

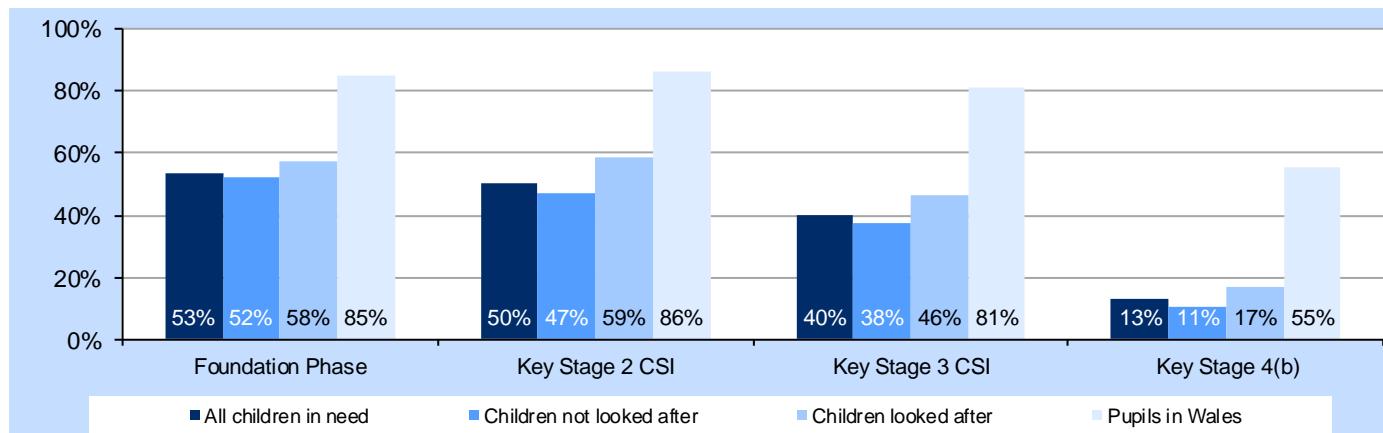
## Wales Children in Need Census, 2014

This Statistical Release presents the results of the latest annual Children in Need (CIN) census for Wales. The purpose of the CIN census is to collect data that measures the characteristics and attributes of children in need and their parents. For this data collection, children in need are defined as those who receive social services from their local authorities, including children looked after by local authorities, and who had a case open for at least 3 months at the census date of 31 March 2014.

All the data in this release is derived from [Children in Need Census returns](#) submitted by Local Authorities and processed by the Welsh Government. See the [Quality Report](#) and the [Key Quality Information](#) section for more information about the data. Full details of individual Local Authority data are published today in [StatsWales tables](#) (links found in Annex). All statistics in this release can be regarded as final figures, not subject to further revision or update.

There were 20,145 children in need included in the Census at 31 March 2014. Of these, 11,080 (55 per cent) were boys and 8,980 (44 per cent) were girls; 80 were unborn. One of the key issues is the difference in educational outcomes for children in need. There is a wide educational attainment gap between children in need and all pupils in Wales. At the Foundation Phase the difference in the proportion achieving the expected outcome was 32 percentage points. This increases to 36 percentage points for Key Stage 2 and to 41 percentage points for Key Stage 3.

**Chart 1: The gap at Foundation Phase and Key Stages between the educational outcomes of children in need, looked after children, and all pupils at 31 March 2014 (a)**



(a) Due to rounding, the differences between some columns may not add to the total figure given.

(b) Level 2 threshold including a GCSE grade A\* - C in English or Welsh first language and mathematics.

## **Key Points:**

- There were 20,145 children in need included in the CIN census at 31 March 2014, which was a rate of 320 per 10,000 children aged under 18 years. ([Section 1](#), [Table 1](#))
- 8,090 children in need (40 per cent) were either on the CPR (12 per cent) or looked after by a local authority (28 per cent). ([Section 1](#), [Table 1](#))
- More than a third (36 per cent) of referrals were from local authority departments and a further 32 per cent from the police and primary or community health services. ([Section 2](#), [Table 2](#))
- Amongst referrals from the police, domestic abuse featured in 43 per cent of referrals and parental substance or alcohol misuse in just over a quarter of referrals (26 per cent). ([Section 2](#), [Table 2](#))
- Over half of all children (10,235 or 51 per cent) had a need for services due primarily to the risk of, or actual, abuse or neglect. ([Section 3](#), [Chart 3](#))
- Parental substance or alcohol misuse, domestic abuse and parental mental ill health capacity factors were each recorded for about a quarter of children in need. ([Section 4](#), [Table 4](#))
- Approximately four-fifths (79 per cent) of children in need for whom information was provided had up to date immunisations. ([Section 5](#), [Table 8](#))
- Just over one-fifth (21 per cent) of children in need had a disability. ([Section 6](#), [Table 9](#))
- Autistic Spectrum Disorders were reported for 8 per cent (1,705) of the 20,065 children in need, excluding 80 unborn children. ([Section 6](#), [Table 11](#))
- Just under three-fifths (59 per cent) of children in need who were not looked after were eligible for free school meals compared to a quarter (26 per cent) of children who were in need and looked after. ([Section 7](#), [Table 12](#))
- The average proportion of children in need with a Statement of Special Educational Needs was 28 per cent (for all ages) compared to 3 per cent for pupils in Wales (for all ages). ([Section 7](#), [Table 13](#))

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**All figures in the tables have been rounded to avoid the possibility of direct or indirect disclosure of information about individuals.**

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## Section 1 – Numbers of children in need included in the CIN census

**Table 1: Children in need by age and whether they were on the Child Protection Register (CPR) or looked after, at 31 March 2014<sup>1</sup>**

	All children in need in the CIN census	Children who were on the CPR	Children who were looked after <sup>2</sup>	Other children in need <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total children in need</b>	<b>20,145</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>5,675</b>	<b>12,055</b>
<i>Percentage</i>	100	12	28	60
<b>Numbers</b>				
Unborn	80	.	.	80
Under 1 year	905	225	275	400
1 - 4 years	4,120	740	1,070	2,310
5 - 9 years	5,060	710	1,310	3,040
10 - 15 years	6,505	665	2,065	3,770
16 - 17 years	2,340	70	945	1,330
18 - 20 years	1,000	*	10	995
21 years +	135	*	*	135
<i>Percentage</i>				
<b>Total children in need (excluding unborn children)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Under 1 year</i>	5	9	5	3
1 - 4 years	21	31	19	19
5 - 9 years	25	29	23	25
10 - 15 years	32	28	36	31
16 - 17 years	12	3	17	11
18 - 20 years	5	*	-	8
21 years +	1	*	*	1

Source: 2013-14 CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> All the figures have been rounded and there may be discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 240 children in the CIN census who were looked after and on the CPR.

<sup>3</sup> Children in need who were either unborn, or not looked after and not on the CPR.

. Not applicable.

\* The data item is disclosive for publication.

-' The data item is not exactly zero, but is less than half the final digit shown.

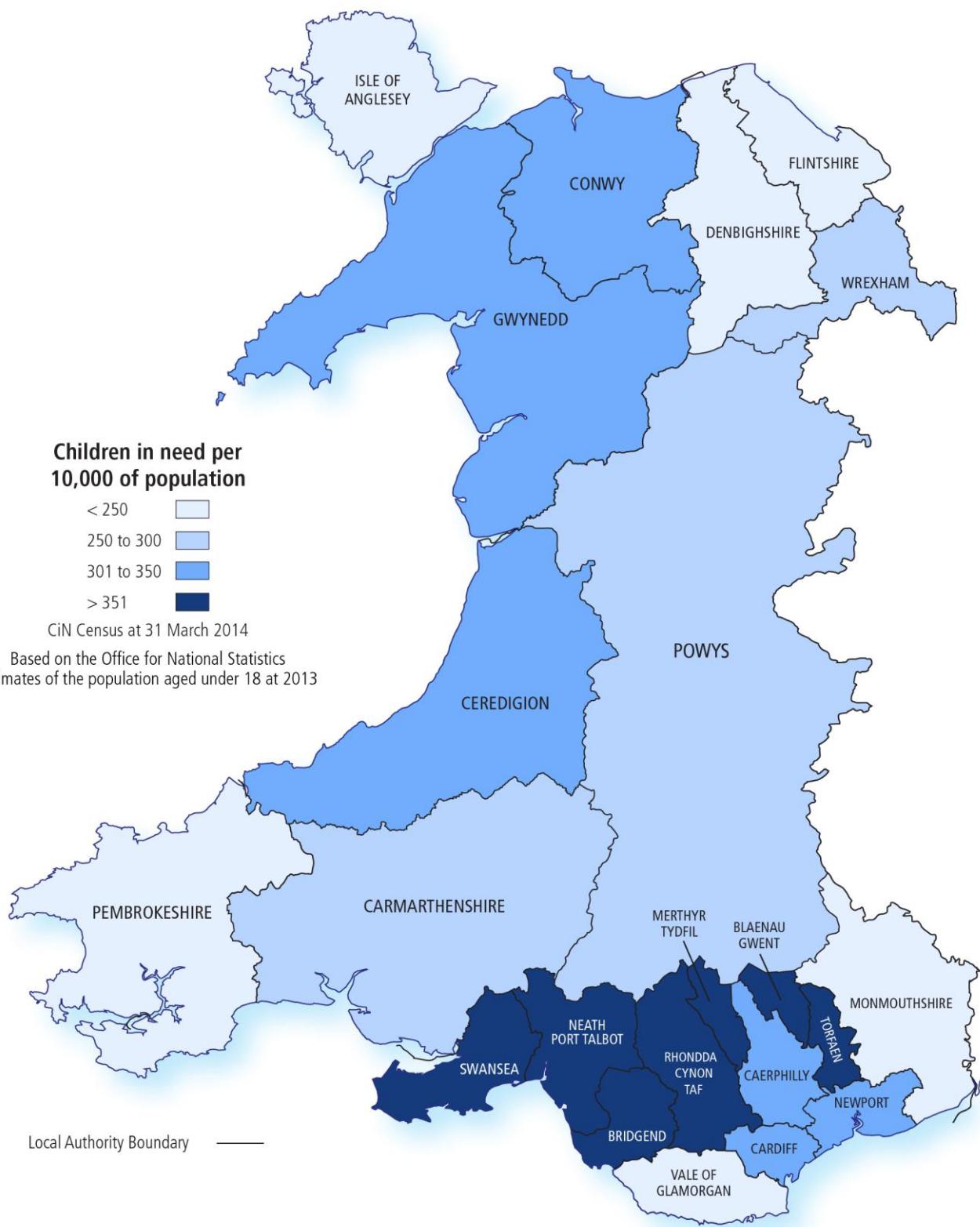
The numbers of children in need include only those children whose case had been open for 3 months or more at the census date of 31 March 2014. For information on the total numbers of children looked after and on the Child Protection Register, see the publications accessible from the [social services topic pages](#).

There were 80 children in need who were unborn. A quarter of children in need were aged under 5 years old, a further quarter were aged 5-9 years old and nearly a third were aged 10-15 years. The remaining 17 per cent of children in need were aged 16 years or older.

8,090 children in need (40 per cent) were either on the CPR (12 per cent) or looked after by a local authority (28 per cent). Children in need who were on the CPR were generally younger than other children in need, with 40 per cent aged under 5.

240 (1 per cent) of the children in need in the CIN census were both looked after and on the CPR. The definitions of a child in need, child looked after and the Child Protection Register can be found within the [Glossary](#).

**Map 1: Children in need included in the Census per 10,000 population aged 0 – 17**



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Ordnance Survey 100021874  
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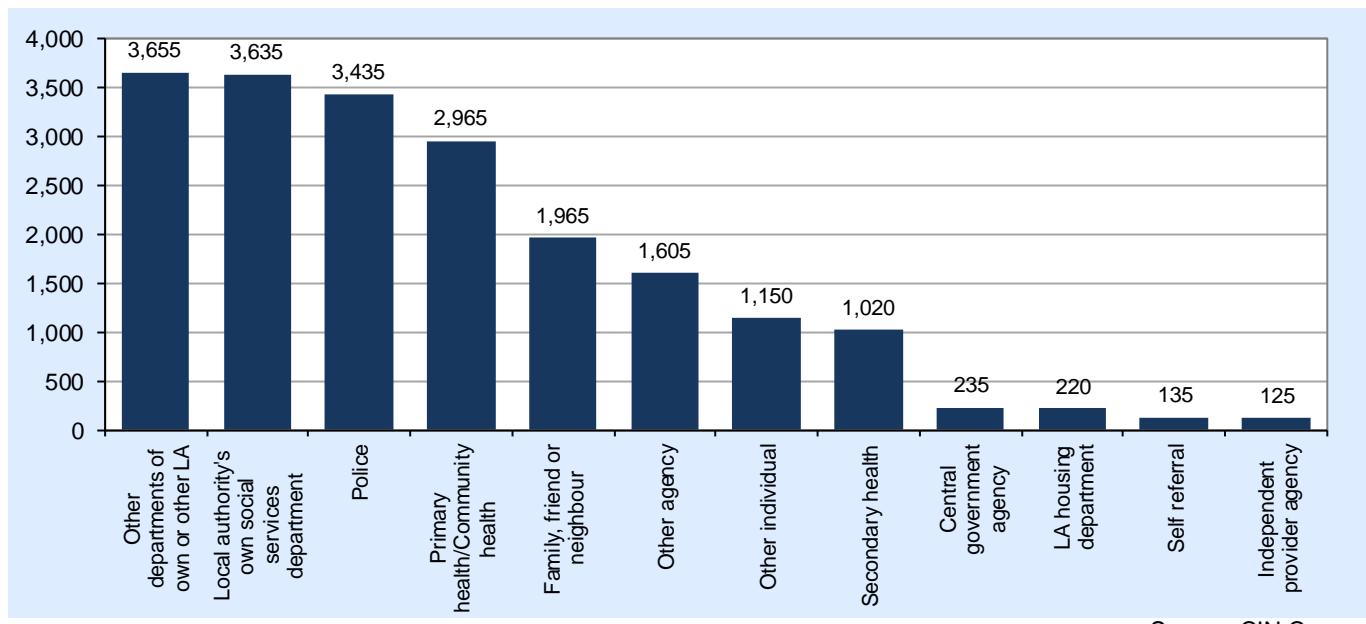
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Figures for each Local Authority can be found in [Annex 1: Table A1](#) and in StatsWales at this link: [Children in Need rates](#).

## Section 2 – Referrals of children in need

Local authorities receive referrals, i.e. requests for services, for children from many sources as shown in Chart 2. Children will be assessed and a case may be opened as a result. For each child in the CIN census information was collected about the referral that led to the child's case being open at the CIN census date, i.e. the most recent referral. Referral information collected in the CIN census included the source of the referral, whether the child had previously been looked after or on the Child Protection Register (CPR) and parenting capacity factors recorded at referral.

**Chart 2: Source of most recent referrals of children included in the CIN census, at 31 March 2014**



Source: CIN Census

Local authorities classified the sources of referrals into the twelve categories shown in Chart 2 (See [Glossary](#) for examples). Five of these categories accounted for 77 per cent of all referrals. More than one-third (36 per cent) of all referrals were from the local authority's own social services department or another department of their own or another local authority. Referrals from the local authority's social services department accounted for the largest number with almost a fifth of all referrals (18 per cent), followed by other local authority departments (18 per cent), the police (17 per cent) and health organisations (15 per cent). Referrals from friends and family represented 10 per cent of the total.

The five most common sources of referral are presented separately in Table 2, which also shows factors present when the child was referred. These factors include whether the child had previously been on the CPR or had been a looked after child (LAC) and parenting capacity. For each child, one or more of these factors may have been recorded at referral and so children may be counted more than once in the table.

**Table 2: Source of most recent referral and factors recorded for the referral, at 31 March 2014**

	All sources of referral	Primary health / Community health	Police	Family, friend or neighbour	Local authority's own social services department	Other departments of own or other LA	Other <sup>1</sup>
<b>Source of most recent referral</b>	<b>20,145</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>3,435</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>3,635</b>	<b>3,655</b>	<b>4,495</b>
<i>Percentage</i>	100	15	17	10	18	18	22
<b>Numbers of children where the following factors were present</b>							
On CPR in 12 months prior to referral	775	45	175	45	190	165	155
LAC in 12 months prior to referral	570	35	105	35	165	75	155
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	3,755	560	905	265	665	555	810
Parental learning disabilities	795	165	90	55	160	155	170
Parental mental ill health	2,970	610	520	230	505	465	645
Parental physical ill health	1,115	190	100	130	210	225	255
Domestic abuse	4,565	580	1,470	230	735	655	890
<b>Percentage of children where the following factors were present</b>							
On CPR in 12 months prior to referral	4	1	5	2	5	5	3
LAC in 12 months prior to referral	3	1	3	2	5	2	3
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	19	19	26	13	18	15	18
Parental learning disabilities	4	6	3	3	4	4	4
Parental mental ill health	15	21	15	12	14	13	14
Parental physical ill health	6	6	3	7	6	6	6
Domestic abuse	23	20	43	12	20	18	20

Source: 2013-14 CIN census

<sup>1</sup> The other category includes: other agency, other individual, secondary health (e.g. hospital clinic), self referral, central government agency, independent provider agency (e.g. day care provider), and local authority housing department or housing association

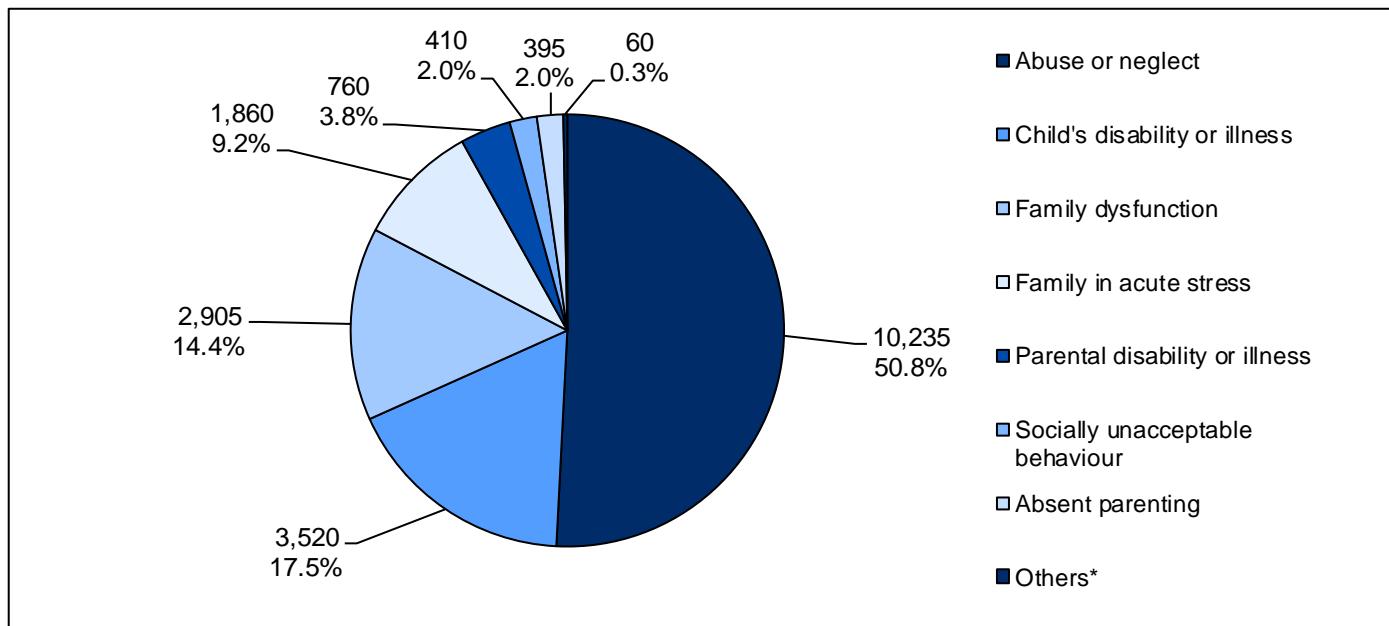
8,939 (44 per cent) of children in need had one or more factors recorded at referral. Amongst the factors present at referral, domestic abuse and parental substance or alcohol misuse appeared most frequently and were present in 23 per cent and 19 per cent of all referrals respectively. Parental mental ill health was the third most frequent factor and was recorded in 15 per cent of all referrals. There were differences in these proportions depending on the source of the referral.

Amongst referrals from the police, domestic abuse featured in 43 per cent of referrals and parental substance or alcohol misuse in just over a quarter of referrals (26 per cent).

## Section 3 – Primary Need

When a child is assessed to be in need, their primary need is identified, usually at the initial assessment. Primary need is the main reason why a child started to receive social services from the local authority. A full description of the primary need categories can be found in the [Guidance notes for the completion of Children in Need Census, 2014 \(Code list E\)](#).

**Chart 3 - Primary need of children included in the CIN census, at 31 March 2014**



Source: CIN Census

\* Includes low family income and adoption disruption.

Over half of all children (10,235 or 51 per cent) had a need for services due primarily to the risk of, or actual, abuse or neglect.

Just under a fifth (3,520) of children in need had a need for services due to the child's disability or illness; for 14 per cent (2,905) and 9 per cent (1,860) their primary need was due to family dysfunction and family in acute stress respectively.

**Table 3 - Primary need of children by whether they were on the Child Protection Register or looked after, at 31 March 2014**

	All children in need in the CIN census	Children who were on the CPR	Children who were looked after <sup>1</sup>	Other children in need <sup>2</sup>
<b>Numbers</b>	<b>20,145</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>5,675</b>	<b>12,055</b>
Abuse or neglect	10,235	1,625	3,695	4,915
Child's disability or illness	3,520	55	290	3,175
Parental disability or illness	760	75	195	485
Family in acute stress	1,860	190	405	1,265
Family dysfunction	2,905	420	855	1,630
Socially unacceptable behaviour	410	35	80	295
Low income	35	*	*	25
Absent parenting	395	10	140	245
Adoption disruption	30	*	15	15
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Abuse or neglect	51	67	65	41
Child's disability or illness	17	2	5	26
Parental disability or illness	4	3	3	4
Family in acute stress	9	8	7	10
Family dysfunction	14	17	15	14
Socially unacceptable behaviour	2	1	1	2
Low income	-	*	*	0
Absent parenting	2	-	2	2
Adoption disruption	-	*	-	-

Source: 2013-14 CIN census

<sup>1</sup> Includes 240 children in the Census who were looked after and on the CPR.

<sup>2</sup> Children in need who were either unborn, or not looked after and not on the CPR.

\* The data item is disclosive for publication.

-'The data item is not exactly zero, but is less than half the final digit shown.

The proportion of children who had a need for services due primarily to the risk of, or actual, abuse or neglect was higher for children who were on the Child Protection Register or looked after (67 per cent and 65 per cent respectively), and 41 per cent for risk for other children in need.

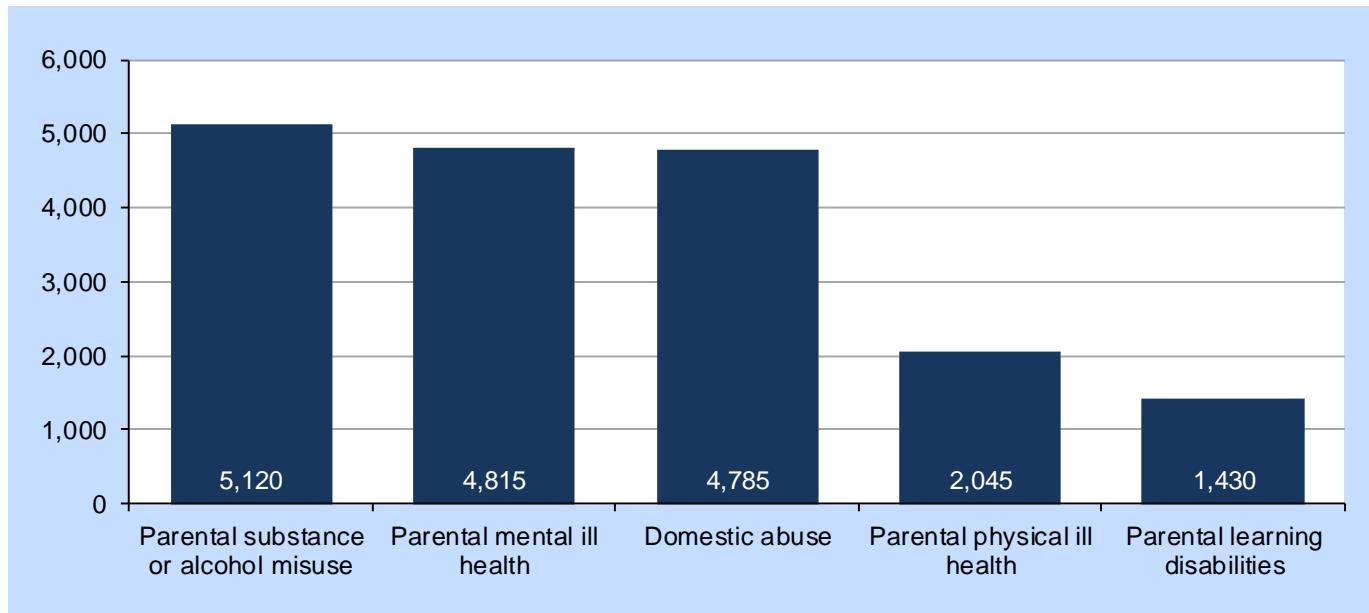
More than half (51 per cent) of all children in need because of the risk of, or actual, abuse or neglect were on the CPR or looked after. Nearly all (90 per cent) of the other children in need, due to the child's disability or illness, were neither looked after nor on the CPR.

## Section 4 – Parenting Capacity

For each child, information was recorded on five factors related to the parents that might affect their ability to parent. Each factor was recorded if it was present as a relevant factor in the case records at the CIN census date of 31 March 2014. These factors may have been present at referral, as shown in Section 2, or may have arisen since referral. For each child, one or more of these factors may have been recorded and so children may be counted more than once in the chart and tables.

A full description of the five factors can be found in the [Guidance notes for the completion of Children in Need Census, 2014](#) (Section 10).

**Chart 4 - Children in need by parenting capacity factor, at 31 March 2014**



Source: CIN Census

For more than half of all children in need (51 per cent), at least one parenting capacity factor was currently recorded. Chart 4 and Table 4 show the numbers recorded for each parenting factor.

Parental substance misuse, domestic abuse and parental mental ill health were the most frequently recorded parenting capacity factors.

**Table 4 – Parenting capacity factors recorded in the CIN census, at 31 March 2014**

	Number of children for whom information was provided	Number of children for whom the factor was present	Number of children for whom the factor was not present
<b>Numbers</b>			
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	20,130	5,120	15,010
Parental learning disabilities	20,130	1,430	18,700
Parental mental ill health	20,130	4,815	15,315
Parental physical ill health	20,130	2,045	18,085
Domestic abuse	20,130	4,785	15,345
<b>Percentage</b>			
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	100	25	75
Parental learning disabilities	100	7	93
Parental mental ill health	100	24	76
Parental physical ill health	100	10	90
Domestic abuse	100	24	76

Source: CIN Census

Table 5 provides further information about the children in need for whom a parenting capacity factor was recorded. It shows for each parenting factor the proportions of children who were on the Child Protection Register or looked after.

**Table 5 - Children in need by parenting capacity factor and whether they were on the Child Protection Register or looked after, at 31 March 2014**

	Number of children for whom the factor was present	Children who were on the CPR	Children who were looked after <sup>1</sup>	Other children in need <sup>2</sup>
<b>Numbers</b>				
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	5,120	945	1,885	2,290
Parental learning disabilities	1,430	215	685	530
Parental mental ill health	4,815	810	1,580	2,420
Parental physical ill health	2,045	290	640	1,110
Domestic abuse	4,785	1,020	1,570	2,195
<b>Percentage</b>				
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	100	18	37	45
Parental learning disabilities	100	15	48	37
Parental mental ill health	100	17	33	50
Parental physical ill health	100	14	31	54
Domestic abuse	100	21	33	46

Source: CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> Includes 240 children in the CIN census who were looked after and on the CPR.

<sup>2</sup> Children in need who were either unborn, or not looked after and not on the CPR.

For 7 per cent (1,430) of children in need, for whom information was available, parental learning disability was recorded. This group had the highest proportion (48 per cent) of children looked after for any of the parenting factors, followed by 37 per cent of the children for whom parental substance or alcohol misuse had been recorded.

## Section 5 – Health of children in need

For each child information was collected on mental health and substance misuse problems and also on how up to date children in the relevant age groups were with health surveillance checks, dental checks and immunisations.

Further descriptions of these child health indicators can be found in the [Guidance notes for the completion of Children in Need Census, 2014](#) (Section 8).

**Table 6 - Children in need with mental health problems, by age, whether they were on the Child Protection Register or looked after and parenting capacity factors, at 31 March 2014**

	All children in need in the CIN census <sup>1</sup>	Children who were on the CPR	Children who were looked after <sup>2</sup>	Other children in need <sup>3</sup>
Total children in need	20,065	2,415	5,675	11,975
<b>Number with mental health problems</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>935</b>
Under 1 year	20	5	5	10
1 - 4 years	110	35	15	55
5 - 9 years	235	20	75	145
10 - 15 years	620	50	210	360
16 - 17 years	310	15	115	180
18 - 20 years	170	*	*	165
21 years +	15	*	*	15
Percentage with mental health problems	7	5	7	8
<b>Number of children with mental health problems and the following parenting factors:</b>				
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	315	45	120	150
Parental learning disabilities	100	15	45	40
Parental mental ill health	435	60	140	235
Parental physical ill health	180	25	55	100
Domestic abuse	305	50	120	135

Source: CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 80 unborn children.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 240 children in the Census who were looked after and on the CPR.

<sup>3</sup> Children in need who were not looked after and not on the CPR.

\* The data item is disclosive for publication.

Amongst the 20,065 children in need, 7 per cent (1,480) had mental health problems. Children in their adolescent and young adult years (over 10 years old) accounted for three quarters (75 per cent) of children in need with a mental health problem.

For 435 (29 per cent) of children in need with a mental health problem, a parental mental health problem was also recorded. This was greater than the 24 per cent average for all children in the CIN census (see Table 4).

For 305 of the children in need with mental health problems (21 per cent), domestic abuse was recorded; and for 315 (21 per cent) parental substance or alcohol misuse was recorded.

The proportion for parental substance or alcohol misuse recorded was four percentage points lower than the average for all children in the CIN census (25 per cent) and the proportion for domestic abuse was three percentage points less than the average for all children in the CIN census (see [Table 4](#)).

**Table 7 - Children in need with substance misuse problems, by age, whether they were on the Child Protection Register or looked after and parenting capacity factors, at 31 March 2014**

	All children in need in the CIN census <sup>1</sup>	Children who were on the CPR	Children who were looked after <sup>2</sup>	Other children in need <sup>3</sup>
Total children in need	20,065	2,415	5,675	11,975
<b>Number with substance misuse problems</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>630</b>
Under 1 year	25	10	10	10
1 - 4 years	135	35	35	65
5 - 9 years	115	25	35	60
10 - 15 years	325	50	130	145
16 - 17 years	270	15	100	155
18 - 20 years	190	*	*	185
21 years +	15	*	*	15
<i>Percentage with substance misuse problems</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>
<b>Number of children with substance misuse problems and the following parenting factors:</b>				
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	415	65	145	205
Parental learning disabilities	50	10	15	25
Parental mental ill health	305	55	100	150
Parental physical ill health	135	30	30	75
Domestic abuse	285	45	100	140

Source: CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 80 unborn children.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 240 children in the Census who were looked after and on the CPR.

<sup>3</sup> Children in need who were not looked after and not on the CPR.

\* The data item is disclosive for publication.

Amongst the 20,065 children in need, 5 per cent (1,075) had a substance misuse problem recorded at 31 March 2014. Nearly two fifths of these children, 415 (38 per cent), a parental substance or alcohol misuse problem was recorded; for 305 (28 per cent) and 285 (26 per cent) respectively, parental mental ill health problems and domestic abuse were recorded. All of these proportions were higher than the averages for all children in the CIN census (see [Table 4](#)).

Children in their adolescent and young adult years (over 10 years old) accounted for nearly three quarters (74 per cent) of children in need with a substance misuse problem. 15 per cent of children in need with a substance misuse problem were aged 4 or younger.

Information on health surveillance checks, dental checks and immunisation was provided by a similar proportion of the relevant age groups of children in the CIN census – from 97 per cent for health surveillance and dental checks to 98 per cent for immunisation. Information about immunisation status and on dental checks were incomplete for three authorities, while information on health surveillance was incomplete for four authorities. Percentages up to date are based on numbers of children for whom data was provided.

Table 8 shows the numbers of children who were up to date with checks and immunisation and those for whom information was not provided.

**Table 8 - Children in need whose health surveillance checks were up to date; who had recent dental checks; and whose immunisations were up to date, at 31 March 2014**

	Total in age group <sup>1</sup>	Children in need who were looked after	Other children in need who were not looked after
<b>Health Surveillance Checks</b>			
Checks up to date	4,420	1,265	3,155
Checks not up to date	1,530	335	1,195
Information not provided	155	25	130
Total children in need aged 5 or younger	6,105	1,625	4,480
<i>Percentage of children with checks up to date</i>	74	79	73
<b>Dental Checks</b>			
Checks up to date	9,615	3,150	6,465
Checks not up to date	4,935	1,160	3,775
Information not provided	490	15	475
Total children in need aged 5 and over	15,040	4,330	10,710
<i>Percentage of children with dental checks up to date</i>	66	73	63
<b>Immunisations</b>			
Up to date	15,675	4,765	10,910
Not up to date	4,075	890	3,185
Information not provided	315	20	295
Total children in need	20,065	5,675	14,390
<i>Percentage of children with immunisations up to date</i>	79	84	77

Source: CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 80 unborn children.

There were 6,105 children in need aged 5 or younger and information on health surveillance checks was provided for 5,950 of these children. The proportion of children looked after who were up to date with health checks was higher than for other children in need.

There were 15,040 children in need aged 5 and over and information on dental checks was provided for 14,550 of these children. The proportion of children looked after who were up to date with dental checks was higher than for other children in need.

There were 20,065 children in need in total, excluding 80 unborn children and information on immunisations was provided for 19,750 of these children. Almost four-fifths (79 per cent) of children in need for whom information was provided had up to date immunisations, suggesting somewhat lower rates than for the general child population – see the Statistical Release, [NHS Immunisation, 2013-14](#) for information about immunisation for all children.

## Section 6 – Disabilities of children in need

**Table 9 - Children with disabilities included in the CIN census who were on the Child Protection Register or were Looked After, at 31 March 2014**

	All children in need in the CIN census <sup>1</sup>	Children with a disability <sup>2</sup>	Children without a disability
<b>Numbers</b>	<b>20,065</b>	<b>4,205</b>	<b>15,865</b>
On the Child Protection Register	2,415	125	2,285
Looked After	5,675	780	4,895
Not on the CPR or looked after	11,975	3,295	8,680
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>79</b>
<i>On the Child Protection Register</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>95</i>
<i>Looked After</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>86</i>
<i>Not on the CPR or looked after</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>72</i>

Source: CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 80 unborn children.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 65 children where a disability was recorded but no disability category provided.

4,205 (21 per cent) of children in need were recorded as disabled. There was a higher rate of children with a disability (28 per cent) amongst those who were neither looked after nor on the CPR.

**Table 10 - Children in need with disabilities by primary need for services, at 31 March 2014**

	All children in need in the CIN census <sup>1</sup>	Children with a disability <sup>2</sup>	Children without a disability
<b>Numbers</b>	<b>20,065</b>	<b>4,205</b>	<b>15,865</b>
Abuse or neglect	10,180	680	9,500
Child's disability or illness	3,520	3,020	495
Parental disability or illness	750	75	675
Family in acute stress	1,855	160	1,695
Family dysfunction	2,895	220	2,675
Socially unacceptable behaviour	410	30	380
Absent parenting	395	15	380
Other <sup>3</sup>	60	*	60
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Abuse or neglect</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Child's disability or illness</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Parental disability or illness</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Family in acute stress</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Family dysfunction</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Socially unacceptable behaviour</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Absent parenting</i>	<i>2</i>	-	<i>2</i>
<i>Other<sup>3</sup></i>	-	*	-

Source: CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 80 unborn children.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 65 children where a disability was recorded but no disability category provided.

<sup>3</sup> Includes low income and adoption disruption.

\* The data item is disclosive for publication.

<sup>3</sup> The data item is not exactly zero, but is less than half the final digit shown.

Almost three-quarters (72 per cent) of children in need with a disability had a primary need for services due to the child's disability or illness. Only 16 per cent of children in need with a disability had a primary need recorded as the risk of, or actual abuse or neglect, compared to 60 per cent in this category for children without a disability.

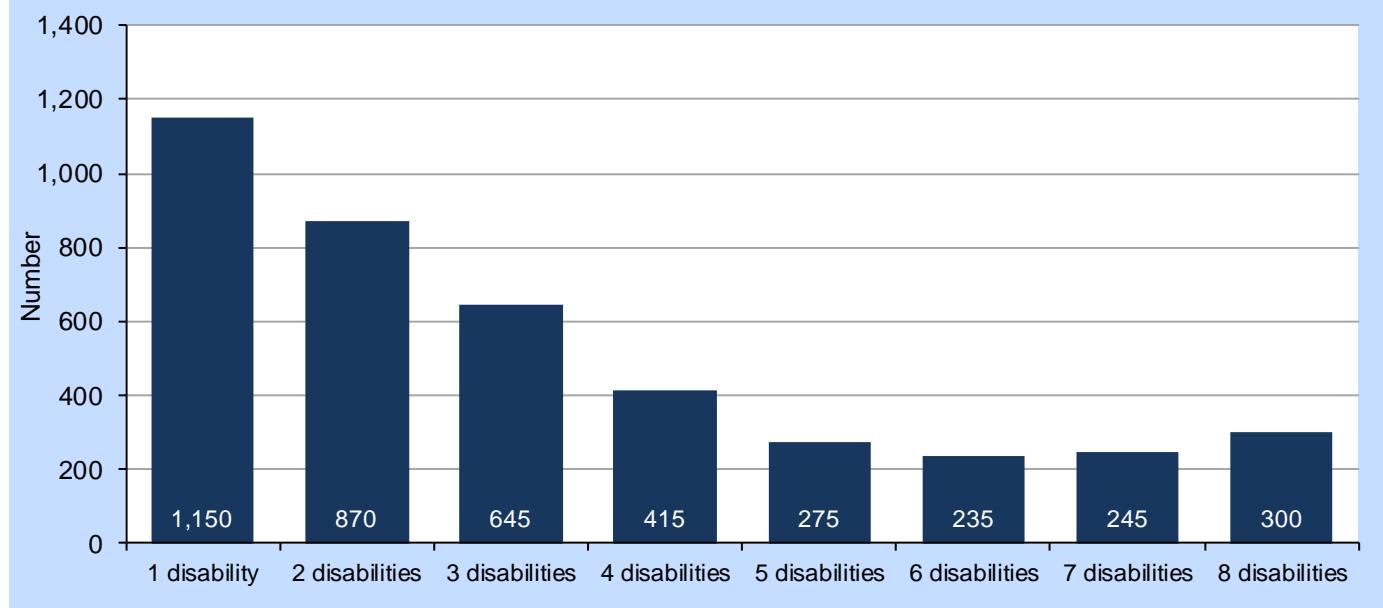
Disability information was recorded using categories corresponding to Disability Discrimination Act guidance (although the DDA has been replaced by the Equality Act 2010, the guidance has not been changed). These categories of disability are:

- Mobility
- Manual dexterity
- Physical co-ordination
- Continence
- Ability to lift, carry or move everyday objects
- Speech, hearing and eye sight
- Memory or ability to concentrate, learn or understand
- Perception of the risk of physical danger

Each child was recorded under each applicable category and so children may be counted more than once in the charts. There were 4,140 children in need with at least one type of disability.

Chart 5 shows the number of children with multiple disabilities and Chart 6 shows the numbers for each disability separately.

**Chart 5: Children in need by number of disabilities recorded, at 31 March 2014 <sup>1</sup>**

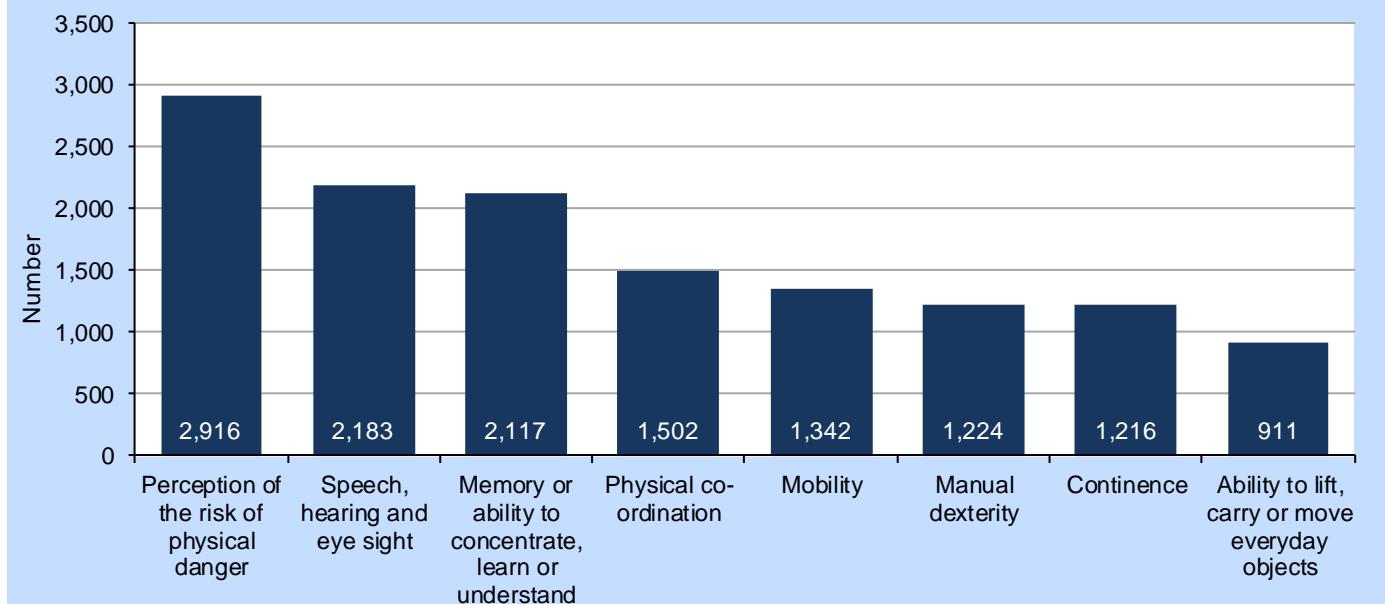


Source: CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 80 unborn children.

For 1,150 (27 per cent) of children in need one disability category was recorded and for 300 children (7 per cent) disability was recorded in all eight categories.

**Chart 6: Children in need by disability category, at 31 March 2014 <sup>1</sup>**



Source: CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 80 unborn children

Lack of perception of the risk of physical danger was recorded for almost three-quarters (70 per cent) of the 4,140 children in need with a specified disability category whilst a disability with speech, hearing and eye sight was recorded for 53 per cent of these children.

Each of the separate disability categories was recorded for at least a one-fifth of children with a specified disability. The lowest percentage was for ability to lift, carry or move everyday objects, which was recorded for 22 per cent of children in need with a disability.

## Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

Information on whether children in need had an Autistic Spectrum Disorder (see [Glossary](#)) was collected in the CIN census. Autistic Spectrum Disorders were reported for 8 per cent (1,705) of the 20,065 children in need included in the CIN census.

975 of these children also had a physical or sensory disability. Over three-quarters (82 per cent) of the children in the census recorded as having an ASD were boys, and almost half (47 per cent) of children recorded with an ASD were aged 10 to 15 years.

**Table 11 - Children in need with an Autistic Spectrum Disorder by age and gender, at 31 March 2014**

	All children in need in the CIN census <sup>1</sup>	Male	Female
Total children in need <sup>2</sup>	20,065	11,080	8,980
<b>Number of children with autistic spectrum disorder</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>310</b>
Under 1 year	*	*	*
1 - 4 years	105	90	20
5 - 9 years	420	345	75
10 - 15 years	805	660	150
16 - 17 years	325	265	55
18 - 20 years	40	30	10
21 years +	*	*	*
<i>Percentage with autistic spectrum disorder</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>3</i>

Source: CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 80 unborn children.

<sup>2</sup> Total includes children whose gender was unknown.

\* The data item is disclosive for publication.

## Section 7 – Education of Children in Need

For each child, the Unique Pupil Number (UPN) was collected to allow anonymous matching of children in the relevant age groups with the National Pupil Database (NPD), so that records about free school meals eligibility, attainment and special educational needs could be summarised for children in need without the need to collect this information from local authorities.

Overall there were 11,635 records for children who were already five or over at the time of the CIN census, but had not yet reached their 16<sup>th</sup> birthday at the end of the 2013-14 school year and were therefore of statutory school age. This is the basis for the majority of statistical analyses on schools as it removes the effect of differing local provision for the under fives and sixth forms. Using this statutory school age (i.e. 5 to 15 years old) there were 10,290 (88 per cent) children in need whose UPN matched with the education databases. There were 1,345 unmatched records with either no UPN (290) or a UPN that did not match the National Pupil Database (1,055).

A full definition of education terminologies can be found in the [Glossary](#).

Throughout this section of the release pupils' ages are quoted as at 31 August 2013. This refers to the start of the academic year and is a useful reference in that pupils normally transfer from maintained primary to secondary school, and move thereafter through the secondary school system, according to their age on 31 August.

### Free School Meals (FSM)

Pupils are entitled to free school meals if their families receive a range of support payments such as Income Support or Income Based Job Seekers Allowance.

Three-fifths (59 per cent) of children in need who were not looked after were eligible for free school meals compared to just over a quarter of children who were in need and looked after.

**Table 12 - Children in need by entitlement to Free School Meals and whether or not they were looked after<sup>1</sup>**

	Pupils entitled to Free School Meals		
	All children in need in the CIN census	Number	Percentage
Children in the Census matched to NPD (aged 5 to 15)	10,290	5,050	49
Children in need who were not looked after	7,295	4,270	59
Children in need who were looked after	2,995	780	26
All pupils of statutory school age	362,660	69,420	19

Source: 2013-14 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

<sup>1</sup> This refers to the pupils' ages as at 31 August 2013 and includes local authority maintained schools (i.e. nursery, primary, secondary and special) only. Pupils from Independent schools are not included as they are not required to provide the necessary data at pupil level to match to the CIN census.

Further information and statistics on pupils in Wales entitled to free school meals can be found on [StatsWales](#) and [Academic Achievement and Entitlement to Free School Meals, 2014](#) Statistical Releases.

## Special Educational Needs (SEN)

A child has special needs if he or she has learning difficulties which require special educational provision to be made for him or her. A learning difficulty means that the child has significantly greater difficulty in learning than most children of the same age or that the child has a disability that needs different educational facilities from those that the school generally provides for children. Pupils with SEN may have statements issued by the Local Authority or may have their needs identified by the school. In the latter case they come under one of two further categories: School Action or School Action Plus.

In the School Census Statistical Releases the numbers of children with special education needs are published for all ages at the Wales level.

However, at the local authority level, published in StatsWales, the numbers of children with special education needs are published for statutory school age only (5 to 15) to improve comparability between local authorities that may have different levels of provision for non-statutory ages.

Table 13 presents the results for all ages and at the compulsory school age, 5 to 15.

**Table 13 - Children in need by special educational provision and whether or not they were looked after, at 31 March 2014**

	All children in need in the CIN census	Children in need who were not looked after	Children in need who were looked after	Pupils on roll in Wales
Children in the Census matched to NPD (all ages)	<b>12,480</b>	<b>8,990</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>465,080</b>
<b>Numbers:</b>				
No special educational needs	4,295	3,050	1,245	359,780
School Action or School Action Plus	4,735	3,160	1,580	92,775
Statement of Special Educational Needs	3,450	2,780	670	12,530
<b>Percentage:</b>				
No special educational needs	34	34	36	77
School Action or School Action Plus	38	35	45	20
Pupils with SEN statements	28	31	19	3
Children in the Census matched to NPD (aged 5 to 15)	<b>10,290</b>	<b>7,295</b>	<b>2,995</b>	<b>362,660</b>
<b>Numbers:</b>				
No special educational needs	3,165	2,200	960	268,115
School Action or School Action Plus	4,255	2,800	1,450	84,070
Statement of Special Educational Needs	2,875	2,290	585	10,475
<b>Percentage:</b>				
No special educational needs	31	30	32	74
School Action or School Action Plus	41	38	48	23
Pupils with SEN statements	28	31	19	3

Source: 2013-14 CIN census and National Pupil Database

There were 12,480 children in need in total whose UPN matched with the education databases, an addition of 2,190 children in need who fell outside the statutory school age compared to the 10,290 matched records for children of statutory school age.

The average proportion of children in need with a Statement of Special Educational Needs was 28 per cent (for all ages) compared to 3 per cent for pupils in Wales (for all ages).

Over three-fifths (64 per cent) of children in need of all ages who were looked after had either a statement of SEN, School Action or School Action Plus, compared to 66 per cent for children in need who were not looked after and 23 per cent for all pupils in Wales.

Further information and statistics on special education needs for all pupils can be found in [StatsWales](#) and [Special Educational Needs Code of Practice for Wales](#).

### **Education Attainment at Foundation Phase, Key Stages 2 and 3**

Overall attainment levels are shown in Table 14. These show the numbers of children who were eligible for assessment at the end of Foundation Phase, Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3 and who achieved the Foundation Phase or core subject indicator.

**Key Stages** - The 2014 National Curriculum is applied to Foundation Phase and three Key Stages of pupil development. Broadly these are:

	Pupils' ages	Year groups
Foundation Phase	3-7	Reception,1,2
Key Stage 2	7-11	3-6
Key Stage 3	11-14	7-9
Key Stage 4	14-16	10-11

Education attainment results for Key Stage 4 will be presented in the next section.

In the Foundation Phase, the mandatory Areas of Learning are “Personal and social development, well-being and cultural diversity” (PSD), “Language, literacy and communication skills” (in English (LCE) or Welsh (LCW)) and “Mathematical development” (MDT). A pupil achieves the Foundation Phase Indicator if they reach the expected outcome in LCE or LCW, PSD and MDT in combination.

A pupil achieves the core subject indicator if they reach the expected level on the national curriculum scale in Maths, Science and either English or Welsh first language. The expected levels are Outcome 5 at Foundation Phase, level 4 at Key Stage 2 and level 5 at Key Stage 3.

**Table 14 - Children in need achieving the foundation phase and core subject indicator and whether they were looked after, at 31 March 2014**

	Foundation Phase	Key Stage 2	Key Stage 3
Eligible children in the CIN census	850	930	975
Achieved level: number	455	470	395
Achieved level: percentage	53	50	40
Children in need who were not looked after	630	645	675
Achieved level: number	325	305	255
Achieved level: percentage	52	47	38
Children in need who were looked after	220	285	300
Achieved level: number	125	165	140
Achieved level: percentage	58	59	46
All pupils in Wales	34,175	31,805	32,355
Achieved level: number	29,115	27,385	26,205
Achieved level: percentage	85	86	81

Source: 2014 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

Children in need had lower attainment levels than the average for all pupils at the Foundation Phase, as well as at Key Stage 2 and at Key Stage 3. Children in need who were looked after achieved slightly higher levels than children in need who were not looked after.

The attainment gap between children in need and all pupils in Wales widens as they progress from the Foundation Phase to Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3. At the Foundation Phase the difference in the proportion was 32 percentage points. This increases to 36 percentage points for Key Stage 2 and to 41 percentage points for Key Stage 3.

Tables 15, 16 and 17 compare the performance of boys and girls at Foundation Phase, Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3. Girls performed better than boys at all Key Stages.

**Table 15 - Children in need achieving the foundation phase indicator at Foundation Phase by gender and whether they were looked after, at 31 March 2014**

	Foundation Phase	Boys	Girls
Eligible children in the CIN census	850	510	340
Achieved level: number	455	235	220
Achieved level: percentage	53	46	65
Children who were not looked after	630	375	255
Achieved level: number	325	165	160
Achieved level: percentage	52	44	63
Children who were looked after	220	135	85
Achieved level: number	125	65	60
Achieved level: percentage	58	50	69
All pupils in Wales	34,175	17,475	16,700
Achieved level: number	29,115	14,155	14,945
Achieved level: percentage	85	81	90

Source: 2014 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

**Table 16 - Children in need achieving the core subject indicator at Key Stage 2 by gender and whether they were looked after, at 31 March 2014**

	Key Stage 2	Boys	Girls
Eligible children in the CIN census	930	530	400
Achieved level: number	470	235	235
Achieved level: percentage	50	45	58
Children who were not looked after	645	370	275
Achieved level: number	305	155	150
Achieved level: percentage	47	42	54
Children who were looked after	285	155	125
Achieved level: number	165	80	85
Achieved level: percentage	59	52	67
All pupils in Wales	31,805	16,295	15,510
Achieved level: number	27,385	13,540	13,865
Achieved level: percentage	86	83	89

Source: 2014 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

**Table 17 - Children in need achieving the core subject indicator at Key Stage 3 by gender and whether they were looked after, at 31 March 2014**

	Key Stage 3	Boys	Girls
Eligible children in the CIN census	975	525	450
Achieved level: number	395	170	225
Achieved level: percentage	40	32	50
Children who were not looked after	675	365	310
Achieved level: number	255	105	150
Achieved level: percentage	38	29	48
Children who were looked after	300	155	140
Achieved level: number	140	65	75
Achieved level: percentage	46	40	53
All pupils in Wales	32,355	16,635	15,720
Achieved level: number	26,205	12,775	13,440
Achieved level: percentage	81	77	86

Source: 2014 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

Further information and statistics on Foundation Phase, Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3 for all pupils can be found in [End of Foundation Phase Outcomes and National Curriculum Teacher Assessment of Core Subjects at Key Stages 2 and 3](#) Statistical Release.

## Attainment at Key Stage 4

At Key Stage 4 attainment is shown using the percentage of pupils aged 15 who achieve the level 2 threshold, and the level 2 threshold including a GCSE grade A\* to C in English or Welsh first language and Maths.

In Key Stage 4 (Level 2 threshold including a GCSE grade A\* - C in English or Welsh first language and mathematics) the difference between children in need and all pupils was 42 percentage points.

**Table 18 - Children in need by Key Stage 4 attainment indicators, at 31 March 2014**

	Level 2 threshold <sup>1</sup>	Level 2 threshold including a GCSE grade A* - C in English or Welsh first language and mathematics
Eligible children in the CIN census	990	990
Achieved level: number	370	130
Achieved level: percentage	38	13
Children who were not looked after	635	635
Achieved level: number	200	70
Achieved level: percentage	31	11
Children who were looked after	355	355
Achieved level: number	175	60
Achieved level: percentage	48	17
All pupils in Wales	35,170	35,170
Achieved level: number	28,945	19,485
Achieved level: percentage	82	55

Source: 2014 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

<sup>1</sup> a volume of qualifications at Level 2 equivalent to the volume of 5 GCSEs at grade A\*-C

**Table 19 - Children in need Key Stage 4 attainment by gender and whether they were looked after, at 31 March 2014**

	Level 2 threshold including a GCSE grade A* - C in English or Welsh first language and mathematics	Boys	Girls
Eligible children in the CIN census	990	550	440
Achieved level: number	130	55	70
Achieved level: percentage	13	10	16
Children who were not looked after	635	370	265
Achieved level: number	70	40	30
Achieved level: percentage	11	10	11
Children who were looked after	355	180	180
Achieved level: number	60	20	40
Achieved level: percentage	17	11	23
All pupils in Wales	35,170	18,075	17,095
Achieved level: number	19,485	9,290	10,205
Achieved level: percentage	55	51	60

Source: 2014 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

Further information and statistics on Key Stage 4 for all pupils can be found in the Statistical Release: [Examination Results, 2013-14](#).

## Section 8 – Comparative Analysis

There has been an increase in the number of children in need in the last year, from 19,920 children to 20,145 in 2014.

In 2014, 40 per cent of children in need were either looked after or on the Child Protection Register, a slight decrease from 41 per cent in 2013.

**Table 20 – Number and percentage of Children in need, unborn and whether they were on the Child Protection Register (CPR) or looked after, at 31 March**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>All Children in Need</b>					
Number	18,865	19,710	20,240	19,920	20,145
Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Unborn Children in Need</b>					
Number	45	50	70	60	80
Per cent	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
<b>Children on the Child Protection Register</b>					
Number	2,015	2,225	2,295	2,395	2,415
Per cent	10.7	11.3	11.3	12.0	12.0
<b>Looked After Children</b>					
Number	5,095	5,410	5,700	5,770	5,675
Percent	27.0	27.5	28.2	29.0	28.2
<b>Other Children in Need</b>					
Number	11,710	12,020	12,170	11,690	11,975
Per cent	62.1	61.0	60.1	58.7	59.4

Source: CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> The Children in the CPR figures exclude children that are looked after.

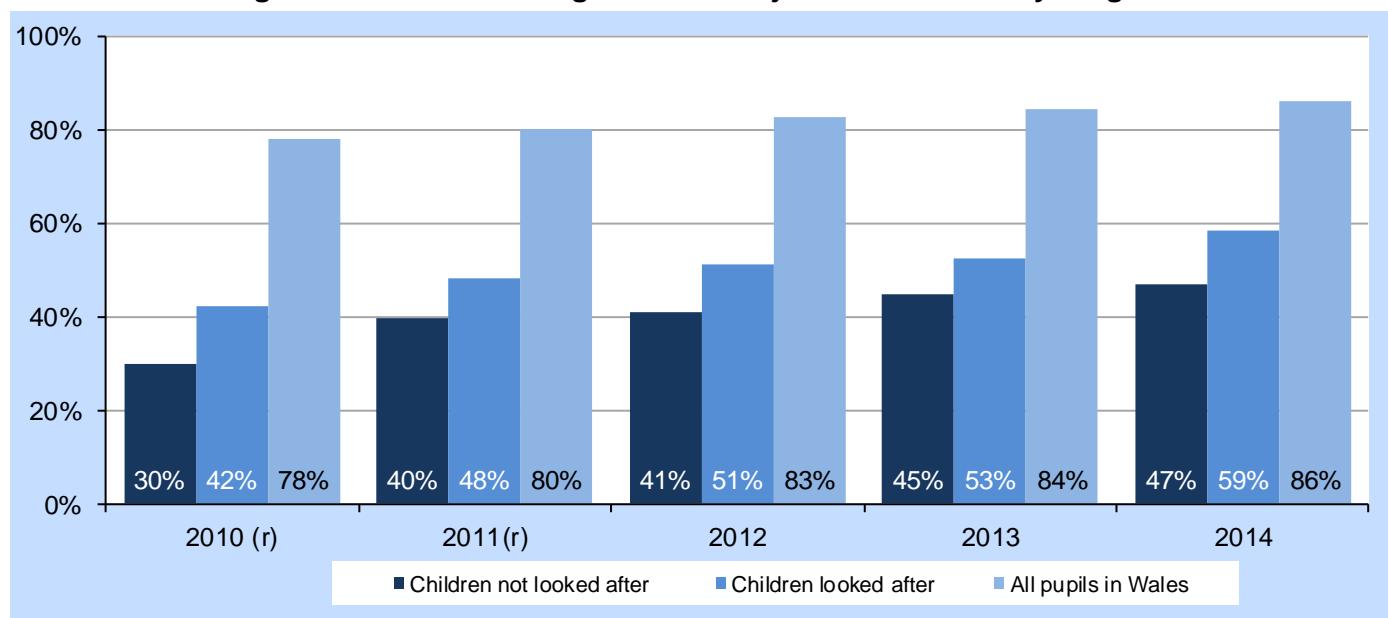
Chart 7 to Chart 9 present the proportions of children that achieved Key Stage 2, Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4, level 2 threshold including a GCSE grade A\* - C in English or Welsh first language and mathematics respectively for the last three years. There has been a slight improvement in attainment for all pupils, but the attainment gap between children in need and all pupils has remained similar at each key stage. Children looked after have maintained a slightly higher level compared to other children in need.

For Key stage 2, the attainment gap for looked after children and all pupils in Wales has narrowed slightly since 2010. For looked after children it decreased from 32 percentage points in 2013 to 27 percentage points in 2014.

For Key Stage 3, the difference between children looked after and all pupils in 2010 was 41 percentage points and in 2013, the difference was 35 percentage points.

The difference between children looked after and all pupils at Key Stage 4, level 2 threshold including a GCSE grade A\* - C in English or Welsh first language and mathematics, was 39 percentage points for both 2010 and 2014.

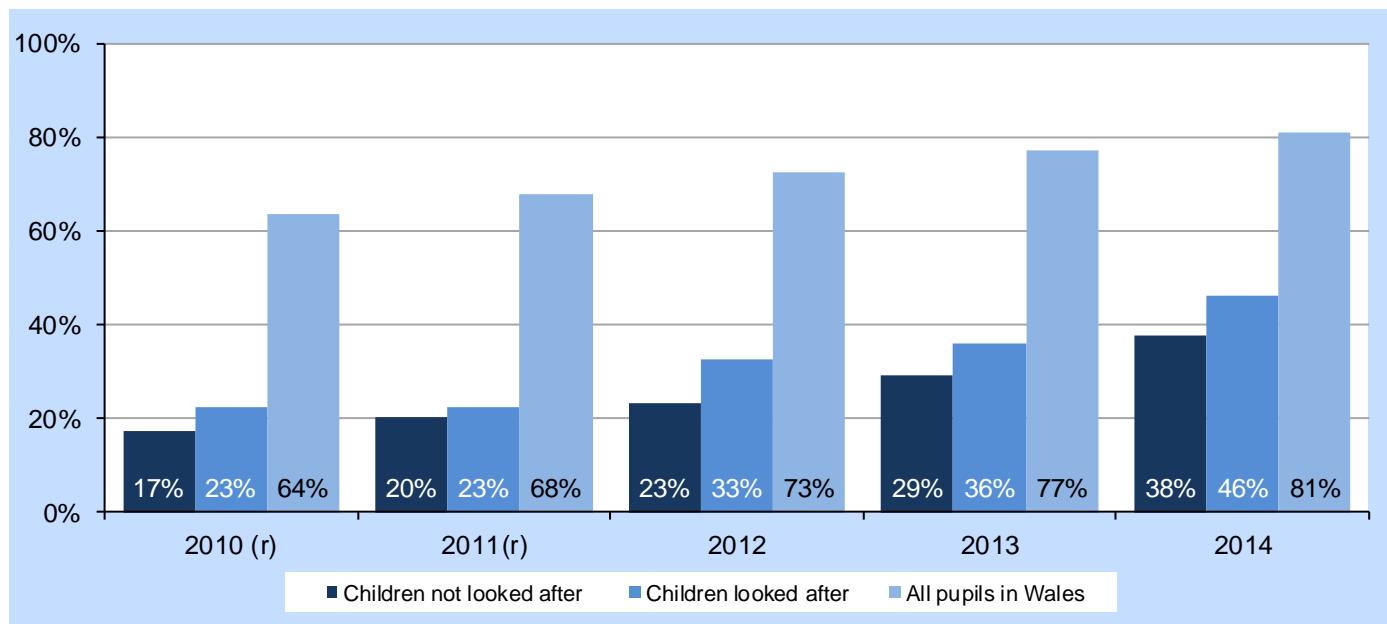
**Chart 7: Percentage of children achieving the core subject indicator at Key Stage 2**



Source: 2014 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

(r) Administrative errors have been identified in relation to the percentage of children achieving the core subject indicator at key stage 3 for children looked after and for children not looked after. These have been revised since the last publication.

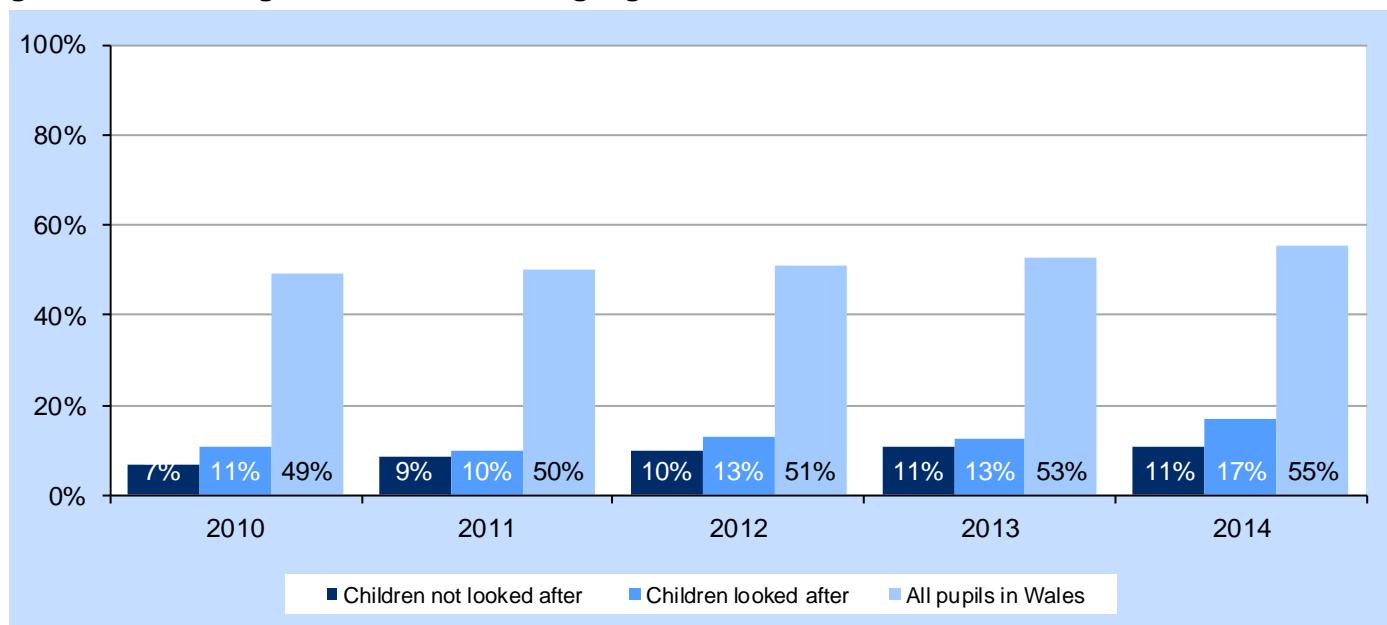
**Chart 8: Percentage of children achieving the core subject indicator at Key Stage 3**



Source: 2014 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

(r) Administrative errors have been identified in relation to the percentage of children achieving the core subject indicator at key stage 3 for children looked after and for children not looked after. These have been revised since the last publication.

**Chart 9: Percentage of children achieving the Key Stage 4 level 2 threshold including a GCSE grade A\* - C in English or Welsh first language and mathematics**



Source: 2014 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

## Glossary

**Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)** - Autistic spectrum disorders (ASD) are a range of related developmental disorders that begin in childhood and persist throughout adulthood. ASD can cause a wide range of symptoms, which are grouped into three broad categories:

- Problems and difficulties with social interaction, such as a lack of understanding and awareness of other people's emotions and feelings.
- Impaired language and communication skills, such as delayed language development and an inability to start conversations or take part in them properly.
- Unusual patterns of thought and physical behaviour. This includes making repetitive physical movements, such as hand tapping or twisting. The child develops set routines of behaviour and may be upset if the routines are broken.

The [Children Act 1989](#) legislates for children in England and Wales – The intention of the legislation is that children's welfare and developmental needs are met, including the need to be protected from harm. Key principles of the Act reflect aspects of the [United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child](#) (UNCRC); protection from harm, respect for a child's race, culture and ethnicity, parents' responsibility for bringing up children and the duty to take account of a child's wishes and feelings in decisions taken that affect them.

**Children in Need (CIN)**: the term 'child in need' has a specific meaning defined by the Children Act 1989, which placed a statutory duty on local authorities to 'safeguard and promote the welfare of children within their area who are in need'. The Act defines a child in need as a child that is unlikely to achieve or maintain, or have the opportunity of achieving or maintaining, a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision of services by a local authority.

**Children Looked After (CLA)**: is the term used to describe any child who is in the care of the local authority or who is provided with accommodation by the local authority social services department for a continuous period of more than 24 hours. This covers children in respect of whom a compulsory care order or other court order has been made. It also refers to children accommodated voluntarily, including under an agreed series of short-term placements which may be called short breaks, family link placements or respite care.

**Child Protection Register (CPR)**: each local authority maintains a Child Protection Register to provide a record of all children in the area for whom there are unresolved child protection issues and who are currently the subject of an inter-agency protection plan.

**Disability Discrimination Act 2005** – The [Disability Discrimination Act 2005](#) defines a disabled person as a person with a "physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities." The condition must have lasted or be likely to last at least 12 months in order to be counted as a disability.

**Equality Act 2010** - The [Equality Act 2010](#) has replaced much of the Disability Discrimination Acts (DDA) but the guidance is still applicable and covers categories of disability with examples

**Foundation Phase:** The Foundation Phase has brought together what was previously known as the Early Years (from 3 to 5-year-olds) and Key Stage 1 (from 5 to 7-year-olds) of the National Curriculum to create one phase of education for children aged between three and seven which is set out in the [Foundation Phase: Framework for Children's Learning for 3 to 7 year-olds in Wales](#)

In the Foundation Phase, the mandatory Areas of Learning are “Personal and social development, well-being and cultural diversity” (PSD), “Language, literacy and communication skills” (in English (LCE) or Welsh (LCW)) and “Mathematical development” (MDT).

The general expectation is that the majority of 7 year olds will attain outcome 5 in each area of learning. At end of the Foundation Phase, the **Foundation Phase Indicator** (FPI) represents the percentage of pupils achieving at least the expected outcome in LCE or LCW, PSD and MDT in combination.

**Free School Meal Entitlement** - Pupils are entitled to free school meals if their families receive Income Support or Income Based Job Seekers Allowance or Support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 or the guarantee element of State Pension Credit. They are also eligible if their parents are in receipt of Income Related Employment and Support Allowance (IR). Children who receive Income Support or Income Based Job Seekers Allowance in their own right are also eligible to receive free school meals. Children whose families are in receipt of Child Tax Credit, providing they are not entitled to Working Tax Credit, and have an annual income as assessed by HM Revenue & Customs that does not exceed £16,190, are also eligible for free school meals.

Further information can be found here:

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/educationandskills/schoolshome/foodanddrink/freeschoolmeals/?lang=en>

**Initial assessment:** is defined as a brief assessment of each child referred to social services with a request for services to be provided. The assessment should address the dimensions of the Assessment Framework, determining whether the child is in need, the nature of any services required, from where and within what timescales, and whether a further, more detailed core assessment should be undertaken.

**Key Stages** - The 2013 National Curriculum is applied to Foundation Phase and three Key Stages of pupil development. Broadly these are:

	Pupils' ages <sup>1</sup>	Year groups
Foundation Phase	3-7	Reception,1,2
Key Stage 2	7-11	3-6
Key Stage 3	11-14	7-9
Key Stage 4	14-16	10-11

<sup>1</sup> This refers to the pupils' ages as at 31 August, start of the academic year.

**Local Authority Maintained Schools:** Schools maintained by the local authorities. The authorities meet their expenditure partly from council tax and partly from general grants made by the Welsh Government.

#### **National Pupil Database**

Since 2005, the National Pupil Database has brought together pupil level data from the annual school census, national curriculum assessments at key stages 1 to 3, public examinations at key stage 4 and attendance records. Only pupils at LA maintained schools are included. Pupils at independent schools are not required to provide the data at pupil level.

**Pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN)** - A child has special needs if he or she has learning difficulties which requires special educational provision to be made for him or her. A learning difficulty means that the child has significantly greater difficulty in learning than most children of the same age or that the child has a disability that needs different educational facilities from those that the school generally provides for children. Pupils with SEN may have statements issued by the LA or may have their needs identified by the school. In the latter case they come under one of two further categories: School Action or School Action Plus.

- i. Pupils with statements: Pupils for whom the LA maintains a statement of SEN under Part IV of the Education Act 1996. A statement may be issued by the LA after assessment of a child's needs.
- ii. School Action: When a class or subject teacher identifies that a pupil has SEN they provide interventions that are additional to or different from those provided as part of the school's usual curriculum.
- iii. School Action Plus: When the class or subject teacher and the SEN Co-ordinator are provided with advice or support from outside specialists, so that alternative interventions additional or different to those provided for the pupil through School Action can be put in place. The SEN Co-ordinator usually takes the lead although day-to-day provision continues to be the responsibility of the class or subject teacher.

**Sources of most recent referrals:** There are twelve categories which local authorities classified the sources of most recent referrals. The table (below) provide examples for a number of the categories.

Primary health / Community health	E.g. GP, Health Visitor
Secondary health	E.g. Accident & Emergency Department
Self referral	
Family, friend or neighbour	
Central government agency	E.g. UK Border Agency
Local authority's own social services department	
Independent provider agency	E.g. Day care provider
LA housing department or housing association	
Other departments of own or other LA	
Police	
Other agency	E.g. Voluntary agency
Other individual	E.g. Councillor

**Statutory School Age:** The statutory school age means any age between 5 and 16 years. See Section 35 of the Education Act 1944, the Education (School Leaving Date) Act 1976 and the Education Act 1996.

**Unique Pupil Number (UPN)** - A Unique Pupil Number (UPN) is automatically allocated to each child in maintained schools in England and Wales. It is an identifier only for use in an educational context during a child's school career and it is subject to Data Protection restrictions that prevent its use outside the education context.

## Key Quality Information

1. The Welsh Government has been working with local authorities to collect statistics on children in need in Wales since 2008-09. The statistics are published as experimental statistics as some local authorities are unable to provide complete returns for all data items.
2. The CIN census is a requirement for all 22 local authorities. An individual return is required for each child in need and local authorities generally derive these data from local authority case recording systems. The definitions and guidance for the CIN census can be accessed at <http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/wales-children-need-census-data-collection/?lang=en>
3. For this collection, local authorities were required to submit data for children whose cases were open on the census date of 31 March 2014 and had been open for the previous 3 months, i.e. the case was open on or before 1 January 2014 and remained open at 31 March 2014. This requirement means that the total number of children in need included in the CIN census is less than the total number of children in need receiving services. The number of children included in the CIN census, because they had a case open for 3 months, represents about 80 per cent of the total number of children in need on 31 March 2014 recorded in another statistical data collection: [Referrals, Assessments and Social Services for Children, 2013-14 \(Table 6\)](#).
4. The CIN census covers all children receiving support that is financed from children's social services budgets, including those supported in their families or independently, children on the child protection register and looked after children. Children in need will have had an initial assessment. Children receiving respite care should be included in the count of children in need.
5. The [Equality Act 2010](#) has replaced much of the Disability Discrimination Acts (DDA) but the guidance is still applicable and covers categories of disability with examples.
6. Information about parenting capacity and other information about characteristics of the children, such as a mental health problem, was taken from the social services department records. Whether an issue was recorded or not thus depended on the assessment of the individual social worker completing the case records and was not derived from other data collections such as medical records.
7. However, educational data in Section 7 was obtained from educational databases by record linkage using the Unique Pupil Number, age and gender.

## Accessibility and Clarity

8. This statistical release is pre-announced and then published on the Statistics section of the Welsh Government website. It is accompanied by more detailed tables on StatsWales, a free to use service that allows visitors to view, manipulate, create and download data:

<https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Health-and-Social-Care/Social-Services/Childrens-Services/Children-in-Need>

## What are the potential uses of these statistics?

9. Local authorities will be able to use the census data in conjunction with other information to analyse and plan their patterns of activity children's social services and compare their children in need populations with that of other local authorities. A focus on outcomes such as this census provides will enable local authorities to develop a clear picture of the effectiveness of their current social work practice and commissioned services. It may also help them to find the right balance between the services for children in need, and those more intensive services, such as for looked after children. The information on educational and health outcomes should provide further insight into patterns and outcomes of services. This information will be crucial to planning in partnership, to achieve the targets for children and young people set out in the Welsh Government's [Seven Core Aims for Children and Young People](#).

10. The Census has provided information that will enable users to compare outcomes for looked after children with outcomes for children in need, or on the threshold of being looked after who remain at home, or otherwise within their families and communities. In order to encourage continuous service improvement and to meet the objective of reducing the number of children looked after in Wales, all partners must have access to data about the outcomes for children in need who receive services.

These statistics will be used in a variety of ways. Some examples of these are:

- advice to Ministers;
- local authority comparisons and benchmarks;
- to inform the social services policy decision-making process in Wales;
- to inform the Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales;
- to model the financial consequences of changes in the population or the care system;
- to assist in research on children in need.

A number of indicators for local authority performance and the Welsh Government's Programme for Government are based on the data underlying this release – indicators are listed in Annex 3.

### **Who are the key potential users of this data?**

11. These statistics will be useful both within and outside the Welsh Government. Some of the key potential users are:

- Ministers and the Members Research Service in the National Assembly for Wales;
- Local authorities;
- The third sector (e.g. charities);
- The Department for Health and Social Services in the Welsh Government;
- Other areas of the Welsh Government;
- The research community;
- Students, academics and universities;
- Individual citizens and private companies.

The statistics may also be useful for other UK governments:

- The Northern Ireland Executive's Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety ;
- The Scottish Government's Education Analytical Services Division;
- The Department for Education in England.

### **Symbols and rounding conventions**

12. All the figures are rounded to the nearest 5 for confidentiality. Where figures have been rounded there may be an apparent discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total.

The following symbols are used in the tables:

- the data item is not exactly zero, but is less than half the final digit shown.
- . the data item is not applicable.
- .. the data item is not available.
- \* the data item is disclosive or not sufficiently robust for publication.

### **Comparability**

Statistics collected in each United Kingdom country may differ and the detailed guidance available from each country's website should be consulted before using these statistics as comparative measures.

Further information on comparability is available at the web page [UK Comparability of Children's Social Services Statistics](#)

## Sources of education information for Wales

School Statistics Compendium, 2014:

<http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/schools-wales-general-statistics/?lang=en>

End of Foundation Phase Outcomes and National Curriculum Teacher Assessment of Core Subjects at Key stages 2 and 3:

<http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/end-foundation-phase-outcomes-national-curriculum-teacher-assessment-core-subjects-key-stages-2-3/?lang=en>

Examination Results, 2013/14:

<http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/examination-results/?lang=en>

## Related publications

### ***England***

Children in Need statistics are produced by the Department for Education. The most recent data, published on 29 October 2014, can be found at the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/characteristics-of-children-in-need-2013-to-2014>

### ***Northern Ireland***

Children Order Statistical tables for Northern Ireland are available on their website at:

[http://data.gov.uk/dataset/children\\_order\\_child\\_protection\\_register\\_and\\_referral\\_statistics](http://data.gov.uk/dataset/children_order_child_protection_register_and_referral_statistics)

### ***Scotland***

Child Protection Statistics for Scotland are available at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/PubChildrenSocialWork>

### ***Wales***

Other Personal Social Services statistical releases are available on the Welsh Government's Statistics for Wales website: <http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/?topic=Health+and+social+care&lang=en#/statistics-and-research/?topics=Health+and+social+care&subtopics=Social+services&view=Search+results&lang=en>

## Revisions

Occasionally, revisions can occur due to errors in our statistical processes or when a data supplier notifies the Welsh Government that they have submitted incorrect information. In these cases, a judgement is made as to whether the change is significant enough to publish a revised statistical release. Where changes are not deemed to be significant, figures will be corrected if they appear in future releases. However minor amendments to the figures may be reflected in the StatsWales tables prior to the next release.

## User Feedback

We want to engage with users of our statistics and we invite you to send your comments on the publication to [stats.pss@wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:stats.pss@wales.gsi.gov.uk)

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<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/>

## Annexes

### Annex 1: Tables

**Table A1: Children in need by local authority and gender, at 31 March 2014**

	All children in need in the CIN census <sup>1</sup>	Male	Female	Rate per 10,000 population aged 0-17 <sup>2</sup>
Isle of Anglesey	295	175	120	220
Gwynedd	755	440	320	320
Conwy	720	370	345	330
Denbighshire	380	215	165	195
Flintshire	600	330	265	185
Wrexham	755	400	350	255
Powys	660	380	275	260
Ceredigion	420	230	190	335
Pembrokeshire	475	275	195	190
Carmarthenshire	1,000	565	430	270
Swansea	1,740	970	765	370
Neath Port Talbot	1,305	735	555	470
Bridgend	1,285	690	585	440
The Vale of Glamorgan	490	265	225	180
Cardiff	2,340	1,280	1,050	325
Rhondda Cynon Taf	2,115	1,155	960	425
Merthyr Tydfil	615	350	260	490
Caerphilly	1,245	695	550	320
Blaenau Gwent	620	335	285	440
Torfaen	915	500	415	470
Monmouthshire	330	180	155	180
Newport	1,085	560	525	325
<b>Wales</b>	<b>20,145</b>	<b>11,080</b>	<b>8,980</b>	<b>320</b>

Source: Children in Need Census

<sup>1</sup> The total includes 80 unborn children.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the ONS mid year population 2013.

There were 20,145 children in need included in the Census at 31 March 2014, which was a rate of 320 per 10,000 children aged under 18 years. At a Local Authority level, the rate per 10,000 children varied from 180 children in need per 10,000 children in the Vale of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire to 490 in Merthyr Tydfil.

**Table A2: Children in need by ethnicity, gender and asylum status, at 31 March 2014**

	All children in need in the CIN census	Male	Female
<b>Total children in need</b>	<b>20,145</b>	<b>11,080</b>	<b>8,980</b>
Number of unaccompanied asylum seekers	35	30	5
Number of accompanied asylum seekers	35	25	10
<b>Number of children of known ethnicity</b>	<b>19,045</b>	<b>10,565</b>	<b>8,475</b>
<i>Percentage</i>	95	95	94
<b>Numbers</b>			
White	17,865	9,880	7,980
Mixed	555	300	255
Asian or Asian British	305	195	110
Black or Black British	160	95	65
Other Specific Ethnic Groups	160	100	60
Not available / refused / unknown	1,100	515	505
<b>Percentages <sup>2</sup></b>			
White	94	93	94
Mixed	3	3	3
Asian	2	2	1
Black	1	1	1

<sup>1</sup> Percentages are based upon children of known asylum status.

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are based upon children of known ethnicity.

Ethnicity information was known and recorded for 95 per cent of children in need included in the Census. Of children for whom ethnicity was known, 94 per cent of children in need were White, 3 per cent were Mixed, 2 per cent were Asian and 1 per cent were Black.

## Annex 2: A List of Tables and Data Items Provided in StatsWales

1. [Children in need by local authority and age group](#)
2. [Children in need by local authority and source of most recent referral](#)  
([Chart 2](#) and part of [Table 2](#) of the Release)
3. [Children in need by local authority and category of need](#)  
([Chart 3](#) and [Table 3](#) of the Release)
4. [Parental factors of children in need by measure and year](#)  
([Chart 4](#) and [Table 5](#) of the Release)
5. [Table 4](#) only available in the Release
6. [Mental health status of children in need by local authority and measure](#)  
([Table 6](#) of the Release)
7. [Substance misuse status of children in need by local authority and measure](#)  
([Table 7](#) of the Release)
8. [Child health surveillance checks by local authority and measure](#)  
([Table 8](#) of the Release)
9. [Dental checks of children in need by measure and looked after status](#)  
([Table 8](#) of the Release)
10. [Immunisation status of children in need by local authority and measure](#)  
([Table 8](#) of the Release)
11. [Disabilities of children in need by measure and year](#)  
([Table 9](#) and [Chart 5](#) of the Release, Table 10 only available in the Release)
12. Chart 4 only available in the Release
13. [Health of children in need by measure and year](#)  
([Table 6](#) to [Table 11](#) of the Release)
14. [Eligibility for free school meals and special educational needs of children in need by measure and year](#)  
([Table 12](#) and [Table 13](#) of the Release)
15. [Educational attainment of children in need by measure and year](#)  
([Table 14](#) to [Table 19](#) of the Release)

### Datasets only available on StatsWales

16. [School attendance of children in need by measure and year](#)
17. [School exclusions of children in need by measure and year](#)
18. [Youth offending of children in need by measure and year](#)

## Annex 3: A list of related Welsh Government indicators

### Programme for Government Indicators

- The gap at Key Stage 4 between the educational outcomes of children in need, looked after children, and the general child population
- Percentage of children classified as in need

Further information on the Programme for Government can be found at  
<http://wales.gov.uk/about/programmeforgov/?lang=en>