

Chapter 2b: Growing Well

Health in Childhood

Physical Activity
Child Mortality
Healthy Weight: Reception vs Year 6
Healthy Weight by Ward
Accidents & Injuries
Mental Health & Wellbeing
Mental Health: Hospital Admissions
Health Conditions
Vaccinations
Teenage Pregnancy

Youth Justice

SHAPE Survey (to follow)

Education

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Primary Attainment: KS1
Secondary Attainment: GCSE
Secondary: Attainment 8
School Attendance: Absences
School Attendance: Vulnerable Children
Persistent Absence

Vulnerable Children

Children in Need
Protection Plans & Looked After Children
Vulnerable Children by Ward

Special Educational Needs & Disabilities (SEND)

Sandwell EHC Plans
SEND Status
Type of Need
SEND Primary Attainment
SEND Primary Attainment KS1
SEND Primary Attainment KS2
SEND KS1-2 Progress
SEND Secondary Attainment

Appendix

Glossary



Summary



Educational attainment and development

- Whilst the percentage achieving the expected level in Year One Phonics is consistently lower in Sandwell than in England and the West Midlands, an increase of five percentage points was seen in Sandwell from 2022 to 2023, bringing figures back to just three points below pre-pandemic figures.
- Primary attainment at KS1 sees a similar relative pattern, with slight increases observed during 2023 across all three geographies, but with Sandwell consistently reporting smaller percentages meeting the expected standard in reading, writing and maths.
- The percentage of pupils achieving GCSE grade 4 or above in Sandwell has declined from 61% in 2022 to 55% in 2023. Sandwell follows the same pattern as England and West Midlands, where levels have also decreased since 2022.
- The rate of authorised absences for Sandwell has remained relatively consistent since 2018, however has increased by 2 percentage points in 2022. This was also the case for England and West Midlands.
- In Sandwell, the rate of persistent absence in primary schools is slightly higher than West Midlands and England. In 2022 the rate for all areas increased, doubling 2021 rates. In Secondary schools, the rate of persistent absences for Sandwell is slightly lower than for England and West Midlands.
- Sandwell appears to have a greater proportion of pupils with speech, language and communication needs (SLCN) and Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) needs than seen regionally or nationally; and a lower proportion of children with EHC plans where the primary need is recorded as Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD).

Hospital admissions

- Between 2016/17 and 2020/21, the rate of emergency hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 year olds is higher for Sandwell than for England; however, the rate for 15-24 year olds was lower in Sandwell than England.
- Hospital admissions during 2021/22 for asthma in children and young people under 19 years were notably higher in Sandwell than in England and the West Midlands.

Physical activity and healthy weight

- Most 5-16 year olds in Sandwell are active, with 38.9% spending on average at least 60 minutes moderate to vigorous intensity activity per day across the week. This is slightly lower than both England and West Midlands.
- The proportion of overweight or obese children in Sandwell at Year 6, during the period 2020/21 – 2022/23 was 46%, substantially higher than the England average of 37%. Furthermore, there was a 21 percentage point difference between the proportion recorded as overweight or obese at Reception for the same period, compared to a 15 percentage point difference in England.

Mental health, wellbeing and social factors

- The rate of hospital admissions for mental health conditions in children and young people aged 5-17 in Sandwell was lower than both England and West Midlands in 2021/22. The rate has increased since 2020/21 by 12 percentage points. This is roughly comparable with the West Midlands, while the increase for England was much bigger. It is impossible to know to what extent these admission rates reflect fluctuating population need as opposed to changes in the health care system's capacity to respond.
- Hospital admissions for self-harm in children have increased in recent years, with admissions for young women being higher than admissions for young men. For 10-14 year olds, the rates for England, West Midlands and Sandwell increased from 2019/20 to 2021/22, following a very similar pattern.
- Since 2015/16, the rate per 1000 of children and young people 10-17 years entering the Youth Justice System appears higher for Sandwell than both England and the West Midlands.



Key Points

Background

The [UK Chief Medical Officers' \(CMOs'\)](#) recommend that children and young people (5 to 18 years) are physically active for an average of at least 60 minutes per day across the week. The evidence suggests, however, that a significant proportion of adolescents do not meet this minimum standard.

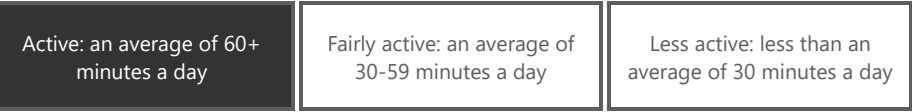
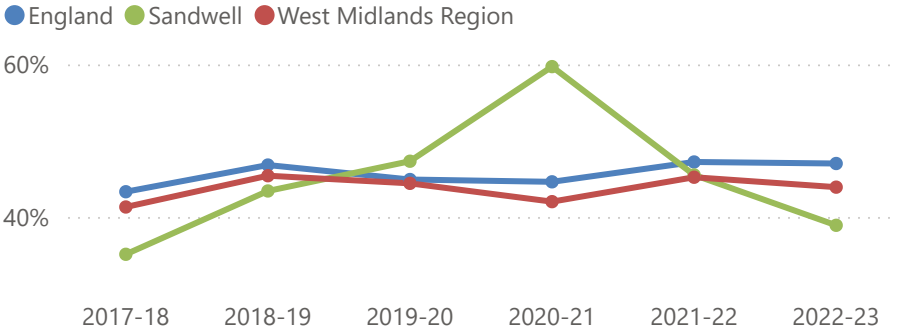
Good physical activity habits established in childhood and adolescence are likely to be carried through into adulthood. If we can help children and young people to establish and maintain high volumes of physical activity into adulthood, we will reduce the risk of morbidity and mortality from chronic non communicable diseases later in their lives.

The Active Lives Children and Young People Survey is the only national data source for physical activity levels that is available at local authority level and the data will shape and influence local decision making as well as inform government policy on the Primary PE and Sports Premium, Childhood Obesity Plan and other cross departmental programmes.

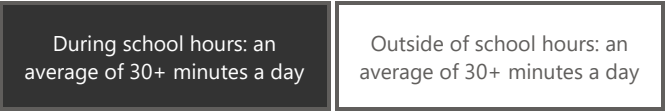
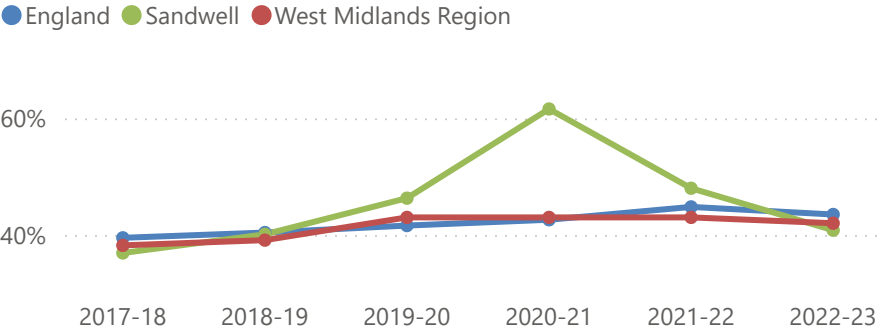
Interpretation

Most 5-16 year olds in Sandwell are active, with 38.9% spending on average at least 60 minutes moderate to vigorous intensity activity (MVPA) per day across the week. This is slightly lower than both England and West Midlands. The percentage of children who can swim in Sandwell has decreased in all categories in 2022/23 compared to 2021/22. In West Midlands and England, the percentages increased over the same time period for all categories, apart from those who can swim 200m (years 7-11) for England, which decreased by 3ppt.

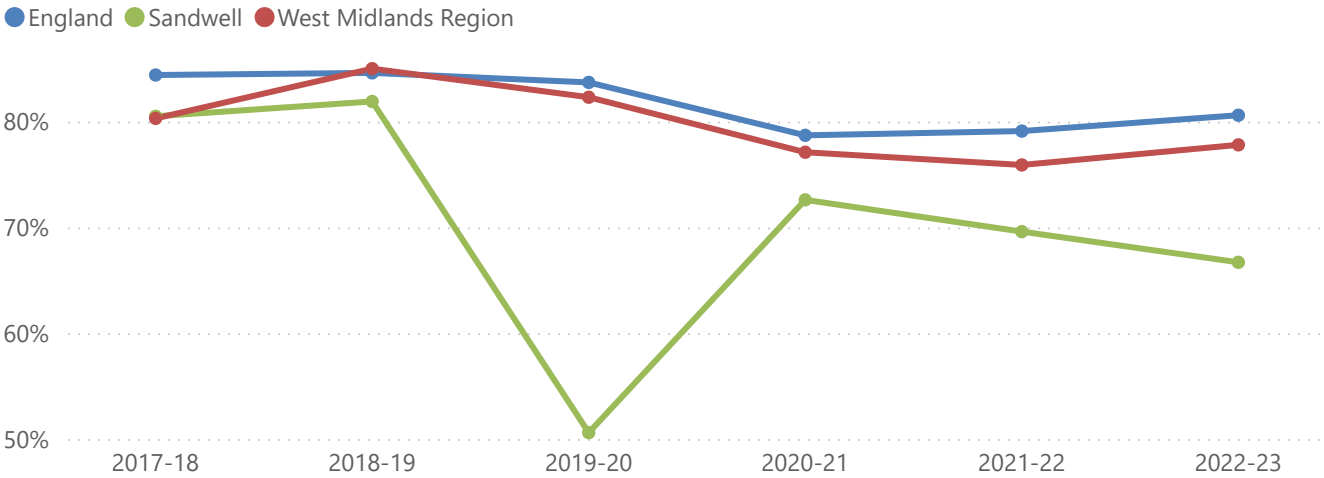
Levels of Physical Activity (5-16 yrs old)



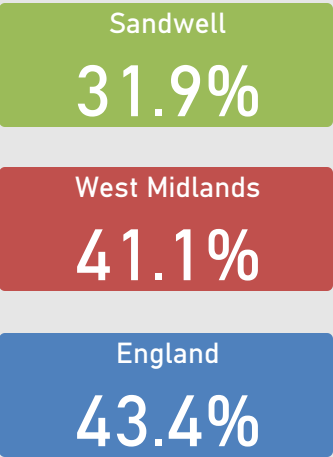
Physical Activity during or outside of school hours



Swimming Capability



Attended a live sporting event at least twice in the last year, 2022-23

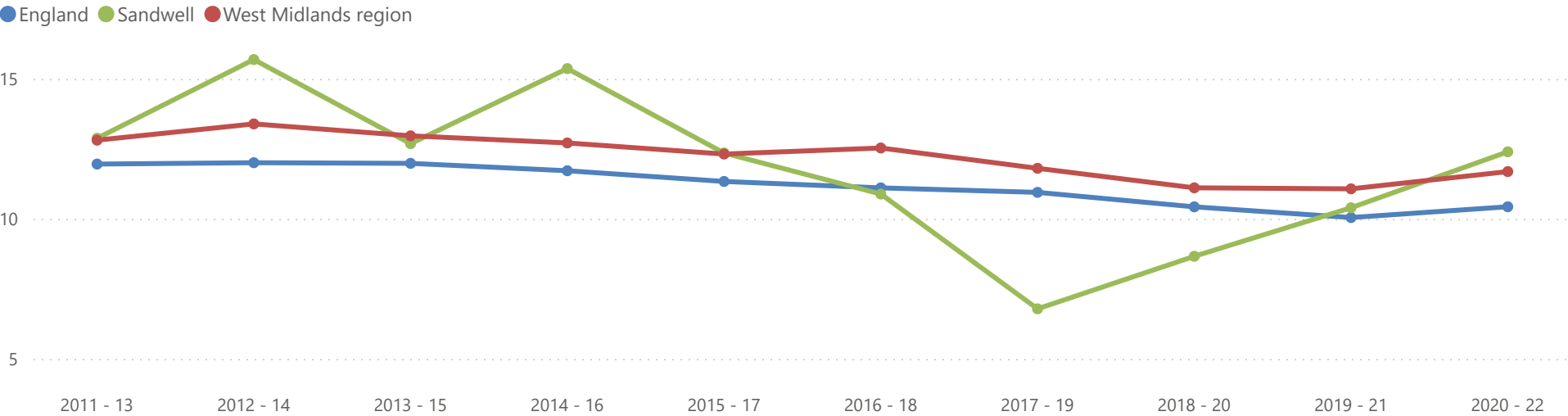


Key Points

Definition
Directly standardised rate of death due to all causes, in persons aged 1-17 years. Death in childhood represents not only a tragedy for that child’s family but also a loss to wider society in terms of lost years of productive life. After the age of one year, the commonest cause of death in young people is injuries. Many of these injury related deaths are potentially avoidable. The need to provide adequate support to those children and families with life-limiting or life-threatening conditions is also recognised.

Interpretation
The child mortality rate for Sandwell dropped to match the England rate in 2016-20, and after this it has remained below the England rate. The West Midlands rate has consistently remained around one point above the England rate since 2011. Comparing areas within the West Midlands shows that Dudley and Birmingham had higher child mortality rates than Sandwell in the period 2020-22.

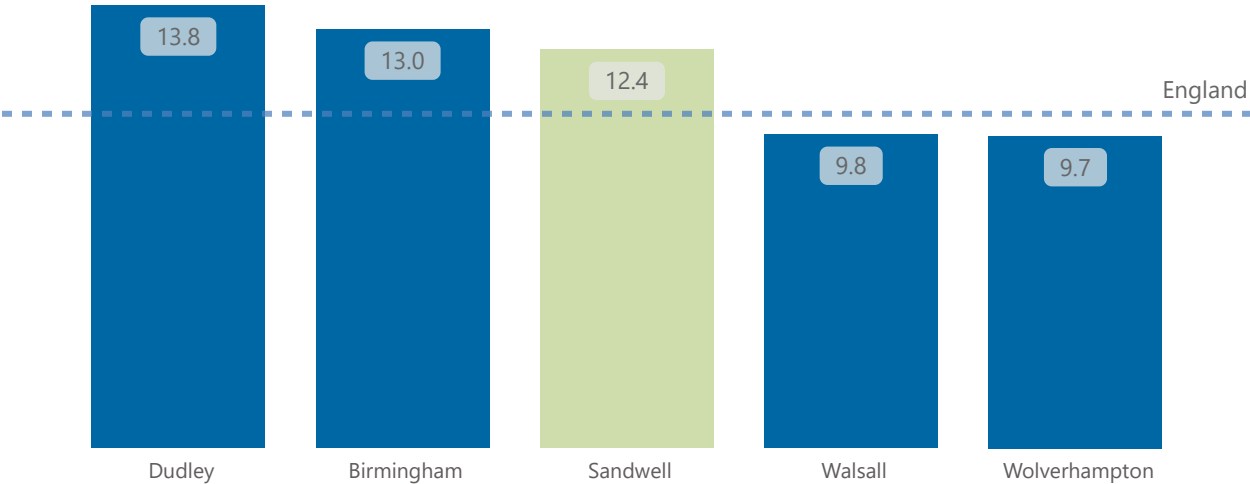
Child Mortality Rate (1-17 years), per 100,000



Sandwell Child Mortality Rate

Time period	Value	Lower CI 95.0 limit	Upper CI 95.0 limit
2020 - 22	12.4	8.4	17.7
2019 - 21	10.4	6.7	15.4
2018 - 20	8.7	5.4	13.3
2017 - 19	6.8	3.9	11.0
2016 - 18	10.9	7.0	16.1
2015 - 17	12.3	8.2	17.9
2014 - 16	15.4	10.7	21.4
2013 - 15	12.7	8.5	18.3
2012 - 14	15.7	10.9	21.9
2011 - 13	12.9	8.5	18.6

Child Mortality Rate 2020-22 by Area



Key Points


Background

The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) measures the height and weight of children in Reception class (aged 4-5) and year 6 (aged 10-11), to assess overweight and obesity levels in children within primary schools.

Interpretation

In the period 2020/21 - 22/23, the proportion of overweight including obesity in Sandwell was 25.2% at reception compared to 45.9% at Year 6. This is a 21 percentage point difference and compares to a 15 ppt difference for England and a 16 ppt difference for West Midlands in the same period.

In the period 2020/21 - 22/23, the proportion of obesity including severe obesity in Sandwell was 13.2% at reception compared to 31.1% at Year 6. This is a 18 percentage point difference and compares to a 13 ppt difference for England and a 14 ppt difference for West Midlands.

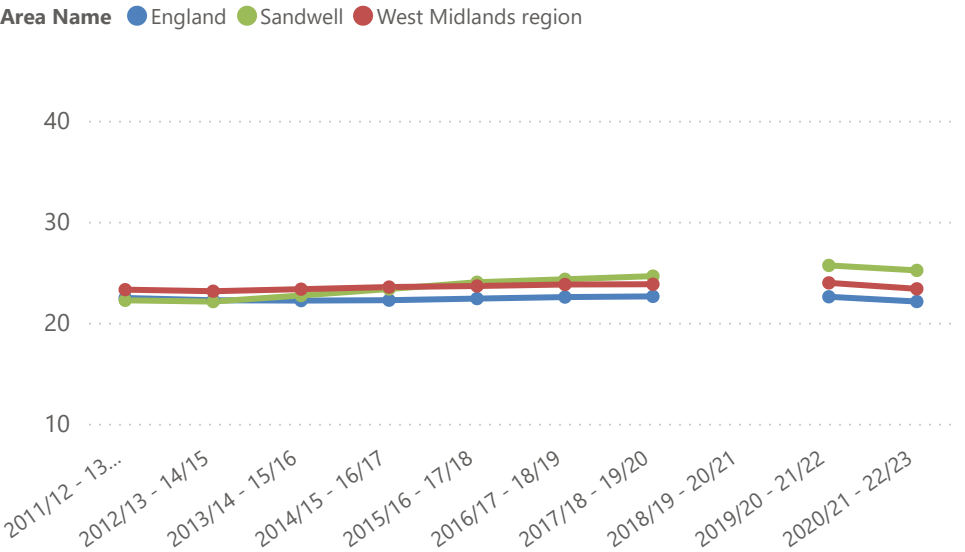


Data wasn't collected for the period 2018/19 - 20/21 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

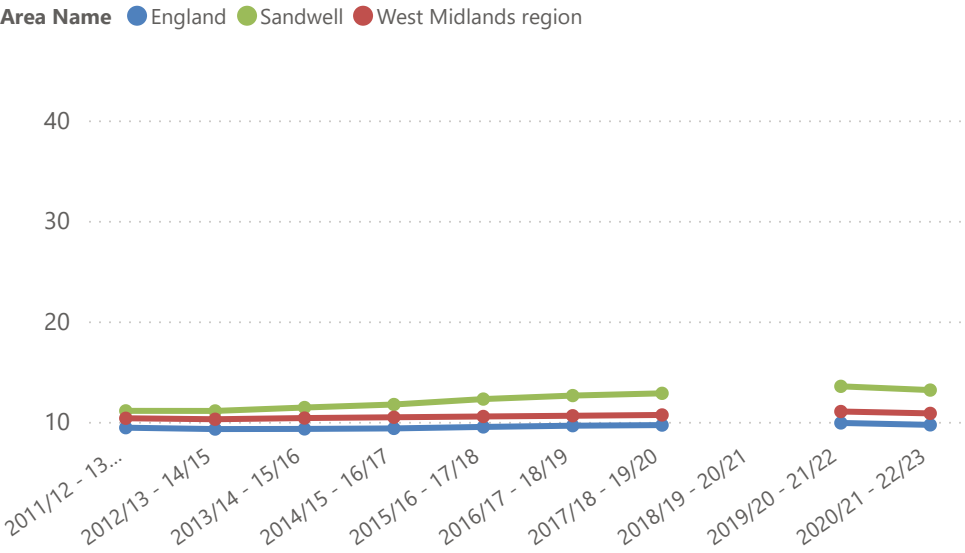
More information on Healthy Weight can be found in [Chapter 3: Healthy Living](#).

[Return to Index](#)

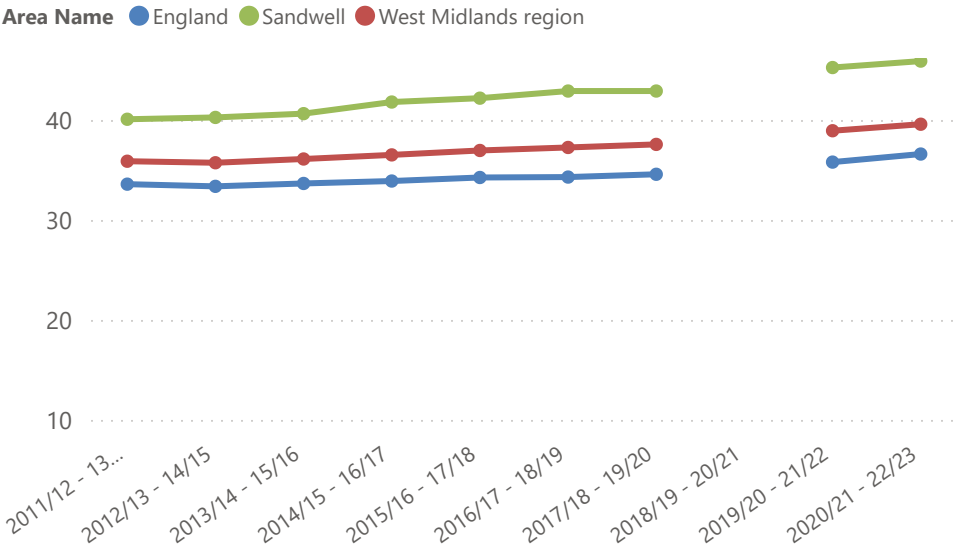
Reception prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3 years data combined



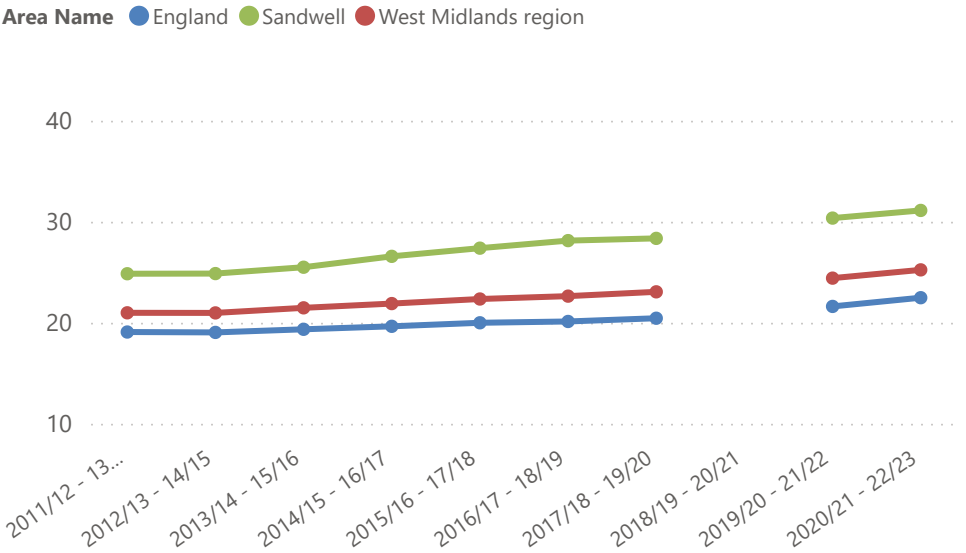
Reception prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), 3 years data combined



Year 6 prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3 years data combined



Year 6 prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), 3 years data combined



Key Points

Background

The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) measures the height and weight of children in Reception class (aged 4-5) and year 6 (aged 10-11), to assess overweight and obesity levels in children within primary schools.

Interpretation

In the period 2020/21 - 22/23, the proportion of overweight including obesity at Reception was 25.2% in Sandwell compared to 22.1% for England.

The 3 highest and lowest wards were:

Princes End	35.6%
Friar Park	32.7%
Tipton Green	28.3%

Rowley	22.6%
Old Warley	21.3%
Abbey	20.7%

In the same period, the proportion of overweight including obesity at Year 6 was 45.9% in Sandwell compared to 36.6% for England. The 3 wards with the highest and lowest percentages were:

Friar Park	51.2%
Princes End	50.0%
Greets Green & Lyng	50.0%

Tividale	42.1%
Newton	41.9%
Abbey	39.8%

Select indicator

- ☐ Reception prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), 3 years data combined
- ☐ Reception prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3 years data combined
- ☐ Year 6 prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity), 3 years data combined
- ☒ Year 6 prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3 years data combined

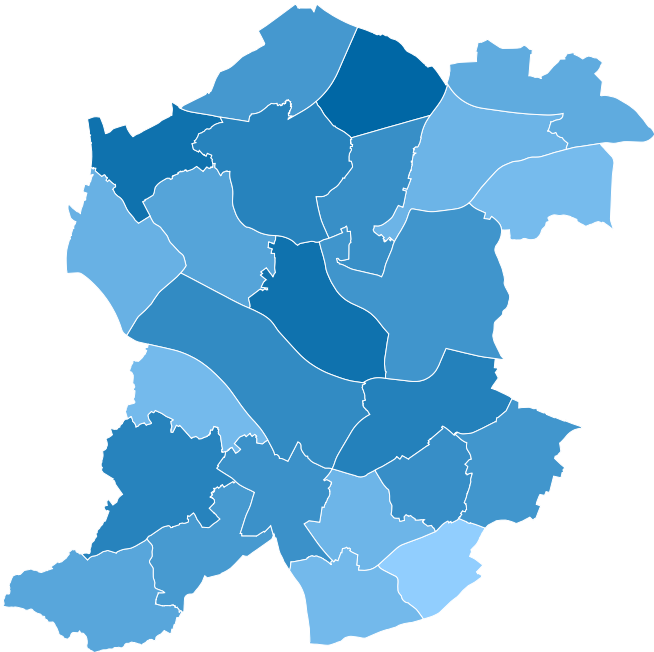
Select ward names to filter the chart

- ☐ Select all
- ☒ England
- ☒ Sandwell
- ☒ West Midlands region
- ☐ Abbey
- ☐ Blackheath
- ☐ Bristnall
- ☐ Charlemont with Grove Vale
- ☐ Cradley Heath and Old Hill
- ☐ Friar Park
- ☐ Great Barr with Yew Tree
- ☐ Great Bridge
- ☐ Greets Green and Lyng
- ☐ Hateley Heath
- ☐ Langley
- ☐ Newton
- ☐ Old Warley
- ☐ Oldbury
- ☐ Princes End
- ☐ Rowley
- ☐ St Pauls
- ☐ Smethwick
- ☐ Soho and Victoria
- ☐ Tipton Green
- ☐ Tividale
- ☐ Wednesbury North
- ☐ Wednesbury South
- ☐ West Bromwich Central



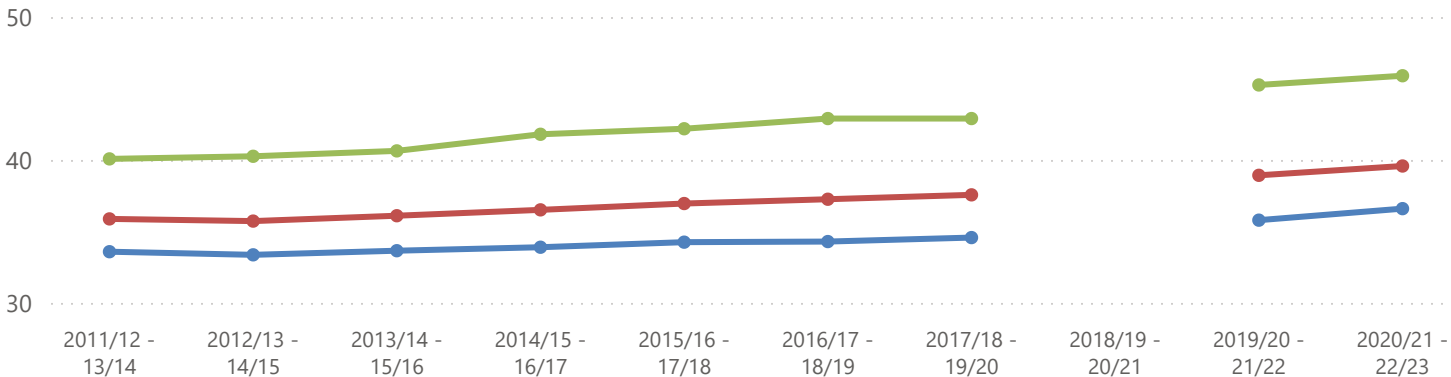
Data wasn't collected for the period 2018/19 - 20/21 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Year 6 prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3 years data combined by Ward, 2020/21 - 22/23



Year 6 prevalence of overweight (including obesity), 3 years data combined

Area Name ● England ● Sandwell ● West Midlands region



Key Points

Definition

Crude rate of hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children and young people per 10,000 resident population.

Background

Injuries are a leading cause of hospitalisation and represent a major cause of premature mortality for children and young people. They are also a source of long term health issues, including mental health related to experience(s).

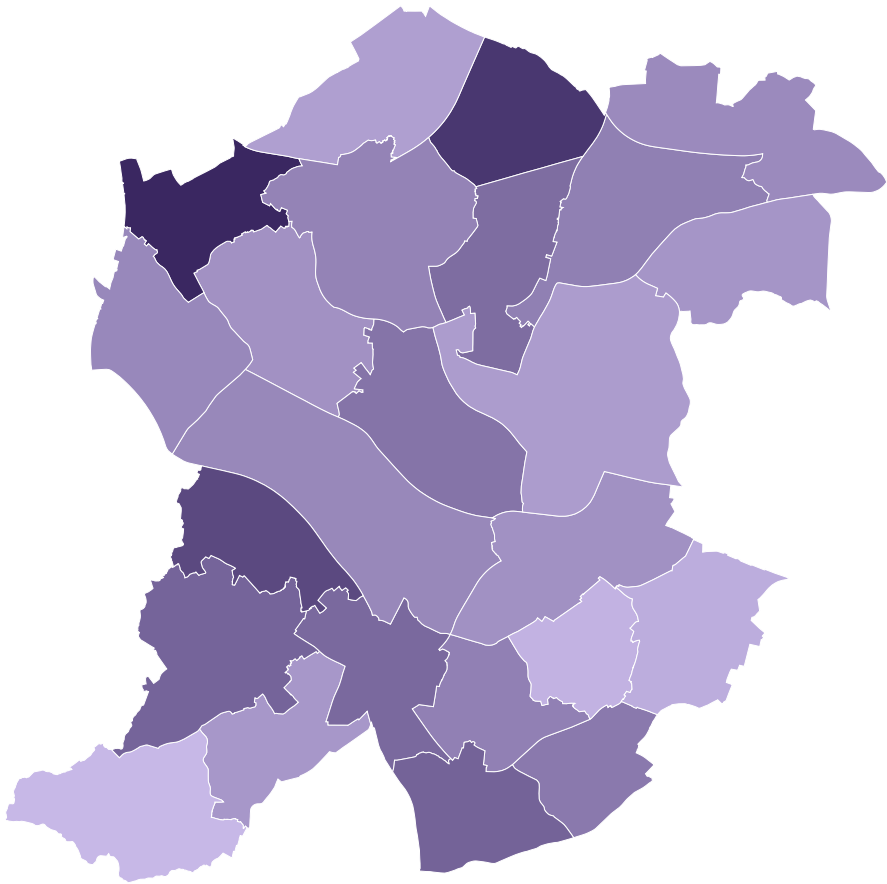
Interpretation

The rate of emergency hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 year olds is higher for Sandwell than for England. The rate for 15-24 year olds is lower in Sandwell than England. The ward with the highest rate for injuries under 15 years old is Princes End, with 131.4. Princes End is also the third highest ward for injuries in 15-24 year olds. The ward with the lowest rate for injuries under 15 years old is Cradley Heath and Old Hill, with 81.9, which has one of the highest rates for 15 to 24 year olds (133.5).

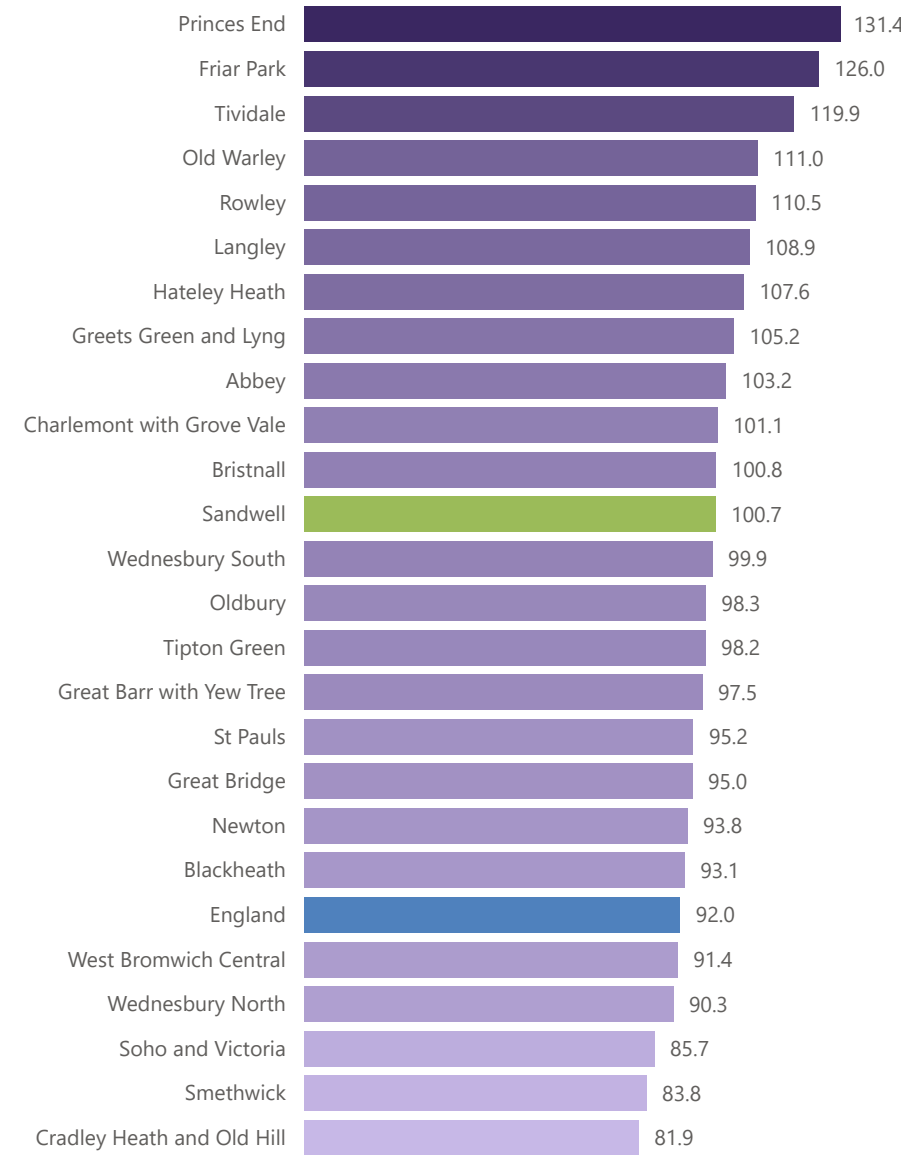
Select indicator

- ☒ Emergency hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 years old, crude rate
- ☐ Emergency hospital admissions for injuries in 15 to 24 years old, crude rate

Emergency hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 years old, crude rate per 10,000 by Ward, 2016/17 - 20/21



Emergency hospital admissions for injuries in under 15 years old, crude rate per 10,000 by Area, 2016/17 - 20/21



Looked after children whose emotional wellbeing is a cause for concern

This indicates the proportion of looked after children in the area who are affected by poor emotional wellbeing. Proportion of all looked after children aged between 5 and 16 (inclusive) at the date of their latest assessment, who have been in care for at least 12 months on 31 March whose SDQ (strengths and difficulties questionnaire) score was 17 or over.

The percentage for Sandwell has been lower than for England and the West Midlands, and in 2021/22 was nine percentage points lower than England.

Estimated proportion of children and young people with mental disorders (aged 5-17 years)

This includes emotional disorders, behavioural disorders, hyperactivity disorders, and autism spectrum, eating and other less common disorders.

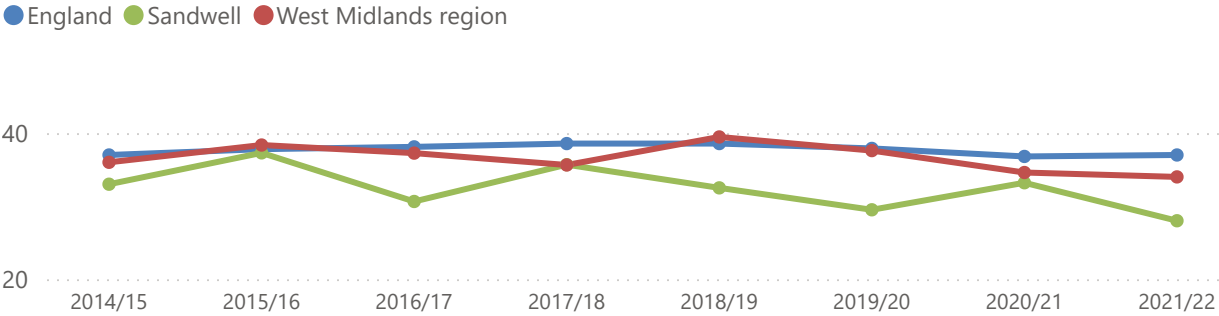
The estimated number of children and young people with mental health disorders in Sandwell is 6,855, which is slightly higher than in Dudley, Walsall and Wolverhampton. There is currently no national data for comparison.

School pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs

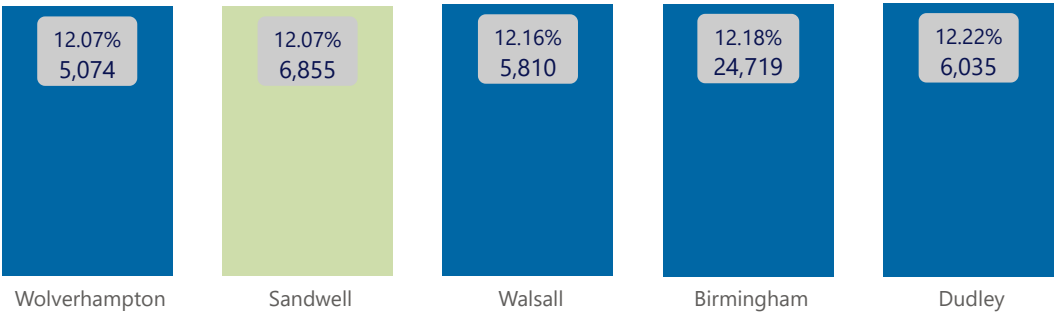
The number of school children with Special Education Needs (SEN) who are identified as having social, emotional and mental health as the primary type of need, expressed as a percentage of all school pupils. The National Clinical Practice Guidelines published by the British Psychological Society state that children with learning or physical disabilities have a risk of developing a mental health problem compared to the national population ([source](#)).

The percentage for all ages and genders has been slightly increasing year on year since 2018/19, for all areas. However the percentage remains very small, with all areas at around 3% in 2021/22. The percentage for secondary school age pupils is slightly higher than for primary school age. There is a slightly higher percentage for male than female.

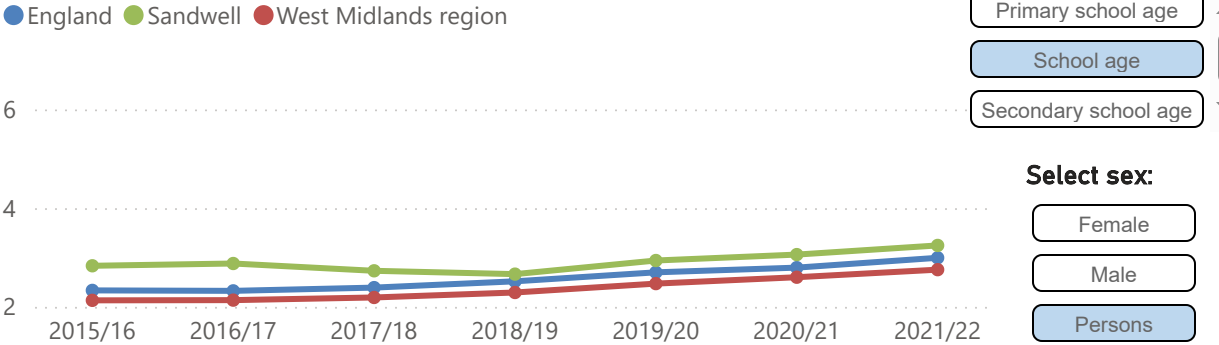
Percentage of looked after children whose emotional wellbeing is a cause for concern



Estimated Proportion of Children & Young People with Mental Disorders (aged 5-17), 2017



Percentage of school pupils with social, emotional & mental health needs



Key Points

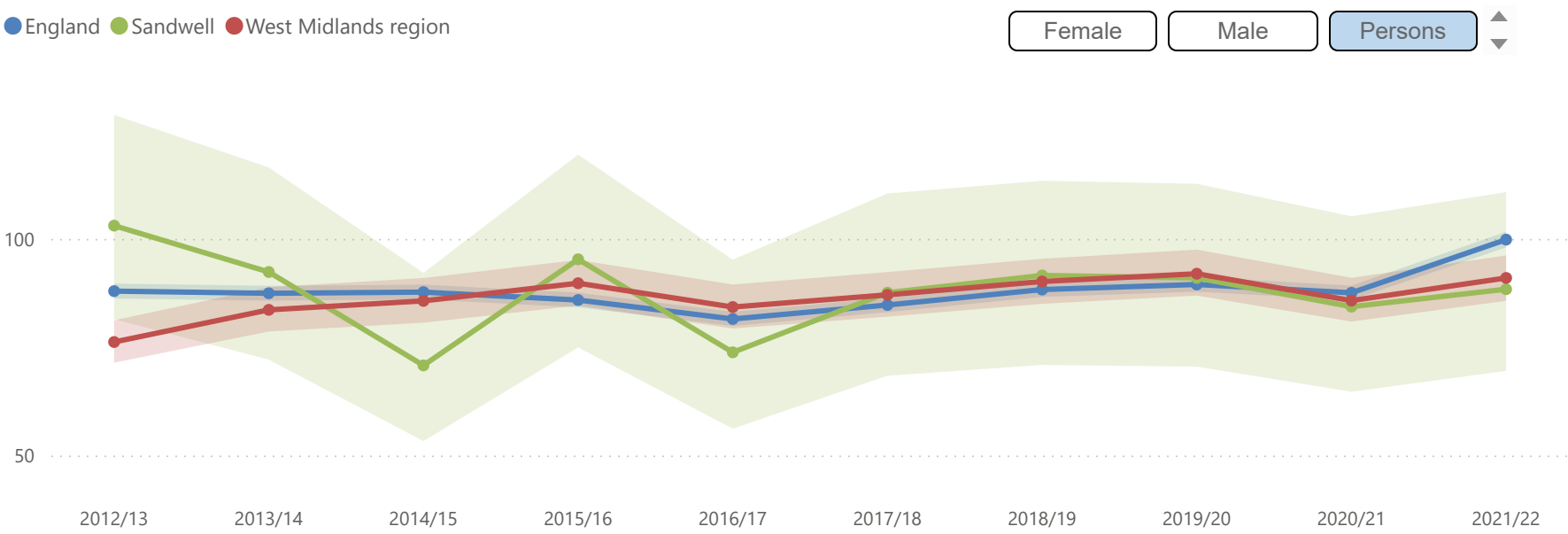
Definition
Inpatient admission rate for mental health disorders per 100,000 population aged 0-17 years.
Crude rate of finished admission episodes for self-harm per 100,000 population, aged 10-14 years and 15-19 years.

Background
One in ten children aged 5-16 years has a clinically diagnosable mental health problem and, of adults with long-term mental health problems, half will have experienced their first symptoms before the age of 14. Self-harming and substance abuse are known to be much more common in children and young people with mental health disorders – with ten per cent of 15-16 year olds having self-harmed. Failure to treat mental health disorders in children can have a devastating impact on their future. Hospital admissions for self-harm in children have increased in recent years, with admissions for young women being much higher than for young men. With links to other mental health conditions such as depression, the emotional causes of self-harm may require psychological assessment & treatment.

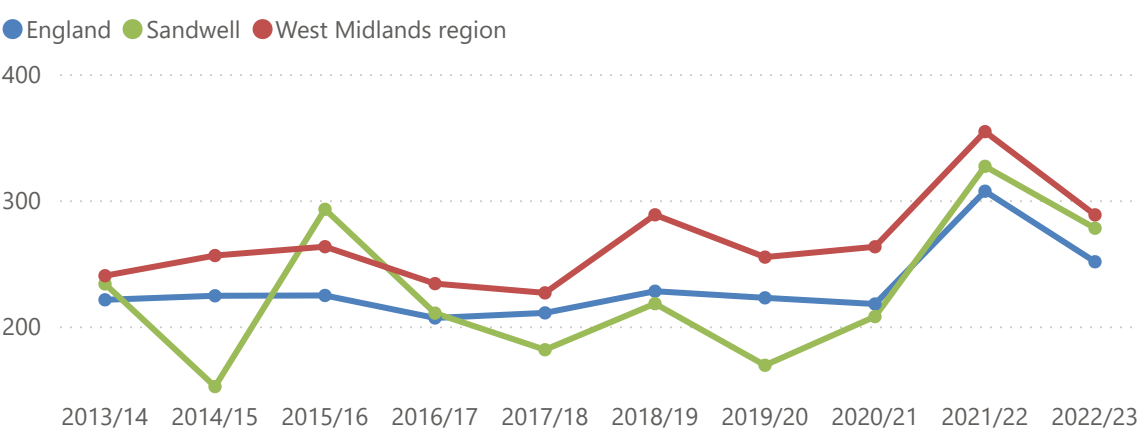
Interpretation
The rate of hospital admissions for mental health conditions in Sandwell was lower than both England and West Midlands in 2021/22. The rate has increased since 2020/21 by 12 percentage points. This is roughly in line with West Midlands, however the increase for England was much bigger.

For 10-14 year olds, the rates of hospital admissions as a result of self harm for England, West Midlands and Sandwell increased from 2019/20 to 2021/22, but then decreased slightly in 2022/23. For 15-19 year olds, rates were fairly consistent from 2017/18 onwards and decreased in 2022/23. The rate for females is significantly higher than for males, across both age groups. It is unclear whether the variability for Sandwell is due to proportion of presenting conditions or small numbers.

Hospital Admissions for Mental Health Conditions, per 100,000 population (0-17 years)



Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm



Select age group:

10-14 yrs 15-19 yrs

Select sex:

Female Male **Persons**

Sandwell Hospital Admissions for Mental Health Conditions, rate per 100,000

Time period	Value	Lower CI 95.0 limit	Upper CI 95.0 limit
2021/22	88.4	69.5	110.8
2020/21	84.3	64.7	105.2
2019/20	91.0	70.5	112.7
2018/19	91.6	70.9	113.4
2017/18	87.6	68.4	110.5
2016/17	73.8	56.2	95.2
2015/16	95.3	74.9	119.4
2014/15	70.8	53.3	92.1
2013/14	92.3	72.1	116.5
2012/13	103.0	81.4	128.6



Key Points

Following Census 2021, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is carrying out reconciliation and rebasing of the mid-year population estimates (MYE) it produces. As such, this indicator is currently only presenting data for 2021. Once revised populations for mid-2012 to mid-2020 are published, the updated back series for this indicator will be published.

Asthma

Emergency admissions for asthma are strongly associated with socioeconomic deprivation. Children and young people living in deprived areas are more likely to be exposed to higher levels of tobacco smoke and environmental pollution, which may contribute to this (source). More information on air pollution can be found in the JSNA Chapter 5: Place & Economy.

Diabetes

Type 1 diabetes constitutes the vast majority of diabetes in children and young people, and is not associated with deprivation. Type 2 diabetes is much less common in children and young people. It is more common in obese or overweight people, and in those of South Asian and Afro-Caribbean ethnicity (source). There are concerns that increases in childhood obesity will lead to an increase in children with type 2 diabetes (source).

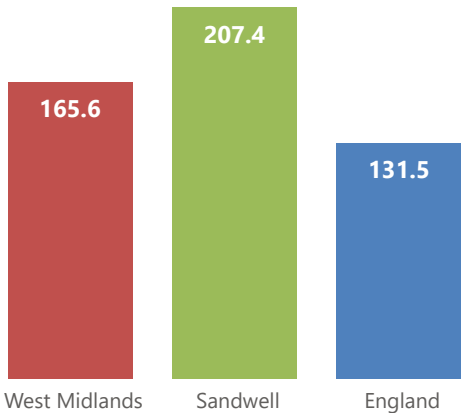
Select to filter charts by sex:

Persons

Male

Female

Emergency Hospital Admissions for Asthma (crude rate per 100,000), 2021/22



Admissions for asthma (0 to 9 years)

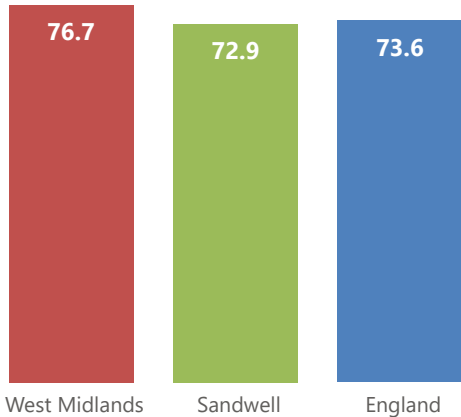
Admissions for asthma (10 to 18 years)

Admissions for asthma (under 19 years)

Asthma

The rate of hospital admissions for asthma in those under 19 years old is higher in Sandwell compared to both West Midlands and England. the gap between Sandwell and England is larger in admissions for 0-9 year olds and smaller in admissions for 10-18 year olds.
Rates are higher for males than for females across all age groups in all areas, with the exception of 10-18 year olds in England, where the rate for females is slightly higher than for males.

Admissions for Epilepsy (crude rate per 100,000), 2021/22



Admissions for epilepsy (0 to 9 years)

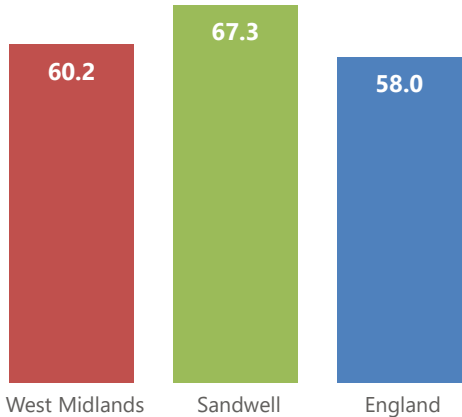
Admissions for epilepsy (10 to 18 years)

Admissions for epilepsy (under 19 years)

Epilepsy

The rate of admissions for epilepsy in those under 19 years old in Sandwell is lower than for West Midlands and slightly lower than the England rate. The Sandwell rate is slightly higher than both West Midlands and England for those aged 10-18 years. The rate in Sandwell for males in all age groups is higher than the West Midlands and England rates. Overall, rates are higher for males than for females in all areas across all age groups.

Admissions for Diabetes (crude rate per 100,000), 2021/22



Admissions for diabetes (0 to 9 years)

Admissions for diabetes (10 to 18 years)

Admissions for diabetes (under 19 years)

Diabetes

The rate of admissions for diabetes in all age groups is higher for Sandwell than West Midlands and England.
Rates are higher for females than for males in all areas with the exception of 0-9 year olds in Sandwell, where the rate is higher for males.

Key Points

Vaccination coverage is the best indicator of the level of protection a population will have against vaccine preventable communicable diseases. Coverage is closely correlated with levels of disease. Monitoring coverage identifies possible drops in immunity before levels of disease rise.

The charts show how the Covid-19 pandemic has impacted on vaccination uptake both locally and nationally, with percentages affected in 2020 and subsequent years.

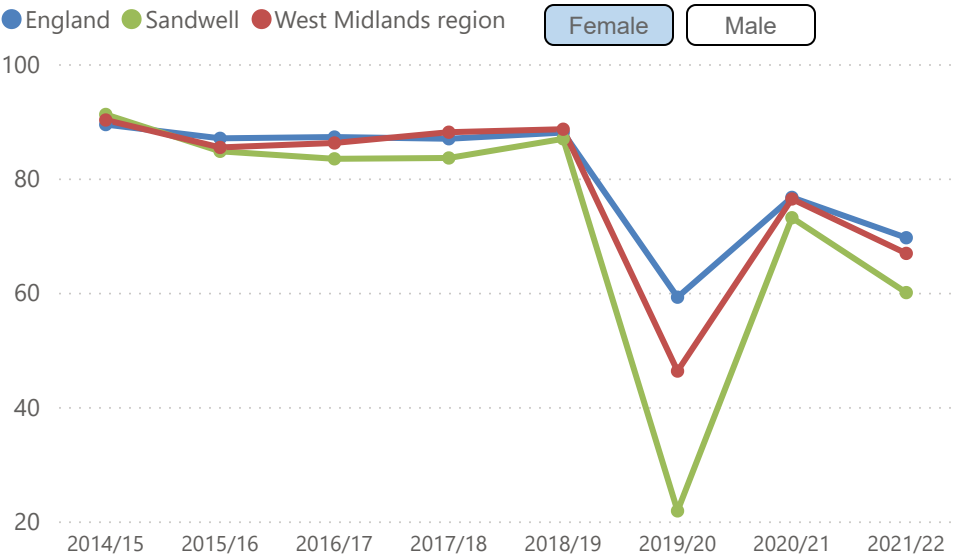
Select button below to display information on each vaccination.

HPV

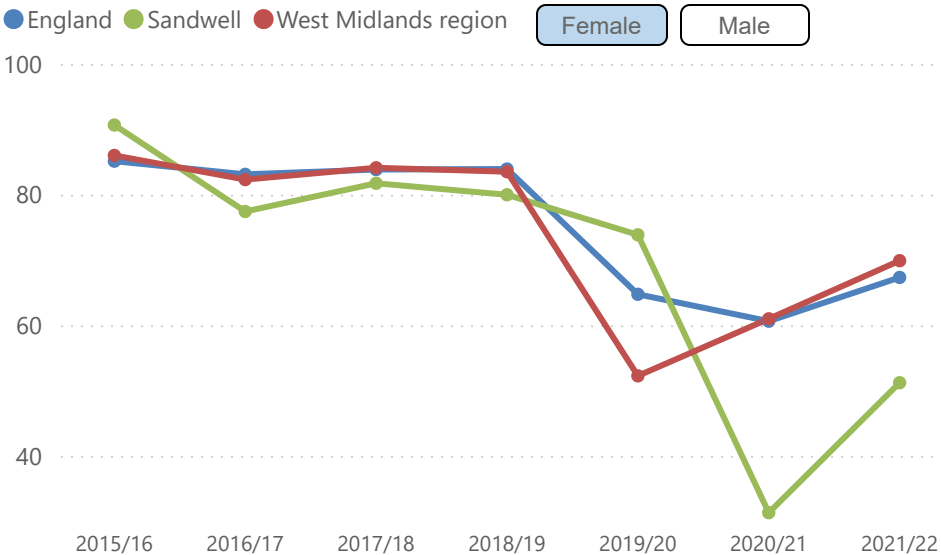
MenACWY

Flu

HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (12 to 13 years old)



HPV vaccination coverage for two doses (13 to 14 years old)



Definition

All persons aged 12 to 13 years/13 to 14 years who have received the first (priming) dose/second (completing) dose of the HPV vaccine within each reporting area (local authority LA) as a percentage of all persons aged 12 to 13 years/13 to 14 years within each area.

Background

The national human papillomavirus (HPV) immunisation programme was introduced in 2008 for females aged 12 to 13 to protect them against cervical cancer. While it was initially a three dose vaccination programme, it was run as a two dose schedule from September 2014 following expert advice.

From September 2019, 12 to 13 year old males became eligible for HPV immunisation alongside females, based on JCVI advice.

Interpretation

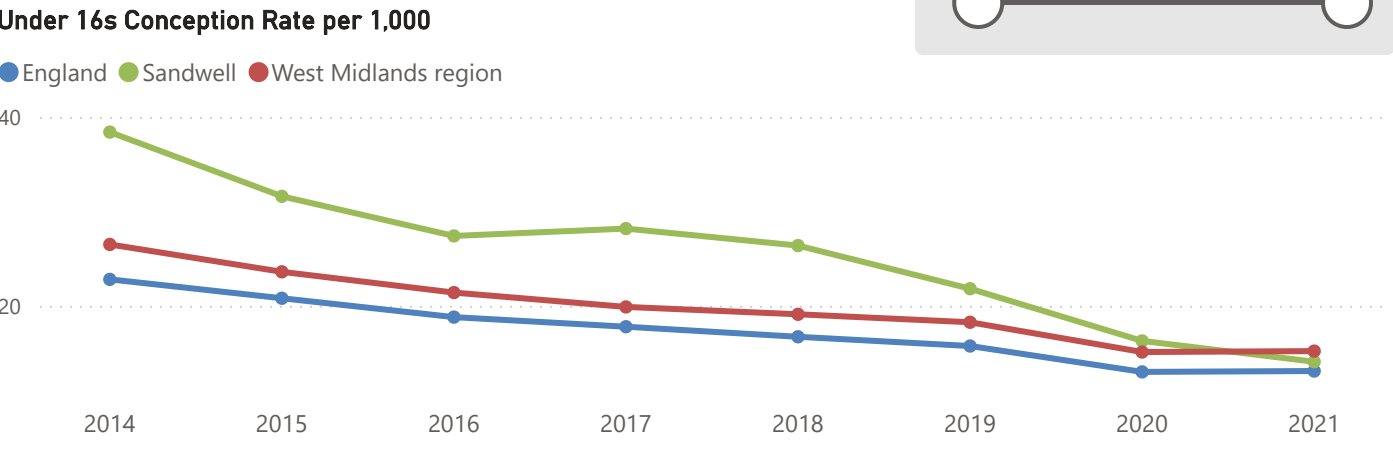
The percentage of females receiving one dose of the HPV vaccine has decreased by 31 percentage points since 2014/15, and females receiving two doses has decreased by 40 ppts since 2015/16. The percentage of males receiving one dose increased in the second year of it being offered and decreased by 14 ppts in the third year. The percentage of males receiving two doses was around 20 ppts lower than for England, in 2021/22.

Select indicator to view on chart: ▼

Under 18s conception rate / 1,000 ▼

Filter chart by Year: ▼

2014 2021



Teenage Mothers

Teenage Mothers measures the percentage of births where the mother is aged between 12 and 17 years old, 5-year pooled data. Children born to teenage mothers have 60% higher rates of infant mortality and are at increased risk of low birth weight which impacts on the child's long-term health. Teenage mothers are three times more likely to suffer from post-natal depression and experience poor mental health for up to three years after the birth. Teenage parents and their children are at increased risk of living in poverty.

The ward with the highest percentage of teenage mothers is Friar Park with 2.5%, and the lowest is Soho & Victoria with 0.63% which is just below the national figure.

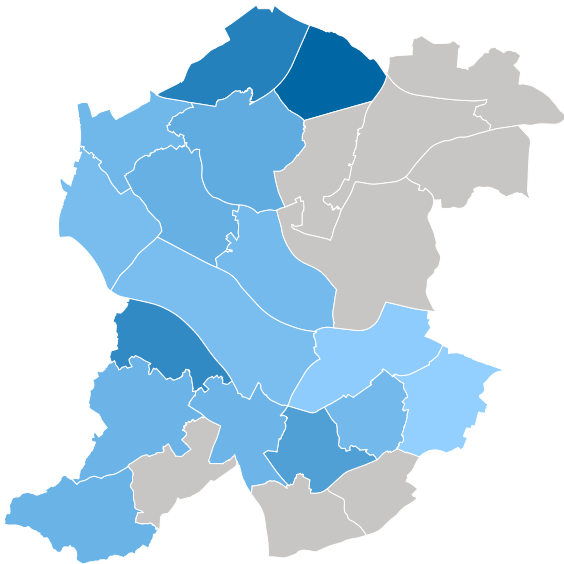
Conception Rates

Research evidence, particularly from longitudinal studies, shows that teenage pregnancy is associated with poorer outcomes for both young parents and their children.

Teenage mothers are less likely to finish their education, are more likely to bring up their child alone and in poverty and have a higher risk of poor mental health than older mothers. Infant mortality rates for babies born to teenage mothers are around 60% higher than for babies born to older mothers. The children of teenage mothers have an increased risk of living in poverty and poor quality housing and are more likely to have accidents and behavioural problems.

The under 18s conception rate in Sandwell has decreased dramatically since 2017, and in 2021 was almost the same rate at England (14.1 and 13.1 per 1,000 respectively). In 2021, the rate also dipped below West Midlands for the first time. The under 16s conception rate is in line with England and West Midlands, and in 2021 dipped below both at 1.7 per 1,000, compared to 2.1 for England and 2.4 for West Midlands. The percentage of under 18s conception leading to abortion is in line with England and West Midlands at 52.7%

% of Teenage Mothers by Ward, 2016/17 - 2020/21



% of Teenage Mothers, 2016/17 - 20/21

0.67
England

1.07
Sandwell

Area Name	% of Teenage Mothers
Friar Park	2.53
Wednesbury North	2.07
Tivdale	1.90
Bristnall	1.49
Wednesbury South	1.29
Great Bridge	1.20
Cradley Heath and Old Hill	1.16
Rowley	1.14
Langley	1.12
Sandwell	1.07
Princes End	1.07
Smethwick	1.04
Greets Green and Lyng	1.03
Tipton Green	0.97
Oldbury	0.95
St Pauls	0.70
England	0.67
Soho and Victoria	0.63
Abbey	
Blackheath	
Charlemont with Grove Vale	
Great Barr with Yew Tree	
Hateley Heath	
Newton	
Old Warley	
West Bromwich Central	

Where there are missing values, these figures have been suppressed due to small counts.

Key Points

Background

Children and Young people aged 10 to 17 years cautioned or sentenced, rate per 1,000 population. There are a number of risk factors that increase the chances of children getting involved in offending, and many of these are similar to the risk factors for mental health problems. For example, a higher likelihood of having been subject to trauma or severe neglect; high levels of social disadvantage; and multi-layered, unmet, and complex needs. It is important to note that the relationship between mental health difficulties and offending is complex and causality can go in either direction. For example, a child could be acting out as a result of underlying depression, or depression could result from involvement in criminal behaviour [\(source\)](#).

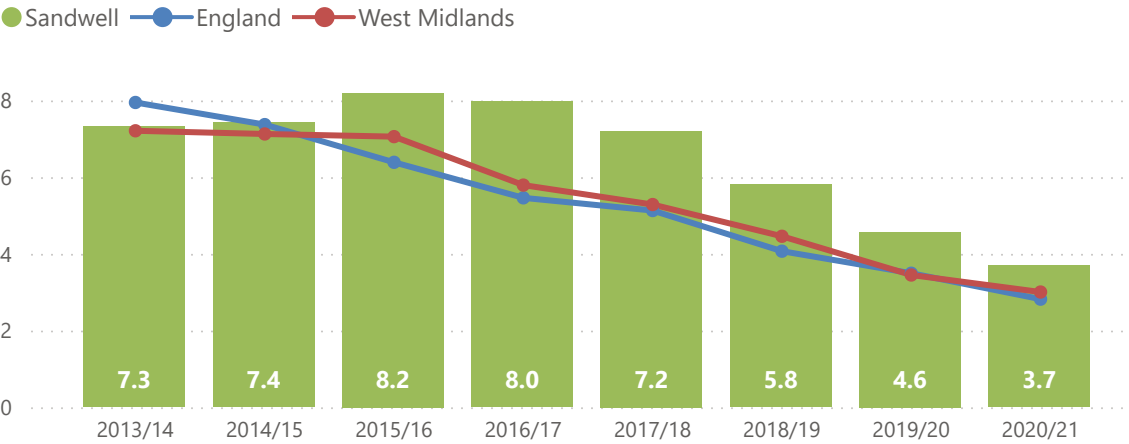
Rate of 10 to 17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction per 100,000 population. Children and young people at risk of offending or within the youth justice system often have more unmet health needs than other young persons. This indicator is included to ensure that vulnerable children and young people (aged 10 to 17) at risk of offending, are included in mainstream planning and commissioning.

Interpretation

The rate of children entering the youth justice system has been decreasing year on year since 2014/15. In Sandwell, the 2020/21 rate had decreased to half of the 2014/15 rate. In 2020/21, the rate was slightly higher in Sandwell compared to England and West Midlands.

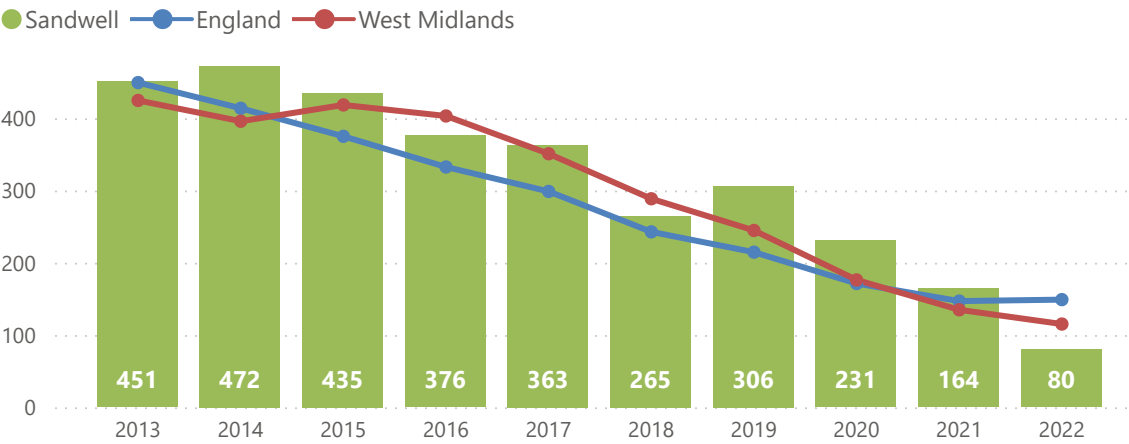
For first time entrants to the youth justice system, the rate for Sandwell decreased from 472 per 100,000 population in 2014, to just 80 per 100,000 in 2022. England and West Midlands saw similar decreases across the same time frame. The 2022 rate for Sandwell was lower than both England and West Midlands.

Children Entering the Youth Justice System (10-17 years), rate per 1,000 population



Time period	Sandwell	England	West Midlands
2020/21	3.7	2.8	3.0
2019/20	4.6	3.5	3.4
2018/19	5.8	4.1	4.5
2017/18	7.2	5.1	5.3
2016/17	8.0	5.5	5.8
2015/16	8.2	6.4	7.1
2014/15	7.4	7.4	7.1
2013/14	7.3	7.9	7.2

First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System: number of individuals



Time period	Sandwell	England	West Midlands
2022	80	149	115
2021	164	147	135
2020	231	171	176
2019	306	215	245
2018	265	243	288
2017	363	299	351
2016	376	332	403
2015	435	375	418
2014	472	414	396
2013	451	449	425



Key Points

Key Stage 2 data is missing for 2020 and 2021 due to statutory tests and assessments being cancelled during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Note: Sandwell cohort includes data for 4 private settings that don't feature in the Learning Communities.

Background

National curriculum assessments and teacher assessments take place at the end of KS2 (Year 6) for Reading, Writing and Maths.

The phonics screening check is taken in Year One (age 6) to check if pupils have met the expected standard in phonic decoding. The phonics screening took place in the autumn term rather than the summer in 2020 and 2021 due to the impact of the pandemic. No other Primary data was statutorily collected during that period.

Interpretation

Looking at the percentage achieving the expected level in Year One Phonics, an increase of five percentage points was seen in Sandwell from 2022 to 2023, bringing figures back to just three ppts below pre-pandemic figures. England and the West Midlands followed the same pattern, increasing by around 3 ppts from 2022 to 2023.

Locally, Smethwick received the lowest in 2023 with 74% and West Bromwich North received the highest with 80%. All learning communities saw an increase from 2022 to 2023, with Wednesbury reaching a higher percentage than pre-pandemic.

For Key Stage 2 pupils meeting the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths, the percentage increased from 2022 to 2023 by one ppt for Sandwell, England and West Midlands. Percentages are still below pre-pandemic figures. Locally, Rowley Regis received the lowest in 2023 with 54% and Tipton received the highest with 59%.

Select boxes from the list below to compare learning communities

- ☒ England
- ☐ Oldbury
- ☐ Rowley Regis
- ☒ Sandwell
- ☐ Smethwick
- ☐ Tipton
- ☐ Wednesbury
- ☐ West Bromwich Central
- ☐ West Bromwich North
- ☒ West Midlands

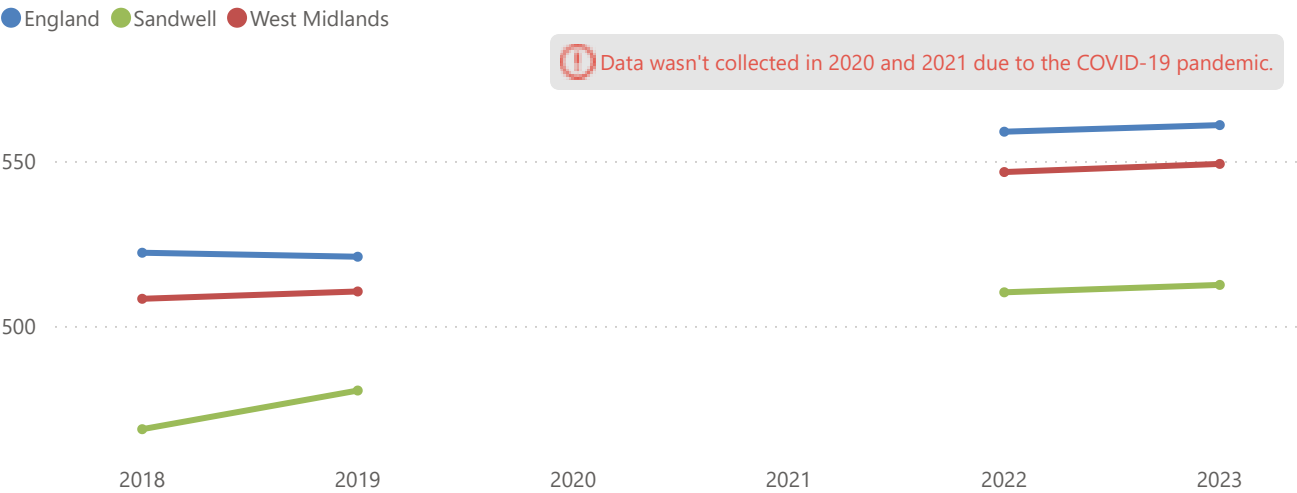
Learning Communities

Learning Communities align roughly with the towns within Sandwell and are based around the groups of schools that actively work together. Click the buttons below to view a map of school locations in each learning community and school locations within each town boundary.

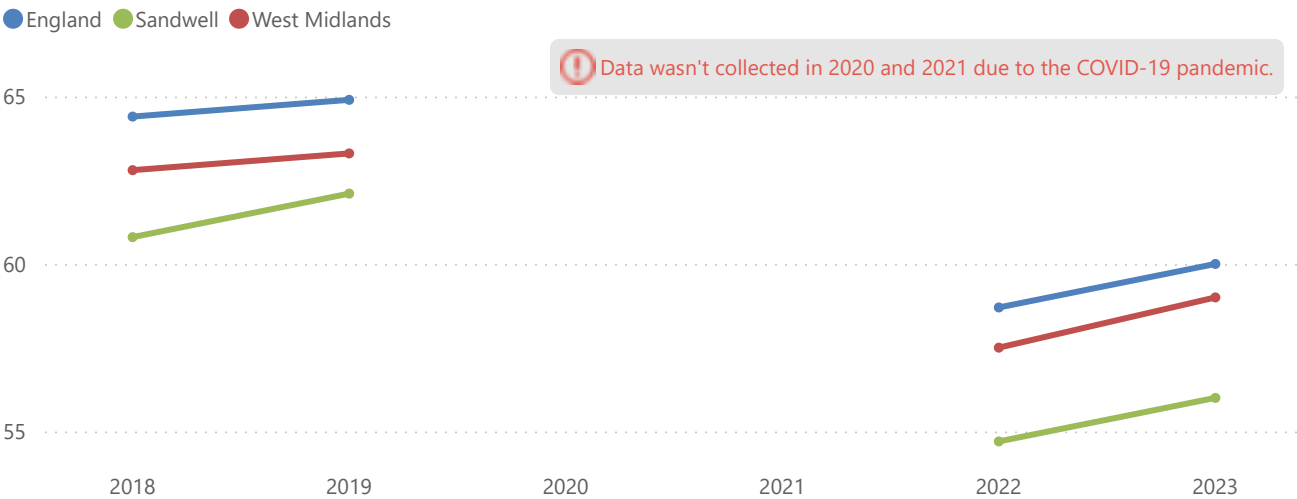
Town Map

Street Map

% Achieving the expected level in Year One Phonics



Key Stage Two pupils meeting the expected standard in Reading, Writing & Maths (%)



Key Points

Note: Sandwell cohort includes data for 4 private settings that don't feature in the Learning Communities.

Teacher assessment judgements are reported for each pupil at the end of Key Stage 1 (typically age 7).

In Sandwell, increases can be seen across all KS1 core subjects in 2023. These follow the same pattern as for England and West Midlands. Levels in 2023 are still lower than pre-pandemic for Sandwell, England and West Midlands.

Reading

Wednesbury was the learning community with the highest percentage in 2023, with 66%. Oldbury was the lowest with 61% and the only learning community to decrease from 2022.

Writing

Smethwick was the learning community with the highest percentage in 2023, with 56%. Wednesbury was the lowest with 52%, and one of two learning communities whose percentages decreased in 2023 (along with West Bromwich North).

Maths

Tipton was the highest in 2023, with 68% after being the lowest learning community in 2022. Oldbury was the lowest with 63% and the only learning community that decreased from 2022 to 2023.

Select boxes from the list below to compare learning communities

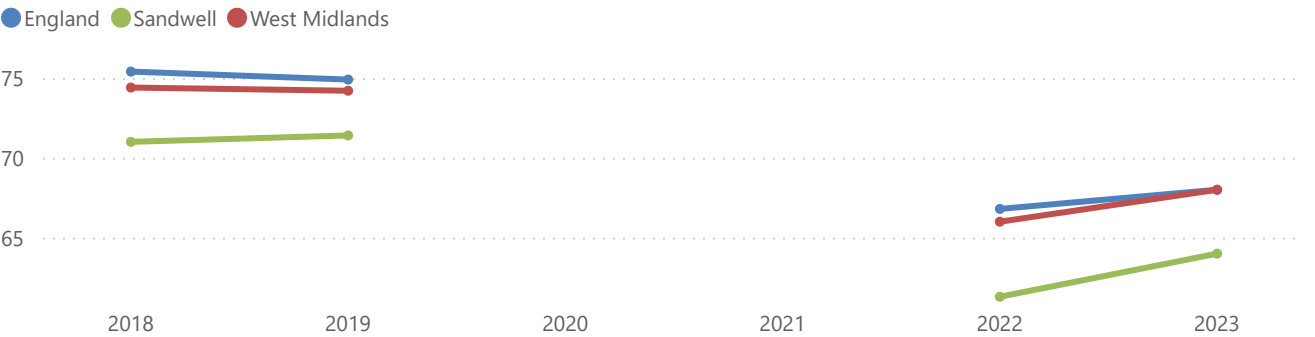
- ☒ England
- ☐ Oldbury
- ☐ Rowley Regis
- ☒ Sandwell
- ☐ Smethwick
- ☐ Tipton
- ☐ Wednesbury
- ☐ West Bromwich Central
- ☐ West Bromwich North
- ☒ West Midlands



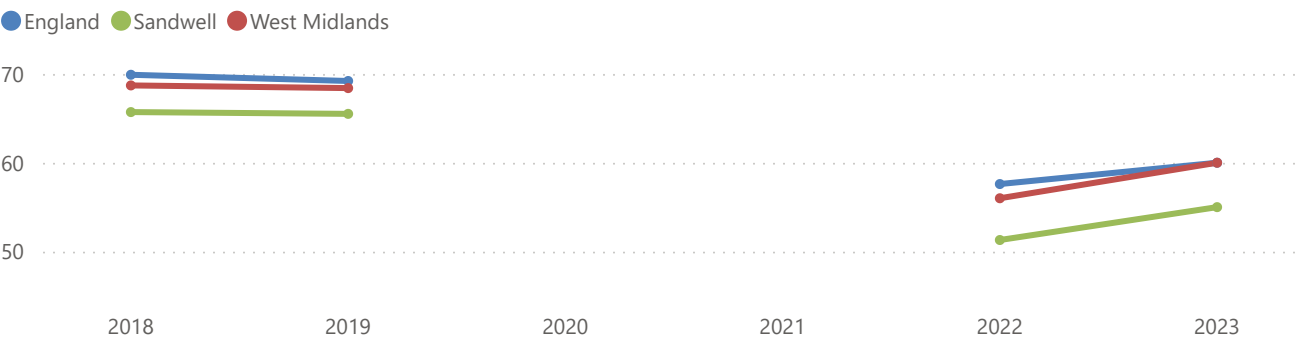
Data wasn't collected in 2020 & 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Statutory assessments were cancelled during the pandemic. Caution should be used when making comparisons between years before, after and during the pandemic.

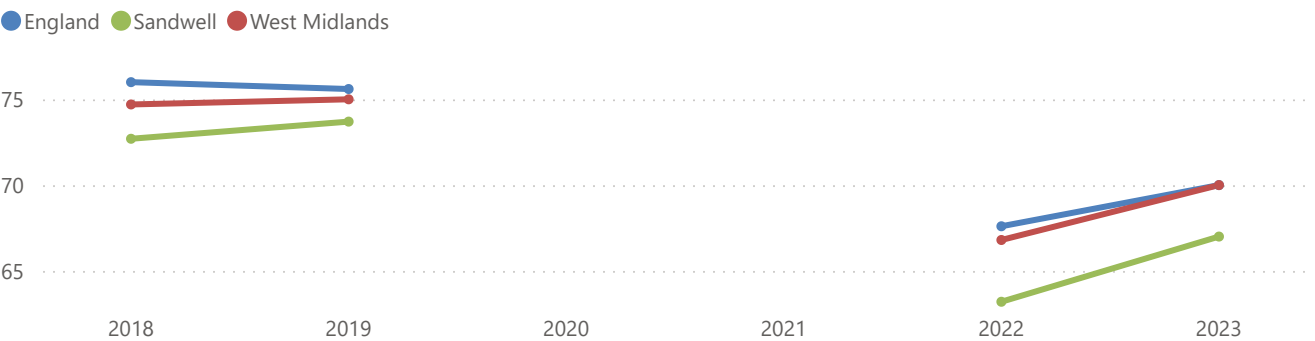
Key Stage One pupils meeting the expected standard in Reading (%)



Key Stage One pupils meeting the expected standard in Writing (%)



Key Stage One pupils meeting the expected standard in Maths (%)



Key Points

Some data is missing for 2020/2021 due to statutory tests and exams being cancelled during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Note: Sandwell cohort includes data for 4 private settings that don't feature in the Learning Communities.

Background

GCSE grading in 2022 was based on exams but adjusted to be more lenient than in 2019. This was brought back in line with pre-pandemic grading in 2023. Data has not been included for 2020 and 2021, where grading was based on assessments rather than exams.

Interpretation

The percentage of pupils achieving grade 4 or above in Sandwell has declined from 61% in 2022 to 55% in 2023. Sandwell follows the same pattern as England and West Midlands, where levels have also decreased since 2022.

Locally, Smethwick and Wednesbury had the highest percentages, with 60%. The lowest was Tipton with 33%. West Bromwich Central was the only learning community to increase from 2022 to 2023.

The percentage of pupils achieving a grade 5 or above in Sandwell has declined from 41% in 2022 to 35% in 2023. Sandwell follows the same pattern as England and West Midlands, although is around ten ppts below England in 2023.

Locally, West Bromwich North achieved the highest percentage, with 39%. Tipton remained the lowest with 17%. All learning communities decreased from 2022 to 2023, apart from West Bromwich Central, where the percentage remained the same as 2022.

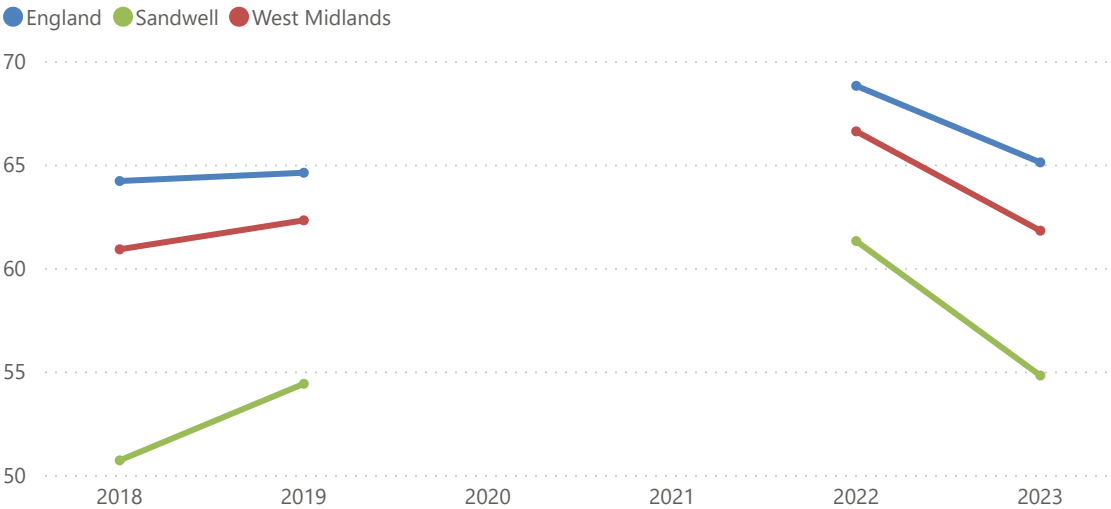
 Provisional data used for learning communities in 2023

Select boxes from the list below to compare learning communities

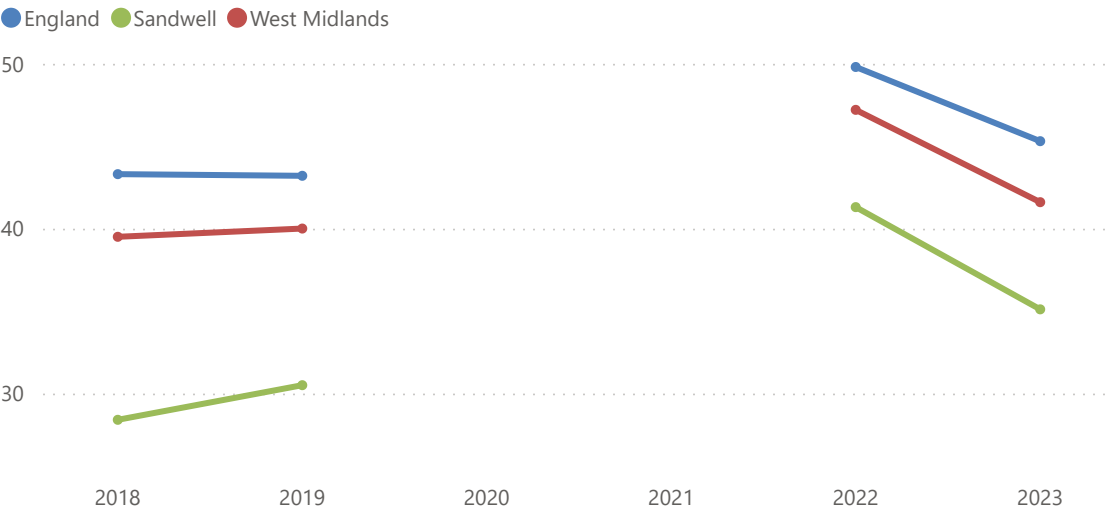
- ☒ England
- ☐ Oldbury
- ☐ Rowley Regis
- ☒ Sandwell
- ☐ Smethwick
- ☐ Tipton
- ☐ Wednesbury
- ☐ West Bromwich Central
- ☐ West Bromwich North
- ☒ West Midlands

 Data wasn't collected in 2020 & 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

% Achieving a grade 4 or above in GCSE English & Maths



% Achieving a grade 5 or above in GCSE English & Maths





Key Points

Some data is missing for 2020/2021 due to statutory tests and exams being cancelled during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Note: Sandwell cohort includes data for 4 private settings that don't feature in the Learning Communities.

Definitions

Attainment 8 measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications including English and maths.

Progress 8 aims to capture the progress a pupil makes from the end of Key Stage 2 to the end of Key Stage 4. It compares a pupils' attainment 8 score with the average of pupils nationally who had similar prior attainment. The national average score is close to zero. Scores below zero mean pupils made less progress on average.

Interpretation

The average attainment 8 score in Sandwell, England and West Midlands decreased by around three percentage points in 2023 and have returned to similar levels as pre-pandemic (2019).

Locally, the average attainment 8 score decreased in all areas in 2023. The learning community with the highest score was Smethwick with 45 and the lowest was Tipton with 34.

The average progress 8 score for Sandwell has declined to -0.07 in 2023. This is slightly better than West Midlands and is a big improvement on pre-pandemic figures.

Locally, the learning community with the highest score in 2023 is Smethwick with 0.2 and the lowest was Tipton with -0.8. Smethwick was the only learning community with an improved score from 2022 to 2023.



Provisional data used for learning communities in 2023

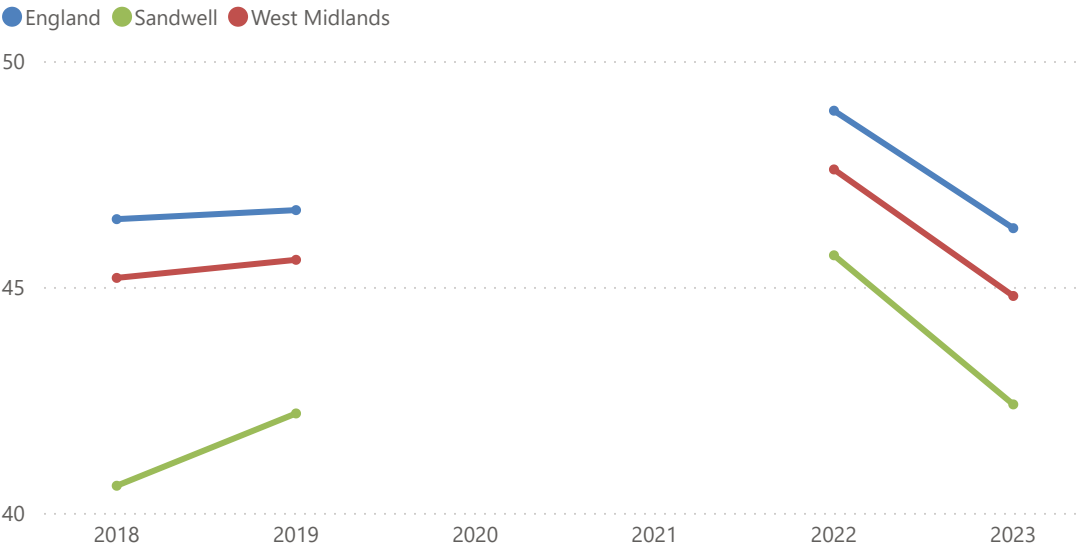
Select boxes from the list below to compare learning communities

- ☒ England
- ☐ Oldbury
- ☐ Rowley Regis
- ☒ Sandwell
- ☐ Smethwick
- ☐ Tipton
- ☐ Wednesbury
- ☐ West Bromwich Central
- ☐ West Bromwich North
- ☒ West Midlands

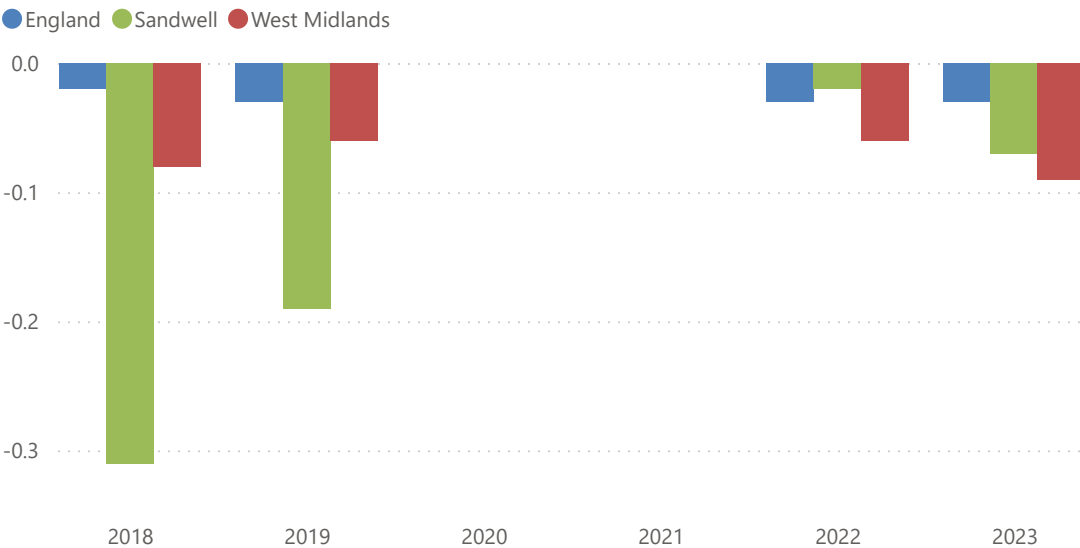


Data wasn't collected in 2020 & 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Average Attainment 8 score



Average Progress 8 score



School Attendance: Authorised & Unauthorised Absence

Key Points

Total Authorised Absence from Primary Schools

The rate of authorised absences for Sandwell has remained relatively consistent since 2018, however has increased by 2 percentage points in 2022. This was also the case for England and West Midlands.

Total Unauthorised Absence from Primary Schools


Unauthorised absences for all areas decreased from 2018 to 2021, but increased in 2022. The gap to national figures has remained low over time.

Total Authorised Absence from Secondary Schools

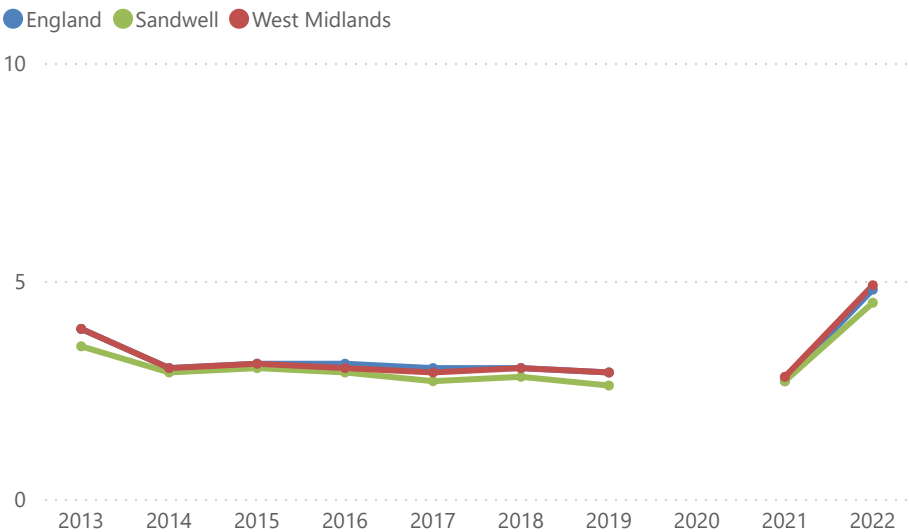
The national level of authorised absences from secondary schools remained consistent from 2016 until 2021. For Sandwell, the level decreased in 2018 and 2019, but then increased again to 3.1% in 2021. All areas increased by around 2 percentage points in 2022.

Total Unauthorised Absence from Secondary Schools

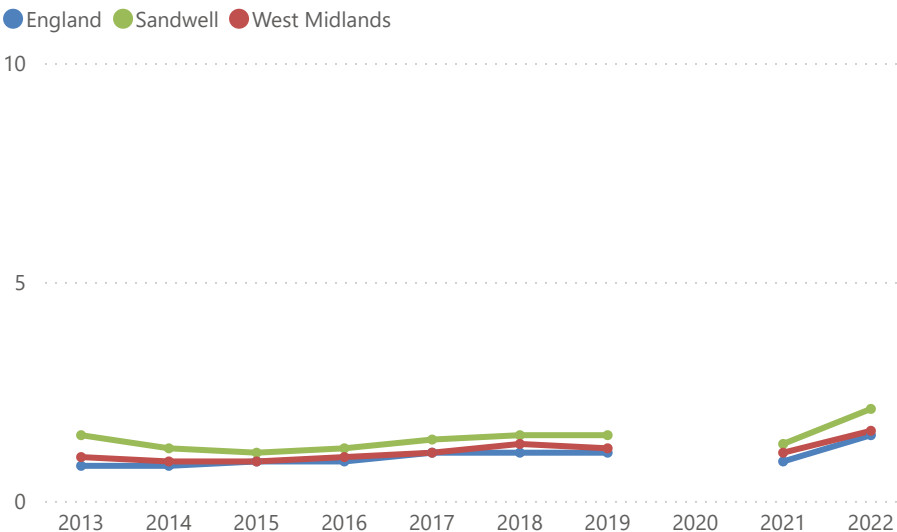
Unauthorised absence from secondary schools in Sandwell has consistently remained around 2% since 2013. This is only marginally higher than both the national and West Midlands figures. In 2023, all areas increased by around 1 percentage point, with the gap between Sandwell and national widening slightly.

 Data wasn't collected in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

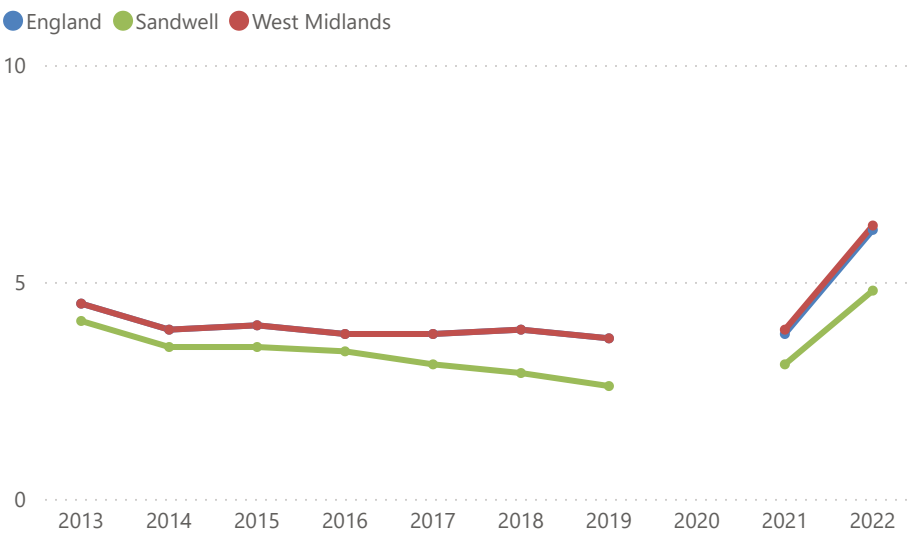
Total Authorised Absence from Primary Schools (%)



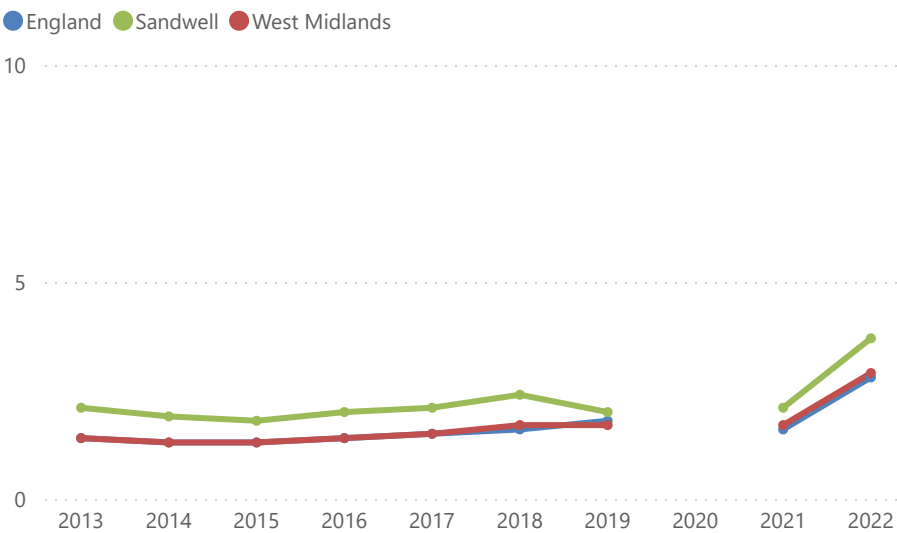
Total Unauthorised Absence from Primary Schools (%)



Total Authorised Absence from Secondary Schools (%)



Total Unauthorised Absence from Secondary Schools (%)





Key Points

Definitions

A child in care is a child or young person being cared for by their local authority. They could be in foster, in a children's home or a different family arrangement.

A child in need is one who has been assessed by Children's social care to be in need of services, which include family support, leaving care support, adoption support, or disabled children's services.

Interpretation

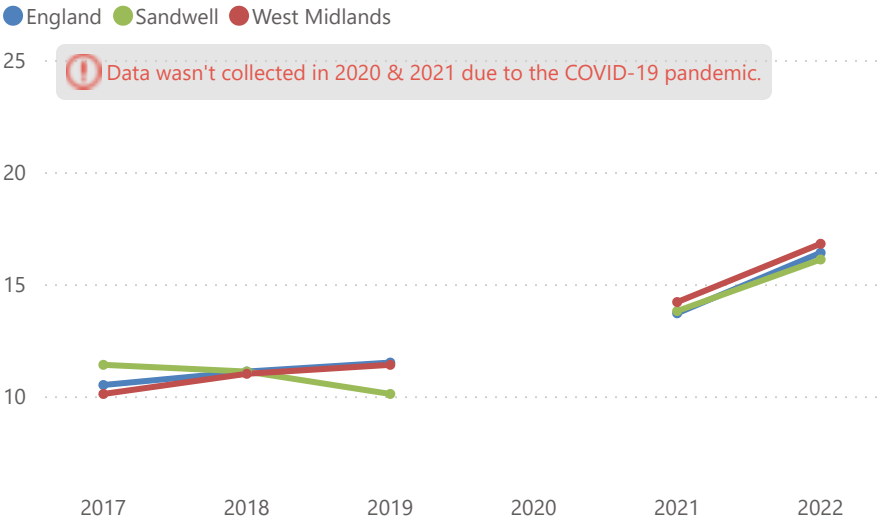
The percentage of children in need who missed sessions increased by around 2 percentage points for all areas in 2022 compared to 2021. This has been increasing for all areas since 2019, although data is missing for 2020 due to the pandemic.

The percentage of children in care who are absent from school in 2022 has decreased in all areas by just over 1 percentage point. This is in contrast to the previous year (2019) where an increase of around 4 percentage points was seen in Sandwell, West Midlands and England.

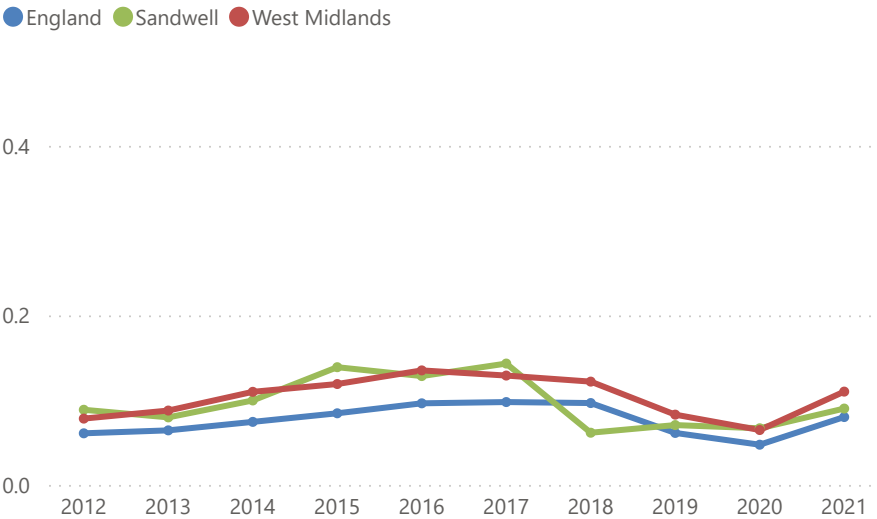
Permanent exclusions dipped slightly in 2019/2020 but have remained low. For Sandwell, there has been a small increase, however they still remain low, at 0.09% of school population.

School suspensions in Sandwell dropped to only 1.7% of the school population in 2019, but increased to 5% in 2021. This is still lower than nationally or for the West Midlands, where school suspensions are 7% of the school population.

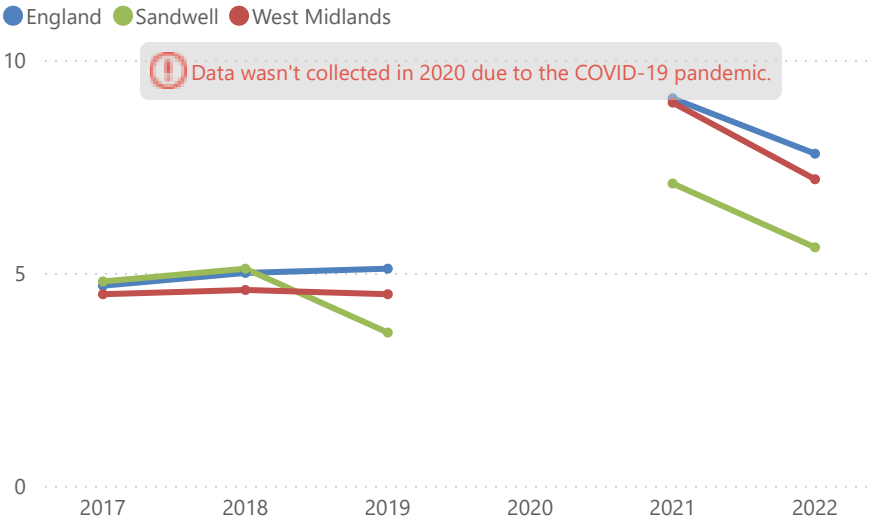
% Children in Need who missed sessions



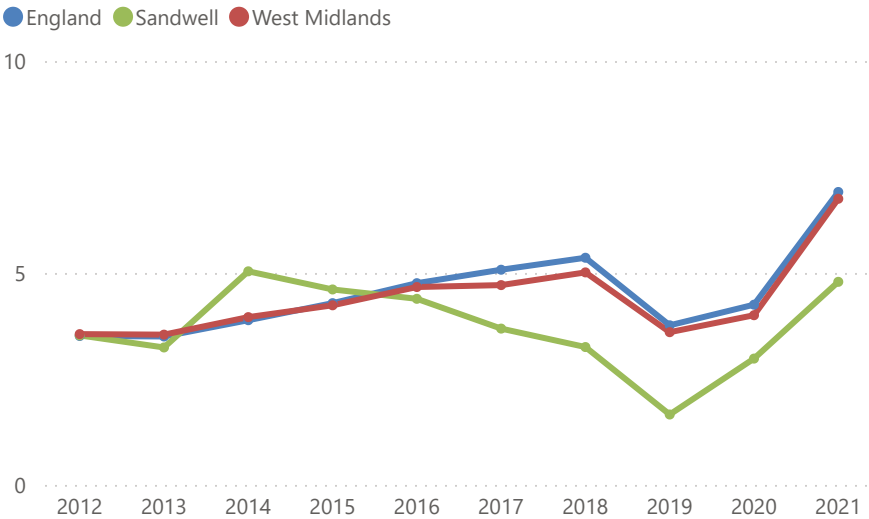
Total Permanent Exclusions as a % of School Population



% Absence from School of Children in Care



School Suspensions as a % of School Population





Key Points

Definition

Pupils are identified as persistent absentees if they miss 10% or more of their own possible sessions, rather than if they reach a threshold of 15% of the standard number of possible sessions for the period.

Absence data is collected one term in arrears of the school census. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, absence data for 2019/20 was only collected for the Autumn 2019.

In recent years, autumn term absence rates have given reasonable indications of trends in the full year. However, absence in a single term can be more affected by the level of seasonal flu or other illnesses.

Interpretation

In Sandwell, the rate of persistent absence in primary schools is slightly higher than West Midlands and England. In 2022 the rate for all areas increased, doubling 2021 rates.

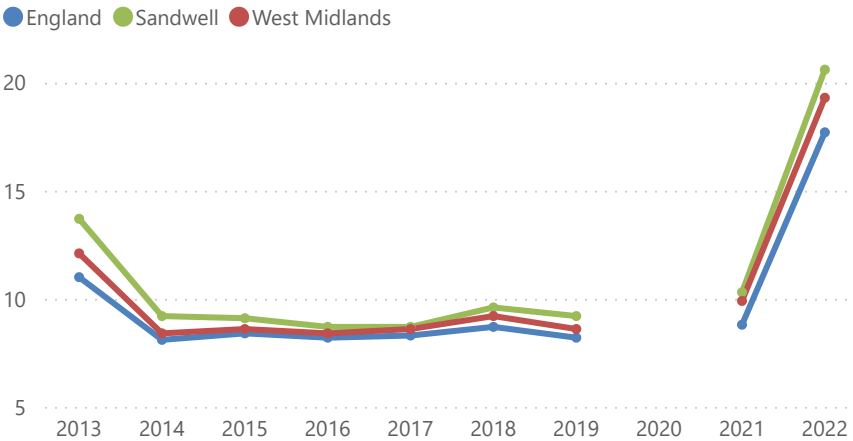
In Secondary schools, the rate of persistent absences for Sandwell is slightly lower than for England and West Midlands. In 2022, the rate in all areas increased slightly from 2021 and since 2019 have increased by around 14 ppts.

The percentage of Children in Need in Sandwell with persistent absence decreased in 2019 to slightly below West Midlands and England, but in 2022 was in line with England at 49%. This is only a 1 ppt increase from 2021, but a 19 ppt increase from pre-pandemic figures.

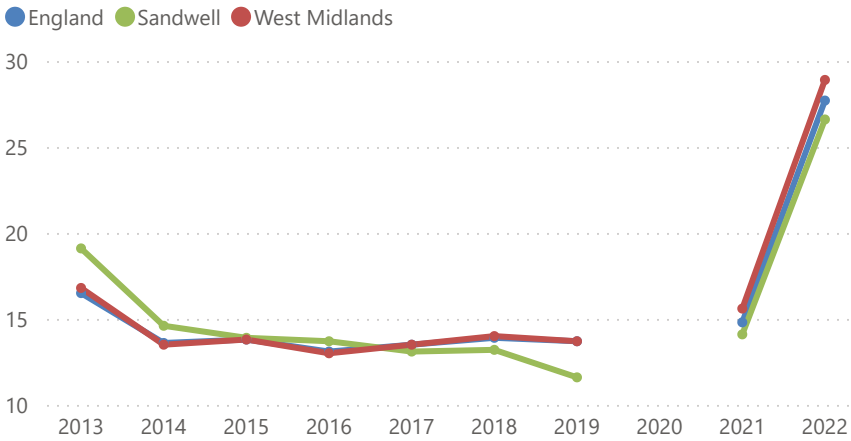
The percentage of Children in Care with persistent absence dropped below England in 2018 and has remained lower since. There was a sharp rise in all areas between 2019 and 2021. In 2022, this has decreased, however levels are still around 7 ppts higher than pre-pandemic (2019).

⚠ Data wasn't collected in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

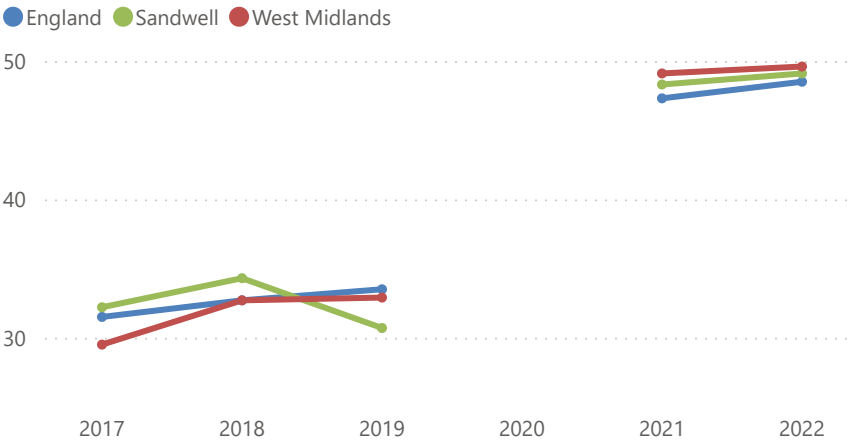
Primary Persistent Absence Rate



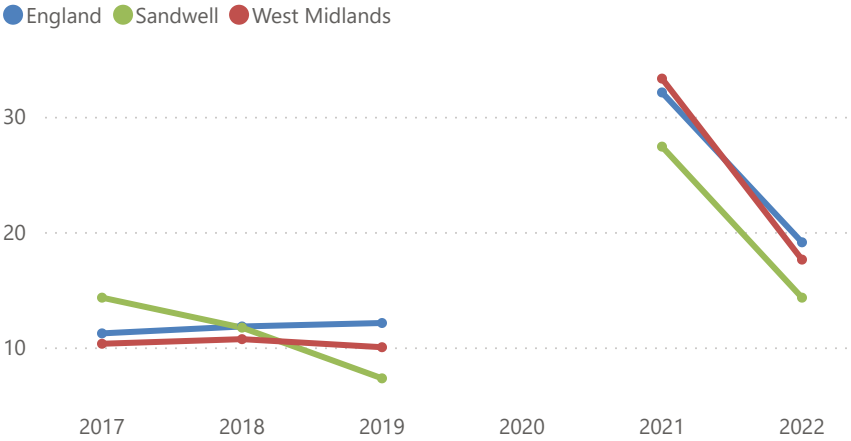
Secondary Persistent Absence Rate



% of Children in Need who are Persistent Absentees (3 terms)



% of Children in Care who are classed as Persistent Absentees





Key Points

Definitions

A child in need is one who has been assessed by Children's social care to be in need of services, which include family support, leaving care support, adoption support, or disabled children's services.

A re-referral to social care occurs when a child is referred within 12 months of a previous referral.

Care stability refers to children living in the same placement for at least 2 years, or are placed for adoption and their adoption and their adoptive placement together with their previous placement, last for at least 2 years.

Interpretation

The children in need rate per 10,000 for Sandwell has reduced by 138 since 2019. The rate in Sandwell in 2023 is lower than both West Midlands and England, and has only increased slightly since 2022.

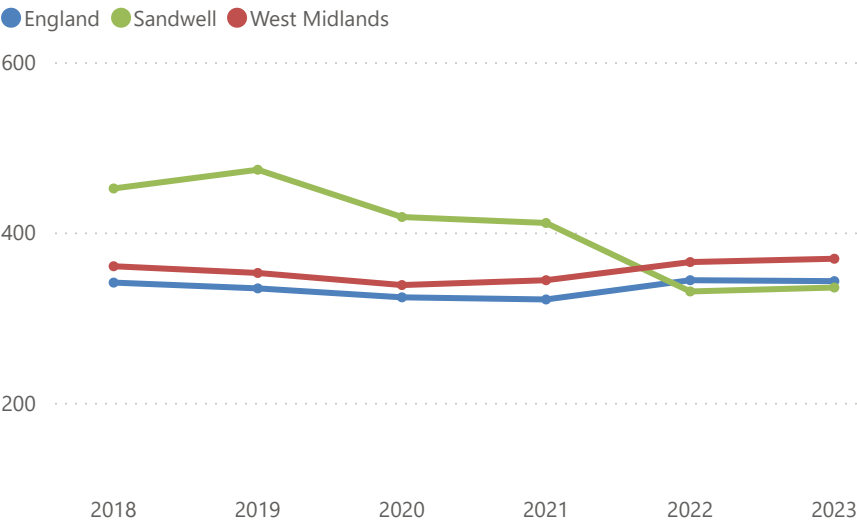
The rate of referrals for Sandwell have been decreasing year on year since 2019. The gap between the national rate and Sandwell has closed from 239 in 2020 to 49 in 2023.

Re-referrals (within 12 months of a previous referral) increased in all areas from 2022 to 2023. The percentage in Sandwell was lower than national in 2021-2022, but in 2023 increased slightly to match the national level.

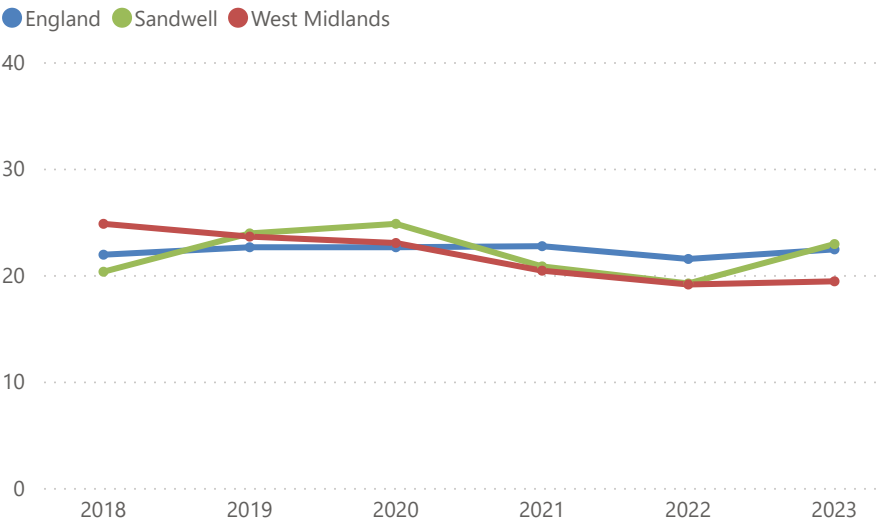
The percentage of long-term placements in Sandwell rose from 60% in 2020 to 73% in 2022, which was slightly above national. This dropped to 69% in 2023, matching the West Midlands and England figures, however this is still above Sandwell's pre-pandemic figures.

Data shown is from 2018 onwards, as this was when Sandwell Children's Trust was established.

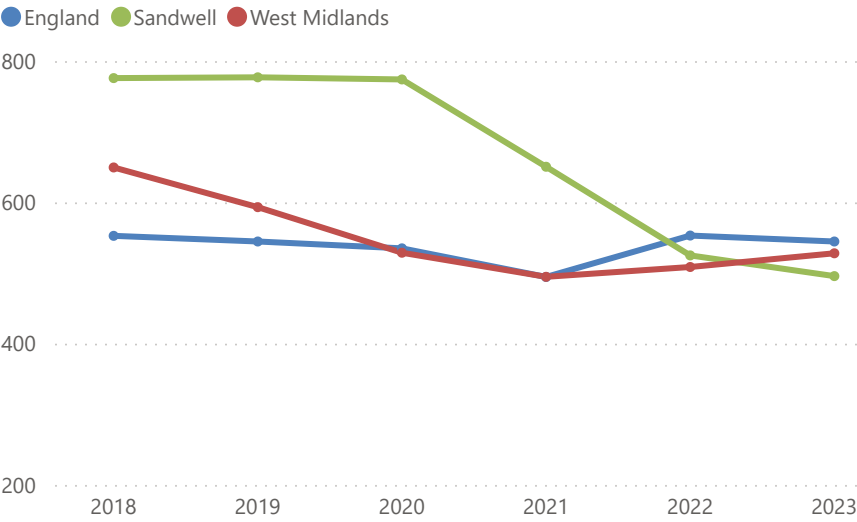
Children in Need rate per 10,000



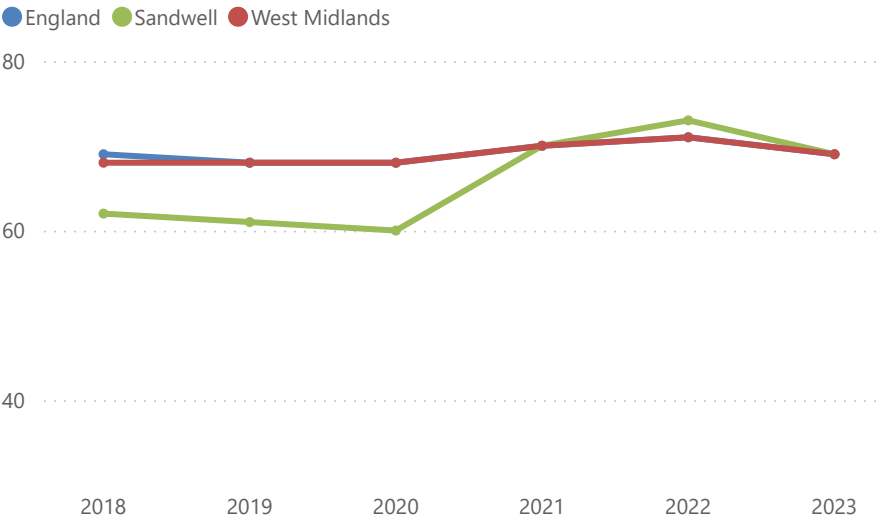
Re-referrals to social care within 12 months (%)



Rate per 10,000 of Referrals to Children's Social Services



Care stability - placement of 2 years or more (%)



Key Points

Definitions

A Child Protection Plan is made when a child is judged to be at risk of significant harm, at a level that affects the health, welfare and development of the child.

A child in care is a child or young person being cared for by their local authority. They could be in foster care, in a children's home or in a different family arrangement.

Interpretation

The rate of children with a CPP in Sandwell has decreased year on year since 2020, bringing the rate per 10,000 below the national figure in 2023.

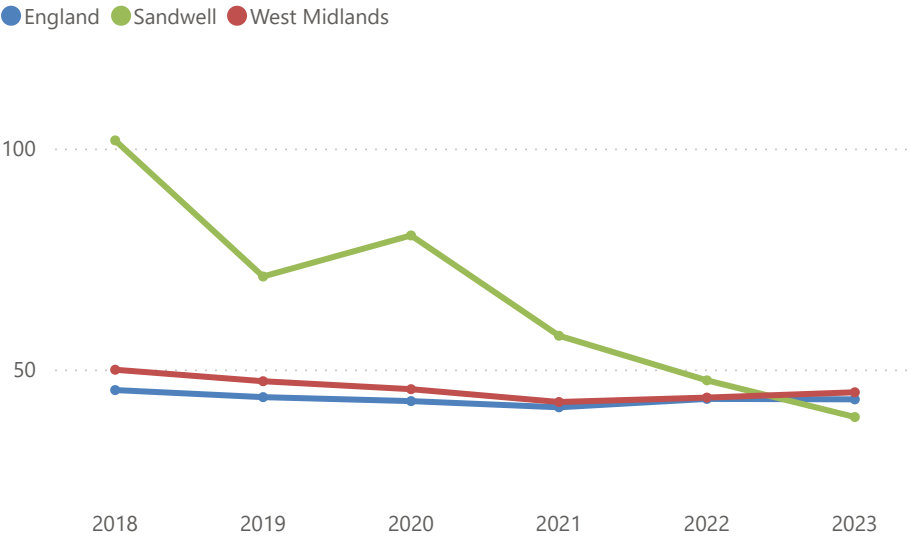
The rate of Child Protection Plans starting during the year in Sandwell has decreased significantly, from 88.8 in 2020 to 43.4 in 2023. The rates for England and West Midlands have remained fairly consistent since 2019 and the Sandwell rate fell below both of these in 2023.

The rate of children in care in Sandwell reached a high of 109 per 10,000 in 2019, but has dropped to 98 per 10,000 in 2022. Although this is higher than England and the West Midlands, the gap between them has decreased.

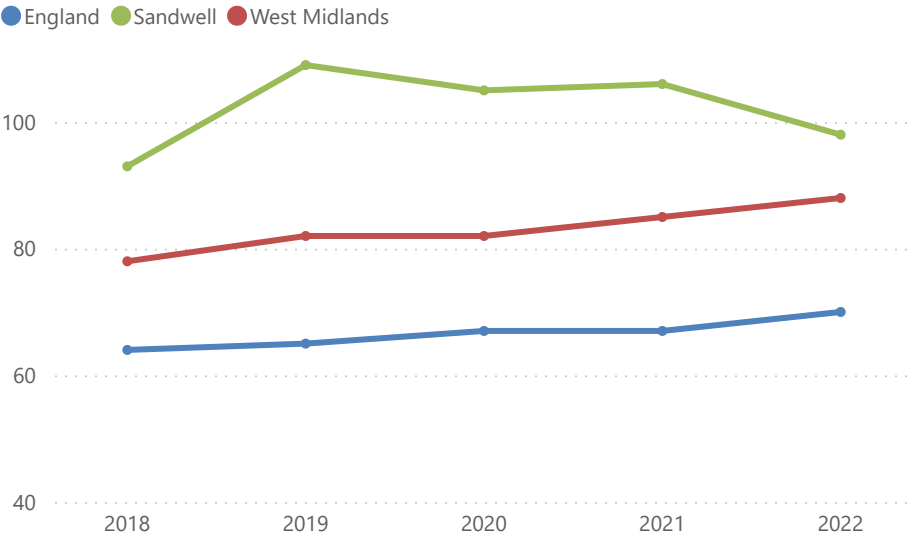
The percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training in Sandwell dipped in 2021 but has continued to rise since. Sandwell is currently 11 ppts below national and 10 ppts below West Midlands.

Data shown is from 2018 onwards, as this was when Sandwell Children's Trust was established.

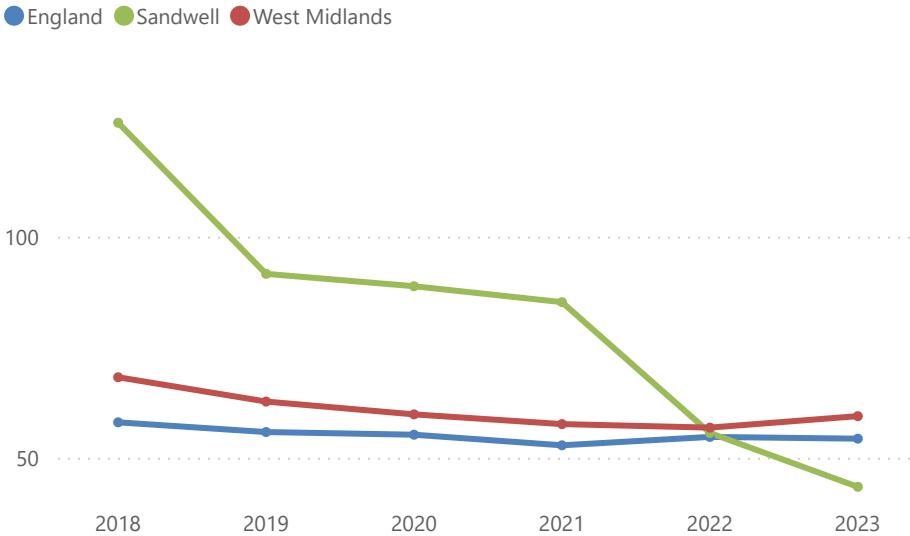
Children with a Child Protection Plan - rate per 10,000



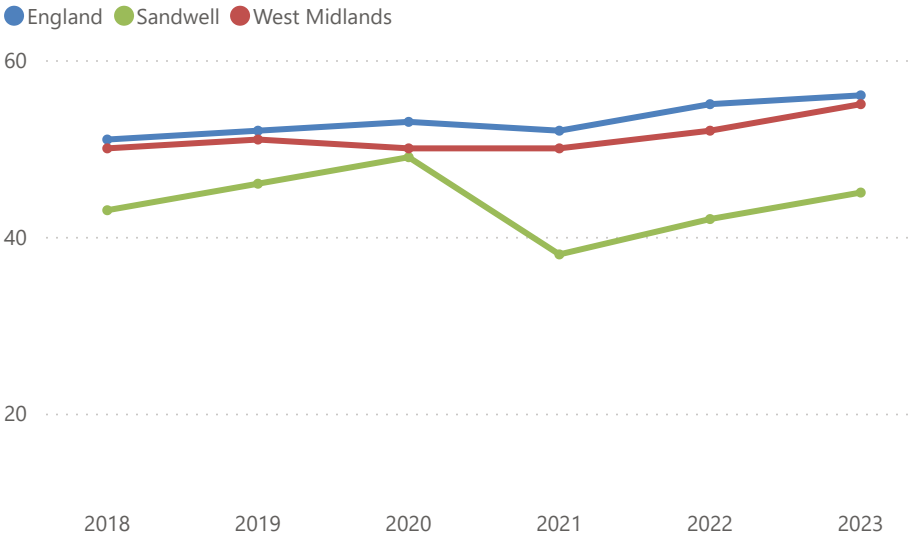
Children in Care rate per 10,000



Child Protection Plans starting during the year - rate per 10,000



Care Leavers in Education, Employment or Training (%)



Key Points

Definition
A child in need is one who has been referred to children's social care services, and who has been assessed, usually through an initial assessment, to be in need of social care services. A child can have more than one episode of need throughout the year but episodes should not overlap. If a child has more than one episode, then each is counted in the figures.

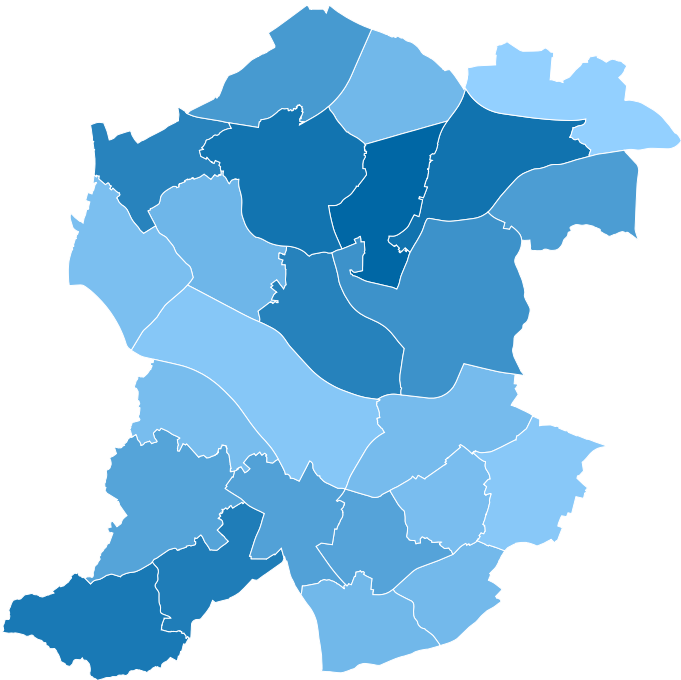
Interpretation
The rate of care leavers per 10,000 has decreased in most wards from 2022 to 2023. The highest rate in 2023 was Hateley Heath with 50.9 and the lowest was in Great Barr with 3.3.

Overall in Sandwell, the rate of children in care has decreased since 2021. The highest rate of children in care per 10,000 in 2023 was in Greets Green and Lyng with 167.2 and the lowest in Blackheath with 11.2. In 2021, the most children in care belonged to the 0-5 age group, however this has shifted in 2023 to 11-15.

The rate of children in need in Sandwell has decreased significantly since 2021, but increased slightly from 2022 to 2023. Most wards also followed this pattern. The highest rate in 2023 was 122 per 10,000 in Cradley Heath and Old Hill, and the lowest was 31.2 in West Bromwich Central.

The rate of children with a CPP in Sandwell decreased from 2021 to 2023. At ward level, most wards saw a decrease from 2022 to 2023. Princes End was the ward with the highest rate, with 135.6 per 10,000. Abbey had the lowest rate of 10.2 per 10,000. The largest proportion of children with a CPP are aged 0-5, however the 11-15 age band is increasing year on year.

Care Leavers, rate per 10,000 by Ward, 2023

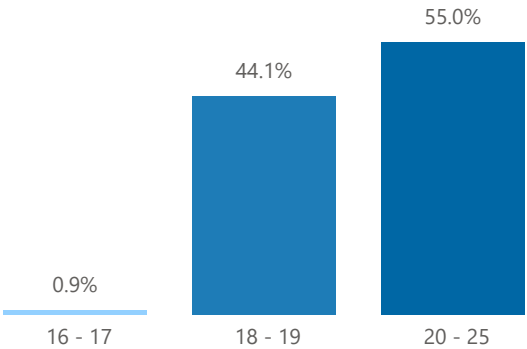


Filter page by Indicator and Year:

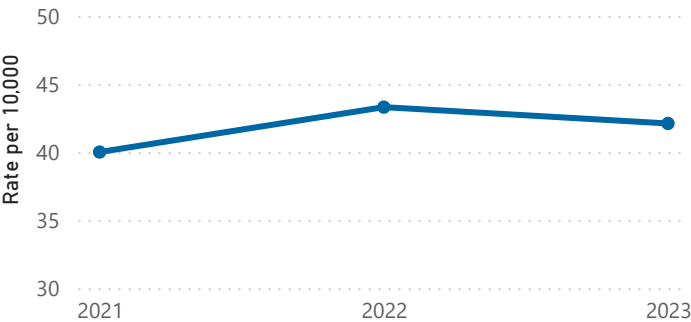
- ☒ Care Leavers, rate per 10,000
- ☐ Children in Care, rate per 10,000
- ☐ Children in Need, rate per 10,000
- ☐ Children with a Child Protection Plan, rate per 10,000

2021 2022 2023

Age Group of Care Leavers (2023)



Care Leavers, rate per 10,000 in Sandwell



Sex of Care Leavers (2023)

Female 38.0% Male 62.0%

Ethnicity, 2023

- White British 44.7%
- Any other Asian background 8.3%
- Any other ethnic group 7.7%
- White and Black Caribbean 7.7%
- African 5.7%
- Caribbean 5.2%
- Indian 3.7%
- Any other White background 3.4%
- Pakistani 3.4%
- White and Asian 2.9%
- Any other mixed background 2.6%
- Bangladeshi 1.7%
- Any other Black background 1.1%
- White and Black African 1.1%
- Chinese 0.3%
- Traveller of Irish Heritage 0.2%

Key Points

This data is from the SEN2 Statutory return covering EHC Plans maintained by Sandwell.

Number of EHC Plans is a snapshot taken in January and reflects the number of plans maintained by Sandwell on that day.

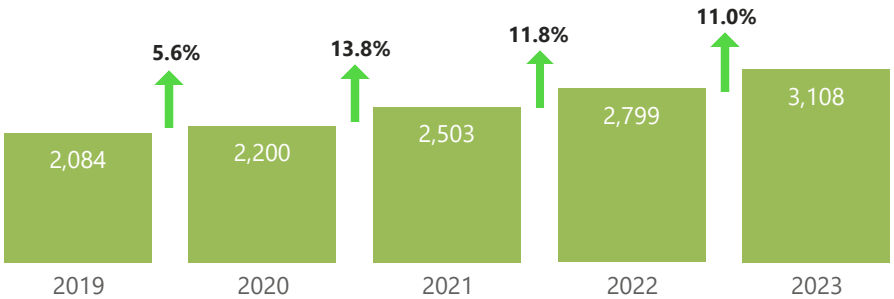
There has been a notable increase in the number of EHC Plans over the last 5 years. This is a reflection of the situation nationally (46.1%) but the increase in Sandwell is larger at 49.1%. This is also a bigger issue for Sandwell than in the wider West Midlands region. In January 2023, Sandwell was maintaining a greater proportion of plans in the 5-10 age range than was the case regionally or nationally.

There has also been a large increase in the number of new plans issued during the whole calendar year (not yet available for 2023). Over the last 5 years the percentage increase in plans was greater in Sandwell (74.9%) than was the case regionally (44.3%) or nationally (35.7%). In 2022 the majority of plans issued were to those in the age range 5-10, with a greater proportion in this age range than regionally or nationally. In contrast, fewer plans were issued in the under 5 age range than was the case regionally and nationally.

On the timeliness measure of new plans issues within 20 weeks, Sandwell was above national performance from 2017 to 2021 and in line with national performance for the 2022 calendar year.

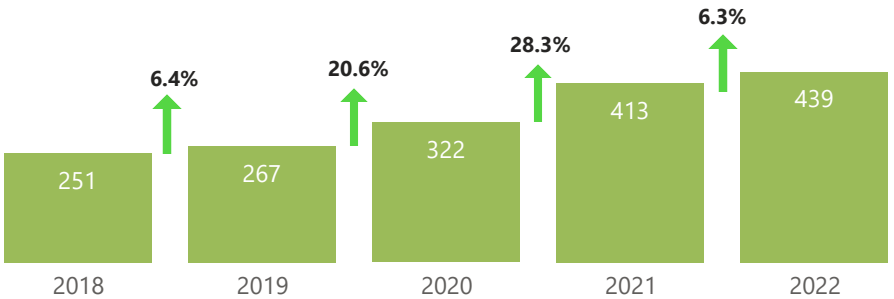
Hover over the bars below to see charts for England and West Midlands.

Number of Pupils in Sandwell with an EHC Plan



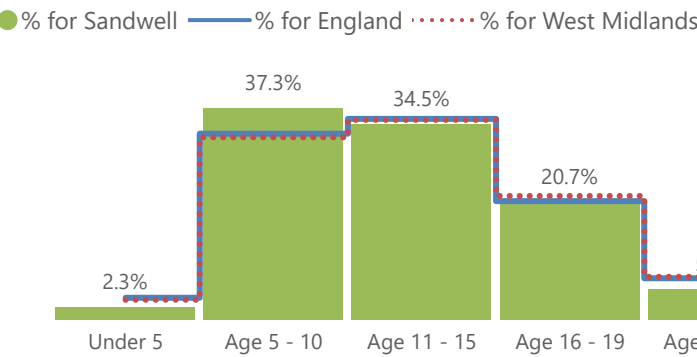
Number of Pupils with an EHC Plan, percentage increase over 5 years	
Sandwell	49.1%
West Midlands	33.9%
England	46.1%

Number of New EHC Plans issued in Sandwell

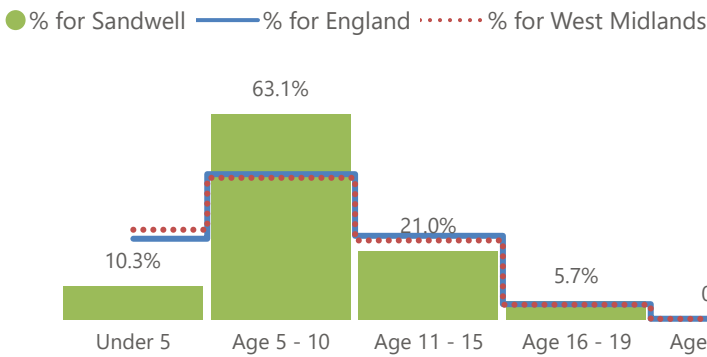


Number of New EHC Plans issued, percentage increase over 5 years	
Sandwell	74.9%
West Midlands	44.3%
England	35.7%

Number of EHC Plans by Age Group



New EHC Plans issued by Age Group



- 2018
- 2019
- 2020
- 2021
- 2022
- 2023

Key Points

These figures are based on school census data which reflects the Sandwell school population rather than the EHC plans Sandwell is responsible for, so they do not include young people up to 25 or pre-school children.

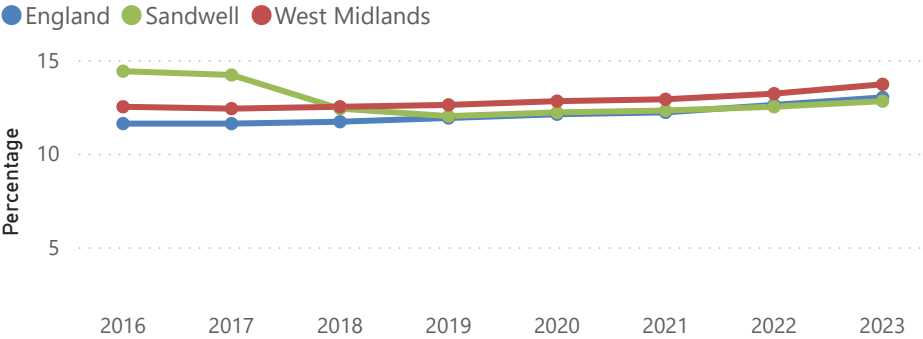
EHC Plans

There has been an increase in the proportion of the school population with an EHC Plan both in Sandwell, regionally and nationally. Sandwell is still below the national and regional averages although the gap has closed in 2023 to 0.3ppts. The largest proportion of pupils with an EHC plan are in the years 3-4 and years 7-9, the smallest proportion is in the Early years, nursery and Reception year groups. In 2023 the wards with greatest incidence of EHC plans were Oldbury and Princes End (both 4.7%), the smallest proportion was in Charlemont with Grove Vale at 2.1%.

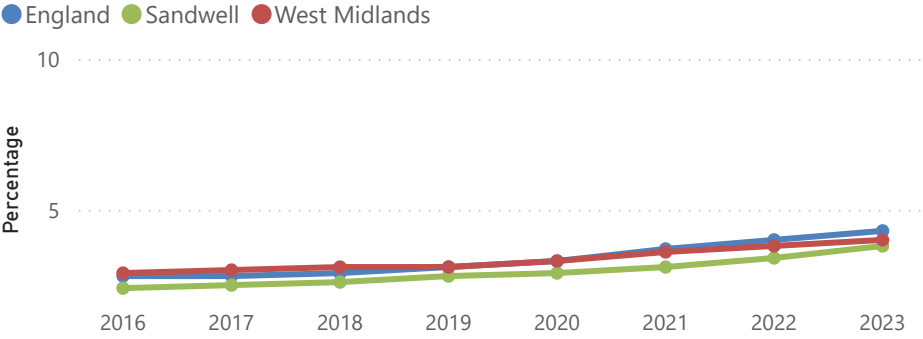
SEN Support

The percentage of pupils on SEN Support in schools has risen in Sandwell consistently since 2020 in a similar pattern to national, regional percentages have remained slightly higher. In 2018, there was a decrease of 1.8ppts. This was due to targeted work in schools following the Local Area Inspection on identification of need. In 2023, 12.8% of children were on SEN Support compared to 13% nationally and 13.7% regionally. The largest percentage receiving SEN support in schools are in year 3 and 4 of Primary school, the smallest is in the post 16 age range. In 2023 the ward with greatest proportion of SEN support pupils was Rowley at 18.2%, Newton had the smallest proportion at 9.1%.

% of Pupils with SEN Support



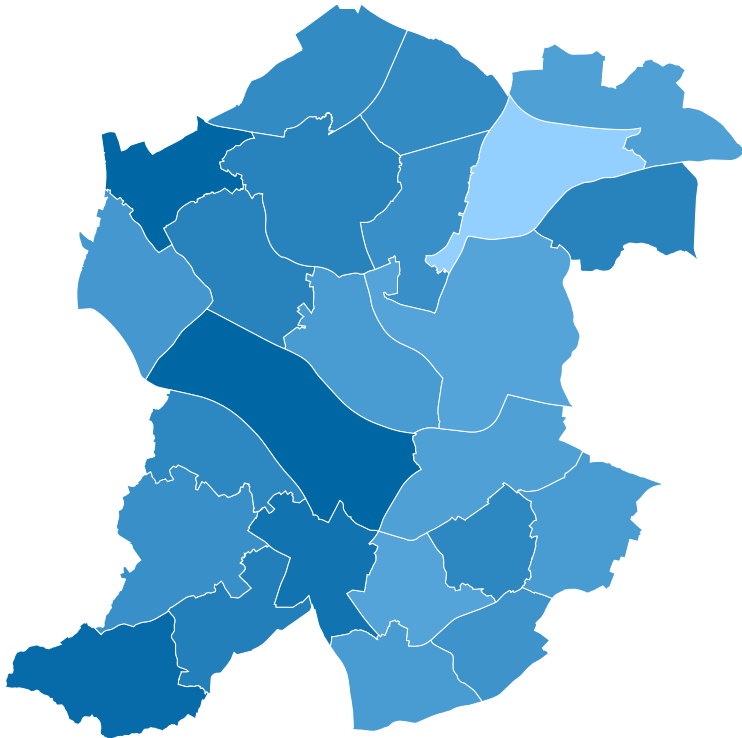
% of Pupils with Statements or EHC Plans



SEN Status by Year Group, 2023

Year Group	% children with EHC Plans	% children with SEN Support	% children with no SEN Support
Early Years & Nursery	0.1%	7.7%	92.2%
Reception	1.0%	11.8%	87.2%
Year 1-2	3.6%	13.5%	83.0%
Year 3-4	3.7%	14.5%	81.8%
Year 5-6	4.4%	13.7%	81.9%
Year 7-9	4.4%	13.2%	82.4%
Year 10-11	3.6%	13.3%	83.1%
Year 12-14	7.2%	3.4%	89.3%

% of Children with an EHCP by Sandwell ward, 2023



Filter table and map by Year

2021

2022

2023

Select indicator to display on map

- ☒ % of Children with an EHCP
- ☐ % of Children with SEN Support



Key Points

These figures are based on school census data which reflects the Sandwell school population rather than the EHC plans Sandwell is responsible for, so they do not include young people up to 25 or pre-school children.

EHC Plans

In 2023 for pupils with EHC plans recorded on the school census the most common primary need is Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD), although the percentage is below national and regional levels. However, Sandwell has a greater proportion of pupils with speech, language and communication needs (SLCN) and Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) needs than seen regionally or nationally. It is likely that some of these differences are related to the recording of a change of primary need by the school once a diagnosis of ASD is made.

SEN Support

In 2023 for pupils receiving SEN support, the most frequent primary need is SLCN followed by moderate learning disorder (MLD) and SEMH with higher proportions of these needs than seen nationally and regionally. In contrast, Sandwell had smaller proportions of SEN Support pupils with Specific Learning Difficulty (SpLD) and ASD than national and regional levels.

% of Pupils with SEN Support by Primary Type of Need

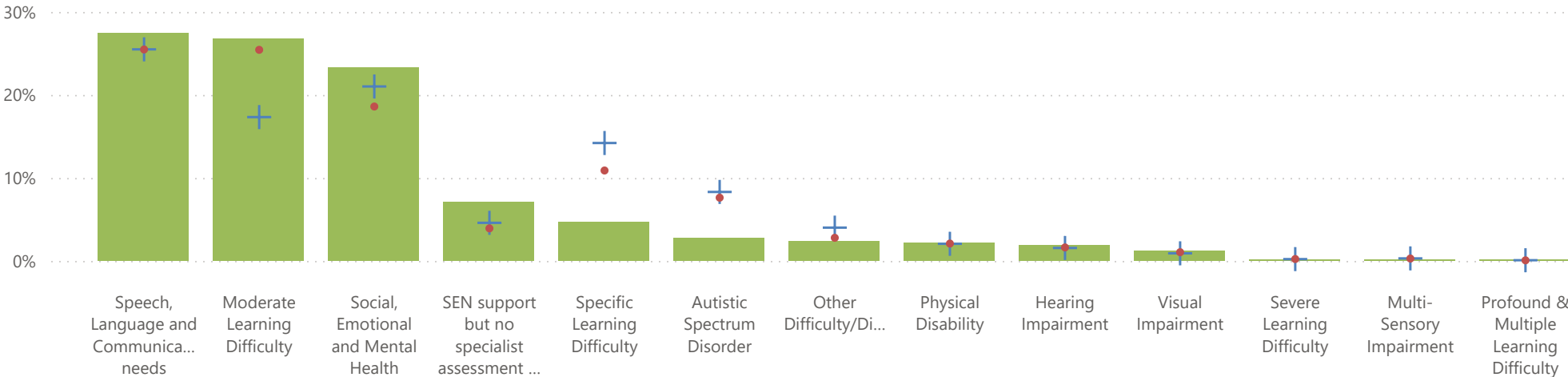
● SEN Support + England SEN support ● West Mids SEN support

[Click here for Sandwell numbers](#)

Select time period

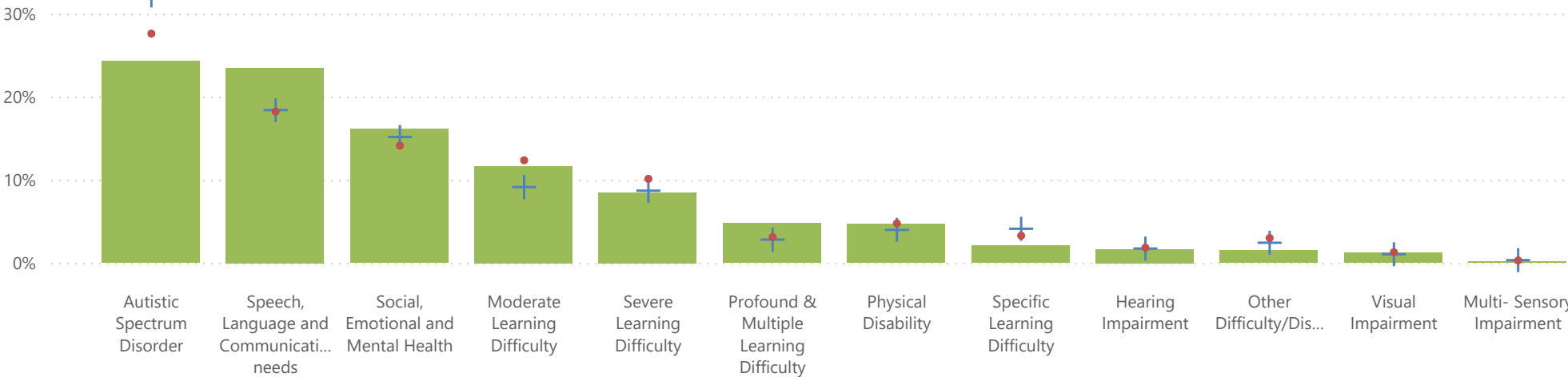
2021/22

2022/23



% of Pupils with an EHC Plan by Primary Type of Need

● EHC plans + England EHCP ● West Mids EHCP





Key Points

Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) Profile

2019 data was based on a different Early Years Framework and is not directly comparable.

For pupils receiving SEN Support, 17% in Sandwell achieved a good level of development (GLD) in 2023, this is a reduction on the previous year. This places the borough below the National figure of 24% and also below the West Midlands Region (25%). This is a change of position compared to 2019 where the gap to national was closing.

Of the pupils with an EHCP, 4% achieved a GLD in Sandwell in 2023 which is in line with the national figure. GLD performance for this group in Sandwell is above the West Midlands average (2% in 2023).

Phonics

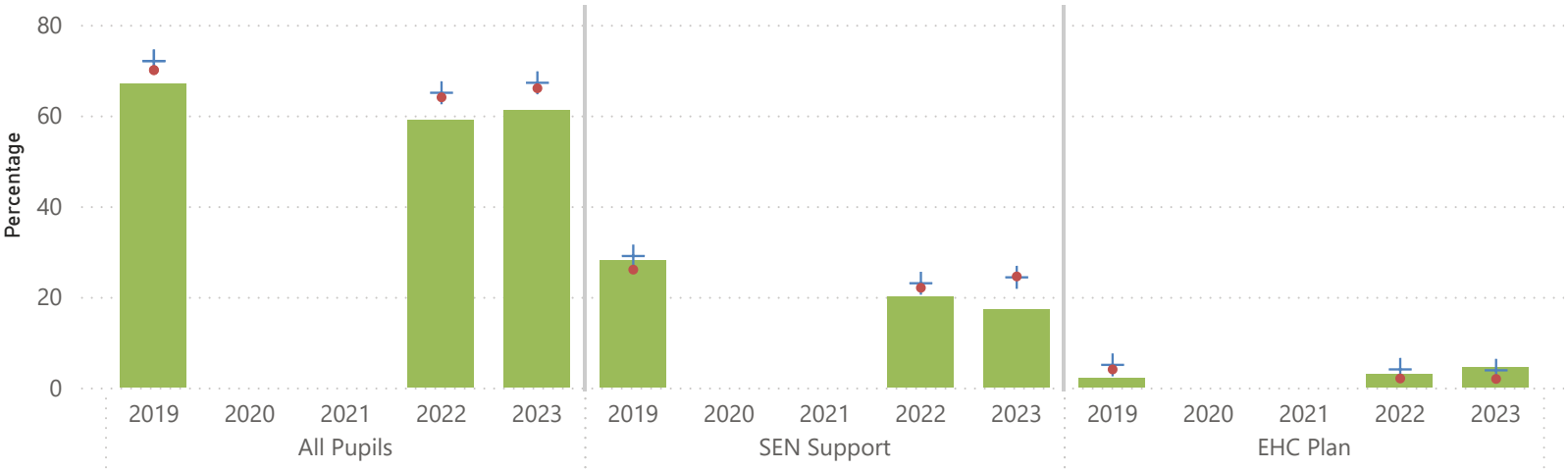
The percentage of pupils meeting the expected standard who receive SEN Support increased by 11 percentage points to 48% in 2023. This performance is in line with national and regional averages, which is an improvement from being below average in previous years.

The percentage of pupils achieving the expected standard with an EHCP decreased by 8 percentage points to 14% between 2022 and 2023. In contrast to the previous year this figure is below national but in line with regional averages.

Early Years Foundation Stage Profile: % Achieving a Good Level of Development

Sandwell +England ● West Midlands

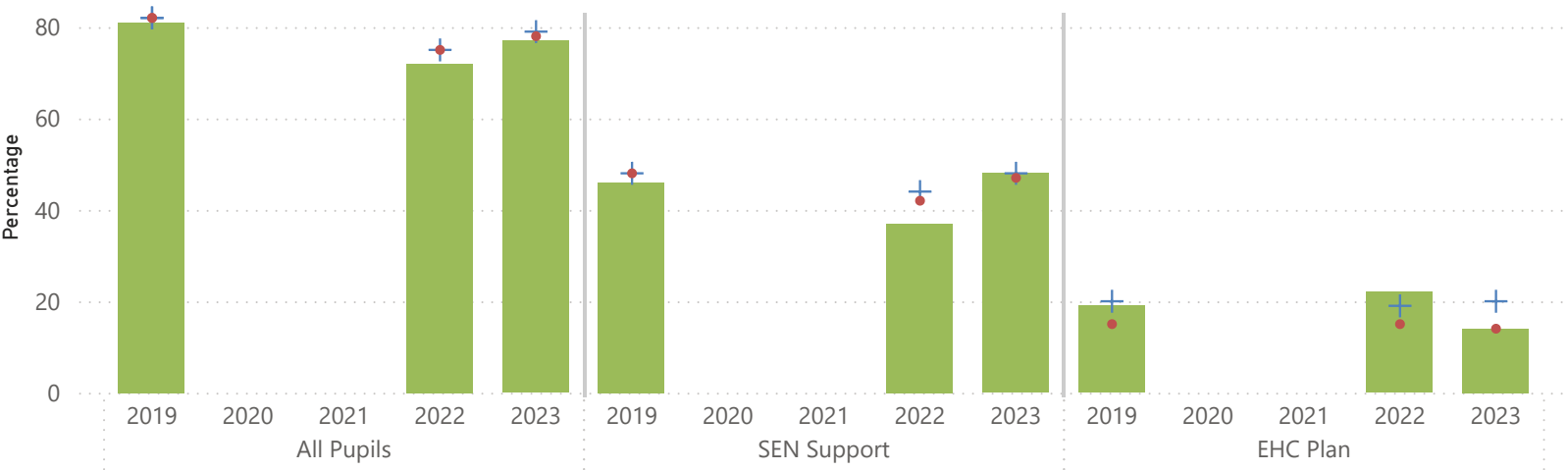
⚠ Data wasn't collected in 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



Phonics: % Achieving Standard for Year One

Sandwell +England ● West Midlands

⚠ Data wasn't collected in 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.




Key Points

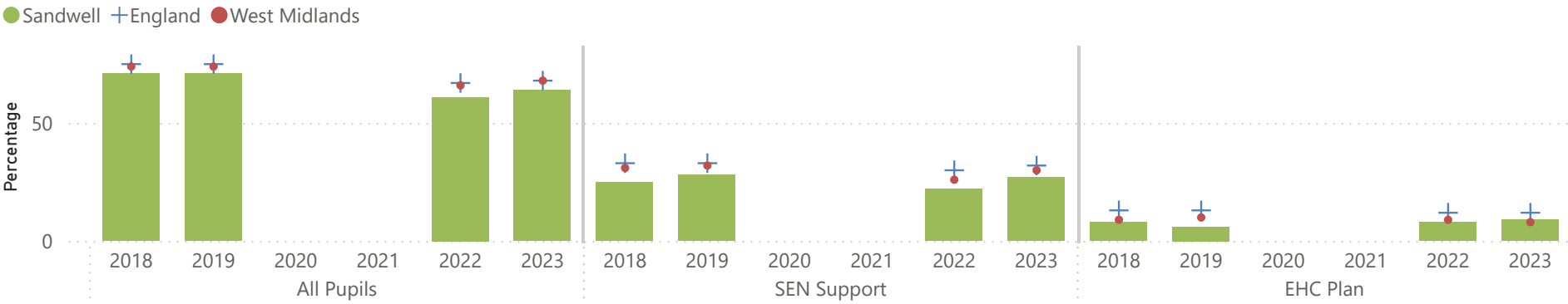
For Sandwell pupils receiving SEN support, attainment of the expected standard in reading increased by 5 percentage points to 27% in 2023, compared to a 2ppts increase to 32% for the same group nationally. For pupils with an EHCP, attainment on this measure increased from 8% to 9%. Performance for EHCP pupils in Reading remains below national (12%), but is above regional levels (8%).

For Sandwell pupils receiving SEN support, attainment of the expected standard in writing increased by 2 percentage points to 17% in 2023 . Nationally this is reflected by a 2ppts increase to 22% for the same group so the gap isn't closing. For pupils with an EHCP, attainment on this measure increased by 2ppts to 6%. In writing the performance of EHCP pupils is below national (8%), but above regional levels (5%).

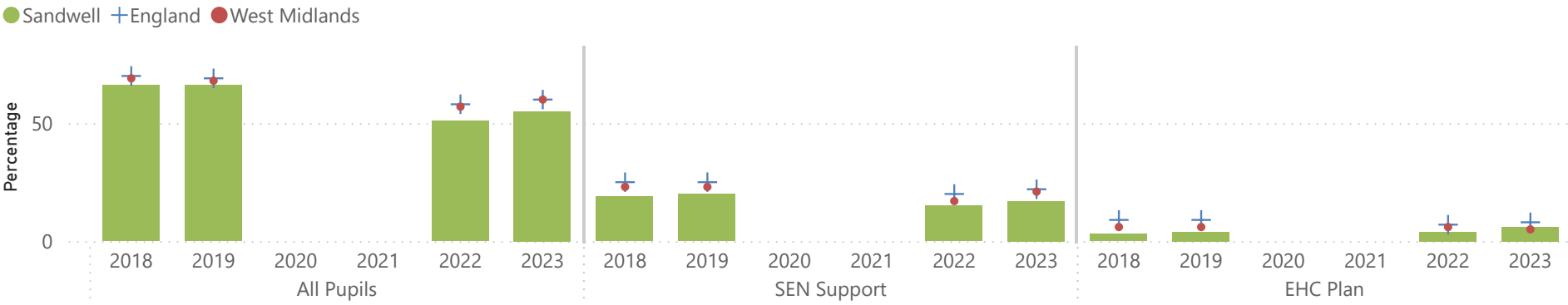
For Sandwell pupils receiving SEN support, attainment of the expected standard in maths increased by 5 percentage points to 33% in 2023, compared to a 4ppts increase to 37% for the same group nationally so the gap is closing. For pupils with an EHCP, attainment on this measure increased again in 2023 from 11% to 15% and is now in line with national performance.

 Data wasn't collected in 2020 & 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

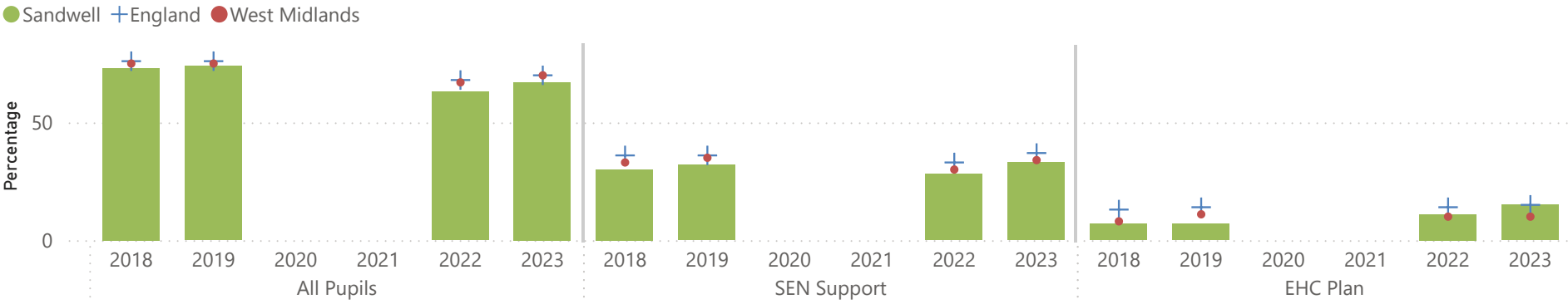
KS1 % Achieving the Expected Standard in Reading



KS1 % Achieving the Expected Standard in Writing



KS1 % Achieving the Expected Standard in Maths



Key Points

SEN Support

20% achieved the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths, an increase of 4 percentage points (ppts) from 2022, the gap has closed to 4 ppts below national (24%). Achievement increased in each subject by 5 ppts from 2022. The gap to national performance for the same group reduced by 4ppts in reading (-4ppts gap), by 1ppts in writing (-7ppts gap), and by 3ppts in maths to 5ppts.

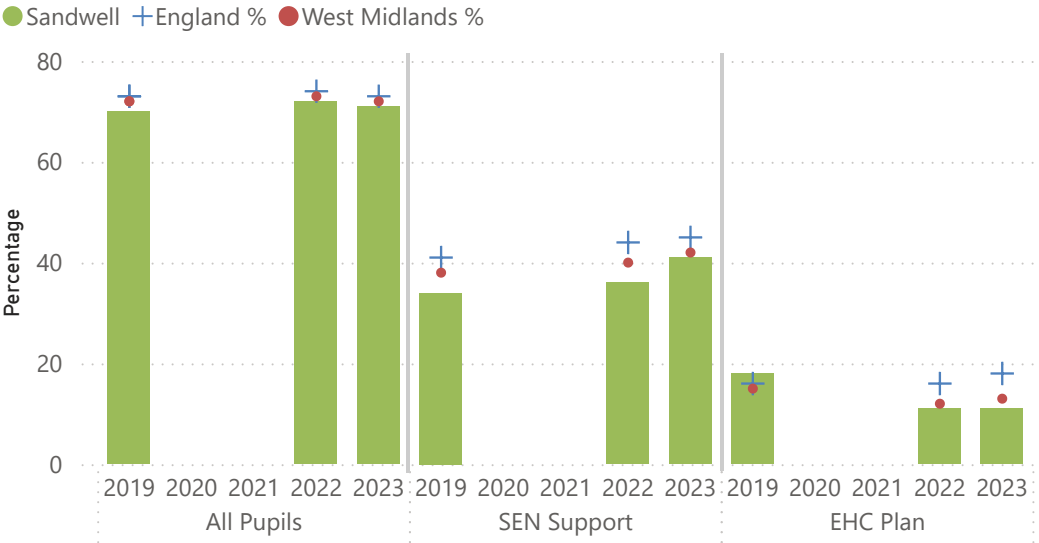
EHCP

5% of pupils with an EHCP achieved the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths, below the national for the same group of 8%. Achievement remained static in reading and increased by 1ppt in writing and 2ppts in maths. The gap to national performance for the same group widened by 2ppt in reading (-7ppts gap), remained static in writing (-4ppts gap) and reduced in maths by 1 ppts (-5ppts gap).

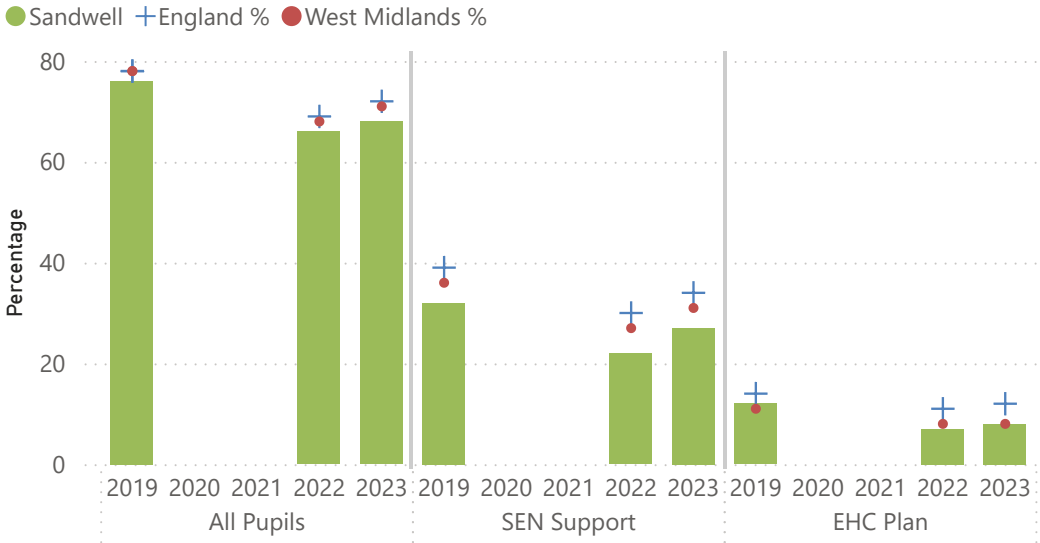


Data wasn't collected in 2020 & 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

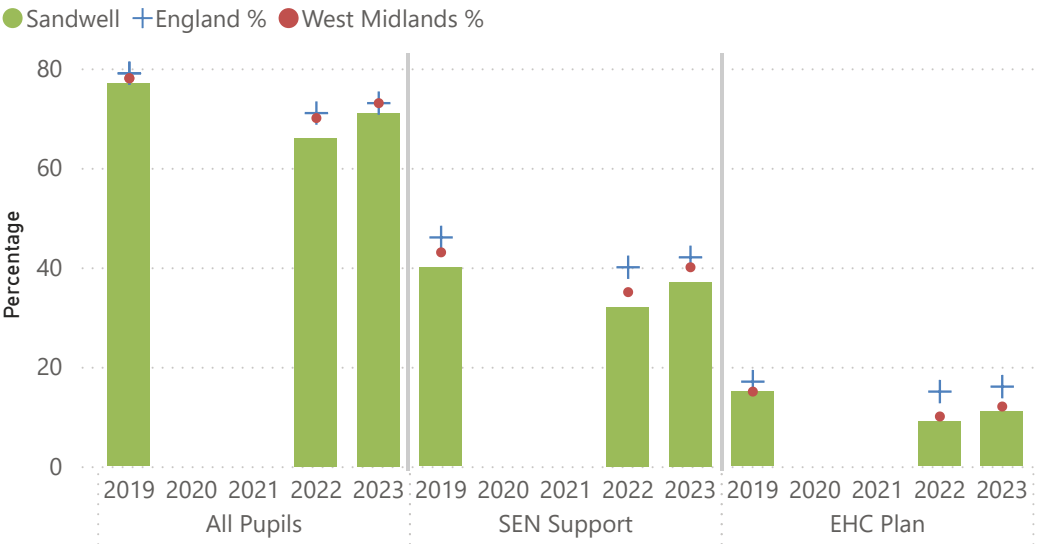
KS2 % Achieving the Expected Standard in Reading



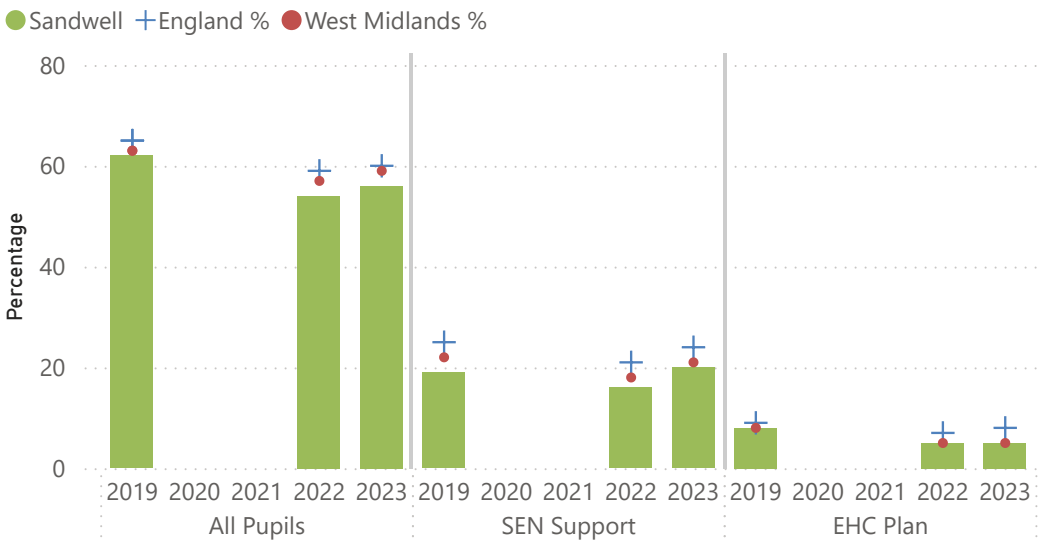
KS2 % Achieving the Expected Standard in Writing



KS2 % Achieving the Expected Standard in Maths



KS2 % Achieving the Expected Standard in Reading, Writing & Maths





Key Points

Progress measures demonstrate that pupils with SEN Support in Sandwell make the same or better progress than at national and regional levels in all subjects when compared to the same cohorts, but isn't yet in line with progress for All Pupils. In reading and maths progress has improved since 2022, however in writing progress has weakened slightly for the SEN support cohort.

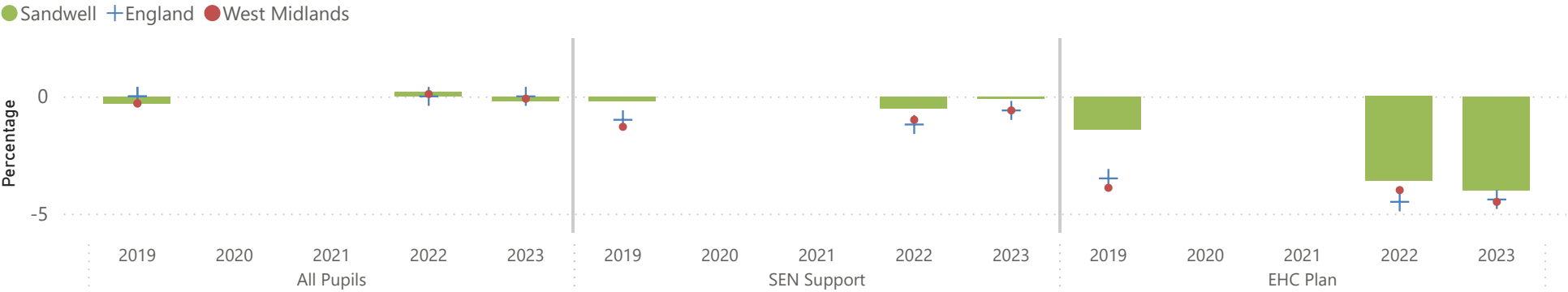
Progress measures demonstrate that pupils with an EHCP in Sandwell make better progress than at national and regional levels in all subjects when compared to the same cohorts. However the actual progress being made has declined in all subjects for pupils with an EHCP since 2019, this is also reflected in most of the national and regional data.

Please note that none of the differences shown exceed 5%.

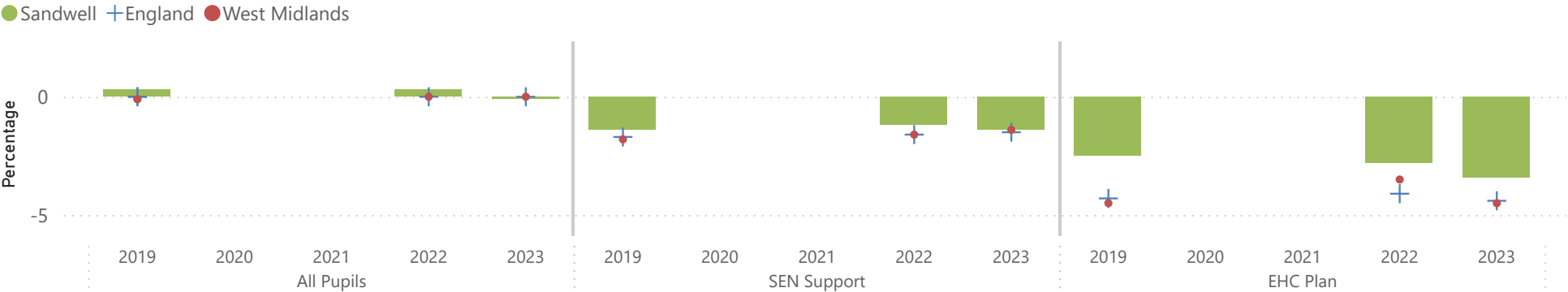


Data wasn't collected in 2020 & 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

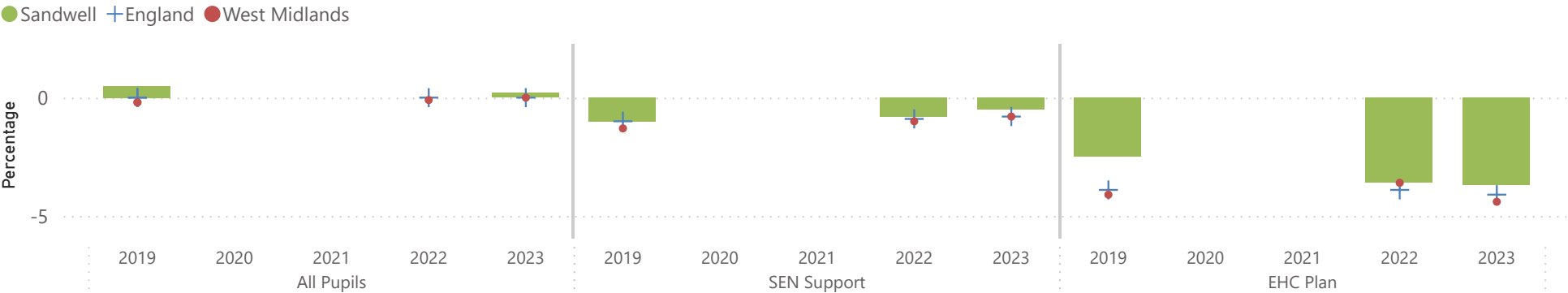
KS1-2 Reading Progress



KS1-2 Writing Progress



KS1-2 Maths Progress






Key Points

The best comparator for KS4 2023 data is 2019 due to awarding changes during the pandemic.

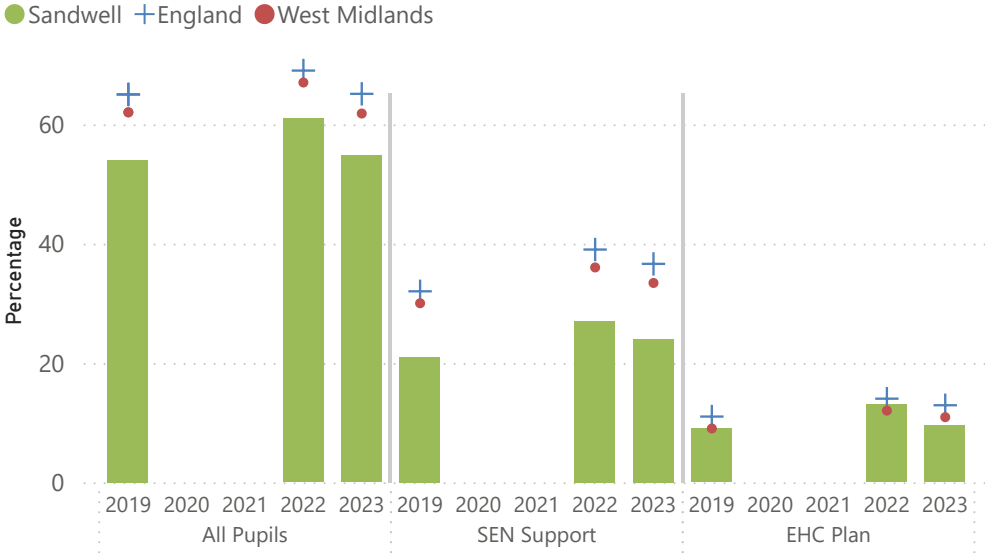
For grade 5 or above in English and maths ,12% of pupils in receipt of SEN Support in Sandwell met the standard compared to 24% nationally in 2023. 5% of pupils with an EHCP in Sandwell achieved this standard compared to 7% nationally. In both cases the percentage achieving has increased since 2019, but the gap to national performance for the same group has widened. There is a similar pattern for those achieving grade 4 in English and maths.

For Attainment 8, Sandwell pupils receiving SEN Support performed less well than peers nationally with a score of 29.8 compared to 33.2, however the gap to national has closed slightly since 2019. Sandwell pupils on EHCPs outperformed peers nationally in 2019 but in 2023 this has reversed with a Sandwell score of 13.2 compared to 14.0 nationally.

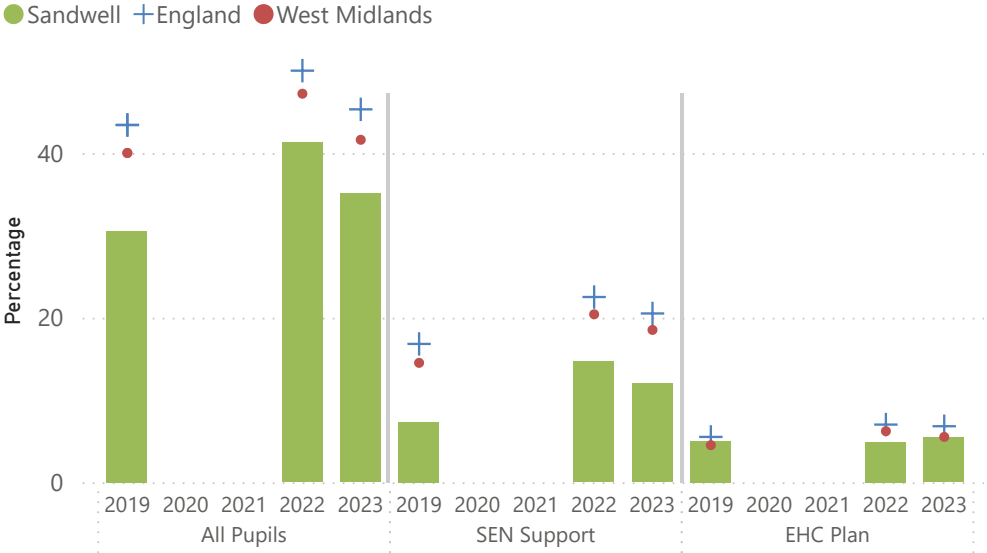
Progress 8 data for pupils receiving SEN support shows improvement from -0.57 in 2019 to -0.37 in 2023. Data for pupils with an EHCP shows improvement from -0.91 in 2019 to -0.83 in 2023. For both groups, Sandwell pupils make more progress that their peers nationally, or in the West Midlands Region.

 Data is not included for 2020 and 2021 as it was based on a different awarding process due to the COVID-19 pandemic, 2022 data is also affected.

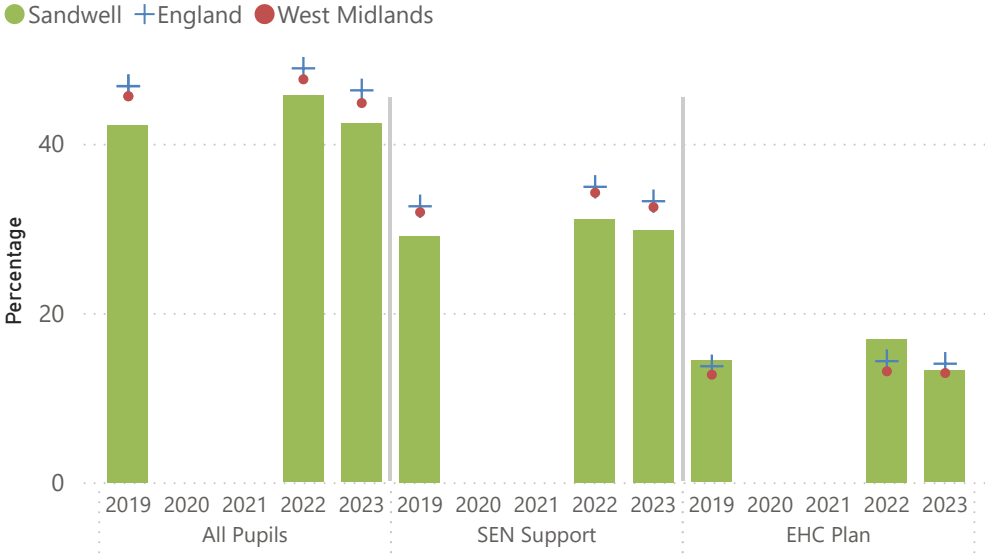
KS4 % Grade 4 or above



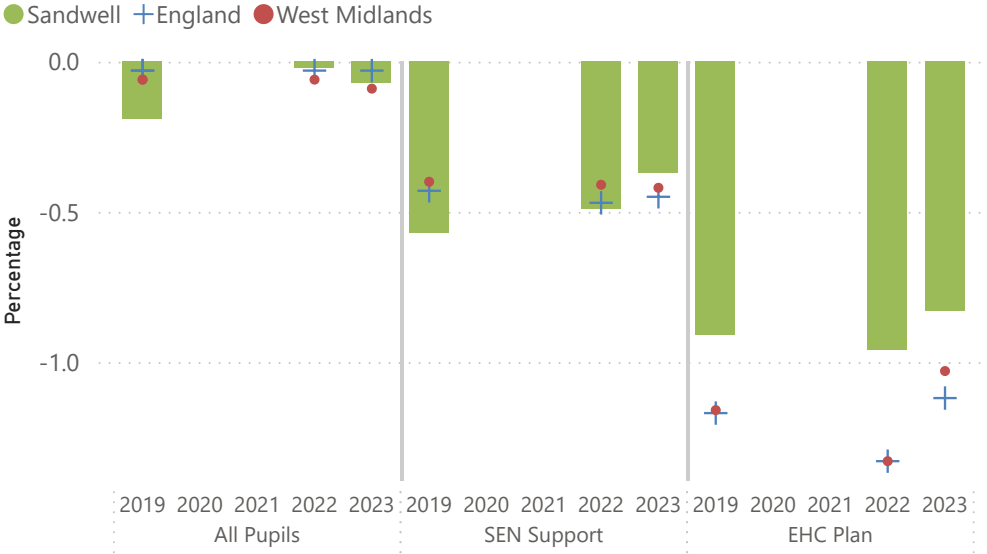
KS4 % Grade 5 or above



Attainment 8



Progress 8



Data Sources

Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. Public Health Profiles. 2024
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2024

Health in Childhood

- Active Lives Children & Young People Survey, 2023
- Fingertips - Child Mortality Rate
- Fingertips - Reception/Year 6: Prevalence of overweight/obesity
- Fingertips - Emergency Admissions for injuries, 0-15 & 15-24
- Fingertips - hospital admissions for mental health conditions, per 100,000 population
- Fingertips - Children & Young People's Mental Health and Wellbeing Profile
- Fingertips - Admissions for asthma, epilepsy, diabetes
- Fingertips - Population vaccination coverage
- Fingertips - Under 16s/18s conception rates/% conceptions leading to abortion
- Fingertips - % of teenage mothers by ward

Youth Justice

- Fingertips - First time entrants to the youth justice system
- Fingertips - Children entering the youth justice system

SHAPE Survey

- Sandwell Council - Public Health

Education

- DfE Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT)
- Sandwell Council - Children and Education

Vulnerable Children

- DfE Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT)
- Sandwell Council - Children and Education

SEND

- Sandwell Council - Children and Education
- DfE - School Census
- DfE - SEN2

Contact

If you have any queries or comments please contact the Public Health Research and Intelligence Team:
research_sandwell@sandwell.gov.uk



Attainment 8 Measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications including English and maths.

Children in Care A child or young person being cared for by their local authority. They could be in foster care, in a children's home or in a different family arrangement.

Children in Need A child in need is one who has been assessed by Children's social care to be in need of services, which include family support, leaving care support, adoption support, or disabled children's services.

Child Protection Plan A Child Protection Plan is made when a child is judged to be at risk of significant harm, significant harm being a level of harm that affects the health, welfare and development of a child.

EHC Plan An education, health and care (EHC) plan is for children and young people aged up to 25 who need more support than is available through special educational needs support. EHC plans identify educational, health and social needs and set out the additional support to meet those needs.

HPV The human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine protects from cancers and genital warts caused by HPV infection. It is given to children aged 12 to 13 years old.

Key Stage One - Reading, Writing & Maths Teacher assessment judgements are reported for each pupil at the end of KS1 (typically age 7).

Key Stage Two - Reading, Writing & Maths National curriculum assessments and teacher assessments take place at the end of KS2 (Year 6).

Learning Communities These align roughly with the towns within Sandwell and are based around the groups of schools that actively work together.

MenACWY The meningitis ACWY (MenACWY) vaccine helps protect against meningitis and septicaemia (blood poisoning), which are caused by meningococcal bacteria A, C, W and Y. It is usually given to children when they are 13 or 14 years old.

Phonics Screening Check (Year 1) The phonics screening check is taken in Year One (age 6) to check if pupils have met the expected standard in phonic decoding.

Progress 8 Aims to capture the progress a pupil makes from the end of Key Stage 2 to the end of Key Stage 4. It compares a pupils' attainment 8 score with the average of pupils nationally who had similar prior attainment. The national average score is close to zero. Scores below zero mean pupils made less progress on average.

