

Q2 2023/24 PERFORMANCE REPORTEducation and Children's Social Care Overview and
Scrutiny Committee**CONTENTS**

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I. CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND FAMILY SERVICES

I.1. REFERRALS & RE-REFERRALS

I.1. REFERRALS & RE-REFERRALS				Previous Year & Benchmarking			Current Period
Ref	Indicator Name	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Provisional	England	Statistical Neighbours	Q2 2023/24
1	Number of referrals received within the last 12 months	3,616	3,285	2,351	537.7 (2021/22)	713.4 (2021/22)	3,093
	Referrals received within the last 12 months - Rate per 10,000 children	678.5	616.4	441.2			599.0
2	Number of re-referrals within 12 months (last 12 months)	861	743	457	21.5% (2021/22)	23.1% (2021/22)	567
	% of re-referrals within 12 months (last 12 months)	23.8%	22.6%	19.4%			18.3%

In the 12 months to the end of quarter two, Plymouth progressed 3,093 referrals, this is 560 more than the 12 months to September 2022 and 4,90 less than the 12 months to September 2021. At a rate per 10,000 children (enabling comparisons against other authorities) Plymouth is reported at 599.0 at the end of quarter two. This is lower than Plymouth's published position for 2021/22 (616.4), lower than statistical neighbours but higher than the England average of 537.7. The increase in referrals has created a pressure in our Initial Response Service and additional Advanced Practitioner capacity has been agreed to ensure assessments are completed.

The proportion of re-referrals received (where a referral had been received for the same child in the 12 months prior) has seen further improvements. The end of quarter two position was reported at 18.3%, down 1.1 percentage points from Plymouth's provisional 2022/23 figure. Plymouth is currently at a level lower than the 2021/22 published level for its statistical neighbours and the England average.

Our most recent Ofsted report (published 30 January 2023) identified two priority actions for the 'Front Door', and these are being progressed through a detailed improvement plan for this part of the service. A review of progress by our Sector Led Improvement Partner, Dorset, in September identified that good progress was being made. Dorset will continue to support us to maintain momentum and progress against the Improvement Plan will continue to be reported to the Plymouth Improvement Board as well as to the MASH Strategic and Operational Boards which have been reintroduced. We continue our work to ensure thresholds are understood by partners, including issuing a revised threshold document and partnership briefings.

1.2. CHILDREN IN NEED

1.2. CHILDREN IN NEED				Previous Year & Benchmarking			Current Period
Ref	Indicator Name	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Provisional	England	Statistical Neighbours	Q2 2023/24
3	Number of children subject to a Child In Need Plan (snapshot)	1,121	965	944	Not benchmarked	Not benchmarked	1,485
	Children subject to a Child In Need Plan - Rate per 10,000 children	210.4	181.1	177.1	Not benchmarked	Not benchmarked	287.6

Quarter two has seen an increase in Plymouth's 'Child in Need' caseload (which does not include children subject to Children Protection Plans or Looked after Children) and is currently at its highest level in recent years.

Through its recent quality assurance work, the service has identified seven areas of practice improvement and is currently working on structured plans to support practice development and Team Manager oversight in the Initial Response Service and Children's Social Work Teams to ensure robust, timely decision making, assessments and interventions for children. The seven areas of priority practice improvement are:

1. Assessment
2. Plans
3. Supervision
4. Management Oversight
5. Lived experience and voice of the child
6. Domestic Abuse
7. Neglect

As part of this practice improvement, Practice Standards setting out expectations across these seven areas have been shared with teams and a 'Leaders for Excellence' programme is in place for frontline managers to reset expectations. Our quality assurance framework is now aligned closely to these priority practice areas so that we will have the evidence from audit and dip sampling to help us evaluate whether practice is improving as we expect over time. We have a high proportion of newly qualified and newly arrived international social workers in our Children's Social Work Teams (almost 50%) who require this targeted workforce development. This also impacts on case-holding capacity and an additional team has been resourced for six months to enable the new workers to have a supported induction programme to prepare them for case-holding more complex work.

1.3. CHILDREN SUBJECT TO A CHILD PROTECTION PLAN

1.3. CHILDREN SUBJECT TO A CHILD PROTECTION PLAN				Previous Year & Benchmarking			Current Period
Ref	Indicator Name	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Provisional	England	Statistical Neighbours	Q2 2023/24
4	Number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan (Snapshot)	333	326	233	42.1 (2021/22)	53.1 (2021/22)	202
	Children subject to a Child Protection Plan - Rate per 10,000 children	62.5	61.2	43.7			39.1

5	Category of abuse for current Child Protection Plan: Neglect	50.2% (167)	51.5% (168)	45.9% (107)	Not benchmarked	Not benchmarked	42.6% (86)
	Category of abuse for current Child Protection Plan: Physical Abuse	7.8% (26)	7.7% (25)	6.4% (15)	Not benchmarked	Not benchmarked	4.5% (9)
	Category of abuse for current Child Protection Plan: Sexual Abuse	5.1% (17)	3.7% (12)	4.3% (10)	Not benchmarked	Not benchmarked	5.9% (12)
	Category of abuse for current Child Protection Plan: Emotional Abuse	36.9% (123)	37.1% (121)	43.3% (101)	Not benchmarked	Not benchmarked	47.0% (95)
6	% of children subject to multiple child protection plans - Within lifetime of the child (new plans starting in last 12 months)	27.4% (90)	27.5% (103)	25.7% (65)	23.3% (2021/22)	22.9% (2021/22)	25.6% (63)

At the end of quarter two (30 September 2023) there were 202 children who were subject to a Child Protection Plan. This is a rate of 39.1 children per 10,000 children, which is lower than both the published 2021/22 rate of 61.2 and our provisional position for 2022/23 (233 children / 43.7 per 10,000 children). The rate per 10,000 children is currently 3.0 below the England average and 14.0 lower than our Statistical Neighbour average.

The proportion of children who became subject to a Child Protection Plan within the 12 months up to quarter one (October 2022 to September 2023), who have been on a previous Child Protection Plan in their lifetime was reported at 25.6%.

This is at a level lower than the last four year-end positions, but we wish to improve further. During the last 12 months, 63 children/young people have started repeated Child Protection Plans (within their lifetime), this is an improvement on the 103 reported for the reporting year of 2021/22 and two less than our provisional figure for 2022/23 (reported at 65). The current percentage is higher than statistical neighbours and the England average. All local authorities experience repeat child protection planning processes for children.

There is a strong focus on requests for repeat Child Protection Plans with greater oversight by both the Safeguarding Service Manager and the requesting social workers' Service Manager. This provides more consistency and further opportunity to have reflective discussions to ensure that the care plan is right for these children, or whether we can work differently with the family.

The service is working with the Plymouth Safeguarding Partnership Board to roll out the 'NSPCC Neglect Graded Care Profile 2 Assessment Tool' to support all staff and volunteers working across the system to identify and improve support for children and young people who may experience neglect.

1.4. LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN (ALSO REFERRED TO AS CHILDREN IN CARE)

				Previous Year & Benchmarking			Current Period
RRef	Indicator Name	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Provisional	England	Statistical Neighbours	Q2 2023/24
7	Number of children subject to a Care Plan - Looked After Children (Snapshot)	485	490	501	70.0 (2021/22)	94.5 (2021/22)	486
	Children subject to a Care Plan - Looked After Children - Rate per 10,000 children	91.0	91.9	94.0			94.1
8	% of Looked After Children placed outside of the city of Plymouth (i.e., the placement is not within PL1 to PL7 or PL9)	39.0%	38.0%	39.9%	Not benchmarked	Not benchmarked	39.3%
9	Placement Type: Family Placement (fostering or connected carers)	336	325	339	Not benchmarked	Not benchmarked	344
	Placement Type: Children's Homes & Residential Care	53	56	57	Not benchmarked	Not benchmarked	51
	Placement Type: Hostels & other Supportive accommodation	31	33	48	Not benchmarked	Not benchmarked	50
	Placement Type: Lodgings or Independent living (16+)	12	16	x	Not benchmarked	Not benchmarked	x
	Placement Type: Other Placement	x	x	5	Not benchmarked	Not benchmarked	x
	Placement Type: Placed for Adoption	25	24	18	Not benchmarked	Not benchmarked	9
	Placement Type: Placed with Parents	25	28	32	Not benchmarked	Not benchmarked	26
	Placement Type: Other accommodation - NHS, Family Centres, Parent & Child	6	7	x	Not benchmarked	Not benchmarked	x
Placement Type: Secure Units	x	x	x	Not benchmarked	Not benchmarked	x	

On 30 September 2023, there were 486 children/young people who are children in care. This is a net decrease of 15 children on the provisional figure for 2022/23 and at a slightly lower level to the published figure of 490 for 2021/22. Unlike the levels of children subject to a Child in Need Plan that have seen an increase in recent months and levels of children subject to a Child Protection Plan that have seen reductions, the net number of children in care has been at an average of around 491 since November 2020. Our improvement work includes ensuring children's permanence plans are up to

date and working closely with our health partners to ensure children in care access health assessments and support when it is needed. This is overseen by our Corporate Parenting Board.

295 (60.7%) of children in care are placed within the city, the remaining 191 children (39.3%) placed outside of the city. This measure is simply based on the postcode of the child's placement address. Those not within PL1 to PL7 or PL9 are considered outside of the city. For example, PL12 refers to Saltash in Cornwall (potentially be less than a mile from a child's home address), but it is outside of Plymouth. Using provisional information, approximately 78.2% of children in care are placed within 20 miles of their home address (380 of 486). 29 children / young people were placed more than 125 miles from their home address.

There has been a slight reduction in the number of children and young people in residential settings and close tracking is in place of all children in residential to ensure plans to step them back into a family setting are progressed at the earliest appropriate opportunity. However, nationally, and locally there are significant challenges finding suitable placements for all children in care, in both residential and foster placements. There continues to be particular challenges finding a suitable home for a child in care where children and young people have complex needs. Weekly oversight of these children and young people not experiencing stable care in a placement that matches their permanence plan has been reintroduced through Children's Resource Panel.

The Fostering Recruitment Strategy is currently being refreshed to set out plans for recruiting more Plymouth Foster Carers, including looking at being part of a regional approach. However, we are competing in a challenging market with independent fostering agencies and to ensure we are competitive we are also reviewing the support we provide to our foster carers and are pleased that we have been successful in our application to establish a 'Mockingbird' model of supporting carers.

The offer made to Special Guardians, both to support the stability of current arrangements which can prevent breakdown and to reassure prospective special guardians which could result in increased discharges from care is being developed.

Please note: where the number of children is below five, the actual figure is suppressed and shows 'x'.

1.5. CARE EXPERIENCED (ALSO REFERRED TO AS CARE LEAVERS)

1.5. CARE EXPERIENCED (ALSO REFERRED TO AS CARE LEAVERS)				Previous Year & Benchmarking			Current Period
Ref	Indicator Name	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Provisional	England	Statistical Neighbours	Q2 2023/24
10	% of Care Experienced young people in Unsuitable Accommodation (Statutory Service (aged 18 to 20))	9.6% (17/178)	6.1% (11/181)	4.1% (8/192)	12.0% (2021/22)	11.6% (2021/22)	7.4% (15/204)
11	% of Care Experienced young people in Education, Employment and Training (Statutory Service (EET aged 18 to 20))	52.8% (94/178)	56.4% (102/181)	50.0% (96/192)	55.0% (2021/22)	55.7% (2021/22)	49.0% (100/204)

Plymouth's quarter two figures show that the proportion of Care Experienced young people in unsuitable accommodation was at a lower level than the statistical neighbour and England averages (as published 2021/22). The cohort of young people in unsuitable accommodation has increased from

the 2021/22 and 2022/23 figures, while remaining significantly below the England and statistical neighbour figure, this cohort is rigorously reviewed and reported on a monthly basis.

Those in Education, Employment and Training were reported at a level circa 6.0 to 6.7 percentage points lower than the published figures for our comparators.

There is an increased focus across Children's Social Care and Education, Participation and Skills to review and develop Individual SEET Plans for those young people within the 51% of care leavers who are not in education, employment or training but are seeking education, employment, or training.

Following a successful pilot of the "Your Future" program, a SEND Employability Fast Track Residential scheme, two further courses have been arranged and the young people are being recruited. 100% of the participants from the first course achieved positive destinations in terms of education, employment, or training.

Three care leavers have started their Undergraduate Degree courses in September 2023.

2. EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND SKILLS

2.1. OFSTED OUTCOMES

Ref	Indicator Name	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Actual	Previous Year & Benchmarking			Current Period
				2021/22 Actual	England	South West	Q2 2023/24
1	% of all schools judged by Ofsted as good or outstanding	Inspections paused due to COVID	Inspections paused due to COVID	76.0%	88.0% (Sept 2023)	84.7% (Sept 2023)	83.7%
2	% of pupils attending Plymouth schools judged by Ofsted as good or outstanding	Inspections paused due to COVID	Inspections paused due to COVID	77.1%	Not benchmarked	Not benchmarked	85.1%

There are 98 state-funded schools in Plymouth and at the end of quarter two 83.7% of schools are judged as Good or Outstanding. When we break this figure down in to the number of primary, secondary and special schools judge as Good or better, we can see that 85.5% of primary schools are rated as good or better (compared to 89.6% nationally), 73.7% of secondary schools are rated as good or better (compared to 80.2% nationally), and 85.7% of special schools are rated as good or better (compared to 84.7% nationally).

Overall, 85.1% of pupils are attending a school judged as good or outstanding in our city.

2.2. ABSENCE MONITORING

Ref	Indicator Name	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Actual	Previous Year & Benchmarking		Current Period
					England (Autumn and Spring Term 2022/23)	South West (Autumn and Spring Term 2022/23)	Autumn and Spring Term 2022/23
3	% of overall absence in all schools	Not reported	4.9%	8.8%	7.3%	7.6%	8.1%
4	% of persistent absence (less than 90% attendance) in all schools	Not reported	12.9%	28.1%	21.2%	21.9%	24.4%
5	% of persistent absence (less than 90% attendance) of pupils with Education, Health and Care plans (EHCPs)	Not reported	38.8%	45.0%	36.9%	-	Available March 2024

The information provided above is provided from the Department for Education "Absence rates" collection. This is a statutory return completed on a termly basis. The best available report is for the 2022/23 Autumn and Spring Term. Data was published on the 19th October 2023.

Local unvalidated data from the Plymouth Inclusion Scorecard showed that the overall absence rate for the 2022/23 Autumn and Spring term was 8.1%. The DfE Published data confirms this and benchmarks us above the regional rate of 7.6% and national rate of 7.3%. The Plymouth Inclusion

Scorecard indicates that the overall absence rate for the whole 2022/23 academic year which falls within quarter two, is likely to sit at 8.9% - The DfE will publish validated data in March 2024.

Moving into this academic year our Place based approach is focused on inclusion, particularly the attendance, mobility and outcomes for children who experience disadvantage. Initially this will be through a working group led by SEND 4 Change who have been commissioned to produce a set of recommendations for city education leaders.

The new national Attendance expectations for local authorities, multi academy trusts and schools is reshaping the work done by each of these partners with regard to attendance. Plymouth City Council are working with schools and trusts to ensure that this is implemented successfully. The first attendance network was held in July and there will be a further attendance conference in November. The new duties focus the work of schools towards direct engagement with their families and focuses the work of the local authority towards strategic oversight, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups and children with SEND.

A city wide campaign was set up for the start of the Autumn term 2023 which will promote strong attendance. Attendance is a key focus for all schools. Multi agency work to support those pupils who are severely absent is a focus for the locality work.

2.3. EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

2.3. EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING				Previous Year & Benchmarking			Current Period
Ref	Indicator Name	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	England	Statistical Neighbours	Q1 2022/23
6	% of 16 and 17 year olds in Education, Employment and Training	92.1%	92.1%	91.1%	92.5% (Q4 2022/23)	Not benchmarked	91.9%
7	% of 16 and 17 year olds with SEND in Education, Employment and Training	87.7%	83.1%	83.2%	88.7% (Q4 2022/23)	Not benchmarked	81.5%

At the end of quarter one 2022/23, 91.9% of 16 and 17 year olds were participating in Education, Employment, and/or Training (EET) and 81.5% of young people with Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities are in education, training and/or employment.

110 young people have moved from being not in education, employment and training (NEET) to seeking (SEET), many of these young people need extensive support to transition into employment, education or training. This is an area of focus for the Participation and Skills areas of EPS in Plymouth City Council. A number of initiatives are under way to extend the options available to 16-25 year olds with EHCPs which includes growing the number of Supported Internships, Supported Apprenticeships, paid and unpaid volunteering placements and the newly developed 'Your Future' 5 Work readiness programme which includes a one week residential delivered by On Course South West.

2.4. KEY STAGE 4 OUTCOMES

2.4. KEY STAGE 4 OUTCOMES				Previous Year & Benchmarking			Current Period
Ref	Indicator Name	2019/20 Actual	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Actual	England	South West	2022/23 Provisional
8	Key Stage 4 - % of pupils achieving 5+ in English and Maths	47.1%	51.9%	45.9%	45.3% (22/23 prov.)	44.7% (22/23 prov.)	41.3%
9	Key Stage 4 - Average Attainment 8 score	48.5 points	50.5 points	47.5 points	46.2 points (22/23 prov.)	46.3 points (22/23 prov.)	44.8 points

In 2022/23, 41.3% of pupils achieved the 'basics' (5+ in English and Maths). This sits below National (45.3%) and regional (44.7%) averages. Performance in Plymouth is 4.6 percentage points lower than the previous academic year, which is in line with the decrease seen nationally from 50.0% to 45.3% (4.7pp reduction).

The average Attainment 8 score is 44.8 points this is below the national (46.2 points) and regional (46.3 points) averages.

The attainment of specific pupil cohorts such as those eligible for Free School Meals or those with a Special Educational Need will be made available alongside the revised publication in February 2024.

Moving into this academic year our Place based approach is focused on inclusion, particularly the attendance, mobility and outcomes for children who experience disadvantage. Initially this will be through a working group led by SEND 4 Change who have been commissioned to produce a set of recommendations for city education leaders.

3. ANNEX 1: INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND FAMILY SERVICES
<p>Referrals & Re-Referrals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where concerns about a child have been raised to Children, Young People and Family Services, once the initial contact has been screened by our multi-agency hub, if appropriate, referrals will be accepted. The rate of referrals per 10,000 children is based on the number of referrals received in the 12 month period divided by the number of children aged 0 to 17 in the city (ONS estimate this at 53,291 for Mid-2021) multiplied by 10,000. This gives a rate that can be benchmarked against other authorities. A re-referral is where we receive a new referral for a child within 12 months of a previous referral. The indicator is based on a rolling 12 month period (e.g., 01 December to 30 November).
<p>Children In Need – CIN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the purposes of this report, the number of children within the CIN cohort are those that have been assessed as being in need (but not CP or LAC) and the number of children who are in the process of being assessed to understand their level of need. The rate of CIN per 10,000 children is based on the number of CIN at the end of the period divided by the number of children aged 0 to 17 in the city (ONS estimate this at 53,291 for Mid-2021) multiplied by 10,000. This gives a rate that can be benchmarked against other authorities.
<p>Children subject to a Child Protection Plan - CP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Child Protection Plan should assess the likelihood of the child suffering harm and look at ways that the child can be protected. It should decide upon short and long term aims to reduce the likelihood of harm to the child and to protect the child's welfare, clarify people's responsibilities and actions to be taken; and outline ways of monitoring and evaluating progress. The rate of CP per 10,000 children is based on the number of CP at the end of the period divided by the number of children aged 0 to 17 in the city (ONS estimate this at 53,291 for Mid-2021) multiplied by 10,000. This gives a rate that can be benchmarked against other authorities. There are four categories for a Child Protection Plan; Neglect, Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse and Emotional Abuse. The table shows the number and proportion under each category. The % of children subject to multiple child protection plans is the proportion of new Child Protection Plan starting within the period, that are for a child who has had a previous Child Protection Plan at any time in the child's lifetime. The indicator is based on a rolling 12 month period (e.g., the proportion of new Child Protection Plans that started in 01 December to 30 November).
<p>Looked After Children (also referred to as Children In Care) - LAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The table shows the number of Looked After Children at the end of the reporting period. The rate of LAC per 10,000 children is based on the number of LAC at the end of the period divided by the number of children aged 0 to 17 in the city (ONS estimate this at 53,291 for Mid-2021) multiplied by 10,000. This gives a rate that can be benchmarked against other authorities. The proportion of placements outside of the city is simply based on the postcode of the child's placement address. Those not within PL1 to PL7 or PL9 are considered outside of the city. For example, PL12 refers to Saltash in Cornwall, which could potentially be less than a mile from a child's home address, but it is outside of Plymouth. The figures provided for the placement types follow the Department for Education and Ofsted definitions, grouping multiple types into nine groups (for example, Family Placements contains six different placement types).
<p>Care Experienced (also referred to as Care Leavers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is deemed as 'Unsuitable' accommodation has been defined by the Department for Education. The following are examples of unsuitable accommodation: Bed and Breakfast / Emergency Accommodation, Prison, Temporary/No fixed abode/Street Homeless, Unknown/Not in Touch. The proportion of Care Experienced young people in Education, Employment and Training is based on our statutory service and therefore covers those young people ages 18 to 20. Whilst we work with Care Experienced young people aged 21 to 24, support is optional for the young person. Please note: The figures are likely to be different to the published Department for Education figures as they look at the age of the young person during the year at the period around their birthday and not at a specific snapshot.

EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND SKILLS

Ofsted Outcomes

Ofsted is responsible for inspecting schools and other social care services for children. There are four possible Ofsted ratings that a school can receive; Outstanding, Good, Requires Improvement or Inadequate. These Ofsted grades are based on inspectors' judgements across four Ofsted categories – quality of education, behaviour and attitudes, personal development of pupils, leadership and management as set out under the [Ofsted framework 2019](#).

Absence Monitoring

It is the legal responsibility of every parent to make sure their child receives education either by attendance at a school or by education otherwise than at a school. Where parents decide to have their child registered at school, they have an additional legal duty to ensure their child attends that school regularly. Some pupils find it harder than others to attend school and therefore at all stages of improving attendance, schools and partners should work with pupils and parents to remove any barriers to attendance as set out in [Working together to improve school attendance](#).

Education, Employment or Training

The law requires all young people in England to continue in education or training until at least their 18th birthday, although in practice the vast majority of young people continue until the end of the academic year in which they turn 18. The responsibility and accountability for young people not in education, employment and training (NEET) lies with the local authority and is set out in [Participation Statutory Guidance](#). The Department for Education (DfE) monitors the performance of local authorities in delivering their duties, and specifically in their tracking and supporting of 16 and 17 year olds.

Key Stage Four Outcomes

Key Stage 4 (KS4) is the legal term for the two years of school education which incorporate GCSEs (General Certificate of Secondary Education). During this time, pupils must follow relevant programmes of study from the National Curriculum. At the end of this stage, pupils are entered for a range of external examinations. Following a phased introduction since 2017, GCSEs taken in 2020 and 2021 are all reformed GCSEs graded on a 9-1 scale. Two particular measures are commonly reported on at key stage four:

- percentage pupils achieving 5-9s at English and Maths GCSE in the city, and
- average Attainment 8 scores achieved by schools across the city.

Attainment 8 is calculated by adding together pupils' highest scores across eight government approved school subjects. While these numbers are not made publicly available on a pupil-by-pupil basis, scores taken from across a school year group are averaged to produce a school's overall score. The eight subjects are divided into three categories, called "buckets":

- Bucket 1 - English and maths, which are worth double marks, but English will only count for double marks if both English literature and English (i.e., English language) are taken. The higher grade of the two is used;
- Bucket 2 – The top three scores from the English Baccalaureate (EBacc) subjects taken, i.e. sciences, computer science, history, geography and languages;
- Bucket 3 – The top three scores from remaining EBacc subjects or other government approved qualifications (e.g., other GCSEs or Level 2 Certificates in some technical subjects).

The grades are converted into points, put through a formula and finally out comes the school's Attainment 8 score.