

KS2 SATs Results

A Guide for Parents

You've supported your child throughout the revision process for the KS2 SATs - relative clauses, equivalent fractions, algebra and much more - and have survived the SATs test week. What happens now? After all the build-up, getting back into everyday school life can be a bit of a comedown while you and your child wait for the results. This guide will explain how SATs are marked, when you will get the results and what the results mean.

How Are SATs Marked?

All SATs papers in KS2 (reading, SPaG and maths) are marked externally by trained assessors. The assessors undergo rigorous training so that the mark scheme is applied consistently to all papers and your child's answers are marked fairly and accurately.

Writing is assessed by teachers within schools. This is so that teachers can assess children's writing ability and skills over a range of different texts they have written such as news reports, stories, non-chronological reports and much more. Several schools throughout the country will be selected at random for moderation. This process involves the local authority sending moderators to at least one quarter of their schools to check that children's writing has been assessed accurately. The moderators undergo rigorous training to ensure they are accurate in their assessment of children's writing.

A test in science is also carried out in some selected schools to check national standards.

When Will You Receive the Results?

Schools receive the provisional results for their pupils before the end of July. It's then down to each individual school to decide how the results are fed back to parents. Most schools decide to send the results home with end-of-year reports.

National, Local Authority and school results are published in December each year.

What Do SATs Results Mean?

After the SATs have been marked, your child's school will receive a raw score and a scaled score. The raw score is the actual amount of marks they received on each test and the scaled score is used to show if a child has met the national standard for that subject. Schools are free to report SATs results as they see fit and in most cases, parents/carers are only given the scaled score. A list of codes is used to indicate a child's scaled score:

- **AS:** the expected standard has been achieved
- **NS:** the expected standard has not been achieved
- **A:** the child was absent from one or more of the test papers
- **B:** the child is working below the level assessed by KS2 SATs



- **M:** the child missed the test
- **T:** the child is working at the level of the tests but is unable to access them (because all or part of a test is not suitable for a pupil with particular special educational needs)

If your child receives a scaled score of 100 or more, it means that they have met the expected standard in that subject. A scaled score of 99 or less means they haven't reached the expected standard.

In 2018, 64% of pupils met the new expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics. In reading, 75% achieved the standard; in maths, 76% met the standard; in spelling, punctuation and grammar, 78% of pupils met the expected standard; in writing, a total of 78% of children met the expected standard. The percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard has risen every year since 2016.

