Leeds CITY COUNCIL

Report author: Peter Storrie/Chris Hudson

Tel: 07891 277 053 / 378 5515

Performance report for the financial year 2022/23

Date: Wednesday 25 January 2023

Report of: Director of Children & Families

Report to: Scrutiny Board (Children and Families)

Will the decision be open for call in? ☐Yes ☒No

Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? ☐Yes ☒No

Brief summary

This performance report, provided twice a year, presents Scrutiny with the latest available data related to delivering council and city priorities in line with the council's performance management framework, including offering assurance around the health of the social care system in Leeds. National comparator information is included where appropriate.

The measures reported appear in the Children and Young People's Plan, with two of these measures (NEET and Not Known, and good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage) also appearing in the Best City Ambition. A first update on the Best City Ambition is included in appendix four with future updates focused on just the measures that are pertinent to this Scrutiny Board.

An update on the three obsessions is provided with comments explaining what is driving the current direction of travel. Attainment data are provided for the first time since the 2018/19 academic year, with the details found in appendix four.

Recommendations

a) Note the progress and performance presented in this report, considering the context of other papers on the agenda in terms of budgets and priorities for the year.

b) Note the inclusion of two children's measures in the Best City Ambition dashboard. A tailored version will be included in future reports; the full set of measures have been provided to all Scrutiny Boards in the current reporting cycle.

c) Review the attainment data, which is included for the first time since the 2018/19 academic year.

What is this report about?

1. This performance report provides an update on progress in delivering the council and city priorities in line with the council's performance management framework, including offering assurance around the health of the social care system in Leeds. The Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) is the strategic document that guides the work of Children and Families. It supports, reflects, and complements the outcomes, priorities, and indicators set out in the Best City Ambition (including the Three Pillars). Two CYPP indicators are reported in Best City Ambition updates.

2. Selected comparator information is mentioned in the appendices of this report. Further data are available in a range of online sources, including the DfE LAIT[1], school performance tables[2], the Annual Standards report[3], and the Leeds Observatory[4].

3. Children and Families remain committed to the Outcomes Based Accountability model of reporting, asking at city and partnership level what impact are we having, are we 'turning the curve'; and, at a service context, how much did we do, how well did we do it, and what difference did it make? This is reflected in the design of the CYPP and the reporting approach (as seen in appendices one and two). More in-depth, operational service information is provided through weekly and monthly reports, ensuring that children and young people are safeguarded and receive appropriate support in a timely manner.

What impact will this proposal have?

4. The CYPP is the strategic document that guides the work of Children and Families. Any progress referenced within this performance report will have an impact on the priorities and the outcomes within the CYPP.

How does this proposal impact the three pillars of the Best City Ambition?

⊠ Health and Wellbeing   ⊠ Inclusive Growth   ⊠ Zero Carbon

5. This performance report provides an update on measures in the CYPP, which focuses on improving the lives and outcomes for children and young people living in Leeds. These measures were included after widespread consultation in 2017. Two of the CYPP measures (early years development (Health and Wellbeing)) and engaged young people (NEET and Not Known (Inclusive Growth)) feature in the Best City Ambition.

6. Children in care is a Council organisational performance measure for keeping children safe. This organisational measure supports our best city ambitions. Safely reducing the need for children to be in care ('looked after') remains a CYPP obsession for ensuring that children are safe, and for measuring the effectiveness of our collective support for parents and families.

7. A response to the climate emergency is not explicitly covered in the current CYPP measures. It is a priority for children and young people, reflected in our work with them and in our support for schools and in wider council work such as active travel. Children and Families has responded to the climate emergency through other reports that have been provided to Executive Board and Scrutiny, and through the risk management and Best Council reporting processes.

---

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait
[2] https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/
[3] http://democracy.leeds.gov.uk/documents/g9974/Public%20reports%20pack%2020th-Jul-2020%2013.00%20Executive%20Board.pdf?T=10 (pp263-302)
[4] https://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/children-and-young-people/

What consultation and engagement has taken place?

Wards affected:	
Have ward members been consulted? ☐ Yes	☒ No

8. This is an information report and as such does not need to be consulted on with the public. However, all performance information included in this report is available to the public.

9. The Children and Young People's Plan is being refreshed to ensure that it remains relevant for the coming years. A public consultation ran in November and December 2022; a summary of the consultation is presented at the same meeting as this report in a separate agenda item.

What are the resource implications?

10. The report has no direct resource implications. However, the unprecedented challenges from the Covid-19 pandemic, the cost-of-living crisis, and budget challenges have led Children and Families to redeploy resources to areas of need with the highest priority to safeguard children and mitigate any impact on children's outcomes, both short and longer term.

11. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the workforce was required to work flexibly, remotely, and safely, to help mitigate the risk of infection whilst continuing to provide support to children and families. The workforce is now adapting to the ongoing Covid-19 recovery and emerging recruitment challenges are being addressed.

What are the key risks and how are they being managed?

12. Children and Families has eight risks: three corporate, and five directorate. The key corporate risk, which is subject to an annual risk assurance report, is 'safeguarding children' (the risk of harm, accident or death to a child linked to failure of the Council to act appropriately according to safeguarding arrangements.

What are the legal implications?

13. This report is an information report providing Scrutiny with a summary of performance for the strategic priorities within its remit and as such is not subject to call in.

Appendices

14. Appendix one (a) provides the latest city level data for measures in the CYPP. This information shows data relating to the end of October 2022. Figures elsewhere in this report may cover a period later than October - these will be clearly indicated. The DOT (direction of travel) column shows current trends. This is best viewed in colour, as improving performance may either be a reduction or an increase in numbers/percentages. The latest national data are provided for context.

15. Appendix one (b) reports on a subset of the indicators contained in appendix one (a), but at cluster level. This information shows data relating to the end of October 2022. Figures elsewhere in this report may cover a period later than October. All information relates to children and young people living in the cluster, rather than schools located within the cluster, and is the most recently-available data for each indicator (note the different time periods for different indicators). The table shows that the most deprived clusters (based on data from the Indices of Multiple Deprivation) often have more open child in need and children looked after cases that those clusters that are less deprived, and that attainment is more likely to be lower in the more deprived clusters.

16. Appendix two provides an update on the three CYPP obsessions and the two Children and Families directorate measures that feature in the Best City Ambition performance indicator list (young people who are NEET or Not Known; and good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage). A summary is below:

- *Children looked after.* 1,447 children were looked after at the end of November 2022, which is a rate per ten thousand of 84.8. The latest comparator group rate per ten thousand figures (to the end of March 2022) are 70 for England, 99 for core cities, and 92 for statistical neighbours. The rise in children looked after numbers in Leeds is due to an increase in children starting to be looked after combined with a reduction of those ceasing to be looked after. Data from the SSDA903 children looked after return shows that all local authorities saw a rise in looked after numbers over the last 12 months (to March 2022), although the rise was more pronounced in Leeds. The rise over the last four years (2018 to 2022), however, is less pronounced in Leeds than in most of the core cities.

- *School attendance.* The latest publicly available national data cover half-terms 1-4 of the 2021/22 academic year. Primary school attendance in Leeds for is 94.3 per cent, 0.5 points above the national figure. Secondary school attendance in Leeds is 91.3 per cent, broadly in line with the national figure of 91.4 per cent. Both the primary and secondary figures are below pre-pandemic rates, with lower attendance being driven by an increase in illness. For the autumn and spring terms of 2021/22 (DfE statistical release) 20.6 per cent of Leeds of pupils were persistently absent. This compares to 10.9 per cent pre-pandemic. This is a focus and a concern, noting that Leeds' rates of absence are among the lowest in the region, including being the lowest for persistent absence. On 06 December 2022, attendance and absence data from 230 Leeds schools were represented within a DfE attendance tool. Primary school attendance was 91.8 per cent (based on 68 per cent of primary schools); secondary school attendance was 90.3 per cent (based on 66 per cent of secondary schools).

- *NEET and Not Known.* The national monitoring period for young people being in employment education and training is the average for December to February. Prior to this, there is a focus on ensuring young people have an offer for the new academic year; for this year's September Guarantee, 97.8 per cent of former year 11 students attending Leeds schools had an offer, and 89.4 per cent of year 12 students resident in Leeds had an offer. Post-September Guarantee, the focus is on those young people who did not have offers and those that have not appeared to take up their offer. As of 29 November there are 605 (3.5 per cent; 2.1 per cent in 2021) young people identified as NEET and 1,914 (11.1 per cent; 10.3 per cent in 2021) whose status is not known; ensuring information, advice and guidance is available to these young people is a current priority. Reducing the number of young people's status who is unknown remains a focus. Data relationships have been strengthened with providers; this is evidencing the scale of the challenge. The recent appointment of a positive destinations manager provides additional capacity to address challenges in this area.

- *Good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage.* This is the first time that EYFS data have been reported since the 2018/19 academic year and the first time of reporting against a completely revised assessment framework. 61 per cent of children in Leeds had a good level of development, compared to 65.2 per cent nationally; 42.1 per cent of children eligible for FSM achieved a good level of development compared to 49.1 per cent nationally. Focused work on speech, language,

and communication is underway in partnership with Nesta to improve the experience and outcomes of children engaging with the Fairer Start service.

17. Appendix three contains the latest citywide attainment results for the 2021/22 academic year, with cohort size included. Please note some key stage results remain provisional with confirmed outcomes in the new year. Following a full set of final results, we will analyse headline measure for the foundation stage, key stage 2 and key stage 4 by localities and pupil characteristics. There is currently little data available below city level because many of the results are still provisional. What information is available at school level can be found on the DfE's school performance data website: https://www.find-school-performance-data.service.gov.uk/. A detailed analysis of the Leeds results will be provided in the Annual Standards report, which will be published in the spring of 2023.

18. Appendix four: Best City Ambition (BCA) dashboard. Members are asked to note that this is the first report presenting performance linked to the Three Pillars contained in the Best City Ambition. A new dashboard is being developed, which will form the basis of future reports and the first iteration is in appendix four. It is intended that a more tailored version will be presented to this Board in the future. However, we would advise the Board that resources are currently directed towards the Energy Savings Taskforce and progression of the performance dashboards may be impacted by this. We will update the Board as appropriate. The two performance measures that are relevant to this Board are early years development (Health and Wellbeing) and engaged young people (NEET and Not Known) (Inclusive Growth). A narrative on current performance is in appendix two. The NEET figure covers the December 2021 to February 2022 period. This dashboard was produced before the recent release of EYFS data so does not contain information for the 2021/22 academic year (see appendix two for an update that includes the latest information on the EYFS measure). Children looked after remains a Council priority and will be regularly reported alongside the BCA measures.

Background papers

- There are no additional papers for this report.

Appendix one (a): CYPP key indicator dashboard - city level, October 2022

Measure	National	Stat neighbour	Result for same period last year	Result December 2021	Result March 2022	Result June 2022	Result October 2022	DOT	Data last updated	Timespan covered by month result
Number of children looked after	70/10,000 (2021/22 FY)	92/10,000 (2021/22 FY)	1336 (78.3/10,000)	1336 (79.4/10,000)	1365 (81.2/10,000)	1399 (82.0/10,000)	1449 (89.4/10,000)	▲	Oct-22	Snapshot
Number of children subject to a child protection plan	42.1/10,000 (2021/22 FY)	52.5/10,000 (2021/22 FY)	542 (31.8/10,000)	590 (35.1/10,000)	619 (36.8/10,000)	636 (37.3/10,000)	652 (38.2/10,000)	▲	Oct-22	Snapshot
Number of children with a child in need (CIN) plan	Local indicator	Local indicator	3351 (196.4/10,000)	3556 (211.4/10,000)	3349 (199.1/10,000)	3279 (192.2/10,000)	2767 (162.2/10,000)	▼	Oct-22	Snapshot
Percentage of parents that have had more than one child enter care at different times	Local indicator	Local indicator	24.5%	23.8%	25.8%	23.7%	23.3%	▼	Oct-22	Rolling 12 months
Percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage	65.2% (2021/22 AY)	64.0% (2021/22 AY)	66.4% (2018/19 AY)	61.0% (2021/22 AY)				▼	Oct 22 SFR (no data for 2019/20 or 2020/21)	AY Confirmed
Infant mortality rates	3.8 / 1,000 2020	4.5 / 1,000 (U) 2020	5.1 / 1,000 2019	4.9 / 1,000 2020				▼	Mar-22	Calendar year
Primary attendance	96.4% (HT1-6 2020/21)	96.3% (HT1-6 2020/21)	96.0% (HT1-6 2018/19)	96.4% (HT1-6 2020/21)				▲	24/03/2022 SFR (no data for 2019/20)	HT 1-6 AY
Secondary attendance	94.5% (HT1-6 2020/21)	94.5% (HT1-6 2020/21)	94.2% (HT1-6 2018/19)	94.3% (HT1-6 2020/21)				▲		HT 1-6 AY
Rate of Suspensions (formally fixed-term school exclusions): Primary	0.99 per 100 pupils (2020/21)	1.08 per 100 pupils (2020/21)	0.63 per 100 pupils (2019/20)	0.59 per 100 pupils (2020/21)				▼	Jul-22 SFR	AY

Measure	National	Stat neighbour	Result for same period last year	Result December 2021	Result March 2022	Result June 2022	Result October 2022	DOT	Data last updated	Timespan covered by month result
Rate of Suspensions (formally fixed-term school exclusions): Secondary	8.48 per 100 pupils (2020/21)	10.89 per 100 pupils (2020/21)	7.21 per 100 pupils (2019/20)	8.71 per 100 pupils (2020/21)				▲	Jul-22 SFR	AY
Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in reading, writing, and maths at the end of Key Stage 2	59% (2021/22)	58% (2021/22)	62% (2018/19)	58% (2021/22)				▼	Dec 22 SFR Confirmed (no data for 2019/20 – 2020/21)	AY
Progress 8 score for Leeds at the end of Key Stage 4	-0.03 (P) (2021/22)	-0.13 (P) (2021/22)	+0.03 (2018/19)	+0.11 (P) (2021/22)				▲	Oct 22 SFR Provisional (no data for 2019/20 – 2020/21)	AY
Percentage of young people with special educational needs at KS4 remaining in education, employment or training[1]	89% (2019/20 AY)	-	86% (2017/18 AY)	86% (2019/20 AY)				↔	Oct 21 SFR	AY
Prevalence of children at age 11 who are a healthy weight	57.8% (2020/21)	56.6% (2020/21) Yorks & Humber	63.2% (2018/19)	64.4% (2019/20)				▲	Jan 22 SFR (LA data not available for 20/21 due to Covid-19)	AY
Proportion of young offenders who re-offend	34.2% (England and Wales)	29.8% (Core Cities)	40.0% (FY 2018/19)	36.6% (FY 2019/20)				▼	Jan 22 SFR	FY
Teenage conceptions (rate per 1000)	13.0 (2020)	15.6 (2020)	22.8 (2019)	19.8 (2020)				▼	Sep-22	Calendar Year
Alcohol-related hospital admissions for under-18s (rate per 100,000)	29.3 (2020/21)	-	27.8 (2019/20)	24.6 (2020/21)				▼	Jun-22	3 FY pooled (2018/19-2020/21)
Level 3 qualifications at 19	59.8% (2020/21)	57.7% (2020/21)	51.4% (2019/20)	53.1% (2020/21)				▲	May-22 SFR	AY

Key AY - academic year   **DOT** - direction of travel   **FY** - financial year   **HT** - half term   **SFR** - statistical first release (Department for Education / Department of Health data publication)

Comparative national data for academic attainment indicators are the result for all state-maintained schools

[1] Includes all pupils with a statement/EHC plan or on SEN Support

Appendix one (b): CYPP key indicator dashboard - cluster level, October 2022

	Deprivation Rank	SAFE FROM HARM						PARTICIPATION & WELLBEING Healthy Weight (No update for 20/21)			ATTAINMENT (due to COVID there will be no update for 2019/20 or 2020/21)			
		Number of open child in need cases [1][2]		Number of children subject to a child protection plan [1][2]		Number of children looked after [1][2]		Prevalence of children at age 11 who are a healthy weight[1]	Primary Attendance[3]	Secondary Attendance[3]	Early Years Foundation Stage: % GLD [3][4]	Reaching the expected standard in RWM at the end of KS2 [3]	Average Progress 8 Score [3]	Level 3 Quals at age 19 [5]
Time Period	IMD 2019	As at 31/10/2022		As at 31/10/2022		As at 31/10/2022		2018/19 AY	2020/21 HT1-6	2020/21 HT1-6	2021/22 AY	2018/19 AY	2018/19 AY	2018/19 AY
Leeds		2,767 (162.2)		652 (38.2)		1,449 (84.9)		63.2%	96.4%	94.3%	61.0%	62%	+0.03	49.9%
Cluster	1= most deprived; 22= least deprived	No.	RPTT	No.	RPTT	No.	RPTT				Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed
2gether	7	228	174.9	30	23.0	109	83.6	61.1%	93.6%	92.9%	51.5%	55%	+0.16	48.9%
Aireborough	19	80	107.6	12	16.1	28	37.7	70.9%	96.9%	93.7%	73.0%	70%	+0.12	68.7%
ARM	17	93	68.7	21	15.5	37	27.3	67.7%	96.3%	93.3%	65.7%	73%	+0.02	60.9%
Beeston, Cottingley and Middleton	4	162	180.2	46	51.2	125	139.0	58.3%	95.5%	91.1%	54.7%	51%	+0.12	33.6%
Bramley	3	172	231.4	22	29.6	71	95.5	61.1%	95.3%	90.9%	55.2%	58%	-0.05	34.4%
Brigshaw	14	35	68.7	14	27.5	25	49.1	62.8%	96.6%	93.1%	68.6%	60%	-0.10	46.2%
EPOS	22	32	43.7	11	15.0	11	15.0	72.8%	97.4%	92.7%	76.6%	76%	+0.22	55.6%
ESNW	16	68	133.2	5	9.8	27	52.9	71.2%	96.3%	90.9%	67.1%	68%	-0.33	59.1%
Garforth	18	12	35.0	<5	-	12	35.0	69.2%	97.0%	94.2%	73.8%	68%	+0.49	51.5%
Headingley - Kirkstall partnership	10	124	187.8	17	25.7	48	72.7	60.3%	95.7%	93.8%	58.7%	68%	+0.04	59.8%
Horsforth	20	43	104.0	6	14.5	6	14.5	75.7%	96.6%	94.5%	71.7%	76%	+0.38	67.6%
Inner East	1	287	192.2	111	74.3	226	151.4	58.1%	93.9%	90.3%	52.6%	48%	-0.09	38.3%
Inner West	6	225	249.8	66	73.3	86	95.5	57.6%	94.6%	91.5%	52.4%	56%	+0.33	41.6%
J.E.S.S	2	263	222.9	63	53.4	161	136.5	52.9%	94.6%	92.7%	50.9%	50%	+0.00	31.6%
Lantern Learning Trust	8	60	144.2	13	31.2	48	115.4	55.0%	92.9%	85.9%	52.0%	54%	+0.16	36.1%
Leodis	15	43	133.0	6	18.6	12	37.1	63.2%	97.4%	94.2%	68.2%	69%	+0.32	59.9%
Morley	11	94	111.4	21	24.9	52	61.6	64.9%	96.2%	93.7%	65.9%	70%	+0.59	49.3%
Otley/Pool/Bramhope	21	24	59.2	11	27.1	<5	-	68.4%	96.3%	94.4%	71.6%	72%	+0.36	71.6%
Pudsey	12	129	122.3	15	14.2	26	24.7	66.6%	95.8%	91.6%	64.5%	67%	-0.10	45.9%
Rothwell	13	42	65.3	15	23.3	37	57.5	68.8%	96.5%	91.0%	65.8%	68%	-0.10	47.9%
Seacroft Manston	5	287	276.5	94	90.6	142	136.8	60.1%	95.1%	89.3%	56.2%	62%	-0.69	28.8%
Templenewsam Halton	9	74	134.9	13	23.7	51	92.9	61.1%	94.8%	88.4%	65.1%	56%	+0.12	44.3%

Key   AY - academic year   **P** - provisional

CYPP indicators reported at a cluster level are not comparable with citywide results, as the data used are not always from the same period.

1 - Data for this indicator show children and young people living in the cluster area, not attending schools in the cluster

2 - Data suppressed for instances of fewer than 5.

3 - Data for this indicator are by schools within the cluster, not by pupils living in the cluster area.

4 - GLD is Good Level of Development

5 - Based on the location of the school the young person attended when they were in Year 11; not where they gained the Level 3 qualification.

Appendix two: the CYPP obsessions and Best City Ambition performance indicators

Children looked after *An obsession*	1,447 children were looked after at the end of November 2022 (a rate per ten thousand of 84.8). Children looked after numbers have risen over the last 12 months due to an increase in children starting to be looked after combined with a reduction of those ceasing to be looked after, although the increase over the medium-term is consistent with national and comparator trends. Furthermore, in line with Leeds's relational values and as a city of sanctuary, Leeds has been proactive at offering support and a home for unaccompanied asylum seekers: there are currently 82 unaccompanied asylum seekers who are 'looked after', with this number having risen by 36 in the last two years. Work is underway to explore and address the factors driving the current rise in looked after numbers through a programme of work focusing on 'Turning the Curve' on looked after numbers. The SSDA903 return on children looked after is a statutory return that is published annually by the Department for Education. The latest publication, released on 17 November, covers the 2021/22 financial year and provides context on a range of headline measures. Headlines from this release include: • 1,373 children were looked after in Leeds at 31 March 2022, a rate per ten thousand of 80. This rate is lower than all comparator groups (core cities: 99; statistical neighbours: 92; Yorkshire and The Humber: 81) apart from the England rate (70). All comparators saw a rise in looked after numbers during the last financial year although the rise was more pronounced in Leeds. • 70 per cent of children looked after continuously for at least 2.5 years at 31 March 2022 aged under 16 years had been in the same placement for at Leeds two years ('placement stability'). This is two points higher than the March 2021 figure and has closed the gap with England on 71 per cent. • Leeds is ninth nationally for internal provision (placements provided by the local authority) at 67 per cent; however, the rate has fallen by three percentage points within the last five years. The England rate of internal provision is much lower at 46 per cent and has seen a more dramatic decrease of six percentage points over the last five years, with changes in the fostering market likely affecting this rate. • 75 per cent of Leeds children looked after at the end of March 2022 were in a foster placement, compared to the national figure of 70 per cent. Leeds' figure reduced by four percentage points in the last 12 months, with the England figure reducing by one percentage point.

School attendance *An obsession*	The DfE released attendance data for half-terms 1-4 of the 2021/22 academic year on 20 October 2022. This is the most up-to-date nationally available data. • The overall attendance rate across all school phases is 92.9 per cent. This is below pre-pandemic levels where the average rate for 2017, 2018, and 2019 was 95.4 per cent. Lower attendance is due to an increase in the authorised absence rate (primarily through a rise in illness), from 2.8 per cent in 2019 to 4.8 per cent in 2022. • Primary school attendance in Leeds for is 94.3 per cent. Although this is below pre-pandemic rates, attendance remains above the national figure of 93.8 per cent, with Leeds' figure being 26 of 151 local authorities. The authorised absence rate is 4.2 per cent (18/151 local authorities), which is the highest it has been in the last five years. Despite this rise, Leeds primary schools have a lower rate of authorised absence than all comparators. • Secondary school attendance in Leeds is 91.3 per cent, which is below the pre-pandemic figure of 94.6 per cent. The 2022 figure is broadly in line with the national figure of 91.4 per cent. Leeds is ranked in 74 of 151 local authorities. Like primary schools, the authorised absence rate is lower than all comparators, with 5.3 per cent of absences classed as authorised (35/151 local authorities); the figure is, however, above the rates seen in Leeds prior to the pandemic. • Primary persistence absence rates are lower than national, with 16.4 per cent of pupil enrolments classed as being persistently absent (missing 10 per cent or more of their possible sessions). Leeds is ranked in equal 32nd position. Leeds has a lower percentage of persistent absences than all its comparators. • 25.4 per cent of pupil enrolments at secondary schools are classed as being persistently absent; this is above the average figure of 13.6 per cent for the three years preceding the pandemic. The 2022 figure is, however, below the national figure of 26.7 per cent as well as statistical neighbours (26.3 per cent), core cities (27 per cent) and Yorkshire and The Humber (28.2 per cent). Leeds is ranked in 59th position. • Since the last academic year, the DfE have been collecting schools' attendance data directly from schools' management information systems. On 06 December 2022, 230 Leeds schools' attendance and absence data were represented within this tool. Based on 68 per cent of primary schools, primary school attendance was 91.8 per cent; based on 66 per cent of secondary schools, secondary school attendance was 90.3 per cent.
NEET and Not Known *An obsession* *A Best City Ambition performance indicator*	Each September, the NEET and Not Known cohort 'resets' as one half of the cohort of young people 'age out' and a new set of young people become part of the new cohort. Young people's status is recorded as 'Not Known' by default until colleges and schools have updated records and these have been collated by the local authority. The Not Known cohort reduces between September and December as young people's statuses are collated and updated. On 29 November 2022, the combined NEET and Not Known was 14.6 per cent (NEET: 3.5 per cent/605 young people, Not Known: 11.1 per cent/1,914 young people). Leeds has started the academic year with higher numbers of young people who are NEET/Not Known than in previous years. Compared to October 2021, there are 160 more young people who are NEET and 252 more young people whose status is Not Known. Work continues to reduce the number of young people with a Not Known status.

	The national annual NEET and Not Known figures, comprising of a three-month average of data from December 2022, January 2023, and February 2023, may be available by the next Scrutiny meeting. This provides contextual data from across the country, showing Leeds' performance against comparator groups. A positive destinations manager has recently been appointed. Part of this post's remit is to build capacity within the Council as well as working with schools and colleges and third sector providers to develop a framework to prevent young people becoming NEET as well as supporting those who do become NEET. Work will also shortly start with educational partners on a strategy to reduce the number of young people whose status is not known.
Good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage *A Best City Ambition performance indicator*	The DfE released the Statistical First Release for Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) 2021/22 on 25 November 2022. This is the first year since 2019 that assessments for reception age children have taken place, as the 2019/20 and 2020/21 assessments were cancelled due to the Covid-19 pandemic. This is also the first year that children have been assessed against the revised EYFSP framework, which was updated in 2021. The changes to the framework make data non-comparable with previous years. 61 per cent of children in Leeds had a good level of development, compared to 65.2 per cent nationally. Leeds' performance is below all comparators except core cites, where 60.8 per cent of children achieved the benchmark. Of 152 local authorities, Leeds has a ranking position of 133. - The average number of early learning goals at the expected level per child in Leeds is 13.7, out of a maximum of 17 per child. The national figure is 14.1 goals per child. 69.1 per cent of girls achieved a good level of development in Leeds, which is broadly comparable to the national figure. 53.3 per cent of boys achieved a good level of development in Leeds, which is below the national figure of 58.7 per cent. 42.1 per cent of children eligible for a free school meal achieved a good level of development compared to 49.1 per cent nationally; this represents a gap of seven percentage points. Speech, language, and communication will be a key priority of the Fairer Start work that is being delivered in partnership with Nesta[5]. Training and support for early years settings is being tailored to reflect the priorities highlighted by the EYFSP data. Reading, writing and maths continue to be some of lowest attaining areas, with the importance of communication and language being recognised in underpinning these areas of learning. A free package of training will be offered to all early years settings and schools on "Transition" over the next year. This will support smooth and effective transitions for all children which will ensure children's learning and development needs are being met and they are supported to make progress. ---

[5] https://www.nesta.org.uk/project/fairer-start-local/

An explanation of the new EYFS assessment framework

The EYFS profile is a statutory assessment of children's development at the end of the early years foundation stage (known as a summative assessment) and is comprised of an assessment of a child's outcomes in relation to the 17 early learning goals (ELGs). It is intended to provide a reliable, valid, and accurate assessment of each child's development at the end of the EYFS. Teachers must complete an EYFS profile for each child at the end of reception year. Each child must be assessed against the 17 ELGs and teachers may choose to provide a commentary on the three characteristics of effective learning. The Profile is based on ongoing observation and assessment in the three prime and four specific areas of learning, and the three learning characteristics.

The three learning characteristics:
- Playing and exploring.
- Active learning.
- Creating and thinking critically.

The three prime areas of learning:
- Communication and language.
- Physical development.
- Personal, social, and emotional development.

The four specific areas of learning:
- Literacy.
- Mathematics.
- Understanding the world.
- Expressive arts and design.

A detailed description of the 17 ELGs is found in this document, pages 11-15:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/974907/EYFS_framework_-_March_2021.pdf

Appendix three: attainment results for the 2021/22 academic year

Indicator	Academic Year					Trend	Change since previous assessment year	Rank	National Quartile Position	Comparator Data				Data Status
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 Result and cohort size					National	Statistical Neighbour	Core Cities	Yorkshire & Humber	
EYFS														
Percentage achieving a Good Level of Development	-	-	-	-	61.0 5986 / 9814	N/A	N/A	133/152	Band D	65.2	64.0	60.8	64.4	Final
Average number of early learning goals at the expected level per child	-	-	-	-	13.7 9814	N/A	N/A	=112/152	Band D	14.1	13.9	13.5	13.9	Final
Percentage of children at expected level in Communication and Language, and Literacy areas of learning	-	-	-	-	62.7 6153 / 9814	N/A	N/A	132/152	Band D	67.1	65.8	62.4	65.9	Final
Percentage of children at expected level across all early learning goals	-	-	-	-	58.9 5780 / 9814	N/A	N/A	134/152	Band D	63.4	61.9	58.9	62.3	Final
Key Stage 1														
Phonics - Year 1	79	79	-	-	75 7477 / 9947	↘	-4	=78/150	Band C	75	76	73	75	Provisional
Phonics - Year 2	90	89	-	-	85 8411 / 9921	↘	-4	=116/148	Band D	87	88	84	87	Provisional
Key Stage 2														
Multiplication Timetable Check - Mean Average Score	-	-	-	-	19.9 10127	N/A	N/A	=69/150	Band B	20	20	20	20	Provisional
Multiplication Timetable Check - Percentage of pupils who scored 25 (full marks)	-	-	-	-	28 10127	N/A	N/A	=53/150	Band B	27	27	26	27	Provisional
Reading, Writing and Maths - percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard	61	62	-	-	58 5738 / 10127	↘	-4	=81/150	Band C	59	58	56	57	Final
Key Stage 4														
Average Progress 8 Score[1]	-0.02	0.03	-	-	0.11 8778	↗	N/A	=34/151	Band A	-0.03	-0.13	-0.10	-0.07	Provisional
Average Attainment 8 Score per pupil	44.8	45.1	47.6	49.2	47.7 8778	∧	-1.5	=78/151	Band C	48.8	47.3	46.6	46.8	Provisional
Percentage of pupils achieving a **strong pass** (grade 9-5) in English and mathematics	40.9	41.6	46.7	50.5	51.0 4475 / 8778	↗	0.5	55/151	Band B	49.8	47.5	46.7	47.4	Provisional
Percentage of pupils achieving a **standard pass** (grade 9-4) in English and mathematics	62.1	62.1	67.7	69.9	68.0 5968 / 8778	∧	-1.9	=71/151	Band B	68.8	66.6	64.6	66.3	Provisional
English Baccalaureate Average Point Score	3.86	3.91	4.12	4.29	4.21 3421	↘	-0.08	=70/151	Band B	4.28	4.13	4.06	4.06	Provisional

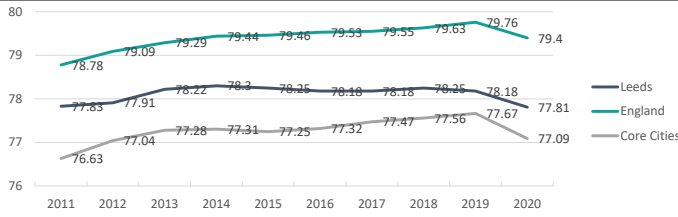| Indicator	Academic Year					Trend	Change since previous assessment year	Rank	National Quartile Position	Comparator Data				Data Status
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 Result and cohort size					National	Statistical Neighbour	Core Cities	Yorkshire & Humber	
Key Stage 5 covers all state-funded mainstream schools, academies, free schools & maintained special schools														
Average point score per A level entry	31.28	31.78	37.14	39.96	36.01 / 2520	⌃	-3.95	108/150	Band C	38.19	37.67	36.65	37.56	Provisional
Average points score for a student's best three A levels	31.52	32.22	36.79	41.20	36.93 / 2520	⌃	-4.27	97/149	Band C	38.77	38.17	37.31	38.13	Provisional
Key Stage 5 covers all state-funded mainstream schools, academies, free schools, maintained special schools & FE sector colleges														
Average point score per A level entry	31.16	31.77	36.41	39.49	35.76 / 3508	⌃	-3.73	113/150	Band D	37.77	37.09	36.47	37.22	Provisional
Average points score for a student's best three A levels	31.15	31.11	35.68	40.67	36.60 / 3508	⌃	-4.07	=97/149	Band C	38.14	37.36	36.97	37.57	Provisional
Attainment at 19														
Level 2 qualification	77.4	75.6	75.9	76.9	-	.	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	
Level 3 qualification	52.1	49.9	51.4	53.1	-	.	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	
Level 2 qualification with English and maths	64.1	64.0	63.8	67.9	-	.	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	

Footnotes:

Comparisons to previous years for KS4 and KS5 must be made with caution due to the different methods of assessment used in 2020, 2021 (combination of centre and teacher assessed grades), and in 2022 (adaptations to the exams to allow for the disruption due to Covid-19). Another factor to consider across all attainment measures is the uneven impact of the pandemic in terms of teacher and pupil absence or even school closures.

[1] A Progress 8 score of 1.0 means pupils in the group make on average a grade more progress than the national average; a score of -0.5 means they make on average half a grade less progress than an average. Progress 8 scores should be interpreted alongside the associated confidence intervals. If the lower bound of the confidence interval is greater than zero, it can be interpreted as meaning that the group achieves greater than average progress compared to pupils in mainstream schools nationally and that this is statistically significant. If the upper bound is negative, this means that the group achieves lower than average progress compared to pupils in mainstream schools nationally and that this is statistically significant.
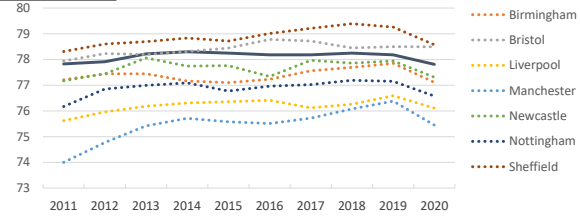
Health & Wellbeing

In 2030 Leeds will be a healthy and caring city for everyone: where those who are most likely to experience poverty improve their mental and physical health the fastest, people are living healthy lives for longer, and are supported to thrive from early years to later life.

Life Expectancy at Birth

(Appendix 4)

Figures are based on the number of deaths registered and mid-year population estimates, aggregated over 3 consecutive years. Source: ONS.
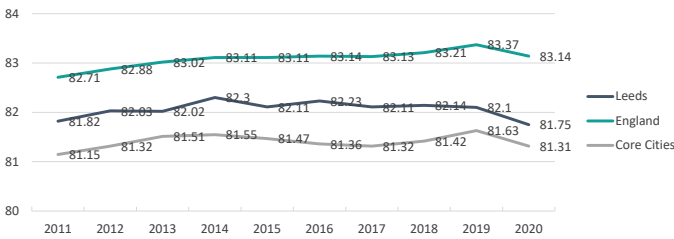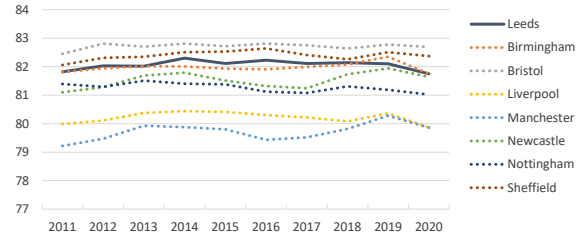
Male

Core cities

Female

Core cities

Health and Wellbeing ● Inclusive Growth ● Zero Carbon

Tackling Poverty and Inequality

Healthy Life Expectancy

Disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) at birth estimates aggregated over three consecutive years.

Male

Core cities

Female

Core cities

Health and Wellbeing ● Inclusive Growth ● Zero Carbon

Tackling Poverty and Inequality
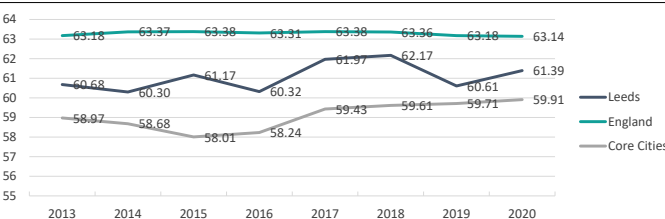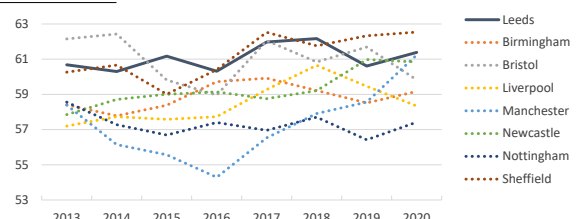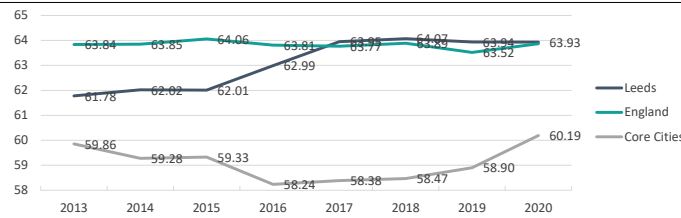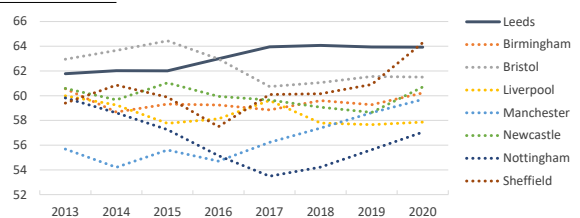
Early Years Development

Pupils achieving a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYSF). In 2021 the EYFS profile was not mandatory, therefore data is only currently avaliable up to the 2019 academic year. Source: DfE.

Good level of development at end of EYF

Core Cities 2019

Leeds	66.4%
Birmingham	68.0%
Bristol	70.6%
Liverpool	64.9%
Manchester	65.8%
Newcastle	70.4%
Nottingham	66.9%
Sheffield	70.0%

Health and Wellbeing ● Inclusive Growth ● Zero Carbon

Tackling Poverty and Inequality
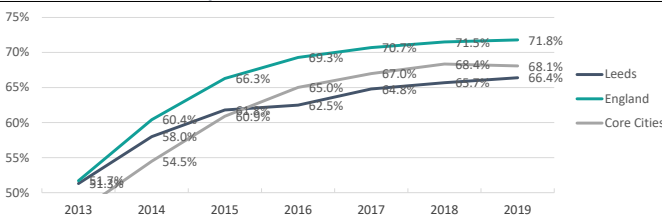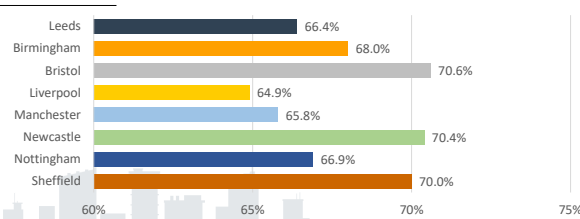
Healthy lifestyles

Physically active adults

Percent of adults active for 150+ minutes a week. Source: OHID (based on the Active Lives Adult Survey, Sport England)

TEAM LEEDS

Legend: Leeds, West Yorkshire, National

- 2018: 66.1%, 61.2%, 62.6%
- 2019: 67.3%, 62.2%, 63.2%
- 2020: 63.9%, 60.0%, 61.4%
- 2021: 65.3%, 61.7%, 61.4%

% of people classed as obese

Percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese. Source: OHID (Active Lives Adult Survey, Sport England)

Legend: Leeds, England, Core Cities

- 2016: 61.0%, 61.8%
- 2017: 65.0%, 61.8%
- 2018: 62.8%
- 2019: 62.3%, 61.3%
- 2020: 59.9%, 62.5%
- 2021: 63.6%

Core cities

Legend: Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sheffield

% of people who smoke

Smoking prevalence in adults (15+) - current smokers (QOF). Source: Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS Digital

Legend: Leeds, England, Core Cities

- 2014: 21.4%, 21.8%, 19.2%
- 2015: 21.3%, 20.8%, 18.6%
- 2016: 20.6%, 20.0%, 18.1%
- 2017: 20.0%, 19.5%, 17.6%
- 2018: 19.5%, 19.1%, 17.2%
- 2019: 19.0%, 18.6%, 16.7%
- 2020: 18.5%, 18.1%, 16.5%
- 2021: 17.9%, 17.4%, 15.9%

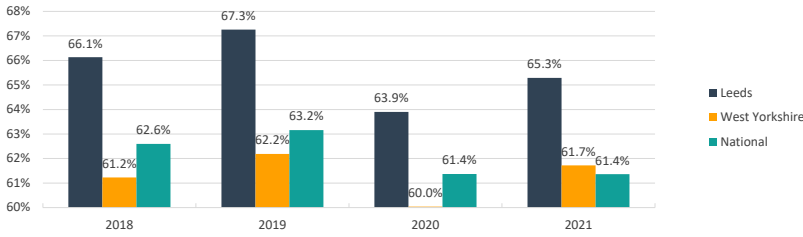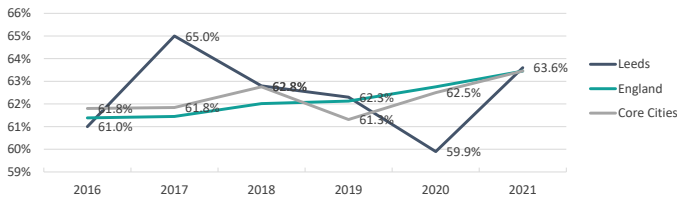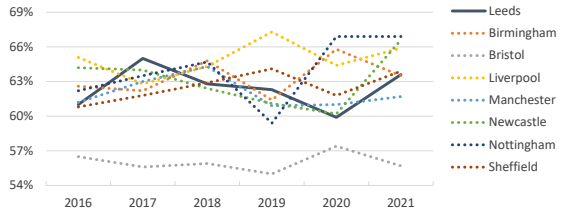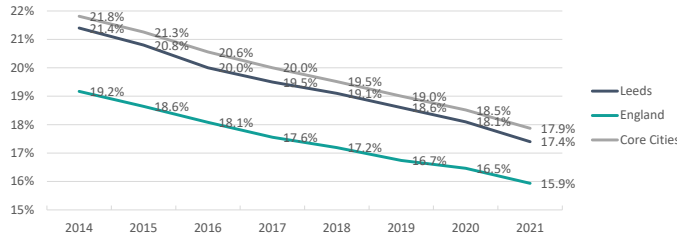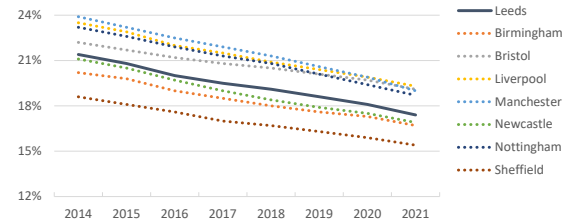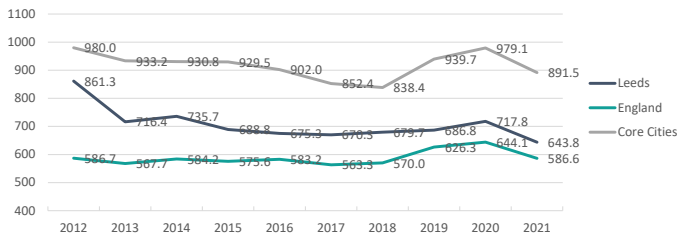### Core cities

Legend: Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sheffield

Alcohol related hospital admissions per 100k

Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (Persons). Directly standardised rate per 100k population. Source: OHID.

Legend: Leeds, England, Core Cities

- 2012: 861.3, 980.0, 586.7
- 2013: 716.4, 933.2, 587.7
- 2014: 735.7, 930.8, 584.2
- 2015: 688.8, 929.5, 575.6
- 2016: 675.3, 902.0, 583.2
- 2017: 670.3, 852.4, 563.3
- 2018: 679.7, 838.4, 570.0
- 2019: 686.8, 939.7, 626.3
- 2020: 717.8, 979.1, 644.1
- 2021: 643.8, 891.5, 586.6

Core cities

Legend: Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sheffield

Health and Wellbeing ● Inclusive Growth ● Zero Carbon

Tackling Poverty and Inequality

Safe Communites

People who feel safe in their area. Source: OPCC from public surveys in the West Yorkshire areas.

Percent of people who feel safe in their local area

Legend: 2019, 2020

- Leeds: 84.0% (2019), 81.4% (2020)
- Bradford: 72.7% (2019), 77.4% (2020)
- Calderdale: 82.8% (2019)
- Kirklees: 77.9% (2019), 79.2% (2020)
- Wakefield: 78.6% (2019), 80.7% (2020)
- West Yorkshire: 78.6% (2019), 81.3% (2020)
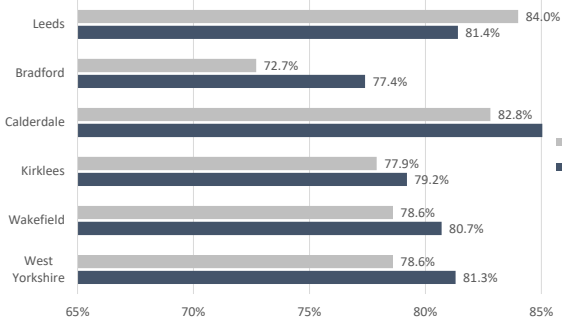
Mentally Healthy

Prevalence of common mental health issues in the general population, age standardised rate per 100k people using GP data from PHE. Measure is unique to Leeds so not comparable with other areas. "Deprived Leeds" means patients living inside the most deprived 10% of the city

Prevelance of common mental health conditions

Legend: Leeds, Deprived Leeds

- 2015: 15,727 (Leeds), 16,783 (Deprived Leeds)
- 2016: 16,347 (Leeds), 17,336 (Deprived Leeds)
- 2017: 20,332 (Leeds), 22,038 (Deprived Leeds)
- 2018: 21,617 (Leeds), 22,831 (Deprived Leeds)
- 2019: 22,812 (Leeds), 23,943 (Deprived Leeds)
- 2020: 23,568 (Leeds), 24,573 (Deprived Leeds)
- 2021: 23,590 (Leeds), 24,679 (Deprived Leeds)
- 2022: 24,448 (Leeds), 25,075 (Deprived Leeds)

Health and Wellbeing ● Inclusive Growth ● Zero Carbon

Tackling Poverty and Inequality

Inclusive Growth

In 2030 Leeds will have an economy that works for everyone, where we work to tackle poverty and ensure that the benefits of economic growth are distributed fairly across the city, creating opportunities for all.

Leeds Best City Ambition

Good Jobs

Average gross median weekly earnings for full-time employees ages 16-64. Source: ONS - annual survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis

Average gross weekly earnings

Legend: Leeds, Great Britain, Core Cities

Leeds values: 480.1, 480.1, 501.3, 501.5, 518.2, 531.8, 543.2, 550.9, 561.3, 568, 594.6

Great Britain / other labelled: 500, 507.9, 517.6, 520.4, 552, 570.2, 587, 586.8, 612.8

Core cities

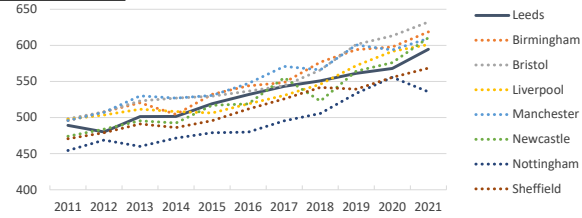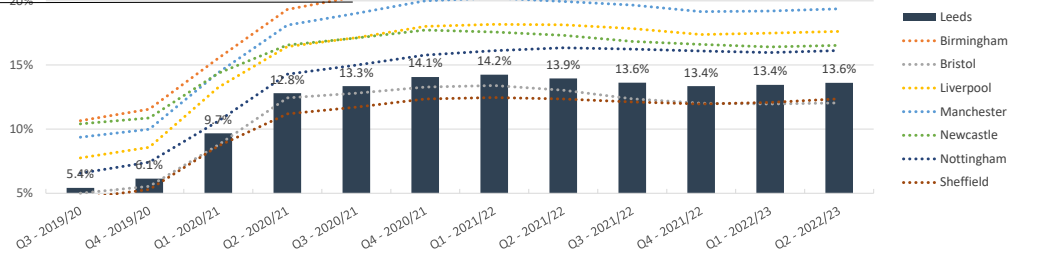Legend: Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sheffield
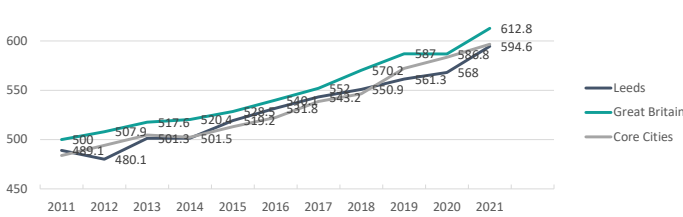
Percentage of Universal Credit recipients

Universal Credit claimants as a percentage of the working age population over a 3 year period. Source: DWP
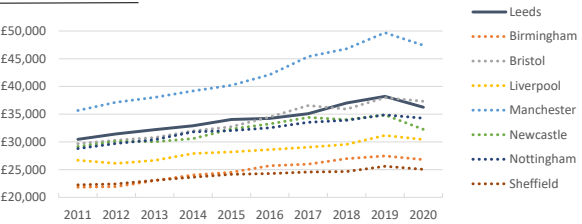

Leeds values: 5.4% (Q3 - 2019/20), 6.1% (Q4 - 2019/20), 9.7% (Q1 - 2020/21), 12.8% (Q2 - 2020/21), 13.3% (Q3 - 2020/21), 14.1% (Q4 - 2020/21), 14.2% (Q1 - 2021/22), 13.9% (Q2 - 2021/22), 13.6% (Q3 - 2021/22), 13.4% (Q4 - 2021/22), 13.4% (Q1 - 2022/23), 13.6% (Q2 - 2022/23)

Legend: Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sheffield

Health and Wellbeing ● Inclusive Growth ● Zero Carbon

Tackling Poverty and Inequality

A Growing Economy

Local Authority: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per head at current market prices, pounds million. Source: Regional economic activity by gross domestic product, UK: 1998 to 2020.
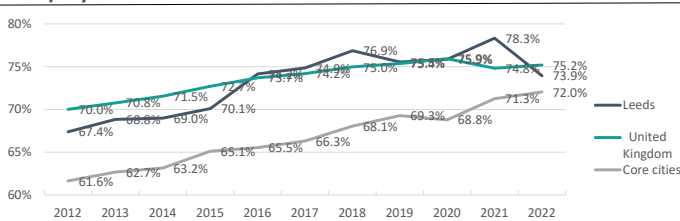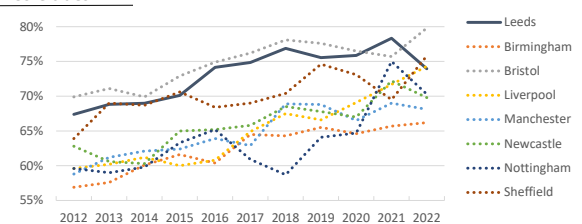
GDP Per Head

Leeds values: £30,462, £31,439, £32,205, £32,914, £34,051, £34,237, £35,078, £37,007, £38,211, £36,247

Core Cities values: £27,722, £28,256, £28,855, £29,877, £30,591, £31,578, £32,786, £33,118, £34,521, £33,363

Legend: Leeds, Core Cities

Core cities

Legend: Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sheffield
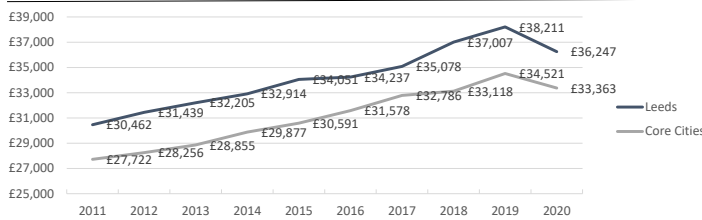
Employment Rates

Employment rate for people age 16-64. source: ONS - annual population survey

Leeds values: 67.4%, 70.0%, 70.8%, 71.5%, 72.7%, 73.7%, 74.2%, 76.9%, 75.0%, 75.4%, 75.9%, 78.3%, 75.2%, 73.9%, 72.0%

United Kingdom / Core cities values: 61.6%, 62.7%, 63.2%, 65.1%, 65.5%, 66.3%, 68.1%, 69.3%, 68.8%, 71.3%, 74.8%

Legend: Leeds, United Kingdom, Core cities

Core cities

Legend: Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sheffield

Health and Wellbeing ● Inclusive Growth ● Zero Carbon

Tackling Poverty and Inequality

Quality Public Transport

Satisfaction with Bus Services

Satisfaction scores for Leeds and West Yorkshire bus services. Satisfaction score out of 10 UK: 1998 to 2020. Source: WYCA - West Yorkshire Residents Perceptions of Transport Survey

Year	Leeds	West Yorkshire
2012	6.6	6.9
2013	6.3	6.8
2014	6.6	6.7
2015	6.7	6.7
2016	6.5	6.7
2017	6.4	6.9
2018	6.1	6.9
2019	7.2	6.7
2020	6.3	6.0
2021	7.5	7.0
2022	6.4	6.2

TEAM LEEDS

Health and Wellbeing ● Inclusive Growth ● Zero Carbon

Tackling Poverty and Inequality
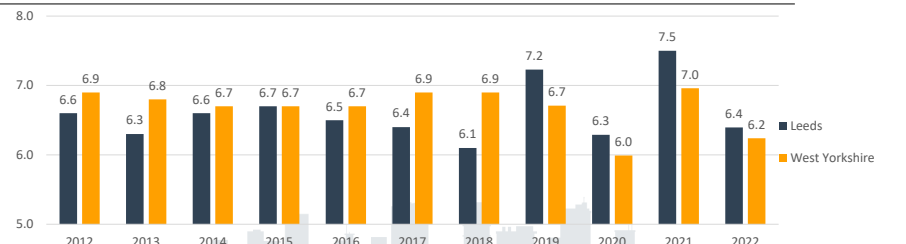
Future Skills

People with at least a level 2 or level 4 qualification. Source: ONS - annual population survey

People with NVQ2 and Above

Leeds — 72.0%, 71.8%, 72.4%, 68.9%, 73.3%, 73.6%, 74.3%, 74.8%, 76.0%, 79.9%, 79.1%
Great Britain — 69.5%, 70.1%, 69.9%, 68.4%, 71.8%, 72.8%, 74.8%, 75.6%, 78.1%, 78.1%
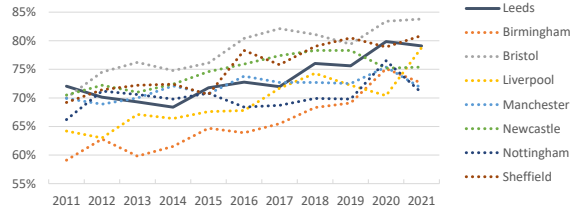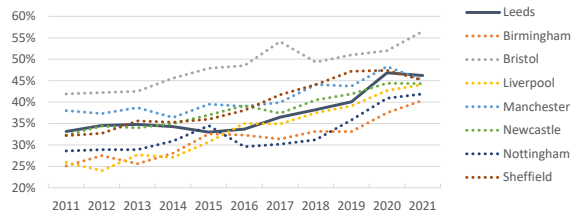Core Cities — 67.0%, 69.1%, 70.7%, 72.0%, 74.5%, 76.4%, 76.3%

Core cities

Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sheffield
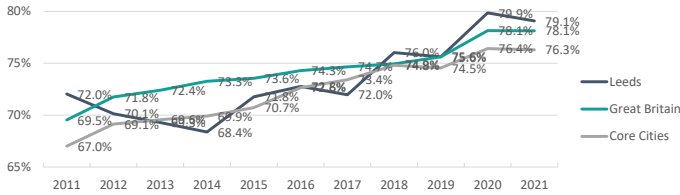
People with NVQ4 and Above
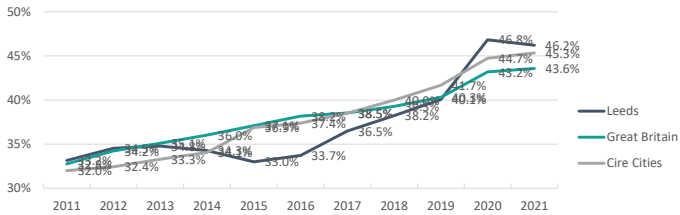
Leeds — 32.4%, 34.2%, 34.4%, 33.0%, 36.0%, 37.4%, 38.5%, 40.3%, 46.8%, 46.2%
Great Britain — 32.8%, 34.3%, 34.3%, 33.7%, 36.9%, 38.2%, 40.8%, 41.7%, 44.7%, 45.3%
Core Cities — 32.0%, 33.3%, 36.5%, 40.8%, 43.2%, 43.6%

Core cities

Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sheffield
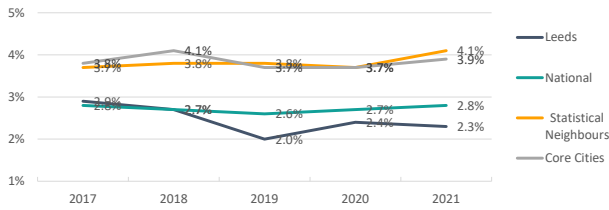
Health and Wellbeing ● Inclusive Growth ● Zero Carbon

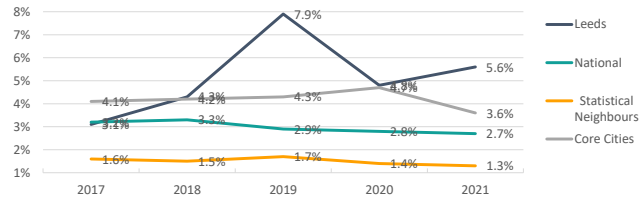**Tackling Poverty and Inequality**

Engaged young people

Percentage of young people who are not in engaged in employment, education or training, or whose status is unknown. Statistical Neighbours are local authorities with similar characteristics, calculated by the DfE LAIT tool. Source: DfE

Young people who are NEET

Leeds — 2.8%, 2.8%, 2.0%, 2.4%, 2.3%
National — 2.8%, 2.7%, 2.6%, 2.7%, 2.8%
Statistical Neighbours — 3.7%, 3.8%, 3.7%, 3.7%, 4.1%
Core Cities — 3.8%, 4.1%, 3.8%, 3.9%

Young people who's status is unknown

Leeds — 3.1%, 4.2%, 7.9%, 4.8%, 5.6%
National — 3.1%, 3.3%, 2.9%, 2.8%, 2.7%
Statistical Neighbours — 1.6%, 1.5%, 1.7%, 1.4%, 1.3%
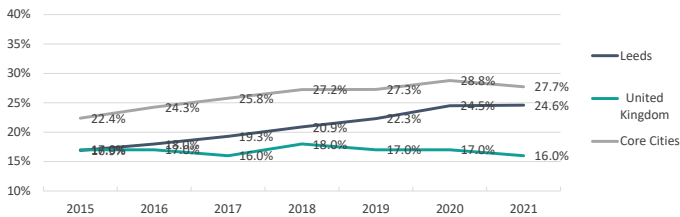Core Cities — 4.1%, 4.2%, 4.3%, 4.8%, 3.6%

Health and Wellbeing ● Inclusive Growth ● Zero Carbon

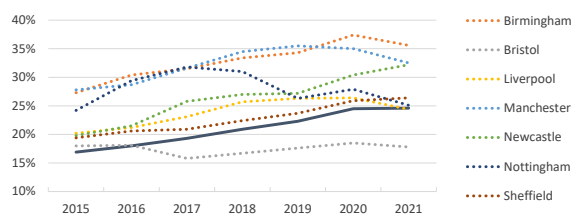**Tackling Poverty and Inequality**

Tackling Poverty

Estimated percentage of children in relative poverty before housing costs. Source: Households below average income (HBAI) statistics (Gov.uk)

Children in relative poverty **before** housing costs

Leeds — 16.9%, 18.0%, 19.3%, 20.9%, 22.3%, 24.5%, 24.6%
United Kingdom — 16.9%, 18.0%, 16.0%, 18.0%, 17.0%, 17.0%, 16.0%
Core Cities — 22.4%, 24.3%, 25.8%, 27.2%, 27.3%, 28.8%, 27.7%

Core cities

Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sheffield

People living in relative poverty **after** housing costs

2011 — 22%, 2012 — 22%, 2013 — 22%, 2014 — 21%, 2015 — 21%, 2016 — 21%, 2017 — 21%, 2018 — 21%, 2019 — 22%, 2020 — 22%, 2021 — 20%
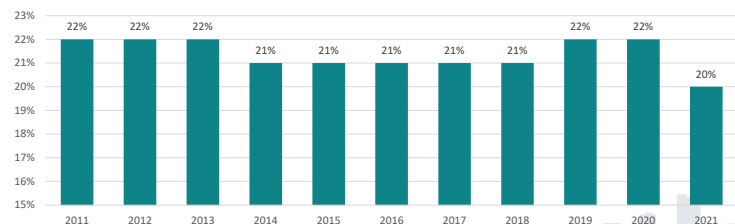
United Kingdom percentage of people living in relative poverty after housing costs – national estimate. Source: HBIA Statistics (gov.uk)

TEAM LEEDS

Health and Wellbeing ● Inclusive Growth ● Zero Carbon

Tackling Poverty and Inequality

Zero Carbon

In 2030 Leeds will have made rapid progress towards carbon neutrality, reducing our impact on the planet and doing so in a fair way which improves standards of living in all the city's communities.
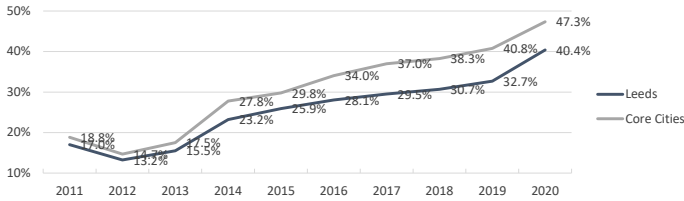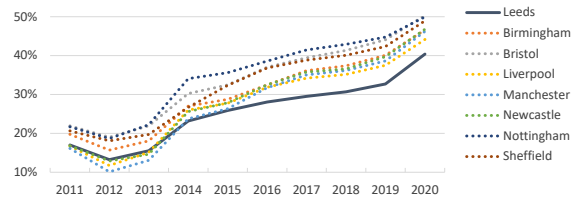
Low Carbon

Reduction in carbon emissions against 2005 baseline - data 2 years behind. BEIS - UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics.
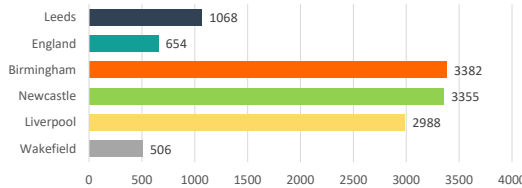
Reduction in Emissions

Leeds: 17.6%, 18.8%, 13.2%, 15.5%, 23.2%, 27.8%, 25.9%, 28.1%, 29.5%, 30.7%, 32.7%, 40.4%

Core Cities: 34.0%, 37.0%, 38.3%, 40.8%, 47.3%

Legend: Leeds, Core Cities

Core cities

Legend: Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sheffield

Health and Wellbeing ● Inclusive Growth ● Zero Carbon — Tackling Poverty and Inequality

Increasing Biodiversity

Population per one hectare of Local Nature Reserve spaces. Source: Publication in Town & County Planning by John Box in 2021.

	Population per hectare
Leeds	1068
England	654
Birmingham	3382
Newcastle	3355
Liverpool	2988
Wakefield	506

Reducing Flood Risk

Number of residential and commercial properties moved to a lower level of flood risk. Figure increases in steps when relevant large schemes complete. Source: LCC Flood Risk Management (from Environment Agency)
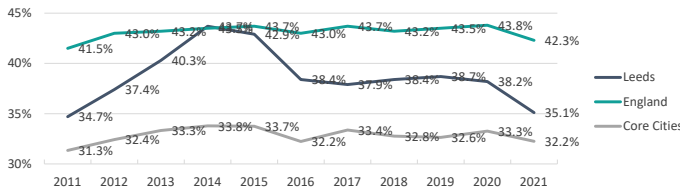
Residential (2017)
504

Commercial (2017)
3261

Health and Wellbeing ● Inclusive Growth ● Zero Carbon — Tackling Poverty and Inequality
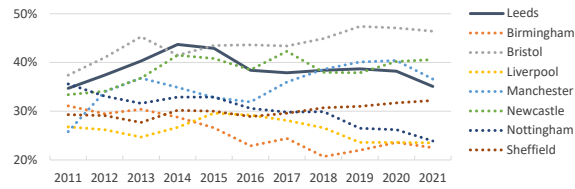
Waste Reduction

The percentage of household waste arisings sent for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion. Source: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
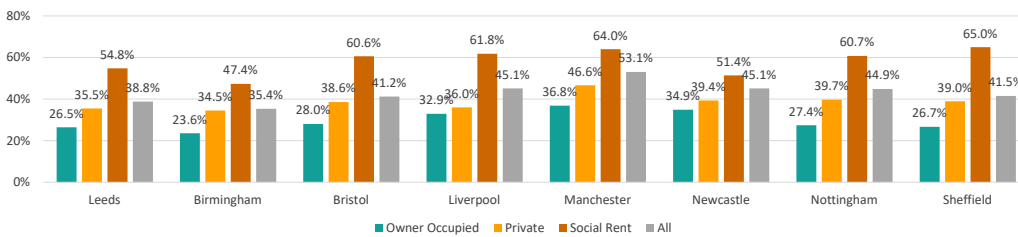
Household Waste Recycled

Leeds: 34.7%, 37.4%, 40.3%, 43.7%, 43.7%, 38.4%, 37.9%, 38.4%, 38.7%, 38.2%, 35.1%

England: 41.5%, 43.0%, 43.2%, 43.7%, 42.9%, 43.0%, 43.7%, 43.2%, 43.5%, 43.8%, 42.3%

Core Cities: 31.3%, 32.4%, 33.3%, 33.8%, 33.7%, 32.2%, 33.4%, 32.8%, 32.6%, 33.3%, 32.2%

Legend: Leeds, England, Core Cities

Core cities

Legend: Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sheffield

Health and Wellbeing ● Inclusive Growth ● Zero Carbon — Tackling Poverty and Inequality

Energy Efficient Homes

Proportion of homes with EPC C or better by tenure

City	Owner Occupied	Private	Social Rent	All
Leeds	26.5%	35.5%	54.8%	38.8%
Birmingham	23.6%	34.5%	47.4%	35.4%
Bristol	28.0%	38.6%	60.6%	41.2%
Liverpool	32.9%	36.0%	61.8%	45.1%
Manchester	36.8%	46.6%	64.0%	53.1%
Newcastle	34.9%	39.4%	51.4%	45.1%
Nottingham	27.4%	39.7%	60.7%	44.9%
Sheffield	26.7%	39.0%	65.0%	41.5%

Percentage of dwellings with EPC Band 'C' or above, Source: ONS
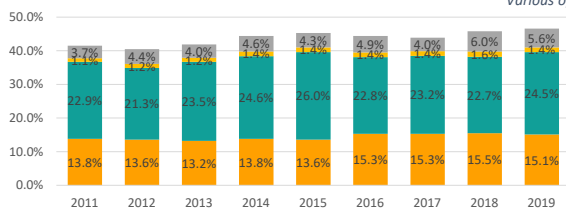
TEAM LEEDS

Health and Wellbeing ● Inclusive Growth ● Zero Carbon — Tackling Poverty and Inequality

Sustainable Travel

Sustainable Travel Modes

Leeds Morning peak weekday mode share on radial routes approaching City Centre. Source: Various operators

Walk: 3.7%, 4.4%, 4.0%, 4.6%, 4.3%, 4.9%, 4.0%, 6.0%, 5.6%
Cycle: 1.1%, 1.2%, 1.2%, 1.4%, 1.4%, 1.4%, 1.4%, 1.6%, 1.4%
Bus: 22.9%, 21.3%, 23.5%, 24.6%, 26.0%, 22.8%, 23.2%, 22.7%, 24.5%
Rail: 13.8%, 13.6%, 13.2%, 13.8%, 13.6%, 15.3%, 15.3%, 15.5%, 15.1%

Legend: Walk, Cycle, Bus, Rail

Bus Boardings - Leeds

Number of bus boardings and change against previous year. Source: West Yorkshire Combined Authority

Year	Leeds District	Leeds City Centre
2016	44,652 M	22,398 M
2017	44,200 M	22,170 M
2018	44,507 M	22,684 M
2019	44,882 M	22,543 M
2020	22,359 M	10,527 M
2021	25,747 M	11,758 M

Legend: Leeds District, Leeds City Centre

Health and Wellbeing ● Inclusive Growth ● Zero Carbon — Tackling Poverty and Inequality