

How are progress measures calculated?

The progress measures compare pupils' key stage 2 results to those of other pupils nationally with similar prior attainment.

1. All pupils nationally are put into groups based on their key stage 1 results, so that groups of pupils who have similar starting points are together. We do this by working out a pupil's average performance at key stage 1 across reading, writing and mathematics. Points are allocated to key stage 1 teacher assessments to create a key stage 1 average point score for these pupils.
2. Pupil's key stage 2 achievements are identified for reading and mathematics, key stage 2 test results are reported as scaled scores between 80 and 120, with 100 as the **national standard**. The scaled score for each subject is used as the pupil's key stage 2 outcome in the progress score calculation. For writing progress scores, pupils are allocated points for each of the three teacher assessment key stage 2 categories.
3. Individual pupil's progress scores are calculated. These scores are calculated for individual pupils for the sole purpose of constructing a school's progress score. Individual pupil progress scores are not published, only the school's progress scores.

The calculation is as follows:

- We take the individual pupil's key stage 2 result (for example in reading).
- We compare this to the national average key stage 2 attainment for pupils with similar key stage 1 average points scores to them.
- A pupil's progress score is the difference between their actual KS2 result and the average result of those in their prior attainment group.
- If Emily, for example, received 102 in reading at KS2 and the average KS2 reading score for her prior attainment group was 101 - her progress score would be +1

How are progress measures interpreted?

Progress scores will be centred around 0, with most schools within the range of -5 to +5.

- A score of 0 means pupils in this school on average do about as well at KS2 as those with similar prior attainment nationally.
- A positive score means pupils in this school on average do better at KS2 as those with similar prior attainment nationally.
- A negative score means pupils in this school on average do worse at KS2 as those with similar prior attainment nationally.
- A negative score does not mean that pupils did not make any progress, rather it means they made less progress than other pupils nationally with similar starting points. For example, if a school has a maths score of -4 this would mean that on average pupils in this school achieved 4 scaled scores less than other pupils nationally with similar starting points.