

## Performance report for the financial year 2024/25

Date: Monday 10 June 2024

Report of: Director of Children and 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 report provides an update on the Children and Young People's Plan and our ambitions for children and young people living and growing up in Leeds. Supporting this, the report contains assurances on key services for the Children and Families directorate, including the health of the social care system in Leeds. The report also includes the latest performance information showing progress against measures in the Children and Young People's Plan, at both city and cluster geographies. This is the first update of the 2024/25 financial year.

The Children and Young People's Plan update is presented by focusing on the three obsessions; additionally, this update includes the finalised key stage attainment data for 2023, the latest attendance data, and an EHCP update. Finally, a summary of changes in the Leeds under-18 population is provided, adding context to some of the other information included in this report.

### Recommendations

- a) That the Board consider and comment on the information contained in the report and appendices, noting the assurance provided and considering if any additional information or further scrutiny work would be of benefit.

## What is this report about?

- 1 This is the first performance update to Scrutiny of the 2024/25 financial year. The 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 children's care system in Leeds.
- 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<sup>1</sup>, school performance tables<sup>2</sup>, the 2021/22 Annual Standards report<sup>3</sup>, and the Leeds Observatory<sup>4</sup>.
- 3 Information in this report relates to the refreshed Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP), with a specific focus on national data releases, which place Leeds' performance in the context of comparator groups. Future reports will be presented in a format that best highlights the progress being made against the CYPP. For this report, CYPP progress is reported against the three obsessions; also included is the finalised key stage 2022/23 attainment results, and the latest attendance information for Leeds.
- 4 Provided in appendix six is a summary of changes in the Leeds under-18 population over the last decade. This is included to provide context to some of the changing demands and pressures on the local child population, with a specific focus on the impact of the changing birth rate.

## What impact will this proposal have?

- 5 The CYPP is the strategic document that guides the work of Children and Families and its partners. Any progress referenced within this performance report relates to the obsessions, priorities, and outcomes within the CYPP.

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

Health and Wellbeing

Inclusive Growth

Zero Carbon

- 6 The corporate intelligence and policy team, working with colleagues across the council, will continue to strengthen the council's approach to reporting against the Best City Ambition, with the latest updates being reflected in reports to scrutiny boards and Executive Board alongside the Best City Ambition refresh. The CYPP distils our city ambitions for children and families, including their expressed wishes.
- 7 The measures in the CYPP focus on improving the lives and outcomes for children and young people living in Leeds. The CYPP 2023-2028 includes a climate change priority; and two of the CYPP measures appear in the Best City Ambition: early years development (Health and Wellbeing), and engaged young people (NEET and Not Known; Inclusive Growth).
- 8 Children in care is a council 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.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://democracy.leeds.gov.uk/documents/g12193/Public%20reports%20pack%2018th-Oct-2023%2013.00%20Executive%20Board.pdf?T=10> (pp1465-1504)

<sup>4</sup> <https://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/children-and-young-people/>

## What consultation and engagement has taken place?

Wards affected: All wards

Have ward members been consulted?

Yes

No

- 9 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.
- 10 The CYPP 2023-2028 was adopted by Full Council in July 2023 after an extensive consultation exercise and retains the fundamentals of our long-term strategy whilst responding to today's needs and policy direction. The CYPP will be delivered in the context of pandemic recovery and cost of living challenges. Bringing #TeamLeeds together around shared ambitions is essential for understanding and responding to the evolving impacts on service demand, on participation and on child wellbeing and outcomes. Our vision and shared commitment will support successful engagement and responses to national policy changes.
- 11 Regular progress updates of the priorities and objectives of the CYPP are available through performance measures in quarterly-produced dashboards. Formal reporting of CYPP progress takes place every six months on behalf of the Director of Children and Families to the Leeds Children and Young People Partnership Meeting, which forms part of the Leeds Safeguarding Children Partnership arrangements, and to Scrutiny Board (Children and Families).

## What are the resource implications?

- 12 This 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 the Children and Families directorate to target 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.

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

- 13 The Children and Families directorate has eight risks: two corporate and six directorate. The key corporate risk, which is subject to an annual risk assurance report, is 'safeguarding children failure' (the risk of harm, accident, or death to a child linked to failure of the Council to act appropriately according to safeguarding arrangements). A new corporate risk, focusing on SEND and EHCP pressures has recently been introduced, with the previous corporate risk, 'school places' (failure to provide sufficient school places, including SEND school places, in good quality buildings that meet the needs of local communities), becoming a directorate-level risk.
- 14 The six directorate risks may also receive corporate attention, particularly the risk focused on 'Children and Families Services inspections', which recently changed from a corporate risk to a directorate risk due to the creation of an overarching corporate risk covering all inspections taking place across the authority. Any inspections that take place within Children and Families will therefore be included in the new corporate inspections risk discussed at Corporate Leadership Team and Executive Board.

## What are the legal implications?

15 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

16 Appendix one (a) provides the latest citywide data for measures in the CYPP (from a dashboard that is produced quarterly and therefore contains data up to March 2024), with data from previous months as well as the most recent nationally published and statistical neighbour information where available. Some of the national data cover different time periods, as these are usually updated on an annual basis, with the period specific to each measure (academic year for attainment measures, financial year for social care measures, for example). Cohort numbers are provided wherever possible.

- The most recent NEET and Not Known figures in this dashboard are for March 2024. Different figures are presented in appendix four, which contains the three-month average figures that are used as part of the national annual NEET and Not Known dataset; this will be published later this year. Both figures are reported for completeness. Monitoring of involvement in education, employment and training follows the academic year. The focus now in the summer term is shifting to the start of the 2024/25 academic year and through the September Guarantee, which is a guarantee of an offer (made by the end of each September) of an appropriate place in post-16 education or training for every young person completing compulsory education.
- Statistical neighbours are specific to each local authority in the country and enable relative assessments of similar local authorities. A statistical model is used to identify ten 'near neighbours' for each local authority and has been used for many years by the DfE. The DfE's commitment to the statistical model is clear as it is currently being updated with some new socio-economic variables and weighting to produce new 'near neighbours'. Leeds' current statistical neighbours are Bolton, Bury, Calderdale, Darlington, Derby, Kirklees, North Tyneside, Sheffield, Stockton-On-Tees, and Wirral. The new model, and a new set of statistical neighbours, will be published later this year.

17 Appendix one (b) reports on a subset of the indicators contained in appendix one (a), but at cluster level. The information in this appendix provides the latest information, which may be a recent month, or the last academic year for attainment and attendance information. A map of clusters and wards is included for context.

18 Appendix two provides the final attainment data for the 2022/23 academic year. Much of this is unchanged from the data that were shared in the January 2024 performance update to Scrutiny; however, a revised set of information was released by the DfE the week after the last Scrutiny meeting (this is common practice; the DfE releases a provisional and a revised/final set of data each year) so the table in this appendix is included for completeness. The 2022/23 Annual Standards report will be shared with Scrutiny in the summer and will contain a detailed analysis of last year's attainment results.

19 Appendix three contains the latest attendance and exclusion data for the 2022/23 academic year. Published exclusions data is linked to publication of the School Census and therefore runs behind attendance data, so data are not yet available for the summer term of the 2022/23 academic year. Autumn and spring term data have been included for context.

- Primary school attendance in Leeds is in line with, or above, all comparator groups. Authorised absence is the twelfth lowest of all local authorities and reduced in Leeds by

0.4 points in the last year. Unauthorised attendance, however, rose in Leeds from 1.9 per cent in 2021/22 to 2.2 per cent in 2022/23 and is higher than most comparators.

- Secondary school attendance reduced by 0.5 points in the last academic year to 90.3 per cent. This is below the national figure of 91.0 per cent and places Leeds in band D when compared to other local authorities. Authorised absence is low, at 4.5 per cent, which is the 17th best performance of all local authorities; unauthorised absence, however, is high, at 5.2 per cent. This is nearly two points above the national figure of 3.4 per cent and places Leeds in the lowest 13 performing local authorities.
- Attendance levels across the country have not returned to pre-Covid levels and this is reflected in Leeds. Of note is the increase in persistent absence (PA) (pupils missing ten per cent of their possible sessions) and severe absence (SA) (pupils missing fifty per cent of their possible sessions). Primary PA and SA both doubled nationally and locally between 2019 and 2023. A similar pattern is present in the secondary phase, with PA doubling, and SA almost tripling in Leeds. Local unverified data for the first two half-terms of the 2023/24 academic year suggest that attendance has risen in both the primary and secondary phases, with slight improvements in both PA and SA driving this change. Further analysis of the current academic year, with national comparisons, will be available by the January 2025 performance update.

	Persistent absence		Severe absence	
	2018/19	2022/23	2018/19	2022/23
<b>Leeds primary</b>	8.8%	17.0%	0.3%	0.7%
<b>National primary</b>	8.2%	16.2%	0.4%	0.7%
<b>Leeds secondary</b>	14.6%	27.2%	1.7%	4.8%
<b>National secondary</b>	13.7%	26.5%	1.3%	3.4%

- The suspensions rate at both the primary and secondary phases in Leeds has risen in the most recent set of data, with an increase seen in both the autumn and spring terms. Leeds' primary suspensions rate of 0.34 (autumn) and 0.43 (spring) is below all comparators. The secondary rate is above the national figure in both the autumn and spring terms but is below all other comparators.

20 Appendix four provides an update on the three CYPP 2023-2028 obsessions. A summary is below.

#### *Children looked after*

- The number of children looked after in Leeds has risen by 101 (6.6 per cent) in the last 12 months, to the March 2024 figure of 1,548. This is a rate per 10,000 of 89.6, compared to 85.1 at the end of 2023. The most recent national data covers the 2022/23 financial year; this shows that Leeds' rate of 85.1 was above that of England (71) and Yorkshire and The Humber (81), but below statistical neighbours (94) and core cities (97). This should be viewed in the context of the key changes in Leeds' under-18 population, which is detailed in appendix six.
- National data covering the 2023/24 financial year will be published in October and November 2024. This will show whether Leeds' rise is in line with the national change. An update will be provided to Scrutiny in January 2025.

- In 2023, children living in the most deprived one per cent areas of Leeds were 5.5 times more likely to enter care than children living in the 80 per cent least deprived areas of the city. 70 per cent of children looked after are from the 20 per cent most deprived areas in the city; with a 20 per cent increase in the number of children looked after in 2023 from the 20 per cent most deprived areas in Leeds.
- Thriving: The Child Poverty Strategy for Leeds, has been refreshed and will be launched in July. The refreshed ambitions include being innovative, working together to break down the barriers that poverty creates; and being brave, together, to revolutionise the way that Leeds works with children, young people and families who live in poverty.

*Young people in Leeds attend school, achieve, and attain well, and continue their route of a sustained education, apprenticeship, or employment destination*

- Each year, local authorities provide three-month average NEET and Not Known figures as part of a national data submission. Leeds' figures for 2024 show that 800 young people (4.3 per cent) were NEET, 109 more than 2023, and 742 young people (4.0 per cent) had a Not Known status, 212 fewer than 2023.
- In addition to the annual combined figure, monthly data are also collected; this is the information displayed in appendix one. The March 2024 NEET figure of 924 young people is 205 higher than the March 2023 figure of 719, and the March 2024 Not Known figure of 573 is 462 fewer than the March 2023 figure.
- Ten workstream leads have now been identified under the 14 to 19 Strategic Partnership banner, with initial action plans developed. These will help to drive agreed actions and outputs linked to NEET reduction and raising participation.

*Leeds is a healthy place for all children; and improve the timely access to healthcare when needed*

- Appendix one(a) shows the latest data for the health-focused measures in the CYPP, which includes infant mortality rates, the prevalence of obesity at age five and age 11, under-18 alcohol-related hospital admissions, and under-18 conceptions. Also included is a link to *The Leeds Children and Families Health Needs Assessment 2022*, which focuses on key determinants of child health and key health factors.

21 Appendix five contains information related to education, health and care plans (EHCPs), with two sets of figures showing the number of requests, assessments, and plans issued in the 2023 calendar year: 8.4 per cent, and for the January to March 2024 period: 18.8 per cent. Also included is an update on changes that will be implemented in the coming months to support service delivery that will put the needs of children and their families at the forefront of the process.

22 Appendix six briefly summaries key changes in the Leeds under-18 population. This is included for context as it shows the complexity of the changing population in Leeds and what this might mean for both the education and social care systems in the city.

- Birth rates in Leeds peaked at approximately 10,000 per year and stayed at that level for eight years. Since 2017, the birth rate has fallen to the current position of 8,305 births in 2022/23, a 16.95 per cent reduction in six years.
- Year 7 pupil numbers have just begun to peak at the 10,000-birth plateau whilst the falling birth rate cohorts are affecting the reception and early primary-age cohorts.

- 44 per cent of Leeds pupils live within the most 20 per cent deprived localities of the city. These areas have seen the greatest 0-17 population growth in the last decade; they are also the most diverse localities in Leeds, accounting for nearly two-thirds of pupils from ethnically diverse communities, and 70 per cent of all pupils who speak English as an additional language.

### **Background papers**

- There are no additional papers for this report.

## Appendix one (a): CYPP key indicator dashboard - city level, March 2024

Measure	National	Stat neighbour	Result for same period last year	Result June 2023	Result September 2023	Result December 2023	Result March 2024	DOT	Data last updated	Timespan covered by month result
Number of children looked after	71/10,000 (2022/23 FY)	94/10,000 (2022/23 FY)	1,452 (85.1/10,000)	1,464 (85.8/10,000)	1,514 (88.8/10,000)	1,539 (90.2/10,000)	1,548 (89.6/10,000)	▲	Mar-24	Snapshot
Number of children subject to a child protection plan	43.2/10,000 (2022/23 FY)	51.3/10,000 (2022/23 FY)	611 (35.8/10,000)	662 (38.8/10,000)	679 (39.8/10,000)	694 (40.7/10,000)	690 (40.4/10,000)	▲	Mar-24	Snapshot
Number of children with a child in need (CIN) plan	Local indicator	Local indicator	2,865 (168.0/10,000)	3,026 (177.4/10,000)	2,816 (165.1/10,000)	2,820 (165.3/10,000)	2,867 (168.1/10,000)	▲	Mar-24	Snapshot
Percentage of parents that have had more than one child enter care at different times	Local indicator	Local indicator	25.9%	25.6%	25.2%	23.6%	26.3% (66/251 mothers)	▲	Mar-24	Rolling 12 months
Percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage	67.2% (2022/23 AY)	65.5% (2022/23 AY)	61.0% (2021/22 AY)	63.2% (6,083/9,629 pupils) (2022/23 AY)				▲	Nov 23 SFR	AY Confirmed
Infant mortality rates	4.0/1,000 (2021)	5.09/1,000 (U) (2021)	4.9/1,000 (2020)	4.9/1,000 (2021)				↔	Mar-23	Calendar year
Primary attendance	94.1% (HT1-6 2022/23)	94.2% (HT1-6 2022/23)	93.9% (HT1-6 2021/22)	94.1% (HT1-6 2022/23)				▲	March 2024 SFR	HT 1-6 AY
Secondary attendance	91.0% (HT1-6 2022/23)	91.0% (HT1-6 2022/23)	90.8% (HT1-6 2021/22)	90.3% (HT1-6 2022/23)				▼		HT 1-6 AY
Rate of Suspensions (formally fixed-term school exclusions): Primary	1.42 per 100 pupils (2021/22)	1.45 per 100 pupils (2021/22)	0.59 per 100 pupils (2020/21)	1.09 per 100 pupils (806 suspensions) (2021/22)				▲	Jul-23 SFR	AY
Rate of Suspensions (formally fixed-term school exclusions): Secondary	13.96 per 100 pupils (2021/22)	18.14 per 100 pupils (2021/22)	8.71 per 100 pupils (2020/21)	18.99 per 100 pupils (10,154 suspensions) (2021/22)				▲	Jul-23 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

DOT column compares the March 2024 result against data in the column titled 'results for same period last year' (not the December 2023 result)

<sup>1</sup> Includes all pupils with a statement/EHC plan or on SEN Support

Measure	National	Stat neighbour	Result for same period last year	Result June 2023	Result September 2023	Result December 2023	Result March 2024	DOT	Data last updated	Timespan covered by month result
Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in reading, writing, and maths at the end of Key Stage 2	60% (2022/23)	59% (2022/23)	58% (5,779 pupils) (2021/22)	58% (6,008/10,297 pupils) (2022/23)				↔	Dec 23 SFR Confirmed	AY
Progress 8 score for Leeds at the end of Key Stage 4	-0.03 (2022/23)	-0.10 (2022/23)	+0.12 (2021/22)	+0.12 (9,138 pupils) (2022/23)				↔	February 24 SFR	AY
Percentage of young people with special educational needs at KS4 remaining in education, employment or training <sup>1</sup>	88.9% (2021/22 AY)	-	85.8% (903 pupils) (2020/21 AY)	85.0% (994/1,170 pupils) (2021/22 AY)				▼	February 24 SFR	AY
Prevalence of children at age 5 who are obese	9.2% (2022/23)	9.9% (2022/23) Yorks & Humber	9.9% (2021/22)	9.4% (2022/23)				▼	Oct 23 SFR	AY
Prevalence of children at age 11 who are obese	22.7% (2022/23)	24.1% (2022/23) Yorks & Humber	25.1% (2021/22)	23.5% (2022/23)				▼	Oct 23 SFR	AY
Proportion of young offenders who re-offend	32.2% (England and Wales)	31.6% (Core Cities)	40.1% (FY 2020/21)	40.9% (FY 2021/22)				▲	Jan 24 SFR	FY
Under 18 conceptions (rate per 1000)	13.1 (2021)	17.1 (2021)	19.8 (2020)	19.3 (2021)				▼	Sep-23	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	60.7% (2021/22)	57.7% (2021/22)	53.5% (2020/21)	54.7% (4,129/7,548 pupils) (2021/22)				▲	May-23 SFR	AY
Young people who are NEET	2.8% (2023 SFR)	3.3% (2023 SFR) Yorks & Humber	719 (4.27%)	845 (5.02%)	441 (2.51%)	722 (3.98%)	924 (5.1%)	▲	Mar-23	Snapshot
Young people whose status is 'not known'	2.4% (2023 SFR)	3.2% (2023 SFR) Yorks & Humber	1035 (6.15%)	603 (3.58%)	7609 (43.31%)	816 (4.50%)	573 (3.16%)	▼	Mar-23	Snapshot

## Appendix one (b): CYPP key indicator dashboard - cluster level, March 2024



Time Period	Deprivation Rank	SAFE FROM HARM						PARTICIPATION & WELLBEING						ATTAINMENT					
		Number of open child in need cases <sup>2</sup>		Number of children subject to a child protection plan <sup>2</sup>		Number of children looked after <sup>2</sup>		Young People who are NEET <sup>1,2</sup>		Young People whose status is 'not known' <sup>1,2</sup>		Prevalence of children at age 5 who are Obese <sup>1</sup>	Prevalence of children at age 11 who are Obese <sup>1</sup>	Primary Attendance	Secondary Attendance	Early Years Foundation Stage: % GLD <sup>4</sup>	Reaching the expected standard in RWM at the end of KS2	Average Progress 8 Score	Level 3 Quals at age 19 <sup>5</sup>
IMD 2019	As at 31/03/2024	As at 31/03/2024		As at 31/03/2024		As at 31/03/2024		As at 31/03/2024		2021/22 AY	2021/22 AY	2022/23 HT1-6	2022/23 HT1-6	2022/23 AY	2022/23 AY	2022/23 AY	2021/22 AY		
Leeds		2,867 (168.1)		690 (40.4)		1,548 (90.7)		924 (5.1%)		573 (3.16%)		9.9%	25.1%	94.1%	90.3%	63.2%	58%	+0.12	54.7%
Cluster	<sup>1</sup> = most deprived; <sup>2</sup> = least deprived	No.	RPTT	No.	RPTT	No.	RPTT	No.	%	No.	%	%	%	%	%	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Zgether	7	260	199.5	52	39.9	126	96.7	95	7.3%	61	4.7%	9.6%	28.8%	92.2%	89.4%	54.4%	50%	+0.23	61.8%
Aireborough	19	78	105.0	8	10.8	24	32.3	21	2.5%	7	0.8%	5.1%	15.3%	96.0%	91.9%	71.5%	69%	+0.18	68.3%
ARM	17	101	74.6	21	15.5	49	36.2	22	1.5%	22	1.5%	7.0%	22.6%	95.3%	93.0%	69.0%	70%	+0.41	60.9%
Beeston, Cottingley and Middleton	4	159	176.8	66	73.4	135	150.2	70	7.5%	29	3.1%	13.1%	27.9%	93.7%	90.3%	53.5%	50%	+0.44	40.2%
Bramley	3	198	266.3	25	33.6	69	92.8	72	8.7%	36	4.3%	10.7%	30.5%	93.6%	86.3%	58.7%	53%	-0.23	42.6%
Brigshaw	14	48	94.2	12	23.6	23	45.1	16	2.7%	12	2.0%	9.6%	29.9%	94.5%	90.8%	71.6%	68%	+0.10	57.1%
EPOS	22	51	69.7	12	16.4	12	16.4	5	0.6%	5	0.6%	7.4%	13.3%	96.0%	91.5%	80.7%	73%	+0.54	66.5%
ESNW	16	55	107.7	13	25.5	50	97.9	26	4.4%	15	2.6%	12.3%	23.6%	95.1%	90.7%	70.0%	67%	-0.07	46.8%
Garforth	18	15	43.7	5	14.6	15	43.7	8	1.8%	11	2.5%	6.7%	16.6%	95.5%	92.5%	62.5%	67%	+0.32	61.8%
Headingley - Kirkstall partnership	10	92	139.4	10	15.1	41	62.1	38	6.1%	15	2.4%	8.9%	24.6%	94.2%	89.5%	59.0%	61%	-0.08	67.4%
Horsforth	20	36	87.1	<5	-	5	12.1	7	1.6%	8	1.8%	6.8%	14.6%	96.2%	93.9%	74.1%	72%	+0.71	72.9%
Inner East	1	363	243.1	129	86.4	226	151.4	113	8.0%	56	4.0%	12.7%	32.1%	92.6%	88.9%	56.7%	45%	+0.06	42.5%
Inner West	6	225	249.8	79	87.7	97	107.7	83	8.6%	46	4.7%	12.8%	28.3%	92.8%	87.5%	57.8%	46%	+0.12	52.5%
J.E.S.S	2	249	211.0	67	56.8	156	132.2	92	7.8%	44	3.7%	12.5%	32.9%	93.0%	90.1%	50.2%	51%	+0.37	38.8%
Lantern Learning Trust	8	69	165.8	17	40.9	48	115.4	17	5.1%	8	2.4%	11.4%	29.0%	93.3%	91.7%	57.0%	59%	+0.14	31.5%
Leodis	15	34	105.2	<5	-	16	49.5	6	1.5%	4	1.0%	10.9%	26.6%	95.3%	91.2%	77.7%	63%	+0.20	57.7%
Morley	11	96	113.8	13	15.4	67	79.4	29	3.1%	26	2.8%	10.8%	20.9%	94.7%	92.3%	68.5%	63%	+0.63	59.0%
Otley/Pool/Bramhope	21	15	37.0	6	14.8	10	24.7	11	2.4%	7	1.5%	7.2%	17.5%	95.7%	91.4%	73.8%	70%	+0.30	80.5%
Pudsey	12	105	99.6	11	10.4	23	21.8	32	3.0%	29	2.7%	8.6%	22.6%	94.8%	91.0%	65.8%	68%	+0.00	48.8%
Rothwell	13	93	144.5	9	14.0	42	65.3	24	3.5%	12	1.8%	9.4%	19.1%	94.4%	91.8%	64.7%	58%	+0.40	51.7%
Seacroft Manston	5	261	251.4	82	79.0	162	156.1	94	8.3%	38	3.3%	11.1%	26.0%	93.3%	87.4%	64.6%	54%	-0.51	29.4%
Temple Newsam Halton	9	96	175.0	16	29.2	49	89.3	31	4.6%	15	2.2%	8.8%	22.7%	94.2%	89.0%	62.9%	51%	-0.17	53.2%

### 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: attainment data for the 2022/23 academic year

Indicator	Academic Year					Trend	Change since previous assessment year	Rank	National Quartile Position	Comparator Data			
	2019	2020 <sup>2</sup>	2021 <sup>2</sup>	2022	2023					National	Statistical Neighbour	Core Cities	Yorkshire & Humber
<b>EYFS<sup>1</sup></b>													
Percentage achieving a Good Level of Development				61.0	63.2		2.2	140/153	Band D	67.2	65.5	63.3	66.1
Average number of early learning goals at the expected level per child				13.7	13.7		0.0	Equal 114/153	Band D	14.1	13.9	13.6	14.0
Percentage of children at expected level in Communication & Language, & Literacy areas of learning				62.7	64.6		1.9	Equal 135/153	Band D	68.8	67.0	64.6	67.5
Percentage of children at expected level across all early learning goals				58.9	61.8		2.9	132/153	Band D	65.6	63.6	61.6	64.0
<b>Key Stage 1</b>													
Phonics - Year 1	79			75	78		3	Equal 94/151	Band C	79	79	76	79
Phonics - Year 2	89			85	88		3	Equal 91/151	Band D	89	89	86	89
<b>Key Stage 2</b>													
Multiplication Timetable Check - Mean Average Score <sup>3</sup>				19.9	19.9		0	Equal 98/151	Band C	20.2	20.1	19.8	20.0
Multiplication Timetable Check - Percentage of pupils who scored 25 (full marks)				28	27		-1	Equal 106/151	Band D	29	30	28	29
Reading, Writing and Maths - percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard	62			58	58		0	Equal 95/153	Band C	60	59	57	58
Grammar, punctuation and spelling test - percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard	76			71	71		0	Equal 98/153	Band C	73	72	71	71
<b>Key Stage 4</b>													
Average Progress 8 Score <sup>4</sup>	0.03			0.12	0.12	N/A	N/A	Equal 37/152	Band A	-0.03	-0.10	-0.13	-0.06
Average Attainment 8 Score per pupil	45.1	47.6	49.2	47.8	45.8		-2.0	Equal 71/152	Band B	46.4	45.5	44.1	44.7
Percentage of pupils achieving a <b>strong pass</b> (grade 9-5) in English and mathematics	41.6	46.7	50.5	51.3	45.9		-5.4	Equal 59/152	Band B	45.5	44.1	41.3	42.6
Percentage of pupils achieving a <b>standard pass</b> (grade 9-4) in English and mathematics	62.1	67.7	69.9	68.3	64.6		-3.7	Equal 77/152	Band C	65.4	64.2	60.7	62.8
English Baccalaureate Average Point Score	3.91	4.12	4.29	4.22	4.03		-0.19	Equal 64/152	Band B	4.07	3.93	3.86	3.87

Indicator	Academic Year					Trend	Change since previous assessment year	Rank	National Quartile Position	Comparator Data			
	2019	2020 <sup>2</sup>	2021 <sup>2</sup>	2022	2023					National	Statistical Neighbour	Core Cities	Yorkshire & Humber
<b>Key Stage 5 covers all state-funded mainstream schools, academies, free schools &amp; maintained special schools</b>													
Average point score per A level entry	31.78	37.20	39.98	36.14	32.77		-3.37	102/152	Band C	34.63	32.82	33.29	34.10
Average points score for a student's best three A levels	32.22	36.89	41.22	37.05	33.62		-3.43	101/151	Band C	35.31	33.61	33.94	34.63
Percentage of students achieving grades AAB or higher (in at least two facilitating subjects)	11.8	20.3	27.9	17.5	14.2		-3.3	Equal 88/151	Band C	17.2	14.4	17.0	16.1
Average point score per entry for Tech level students	32.68	36.48	36.78	37.08	32.96		-4.12	69/137	Band C	33.17	32.93	32.78	33.67
Average point score per entry for Applied General students	27.13	30.4	33.85	32.47	30.54		-1.93	85/149	Band C	30.93	31.14	30.38	31.90
<b>Key Stage 5 covers all state-funded mainstream schools, academies, free schools, maintained special schools &amp; FE sector colleges</b>													
Average point score per A level entry	31.77	36.49	39.52	35.90	32.09		-3.81	108/152	Band C	34.16	33.31	32.99	33.59
Average points score for a student's best three A levels	31.11	35.78	40.69	36.75	32.71		-4.04	107/151	Band C	34.68	33.81	33.61	34.12
Percentage of students achieving grades AAB or higher (in at least two facilitating subjects) <sup>5</sup>	11.0	18.2	26.1	17.0	12.9		-4.10	91/151	Band C	15.8	13.9	15.3	14.8
<b>Attainment at 19</b>													
Level 2 qualification	75.7	75.9	77.0	77.0			N/A	Equal 126/150	Band D	81.7	79.7	75.9	78.2
Level 3 qualification	50.1	51.4	53.5	54.7			N/A	Equal 117/150	Band D	60.7	57.7	55.3	55.6
Level 2 qualification with English and maths	64.1	63.8	67.9	68.6			N/A	108/150	Band C	71.9	70.7	66.0	69.1

#### Footnotes:

- 1 - Due to the changes to the EYFSP in 2021, particularly the removal of the 'exceeding' criteria, time series data is limited to 2022 onwards as it is not appropriate compare with previous years
- 2 - Gaps in data are due to no primary assessments taking place due to the pandemic
- 3 - The Multiplication Test was due to be rolled out in 2020 after a pilot in 2019 but was delayed until 2022 due to the pandemic. 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
- 4 - 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 1.0 means they make on average a grade less progress than 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
- 5 - Facilitating subjects are biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, further mathematics, geography, history, English literature, modern and classical languages. Data used are for GCE A level and Level 3 results of all state-funded students aged 16 to 19

## Appendix three: attendance data for the 2022/23 academic year

Indicator	Academic Year						Trend	Change	Rank	National Quartile Position	Comparators 2023			
	2018	2019	2020 <sup>1</sup>	2021 <sup>2</sup>	2022	2023					National	Statistical Neighbour	Core Cities	Yorkshire & Humber
<b>Attendance - Half Terms 1-6</b>														
<b>Primary</b>														
Percentage attendance in primary schools	95.9	96.0		96.4	93.9	94.1		0.2	79/151	Band C	94.1	94.2	93.6	94.0
Percentage authorised absence in primary schools	2.7	2.6		2.4	4.1	3.7		-0.4	12/151	Band A	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0
Percentage unauthorised absence in primary schools	1.4	1.5		1.2	1.9	2.2		0.3	128/151	Band D	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.0
Percentage of enrolments classified as persistently absent in primary schools	8.9	8.8		8.8	17.1	17.0		-0.1	93/151	Band C	16.2	16.3	19.3	16.9
Percentage of enrolments classified as severely absent in primary schools	0.4	0.3		0.6	0.6	0.7		0.1	85/151	Band C	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
<b>Secondary</b>														
Percentage attendance in secondary schools	94.2	94.2		94.3	90.8	90.3		-0.5	113/151	Band D	91.0	91.0	90.0	90.3
Percentage authorised absence in secondary schools	3.3	3.1		3.2	5.2	4.5		-0.7	17/151	Band A	5.6	5.3	4.9	5.2
Percentage unauthorised absence in secondary schools	2.5	2.7		2.5	4.0	5.2		1.2	138/151	Band D	3.4	3.8	5.1	4.5
Percentage of enrolments classified as persistently absent in secondary schools	14.8	14.6		16.0	27.2	27.2		0.0	91/151	Band C	26.5	26.7	29.2	28.6
Percentage of enrolments classified as severely absent in secondary schools	1.5	1.7		1.9	3.6	4.8		1.2	140/151	Band D	3.4	3.4	4.5	4.3
<b>Special Schools</b>														
Percentage attendance in special schools	88.5	88.0		83.9	86.2	87.0		0.8	84/149	Band C	87.0	88.0	84.7	86.9
Percentage authorised absence in special schools	8.2	8.3		13.2	9.4	8.7		-0.7	34/149	Band A	9.9	8.9	10.2	9.8
Percentage unauthorised absence in special schools	3.3	3.8		2.8	4.4	4.3		-0.1	126/149	Band D	3.2	3.2	5.1	3.2
Percentage of enrolments classified as persistently absent in special schools	31.9	32.7		49.7	37.3	35.9		-1.4	44/149	Band B	38.3	35.2	42.6	37.6
Percentage of enrolments classified as severely absent in special schools	6.7	6.7		6.9	7.6	7.4		-0.2	111/149	Band C	6.2	6.1	8.8	7.1
<b>Exclusions HT1-6</b>														
<b>Primary</b>														
<b>Comparators 2022</b>														
Permanent exclusions rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Suspensions Rate (previously known as fixed period exclusions)	0.77	0.95	0.63	0.59	1.09			0.50	= 66/151	Band B	1.42	1.45	1.37	1.58
One or more suspension rate	0.39	0.45	0.36	0.36	0.52			0.16	50/151	Band B	0.68	0.68	0.71	0.69
<b>Secondary</b>														
Permanent exclusions rate	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01			0.01	=4/151	Band A	0.16	0.25	0.19	0.17
Suspensions Rate (previously known as fixed period exclusions)	9.64	11.91	7.21	8.71	18.99			10.28	121/151	Band D	13.96	18.14	22.32	21.49
One or more suspension rate	4.68	5.11	3.33	4.29	7.41			3.12	123/151	Band D	6.02	7.05	8.42	7.64
<b>Special Schools</b>														
Permanent exclusions rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05			0.05	-	-	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.02
Suspensions Rate (previously known as fixed period exclusions)	9.40	4.36	1.33	0.06	0.87			0.81	14/150	Band A	9.60	7.97	10.90	5.68
One or more suspension rate	3.86	2.50	0.96	0.06	0.41			0.35	9/150	Band A	4.39	3.60	4.96	3.03

Indicator	Academic Year						Trend	Change	Rank	National Quartile Position	Comparators 2023				
	2018	2019	2020 <sup>1</sup>	2021 <sup>2</sup>	2022	2023					National	Statistical Neighbour	Core Cities	Yorkshire & Humber	
<b>Exclusions - Autumn Term</b>															
<b>Primary</b>															
Permanent exclusions rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	-	-	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	
Suspensions Rate (previously known as fixed period exclusions)	0.26	0.34	0.43	0.24	0.32	0.34		0.02	Equal 39/151	Band B	0.58	0.58	0.51	0.62	
One or more suspension rate	0.17	0.20	0.27	0.16	0.21	0.23		0.02	Equal 42/151	Band B	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.35	
<b>Secondary</b>															
Permanent exclusions rate	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01		0.01	Equal 6/151	Band A	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.08	
Suspensions Rate (previously known as fixed period exclusions)	3.89	4.21	4.02	3.93	6.02	6.80		0.78	99/151	Band C	5.90	7.78	9.31	9.14	
One or more suspension rate	2.41	2.46	2.17	2.24	3.36	3.64		0.28	107/151	Band C	3.16	3.87	4.60	4.18	
<b>Special Schools</b>															
Permanent exclusions rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	-	-	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	
Suspensions Rate (previously known as fixed period exclusions)	3.71	2.62	0.98	0.06	0.31	0.25		-0.06	8/150	Band A	4.31	3.18	4.04	2.38	
One or more suspension rate	2.30	1.51	0.74	0.06	0.21	0.20		-0.01	7/150	Band A	2.62	1.93	2.76	1.66	
<b>Exclusions - Spring Term</b>															
<b>Primary</b>															
Permanent exclusions rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	-	-	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	
Suspensions Rate (previously known as fixed period exclusions)	0.23	0.30	0.20	0.08	0.33	0.43		0.10	63/151	Band B	0.56	0.55	0.53	0.60	
One or more suspension rate	0.16	0.20	0.15	0.07	0.22	0.30		0.08	66/151	Band B	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.38	
<b>Secondary</b>															
Permanent exclusions rate	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01		0.00	9/151	Band A	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.08	
Suspensions Rate (previously known as fixed period exclusions)	2.65	3.95	3.15	0.83	6.42	7.56		1.14	101/151	Band C	6.41	9.03	9.44	10.14	
One or more suspension rate	1.85	2.38	1.93	0.73	3.78	4.17		0.39	106/151	Band C	3.58	4.51	4.97	4.86	
<b>Special Schools</b>															
Permanent exclusions rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00		-0.05	-	-	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	
Suspensions Rate (previously known as fixed period exclusions)	2.33	1.35	0.36	0.00	0.21	0.40		0.19	11/150	Band A	3.50	2.52	2.89	2.17	
One or more suspension rate	1.75	1.03	0.30	0.00	0.15	0.35		0.20	11/150	Band A	2.23	1.76	2.16	1.63	

**Footnotes:**

1 - Data for the academic year 2019/20 is not available as the Summer Term Census, which would have provided the attendance data for the Spring Term, was not carried out due to schools being closed to most pupils from 24 March 2020, onwards. Data for the Summer Term is not available as schools only started opening from June with a phased return by year groups

2 - 2020/21 data is not comparable to other years as the DfE changed how attendance was calculated due to sessions recorded as 'not attending in circumstances related to coronavirus'. When calculating attendance rates, the DfE have included sessions missed due to Covid in the number of 'possible sessions' (denominator) but have not counted them as an absence. This resulted in a higher-than-average attendance figure

## Appendix four: the CYPP obsessions

### Obsession one: safely and appropriately reduce the number of children looked after

#### **Obsession update**

The number of children looked after in Leeds has risen by 96 (6.6 per cent) in the last 12 months, to the March 2024 figure of 1,548. This is a rate per 10,000 of 89.6, compared to 85.1 at the end of 2023. The most recent national data (the financial year finishing in March 2023) shows a rise in children looked after numbers for England of 2.14 per cent. Leeds' 2023 rate per ten thousand figure was the sixth lowest amongst its statistical neighbours, and fourth lowest amongst core cities. Leeds remains below both those comparator groups, but above both the England and Yorkshire and The Humber averages.

It is likely, given the trends in recent years, that the number of children looked after across England will continue to rise; what is not clear, however, is whether the rise in Leeds' numbers will be in line or not with the national change. Data for the 2023/24 financial year will be published by the DfE in October and November 2024.

Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC) in care increased by 30.8 per cent in 2023, from 72 in April 2023 to 102 in December 2023. Since then, the figure has sustained at around a hundred children. These children represent a quarter of the growth in children in care over the last year, partly inflated due to the National Transfer Scheme, but also due to growing numbers of young people from hotels in Leeds that have been wrongly assessed by the Home Office as adults.

The National Transfer Scheme Protocol for Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children enables the safe transfer of unaccompanied children in the UK from one local authority (the 'first' local authority) to another local authority (the 'receiving' local authority). It allows the Home Office to transfer UASC to local authorities up to 0.1 per cent of their under-18 population, which in Leeds is currently 172,651 (therefore a threshold of 172).

Research published *The Lancet*, in June 2022<sup>5</sup>, suggests that 10,356 more children living in English local authority areas became looked after than would have been the case had poverty levels remained at 2015 levels. The research team's modelling showed that within local authorities, between 2015 and 2020, a one per cent increase in child poverty was associated with an additional five children entering care per 100,000 population. In Leeds, this would be equivalent to approximately eight additional children becoming looked after for each one per cent increase in child poverty (based on current numbers; an increase in poverty is likely to further increase demand pressures and could see the figure of eight rising further).

Using Index of Multiple Deprivation data from 2023 shows a very pronounced pattern of diminishing chance of entering care from those less deprived areas, which is more exaggerated than in 2021 or 2022.

- In 2023, children living in the most deprived one per cent areas of Leeds were 5.5 times more likely to enter care than children living in the 80 per cent least deprived areas of the city.
- In 2023, children in the most deprived 10 per cent areas of Leeds were nine times more likely to enter care than those living the least deprived 10 per cent areas.

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<sup>5</sup>[https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpub/article/PIIS2468-2667\(22\)00065-2/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpub/article/PIIS2468-2667(22)00065-2/fulltext), *The Lancet*, June 2022

- 70 per cent of children looked after are from the 20 per cent most deprived areas in the city; with a 20 per cent increase in the number of children looked after in 2023 from the 20 per cent most deprived areas in Leeds.

*Thriving: The Child Poverty Strategy for Leeds* was launched in 2019. The strategy was refreshed in late 2023 with consultation with over 20 groups of children and young people in Leeds, with new and emerging themes including addressing the stigma of poverty, improving access to food and other basic needs, and increasing our communication around available services. This strategy will be launched in June. The ambitions in the refreshed strategy are:

- We will be innovative, together, to break down the barriers that poverty creates.
- We will be brave, together, to revolutionise the way that Leeds works with children, young people and families who live in poverty.
- We will fight, together, to ensure that every child and young person who experiences poverty can thrive.
- We will work together to tackle inequality across services and organisations, to find meaningful solutions for those experiencing poverty.

## **Obsession two: young people in Leeds attend school, achieve, and attain well, and continue their route of a sustained education, apprenticeship or employment destination**

For an update on attainment, please refer to appendix two. For an update on attendance, please refer to section 19 of the main report, and appendix three.

### ***The annual NEET and Not Known figure***

Each year, the average NEET and Not Known data for December, January, and February is uploaded to the National Client Caseload Information System. The national picture is published in late summer. Leeds figures for this year and the previous year are in the table below. There was, on average, 109 more young people recorded as NEET and 212 fewer young people with a Not Known status. Overall, 103 fewer young people (a 6.3 per cent reduction) were recorded as either NEET or Not Known. The key driver behind the reduction of the overall combined NEET/Not Known figure has been the reduction in the Not Known cohort; this has had the effect of increasing the NEET cohort due to NEET young people being identified through tracking the Not Knowns.

	2023/24	2022/23
NEET	4.3% 800 young people	3.9% 691 young people
Not Known	4.0% 742 young people	5.3% 954 young people
Combined	8.3% 1,542 young people	9.2% 1,645 young people

### ***The monthly NEET and Not Known figure***

In addition to the annual combined figure, monthly data are also collected; this is the information displayed in appendix one. The March 2024 NEET figure of 924 young people is 205 higher than the March 2023 figure of 719, and the March 2024 Not Known figure of 573 is 462 fewer than the March 2023 figure.

To develop an understanding of the gaps in post-16 provision, a secondment has been made to an Interim Strategic Lead - Raising Participation and NEET post. Phase one (September 2023 to February 2024) involved:

- Researching and understanding the reason for the NEET challenges in Leeds.
- Producing and submitting a gap analysis for the DfE, which shows post-16 provision deficit and identifies the level and locations of future growth.
- Reviewing and consulting with key stakeholders around post-16 strategies which progress sustainable change in relation to full participation.
- Progressing the 14-19(25) partnership to produce a strategic plan for raising participation.
- Working with schools, voluntary, independent training provider and further education sector partners and other stakeholders to raise awareness of the challenges and engage in intervention activity.

Phase two (February to September) involves:

- Reconstituting the post-16 forum to develop a systems-based approach to post 16 provision planning, collaboration, and partnership.
- Working with providers to understand the gaps and stimulating provider delivery in Leeds.
- Identifying potential space and sharing info about provision gaps to fill.

## **14 to 19 strategic partnership**

Ten workstream leads have now been identified and initial action plans developed; these will help to drive agreed actions and outputs linked to NEET reduction and raising participation. The ten workstreams are:

- Tracking, monitoring, and reporting
- Reduce the number of young people whose status is not known
- Sufficiency of post-16 learning places
- High quality impartial careers education, information, advice, and guidance
- Progression and transition support/ understanding our cohort
- Strategic partnership development
- Young people in vulnerable contexts
- Learner retention in post-16 settings
- SEND and SEMH and high needs
- Alignment with the inclusive growth strategy

A lead elected member is being identified to replace the outgoing chair of the partnership, Cllr Sharon Burke. This is crucial to improve the accountability of the partnership and maintain the political oversight. The ten workstream chairs report updates to the partnership, raising issues or concerns that need escalating or unblocking if they present a risk to the EET outcomes for young people.

### ***Risk of NEET***

- Careers Enterprise Company (WYCA funding) Early Intervention: The 'Risk of NEET' funding has supported the development of a pilot working with four schools (Leeds West, Co-op Academy, Cockburn John Charles, and Leeds East). The recently developed Risk of NEET Indicator (RONI) tool has been used by schools to identify a cohort of year 11 students. Four initial multi-agency panels have been held, with cases allocated across the support providers who are involved in the pilots. Two further review panels are due to be held with each school, this will provide an opportunity to monitor progress and measure impact of the interventions. A range of partners are supporting the pilot (internal and external to the local authority). The pilot is a proof of concept attempting to build capacity, at an earlier stage in schools, recognising that some schools and young people need an enhanced support approach if their EET post-16 transitions are to be secured.
- RONI Guidance (DfE): Whilst Leeds has developed its own RONI tool, having sought support from other core cities, the DfE is due to issue its RONI guidance linked to early intervention shortly. This validates the work of early intervention linked to NEET reduction, highlighting as it does the crucial targeted interventions required. The panels being held in the four Leeds schools aligns well with the guidance. The guidance and new NCCIS functionality, whilst welcome, will require further data exchanges with the school, presenting a capacity risk to colleagues who work in the local authority's reporting services.

### ***Further context***

- In 2018, 15,818 young people were in the 16-17-year-old tracking cohort; this is projected to rise to 19,934 (1 26 per cent increase) by 2028.
- In 2022, 65 per cent of year 11 pupils achieved a grade 9-4 in English and maths, 35 per cent did not. Of the post-16 learning provision in the city, 75 per cent is Level 3, 26 per cent is entry, Level 1, and Level 2 provision, meaning that there is a disparity in the amount of provision available for the 35 per cent of young people who did not achieve the qualifications required to progress to Level 3 learning.
- There is a higher rate of pupils not achieving a grade 9-4 in English and maths in more deprived areas of the city (49 per cent in Gipton & Harehills, 45 per cent of pupils in Armley, 44 per cent in Burmantofts & Richmond Hill).
- Stimulating growth in appropriate post-16 learning provision, in the right areas of the city, is crucial to ensuring that more pupils have access to post-16 learning.

## **Obsession three: Leeds is a healthy place for all children; and improve the timely access to healthcare when needed**

**Mental health:** The local strategic direction for Leeds reflects national policy and emphasises early help, resilience building, better support for the most vulnerable children, and service transformation. The all-age Leeds Mental Health Strategy 2020-2025 outlines children and young people as a priority, with Future in Mind: Leeds 2021-2026 as the strategy driving forward these improvements. This covers children and young people from birth up to age 25. MindMate is the local website providing information and links to support for children, young people, and parents/carers in Leeds. MindMate was designed with young people, for young people, to provide a central place for information about common mental health issues and where you can find support.

**Focus on children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities:** The partnership is preparing for a SEND inspection and has highlighted key areas of risk, including EHCP timeliness, quality, and ongoing review, alongside capacity and waiting times in mental health and other health support services for children with SEND. Other non-health areas of focus have been identified for the local authority, such as sufficiency of school places, short breaks, and long-term care for children with very complex needs.

Appendix one(a) shows the latest data for the health-focused measures in the CYPP, including:

- Infant mortality rates in Leeds that, at 4.9 deaths per 1,000 live births remains the same as the previous reporting and below (better than) the statistical neighbour average of 5.09. The rate is, however, above the national figure of 4.0.
- The prevalence of children at age five (9.4 per cent) and at age 11 (23.5 per cent) who are obese. Both figures have reduced in the latest data release and are below the regional averages but above national figures.
- The under-18 conception rate in Leeds continues to reduce to 19.3 per 1,000 in the latest reporting period. There is a long-term trend in Leeds for reducing conceptions, but the figure is still above both statistical neighbours and the England average.
- Alcohol-related hospital admissions have reduced by 3.2 points in the latest reporting period, to 24.6 per 100,000. This is significantly lower than the England figure of 29.3.

More detailed information is available in *The Leeds Children and Families Health Needs Assessment 2022*<sup>6</sup>. This document provides a snapshot of information that describes life for children and families in Leeds in 2022. It has been developed in partnership with colleagues from across the city and brings together existing knowledge and data from a national, regional, and local level into a single document.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Final-Version-Leeds-Children-and-Families-Health-Needs-Assessment-2022.pdf>

## Appendix five: education, health and care plans

The Director of Children's Services commissioned PwC to undertake a root and branch review of the end-to-end EHCP process and target operating model. The Scrutiny inquiry followed this commission but both pieces of work have taken place in parallel.

In the 2023 calendar year:

- 1,497 requests for EHC assessments were received in the 2023 calendar year, 17 per cent more than the 2022 calendar year (1,284 requests).
- 980 EHC assessments were completed in 2023, compared to 374 during 2022.
- The percentage of EHC plans issued within 20 weeks is 8.4 per cent, compared to 12.3 per cent in 2022.

Between January and 31 March 2024 there were

- 481 requests for an EHC assessment (426 in the same period last year).
- 181 assessments completed (136 in the same period last year).
- 173 EHC Plans issued (131 in the same period last year).
- 18.8 per cent issued in 20 weeks (15.5 per cent in the same period last year).

There are a growing number of applications for EHCPs across England, which is putting a strain on SEND services within local authorities, with many looking for ways to compensate for this through increases in efficiency and changes to their EHCP processes.

The same challenges exist in Leeds, which is reflected in the data provided. In response, external resources were commissioned to undertake a rigorous review and to provide independent challenge, to better understand the opportunities and challenges around securing improvements in outcomes for children and young people, whilst considering the Council's position in relation to operating in accordance with the overriding legislation and relevant codes of practice. The transformation approach was reported to Scrutiny Board during 2023/24 as part of its inquiry, to Executive Board on 13 December 2023, and, into 2024/25, later this month (19 June 2024).

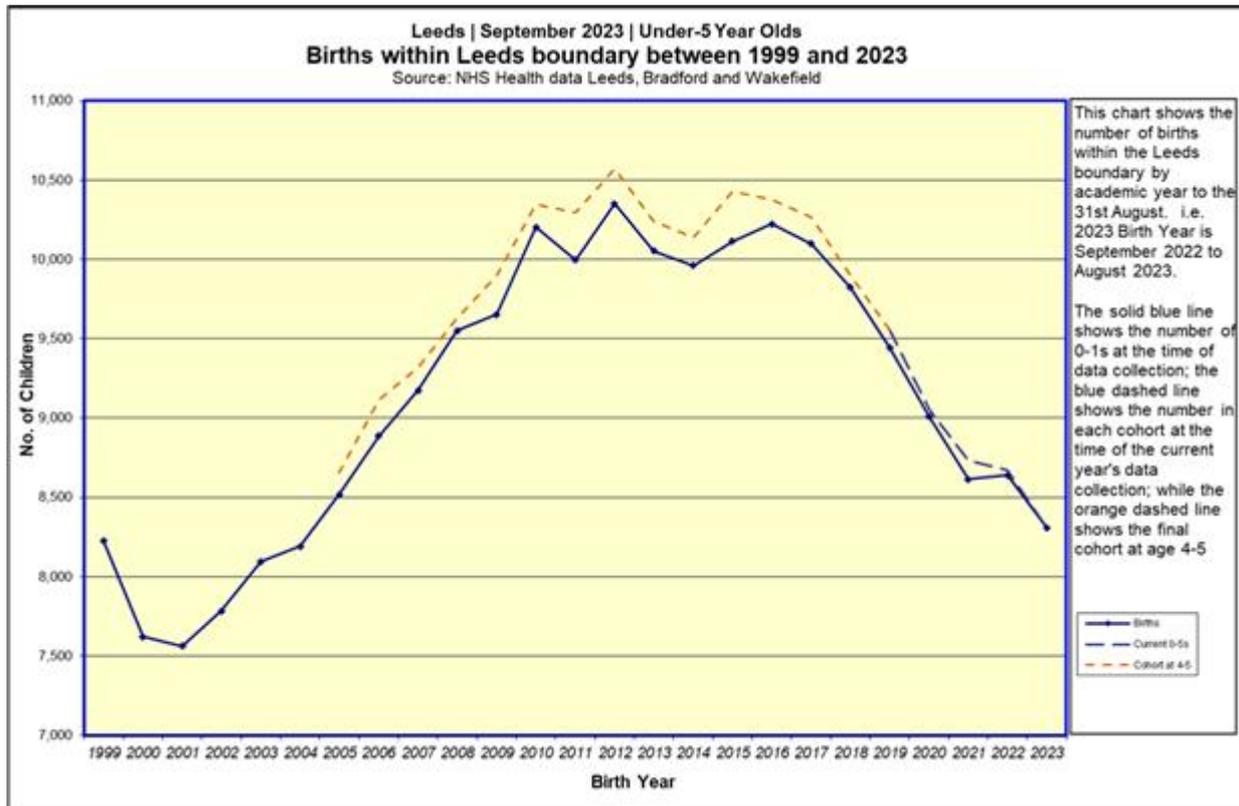
Several changes will be implemented over the next few months to support service delivery that puts the needs of children and their families at the forefront of the process, these being:

- A new operating model: The way in which the Council delivers its arrangements for administering the EHCP process will change, and a new operating model will be developed. This will support collaboration across functional teams for more effective case management; and improve tracking of cases, which will also support improved and timely communication with parents, carers, and settings.
- Simplification of process, decision making and funding arrangements: The amalgamation of multiple forms into one simplified application form; the introduction of multi-agency panels for decision making; and the consideration of assessment, setting, funding, and transport needs facilitated by the single application and panel process.
- Tackling backlog and future demand: Additional external educational psychologist resource will be secured to provide additional resource to reduce the backlog over the short-term whilst the new operating model is implemented to manage ongoing demand.
- Automation, training, and cultural change: Digital improvements are planned, which will aim to improve the availability and visibility of performance data so that the service can

increasingly seek to use data and insight to improve outcomes. Process automation solutions are also planned to reduce manual inputting to systems and facilitate automated updates to parents and carers regarding the status of the EHC application or assessment. There will also be a significant focus on organisational development to support these changes with a view to support cultural change which is child centred, solution focussed, embraces continuous improvement.

## Appendix six: population changes

Over the last two decades, Leeds has seen a pattern of rising births, a plateau of eight years at roughly 10,000 per annum, and then falling births since 2017. The number of births were static between 2020/21 (8,613) and 2021/22 (8,639) but have now fallen again to 8,305 for 2022/23. Leeds is currently at around peak population of 0-17-year-olds but as smaller birth cohorts feed through the population total will start to reduce. An overall decrease of circa 7.5 per cent by 2030 seems plausible.

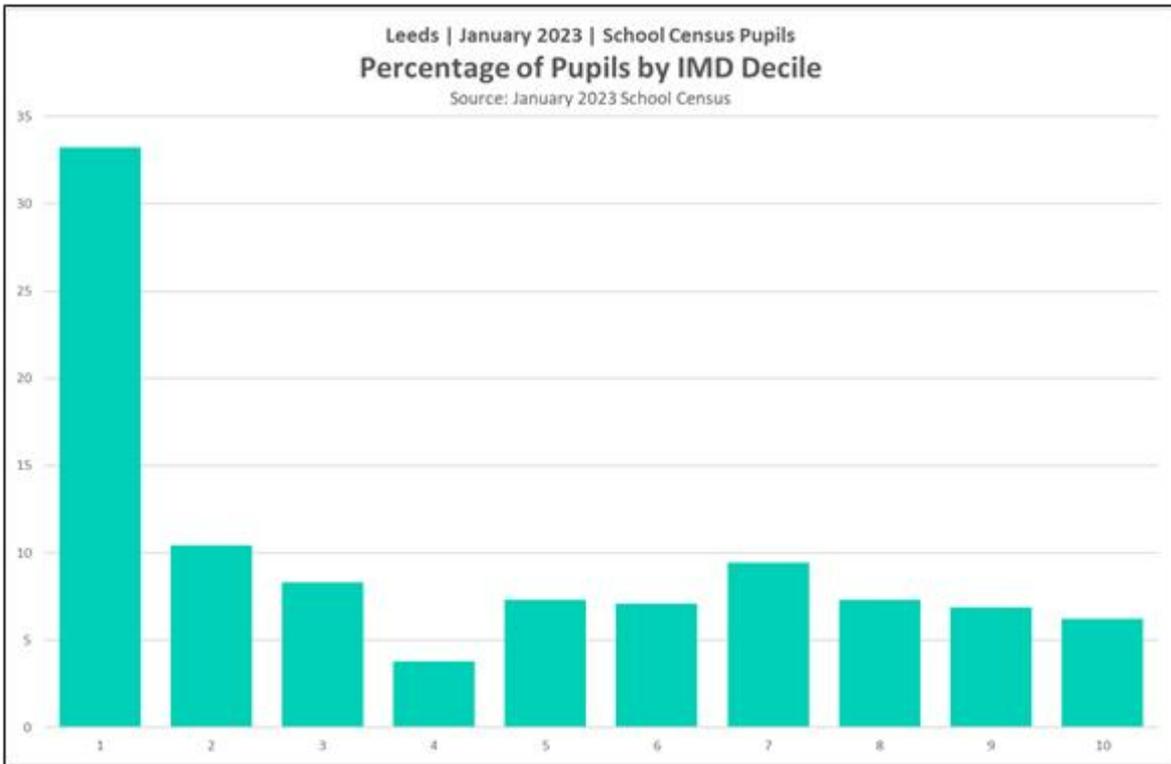


The falling birth rate has been progressively impacting on the number of under-5-year-olds. It is just beginning to impact on the numbers in reception and the primary-age cohort, and this will increasingly be the case in the near future. Year 7 pupil numbers have just begun to peak at the 10,000-birth plateau, and secondary phase numbers overall are still increasing. The larger birth cohorts are just beginning to arrive at post-16, and the peak plateau will begin in 2026/27.

The number of pupils in receipt of Free School Meals (FSM) continues to rise and is now more than a quarter of all pupils (26.8 per cent). It should be noted that the number of FSM pupils have been impacted by Universal Credit transitional arrangements (which are due to end in 2025).

Not all pupils experiencing deprivation are necessarily eligible for FSM, and the Office for National Statistics produce an Index of Multiple Deprivation which ranks localities by their relative deprivation (decile one being most deprived, decile ten being least deprived). On this index, 24 per cent per cent of Leeds localities (LSOAs) fall within the 10 per cent most deprived nationally; however, 33.2 per cent of Leeds pupils (43,632) fall within these areas.

Adding deciles 1 and 2 together, 44 per cent of Leeds pupils (57,329) live within the most deprived 20 per cent localities. These areas have seen by far the greatest growth in the population of 0- to 17-year-olds over the last decade (two thirds of the growth). They are also our most diverse localities, accounting for nearly two-thirds of pupils from ethnically diverse communities, and 70 per cent of all pupils who speak English as an additional language.



In Leeds, 33,482 children under 16 were living in relative poverty before housing costs (BHC), equal to 22 per cent<sup>7</sup>. This compared to a national figure of 20 per cent (3.25m). Looking at the most recently available data, it can be said that even by the lowest estimate, one in five children under 16 in Leeds are living in poverty. 21 per cent of Leeds' population is living in relative poverty after housing costs are deducted from income, which equates to approximately 176,376 people.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics-2014-to-2023/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics-financial-year-ending-2023>