

2019 End of Key Stage 2 results



2019 data may no longer reflect a school's current performance. [More info](#)

No primary test or exam data has been published for 2020 or 2021

[About these results](#)

Progress score in reading, writing and maths [?](#)

Reading

Average

-1.6

[More score details](#) [?](#)

Writing

Average

-0.4

[More score details](#) [?](#)

Maths

Average

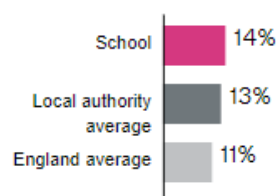
-0.3

[More score details](#) [?](#)

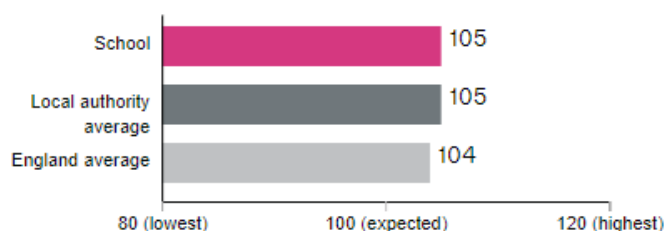
Pupils meeting expected standard in reading, writing and maths [?](#)



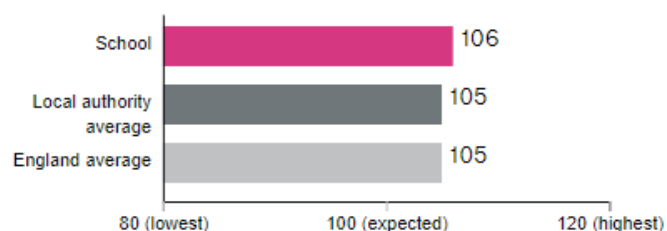
Pupils achieving at a higher standard in reading, writing and maths [?](#)



Average score in reading [?](#)



Average score in maths [?](#)



The full set of results can be viewed [here](#)

What is the system for primary school test results?

In 2014 the Department for Education announced changes to the National Curriculum. As part of the changes, the 'levels' system previously used to report on children's attainment was removed. From 2016, SATs results were reported using scaled scores.

Progress

A score of 0 means pupils in the school, on average, do about as well at KS2 as pupils nationally with similar prior attainment

A positive score means pupils in the school, on average, do better at KS2 than pupils nationally with similar prior attainment

A negative score means pupils in the school, on average, do worse at KS2 than pupils nationally with similar prior attainment

What is a scaled score?

Each child is given a scaled score as a number. This is based on his/her raw score – the number of marks he/she receives in a test.

Children may achieve a score of:

- Below 100, meaning they have not achieved the 'expected standard'
- 100, meaning that they have reached the 'expected standard'
- Above 100, meaning that they have exceeded the 'expected standard'

For children in year 2 taking the Key Stage (KS) 1 tests, scores range from 85 to 115. In year 6 (KS2) they range from 80 to 120. A child who reaches the expected standard (100 or above) is considered to be ready for the next stage of his or her education.

Why use scaled scores?

Scaled scores help test results to be reported consistently from one year to the next. For example, if two children achieve the same scaled scores in different tests in different years, they will have the same level of attainment.