Impact of Pupil Premium - An Analysis of the Data 2016-17

Using all of the tools at our disposal, we have taken an in-depth look at our KS2 data for 2016-17 to determine the impact of Pupil Premium on academic progress and attainment at Windmill Hill Primary School.

Figure 1 compares disadvantaged children (KS2) with other children.

Number in the cohort: 20 (Each child represents 5%)

Total disadvantaged: 13

Total not disadvantaged: 7

Figure 1:

Subject	Disadvantaged (Below the expected standard)	Not Disadvantaged (Below the expected standard)	Disadvantaged (At or above the expected standard)	Not Disadvantaged (At or above the expected standard)	Disadvantaged (Above the expected standard)	Not Disadvantaged (Above the expected standard)
Reading	23.1%	14.3%	76.9%	85.7	15.4%	42.9%
GPS	46.2%	14.3%	53.8	85.7	23.1	71.4
Writing	53.8%	14.3%	46.2%	85.7%	0.0%	28.6%
Maths	23.1%	14.3%	76.9%	85.7%	15.4%	42.9%
RWM combined	15.4%	14.3%	46.2%	85.7%	0.0%	28.6%

^{*}Pupil Premium Entitlement: DPP (Deprivation Pupil Premium); LAP (Looked After Premium) and AFC (Adopted From Care Premium).

Figure 2 shows the average scale score of disadvantaged children in reading, GPS and maths.

Subject	Average Scaled Score for Disadvantaged Children
Reading	103.8
GPS	103.1
Maths	103.7

A scaled score of 100 will always represent the expected standard on the test. Pupils scoring at least 100 will have met the expected standard on the test.

- > 53.8% of children who are classified as being 'disadvantaged' are pupils with Special Educational Needs.
- > Since the January census, one child has received an Educational Health Care plan.