores and league table positions change from year to year; Leckie and Goldstein (2009) report **a correlation of 0.64 for five-years-apart**
- Inferences about the future effectiveness of schools will be **far less precise** than inferences about their current effectiveness
- We must **factor in the additional uncertainty** that arises from predicting seven years into the future

CVA scores for the 2017 cohort

- Leckie and Goldstein (2009) derive formula for the CVA scores for a future cohort based on the CVA scores of the current cohort

$$\hat{u}_j = 0.64 \frac{\sigma_u^2}{\sigma_u^2 + \frac{\sigma_e^2}{n_j}} (y_{ij} - \hat{y}_{ij})$$

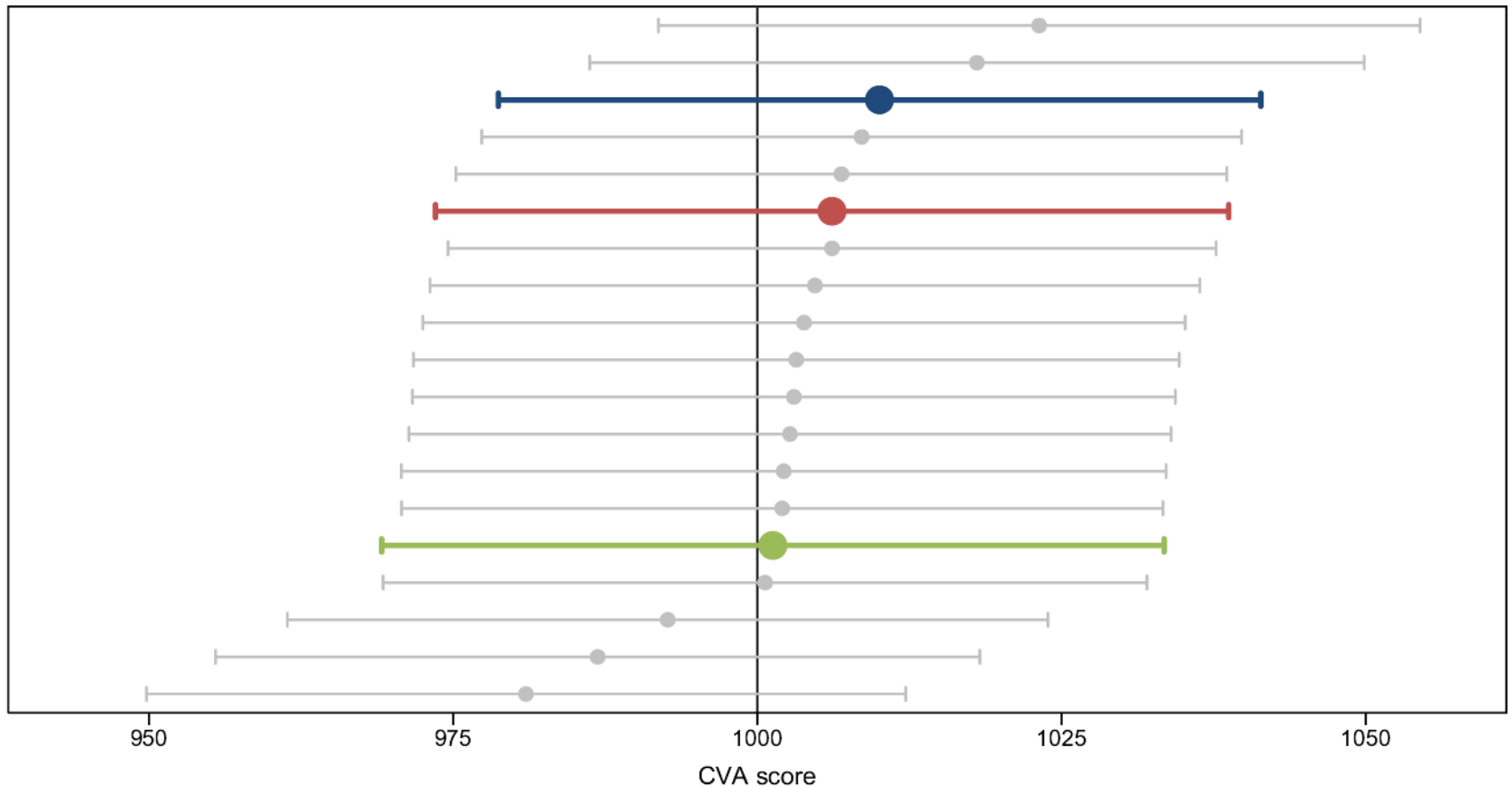
- Their associated variances are given by

$$\text{var}(\hat{u}_j - u_j) = \frac{n_j \sigma_u^4 (1 - 0.64^2) + \sigma_u^2 \sigma_e^2}{n_j \sigma_u^2 + \sigma_e^2}$$

- The 95% confidence intervals for the CVA scores are calculated as

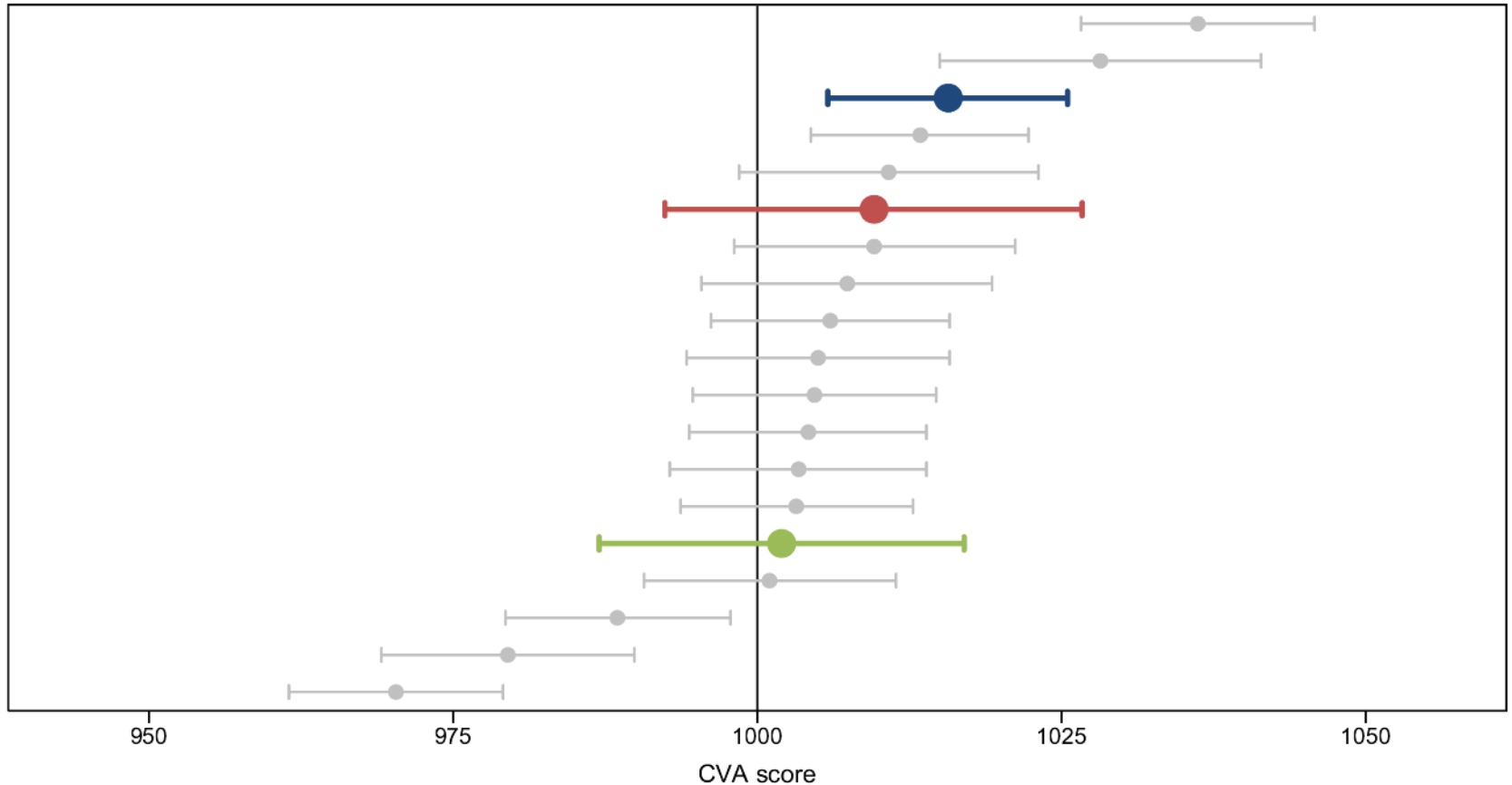
$$\left(\hat{u}_j - 1.96 \sqrt{\text{var}(\hat{u}_j - u_j)}, \hat{u}_j + 1.96 \sqrt{\text{var}(\hat{u}_j - u_j)} \right)$$

CVA scores with 95% confidence intervals (**2017**)



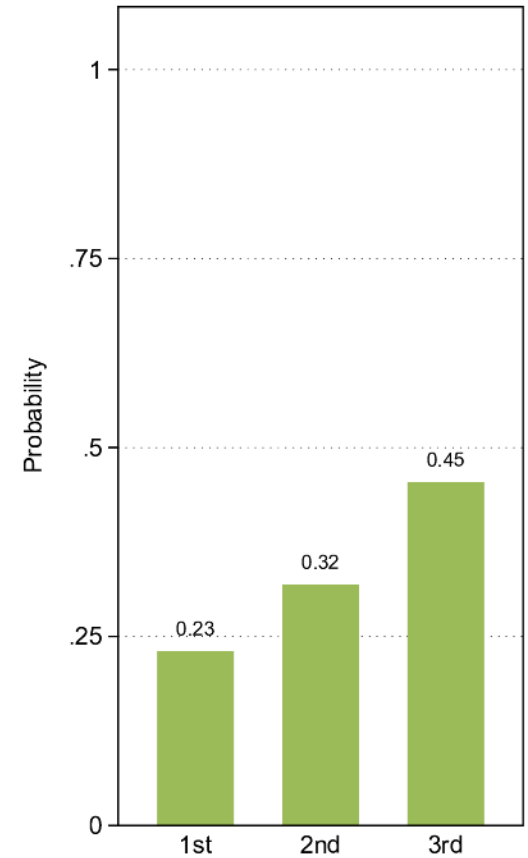
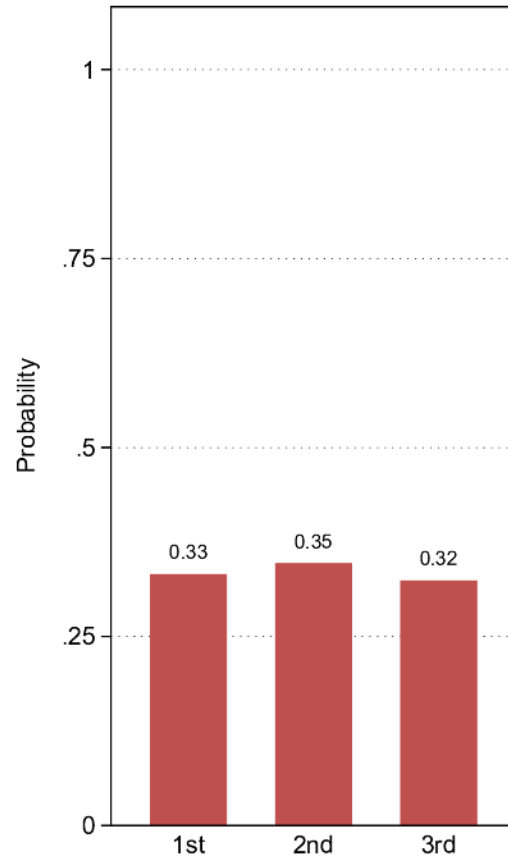
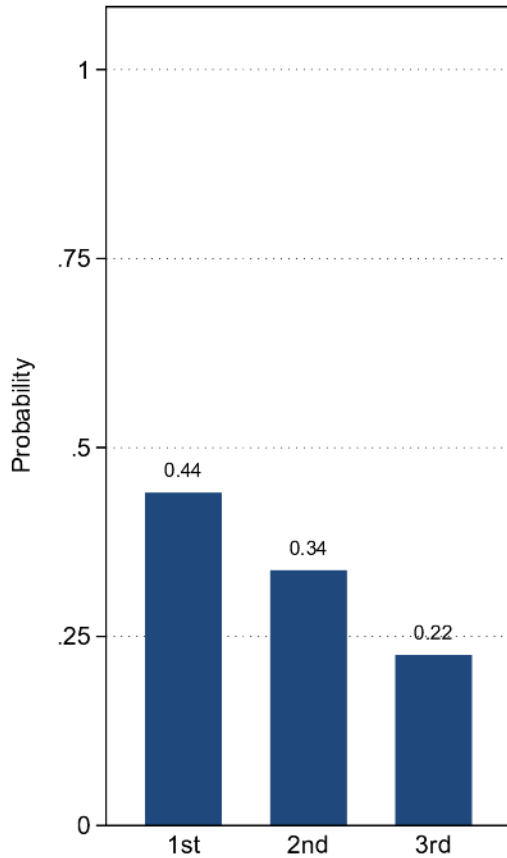
- This is the relevant information for **parents choosing schools**

CVA scores with 95% confidence intervals (**2010**)



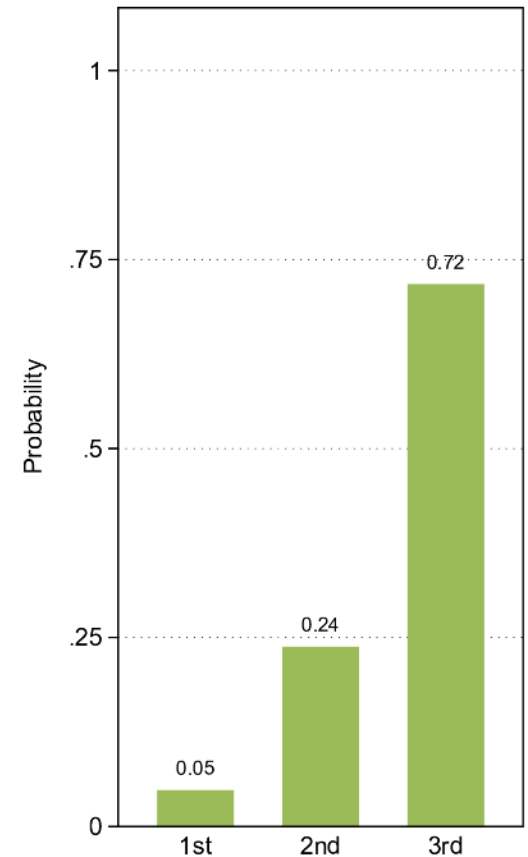
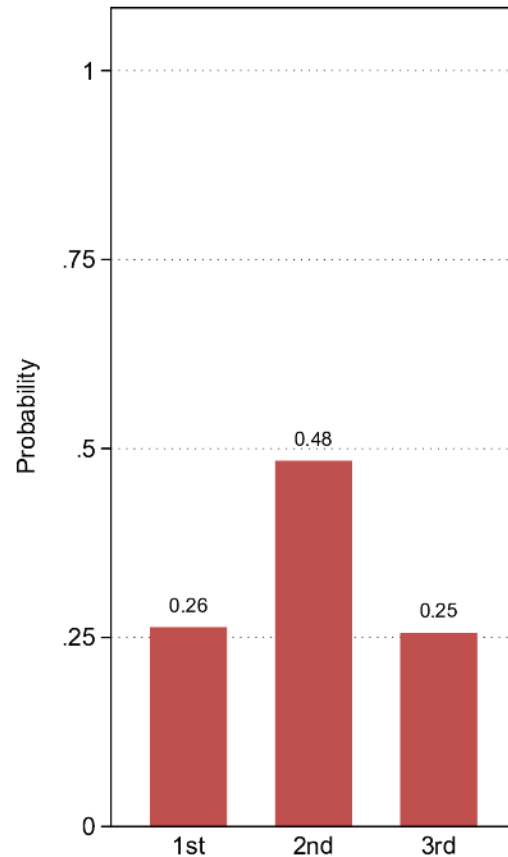
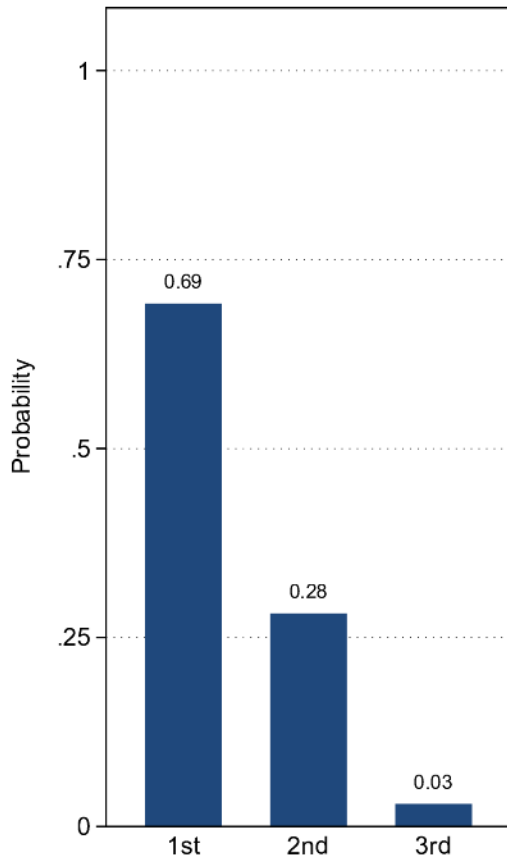
- This is the relevant information for **holding schools accountable**

Actual probability that each school is the 1st, 2nd or 3rd best (**2017**)



- The probability that the blue school **will be the best for the 2017 cohort** is 0.44

Actual probability that each school is the 1st, 2nd or 3rd best (2010)



- The probability that the blue school **was the best for the 2010 cohort** is 0.69

There are also many other limitations of the CVA model

- At GCSE, students take **different combinations of subjects**
- Schools will be **differentially effective** for different types of students and for different responses
- **Student mobility** between schools is not recognised
- Students with **missing data** are listwise deleted
- Little is known about the **inter-rater reliability** of the tests

Broader limitations of school league tables

- Huge financial cost to implement
- Teaching time is taken up with the administrative burden of the tests
- The range of knowledge and skills that tests assess is very narrow
- Stress caused by over-testing turns children off education



Page last updated at 17:10 GMT, Wednesday, 21 April 2010 18:10 UK

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Boycott threatens Sats test chaos

Head teachers have announced plans to boycott next month's Sats tests for primary school pupils in England.

Confusion now surrounds the national tests due to be taken by hundreds of thousands of 10 and 11-year-olds.

Mick Brookes, head of the National Association of Head Teachers which is boycotting the tests, said it was targeting a "flawed testing regime".

Schools Secretary Ed Balls urged head teachers to "think hard before disrupting children's learning".

Uncertainty remains over how much disruption will be caused - with Mr Brookes saying there would be no "coercion" to persuade head teachers who did not want to take part in the boycott.

'Meaningless tables'

Mr Balls said there was a statutory duty on heads to oversee tests - and that he would issue advice to governors and local authorities on the threat of a boycott.

Head teachers say they will



Hundreds of thousands of pupils have been getting ready for the tests

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Conclusions

- The issue of statistical uncertainty is a fundamental aspect of reporting CVA, but is ignored by the media
- One reason for this is that the 95% confidence intervals are hard to understand
- We presented a simulation based method to communicate uncertainty in terms of the probability, chance, or odds, that each school is the best
- However, it is important to realise that there are many other statistical and much broader criticisms of school league tables which also need to be addressed

Conclusions (cont.)

- Bespoke comparisons such as parents choosing between local schools seem to fit very naturally with our simulation method
- However, for school choice purposes CVA suffers from a major limitation
- The CVA school performance tables understate the substantial uncertainty in using current CVA as a guide to future CVA
 - Ignoring this additional source of uncertainty misleads parents into believing that the league tables are more informative than they truly are
 - Implies that parents should place less weight on CVA and more weight on other sources of information available to them

References

- Goldstein, H. and Leckie, G. (2008) School league tables: what can they really tell us? *Significance*, 5, 67-69.
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- **Leckie, G. and Goldstein, H. (2011) Understanding uncertainty in school league tables. *Fiscal Studies*. Forthcoming.**