

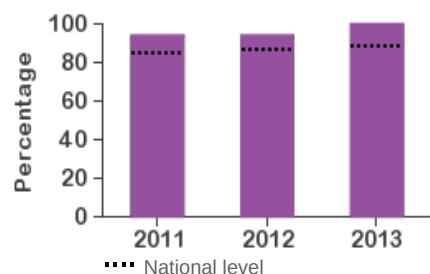
Poulton-le-Fylde the Breck Primary School (URN: 119301 , DfE No.: 8882541) - Key Stage 1

How are pupils doing in assessments? (Attainment)

Reading

In 2013, 100% of pupils attained Level 2 or above in the Key Stage 1 reading assessment. This is an increase of six percentage points since 2012.

Percentage of pupils who attained Level 2 or above in the Key Stage 1 reading assessment



In 2013, the school was in the top 20% of all schools.

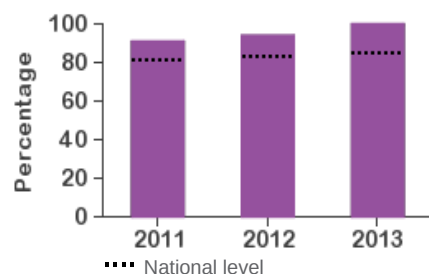
Comparison with other schools

All schools	
Highest	
2nd quintile	
3rd quintile	
4th quintile	
Lowest	

Writing

In 2013, 100% of pupils attained Level 2 or above in the Key Stage 1 writing assessment. This is an increase of six percentage points since 2012.

Percentage of pupils who attained Level 2 or above in the Key Stage 1 writing assessment



In 2013, the school was in the top 20% of all schools.

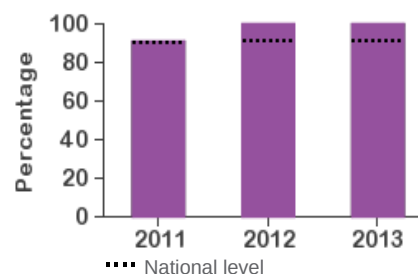
Comparison with other schools

All schools	
Highest	
2nd quintile	
3rd quintile	
4th quintile	
Lowest	

Mathematics

In 2013, 100% of pupils attained Level 2 or above in the Key Stage 1 mathematics assessment. This has not changed since 2012.

Percentage of pupils who attained Level 2 or above in the Key Stage 1 mathematics assessment



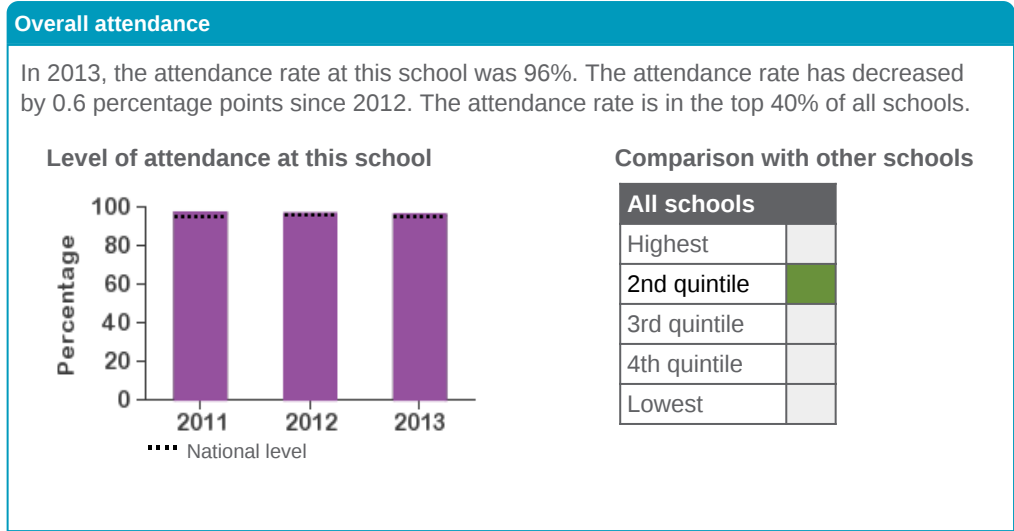
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Comparison with other schools

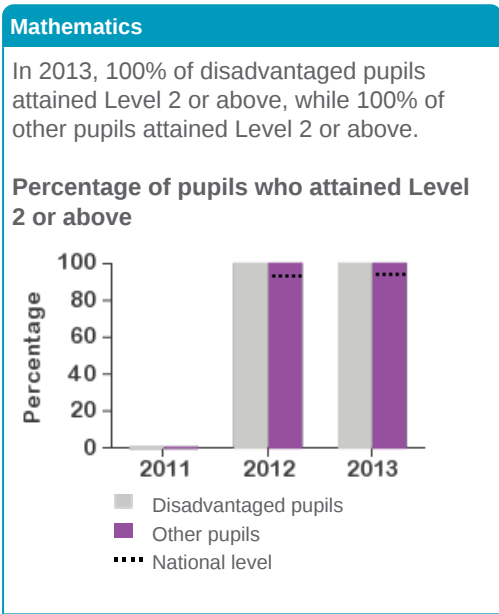
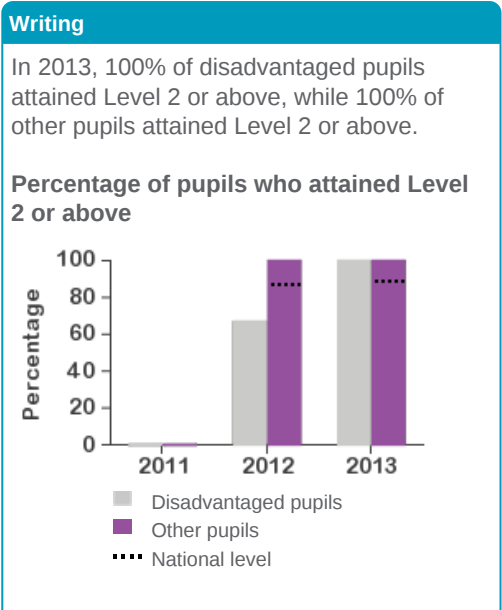
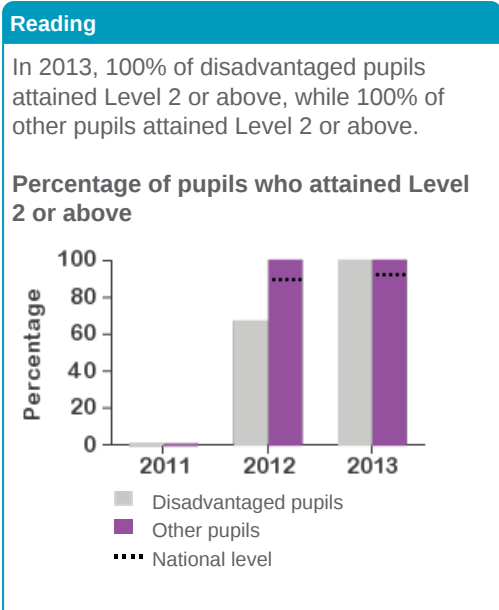
All schools	
Highest	
2nd quintile	
3rd quintile	
4th quintile	
Lowest	

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How good is attendance?



Closing the gap between disadvantaged and other pupils



Poulton-le-Fylde the Breck Primary School(URN: 119301, DfE No.: 8882541) - Key Stage 1

Context

Contextual data are provided at school level and at year group level for those pupils reflected in the dashboard measures. Quintiles are provided for the latest year of data to enable users to view the school's position when compared nationally. The data presented in this section are taken from the January Schools Census.

2011 2012 2013

Comparing your school to the national picture in 2013

Number of pupils

School (All pupils)	244	245	251
National average	245	251	257
Year 2 pupils (KS1)	35	35	35

Lowest	4th quintile	3rd quintile	2nd quintile	Highest
4 - 132	133 - 206	207 - 259	260 - 380	381 - 1130

% of girls

School (all pupils)	46.3	46.5	45.0
National average	49.0	49.0	49.0
Year 2 pupils (KS1)	37.1	51.4	51.4

Lowest	4th quintile	3rd quintile	2nd quintile	Highest
0.0 - 46.0	46.1 - 48.1	48.2 - 49.8	49.9 - 51.9	52.0 - 100.0

% of pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) *please see note

School (all pupils)	11.9	16.3	17.9
National average	19.2	26.2	26.7
Year 2 pupils (KS1)	11.4	17.1	20

Lowest	4th quintile	3rd quintile	2nd quintile	Highest
0.0 - 9.2	9.3 - 15.6	15.7 - 25.4	25.5 - 41.5	41.6 - 89.2

*FSM data for 2011 are not comparable to data for 2012 due to a change in methodology. See help for further information.

% of pupils supported by school action plus or with a statement of SEN

School (all pupils)	4.5	3.7	3.2
National average	8.0	7.9	7.7
Year 2 pupils (KS1)	11.4	-	2.9

Lowest	4th quintile	3rd quintile	2nd quintile	Highest
0.0 - 4.0	4.1 - 6.0	6.1 - 8.0	8.1 - 11.1	11.2 - 50.0

SEN year group data includes school action, school action plus and statement of SEN. These data are not comparable to the school or national level data as they do not include school action pupils.

Explanatory notes

Data stage

Data will be published as validated and final. A footnote on the dashboard is used to specify which data are contained in the PDF.

Missing data

There are three explanations for why data are missing from the dashboard:

- Data are not available.
- Data are zero.
- Data have been suppressed due to small pupil numbers.

Information on the reasons behind missing data may be found later in this document or in the interactive version of the report where it can be accessed via the question mark symbol (?)

National levels

The national level for the attainment and closing the gap sections includes maintained state nursery, primary, middle and secondary schools (including academies) along with city technology colleges and special schools. The national level for attendance includes state nursery, primary, middle and secondary schools (including academies) and city technology colleges, but special schools are excluded.

Quintiles

Quintiles are used to split a dataset into five groups, each representing 20% of the values contained in the dataset. The groups are not necessarily evenly split, as there may be several identical scores in the dataset and these would be placed in the same quintile.

All schools

The "all schools" measure allows the user to view where the school of interest is ranked, compared with all the maintained schools in England that offer the key stage of interest. The relative position of the school can be viewed as its quintile position. For example, schools in the "middle 20%" are performing around average. For a more detailed breakdown of this measure please see the guidance document.

Similar schools

Schools are grouped together as similar based upon the prior attainment of pupils in the cohort. Each school has its own group of similar schools for each measure shown on the Dashboard. For Key Stage 4, the prior attainment of pupils at Key Stage 2 is used to predict the outcomes for these pupils at Key Stage 4, and the 54 schools with the most similar prediction are selected. The 54 schools selected are likely to differ for each measure, for example, for mathematics the schools identified may differ from English. For Key Stage 2, the prior attainment at Key Stage 1 is used, and the most similar 124 schools are chosen. There is no similar school comparison for Key Stage 1 data.

Attainment

Key Stage 1 attainment measures are presented as the percentage of pupils achieving National Curriculum Level 2 or above in reading, writing and mathematics. It is expected that pupils will reach at least Level 2 by the end of Key Stage 1.

Attendance

Attendance data relate to the percentage of sessions (mornings and afternoons are classified as sessions) attended by the whole school, not just the key stage. Attendance is calculated as (100% - percentage of overall absence).

Closing the gap

Closing the gap measures compare the gap between the performance of pupils in the disadvantaged pupil category and those in the other pupil category. Disadvantaged pupils are those pupils who were eligible for free school meals at any point during the last six years and children looked after (for example, in the continuous care of the local authority for at least six months). Data for 2010 and 2011 are not available as the measure did not exist for Key Stage 1.