

SDR 143/2015

2 September 2015

Referrals, Assessments and Social Services for Children in Wales, 2014-15

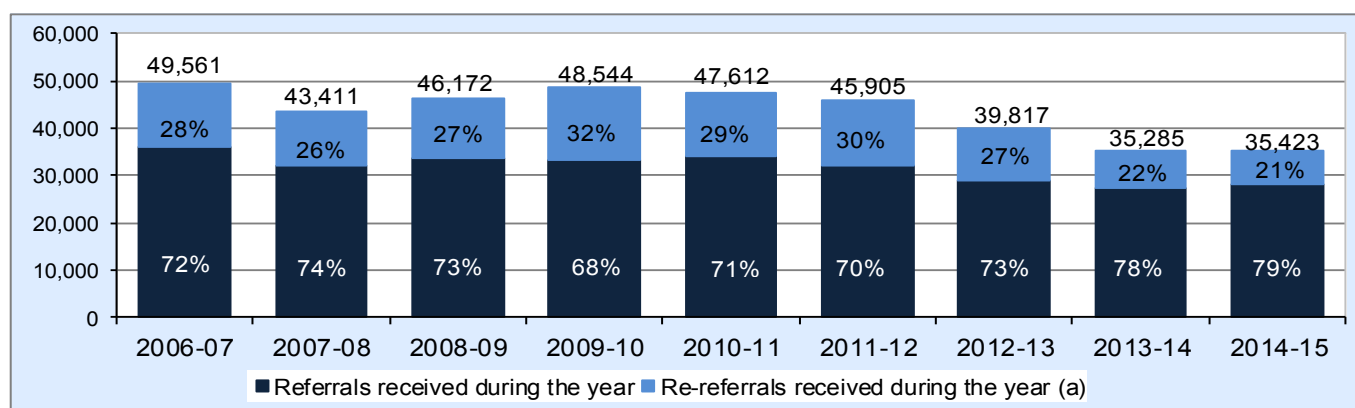
This annual National Statistics First Release summarises information on referrals, assessments and social services provided to children by Welsh local authorities. The release presents key results at the Wales level and is based on the year 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, or the position at 31 March 2015, unless otherwise stated. All statistics in this release can be regarded as final figures, not subject to further revision or update.

Further information and full details for individual local authorities are published on [Stats Wales](#). Summary tables of children receiving services by local authority, and referrals, are in [Annex 2](#) and [Annex 3](#). Terms which have a special meaning in the provision of social services are further explained in the [Glossary](#) and the current timetables for dealing with referrals, initial assessments and core assessments are set out in the "[Framework for the assessment of children in need and their families](#)".

Key results for the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015:

- Local authorities received over 35,400 referrals during the year. 21 per cent of referrals were for children who had previously been referred to the same local authority compared to 22 per cent in the previous year. ([Chart 1](#))
- Nearly 27,200 initial assessments were completed. 76 per cent were carried out within 7 working days of referral compared to 72 per cent in the previous year. ([Chart 2](#))
- Over four-fifths (81 per cent) of required core assessments were completed within 35 working days, which is the same as in 2013-14. ([Table 5](#))
- 2,936 children were registered on local authority Child Protection Registers (CPRs) at 31 March 2015. 31 per cent of children had been on CPRs for less than 3 months, while 16 per cent of children had been on registers for more than 12 months. ([Chart 4](#))

Chart 1: Number of referrals received between 1 April and 31 March



Source: PM1 form

(a) Re-referrals within 12 months of the previous referral.

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Referrals

A referral is defined as a request for services to be provided by a social services department where the case is not already open. A re-referral is where a case has been closed or a decision not to proceed to initial assessment has been made and a subsequent referral for the same child occurs to the same local authority.

A decision on a referral is the decision about what response should be made with regards to the referral, for example:

- To allocate the case for assessment,
- To refer elsewhere,
- To take no further action,
- To obtain further information.

Table 1: Number of referrals received between 1 April and 31 March

Referrals	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Total referrals received during the year	39,817	35,285	35,423
Number on which a decision was made within 1 working day	38,683	33,964	34,349
Number of re-referrals within 12 months	10,749	7,839	7,459

Source: PM1

In 2014-15, local authorities received just over 35,400 referrals, a slight increase of 0.4 per cent compared with 2013-14. A contributing factor to the fall in the number of referrals in 2013-14, as was the case in 2012-13, was the exclusion of contacts which did not result in a subsequent referral; some local authorities had incorrectly included these in previous years.

97 per cent of referrals in 2014-15 were dealt with in 1 working day, compared to 96 per cent in 2013-14, a slight improvement.

Table 2: Number of referrals allocated for assessment, between 1 April and 31 March ^(a)

Referrals	2012-13 ^(b)	2013-14	2014-15
Total referrals received during the year	39,817	35,285	35,423
Allocated to a social worker	25,114	26,633	25,944
Allocated to someone other than a social worker	3,289	2,803	2,660
Did not proceed to allocation for initial assessment	11,011	5,844	6,860

Source: PM1

(a) The number of referrals does not always match the breakdown of allocations as some allocations are as a result of referrals received during the previous year.

(b) 2012-13 data based on data provided by 21 local authorities (See Notes 2.2).

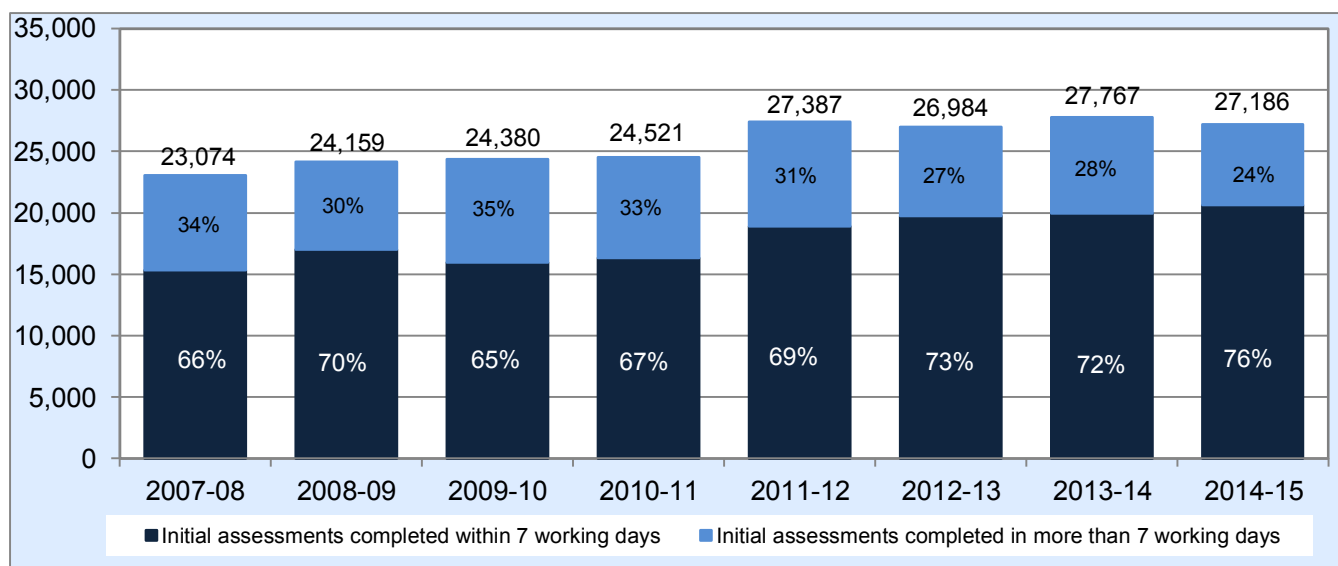
In 2014-15, just under three quarters of all referrals processed in the year were allocated to a social worker (73 per cent). A further 8 per cent were allocated to someone other than a social worker whilst the remaining 19 per cent did not meet the criteria to proceed to allocation.

[Annex 2](#) shows the number of referrals and re-referrals by local authority.

Initial assessments

An initial assessment is defined as a brief assessment of a child referred to social services with a request for services to be provided. As part of any initial assessment, the child should be seen. This includes observation and talking with the child in an age-appropriate manner. 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.

Chart 2: Number of initial assessments carried out between 1 April and 31 March



Nearly 27,200 initial assessments completed during 2014-15, 76 per cent of which were completed within 7 working days of referral.

Table 3: Number of days to complete initial assessments, between 1 April and 31 March

Initial assessments	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Initial assessments completed during the year	26,984	27,767	27,186
The number of initial assessments completed in more than 7 working days	7,256	7,808	6,546
<i>Percentage of initial assessments completed in more than 7 working days</i>	27	28	24
Number of days taken to complete these assessments	148,738	152,044	133,997
Average days taken to complete an initial assessment that took more than 7	20	19	20

Source: PM1

The average number of days taken to complete an initial assessment, where it took longer than 7 days, has increased over the last year, from an average of 19 days in 2013-14 to an average of 20 days in 2014-15; the same as in 2012-13.

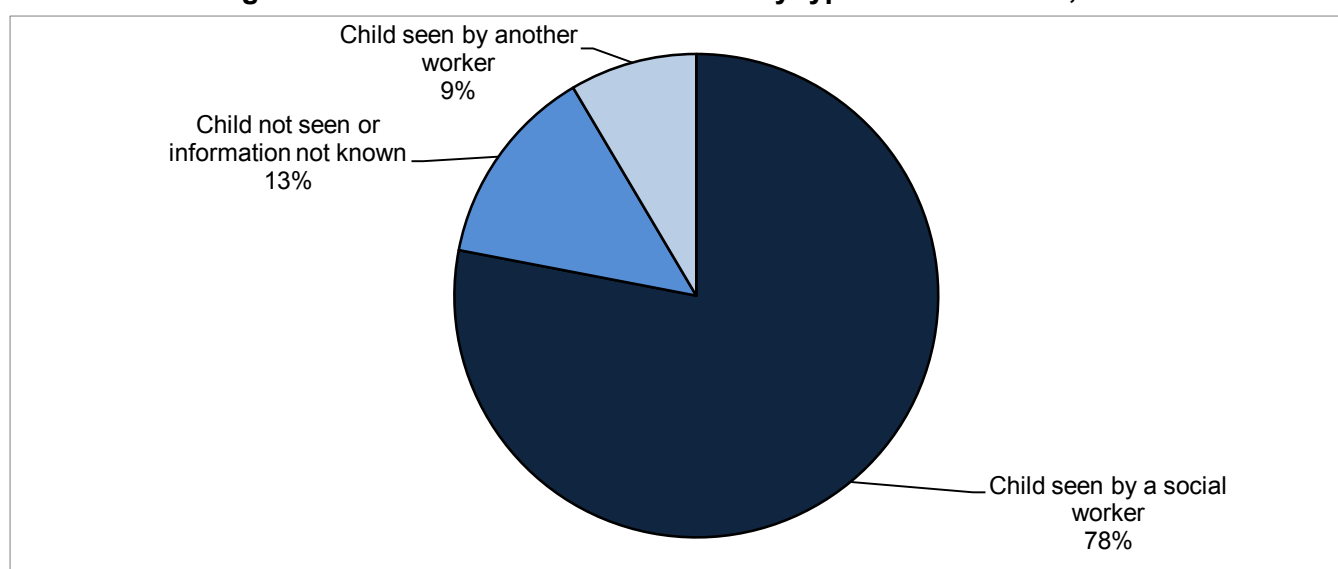
Table 4: Number of initial assessments by type of care worker, between 1 April and 31 March ^(a)

Initial assessments	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Initial assessments completed during the year	26,984	27,767	27,186
The number where the child had been seen by a social worker of these, the number where the child had been seen alone by the social worker ^(b)	20,350 10,114	21,907 11,902	21,210 12,175
The number where the child had been seen by another worker of these, the number where the child had been seen alone by another worker ^(b)	2,610 1,070	2,372 1,031	2,312 1,163
The number where the child was not seen or information was not known	4,024	3,488	3,664

Source: PM1

(a) The number of completed assessments does not equal the sum of the number of children seen by a social worker and the number of children seen by another worker as there are occasions where the child is not seen or the information about a child being seen is not known.
(b) 2013-14 data based on data provided by 21 local authorities; 2012-13 based on data provided by 20 local authorities (See Notes)

Chart 3: Percentage of initial assessments carried out by type of care worker, in 2014-15



Source: PM1 form

Local authorities were asked to provide information on who had seen the child in the assessment process. In 2014-15, 78 per cent were seen by a social worker and 9 per cent were seen by another worker. For the remaining 13 per cent of assessments, the child was not seen or information was not known.

Local authorities were also asked to report whether a child was seen alone. 57 per cent of those seen by a social worker were seen alone and 50 per cent of those seen by another worker were seen alone.

Core assessments

A core assessment is required to be completed within 35 days of the need for one being identified when Section 47 enquiries are initiated, when a child becomes looked after or when the initial assessment has identified that a further, more detailed assessment should be undertaken.

Table 5: Number of core assessments carried out between 1 April and 31 March

Core assessments	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Core assessments completed during the year	12,355	12,052	13,857
The number completed within 35 working days	9,469	9,790	11,177
<i>Percentage completed within 35 working days</i>	77	81	81
The number that took longer than 35 days to complete	2,886	2,262	2,680
<i>Percentage that took longer than 35 days to complete</i>	23	19	19
Average time taken to complete core assessments that have taken longer than 35 days	65	58	63

Source: PM1

There were over 13,800 core assessments completed between 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2015, a 15 per cent increase compared to the previous year. 81 per cent of core assessments were completed within 35 working days of identifying the need for an in-depth assessment, the same proportion as in 2013-14.

On average, the time taken for care assessments lasting longer than 35 working days has increased by five days compared with 2013-14 and has decreased by two days compared with 2012-13.

Children provided with services

Children 'in need' are defined in 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. Local authorities provide a wide range of support services for children and families, ranging from placing a child on a Child Protection Register or looking after it by providing accommodation and parental care to day care, home helps or the provision of assistance with holidays.

Table 6: Number of children provided with services, at 31 March

Children provided with services	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Children on child protection registers (CPRs)	2,953	3,135	2,936
Number allocated to a social worker	2,951	3,133	2,936
Number allocated to someone other than a social worker	2	0	0
Awaiting allocation	0	2	0
Looked after children excluding those also on CPRs	5,763	5,702 r	5,554
Number allocated to a social worker	5,492	5,408 r	5,314
Number allocated to someone other than a social worker	235	285	240
Awaiting allocation	36	9	0
Other children provided with services excluding those also on CPRs or looked after	16,276	16,525	15,884
Number allocated to a social worker	12,359	12,629	12,517
Number allocated to someone other than a social worker	3,228	3,223	2,881
Awaiting allocation	689	673	486
Total of all children provided with services	24,992	25,362 r	24,374

Source: PM1

(r) A minor administrative error has been identified. This has been revised since the last publication.

Local authorities were providing services for over 24,300 children in need at 31 March 2015, a decrease of 4 per cent from the previous year.

All children on child protection registers were allocated to a social worker at 31 March 2015. The proportions allocated to a social worker for children looked after and other children were 96 per cent and 79 per cent respectively.

Young carers

A young carer is someone aged under 18 who takes responsibility for someone who is ill, disabled, elderly, experiencing mental distress or affected by substance misuse, or has substantial responsibility for caring for a sibling. A young carer may be from any family. They may be the person providing all of the care but may also help someone else to provide the care. An assessment of a young carer covers the young carer's ability to provide and to continue to provide care for the person cared for.

Table 7: Number and percentage of young carers, between 1 April and 31 March

Young Carers	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
The number of young carers known to social services ^(a)	869	810	791
The number of young carers known to social services who were assessed	802	696	720
<i>Percentage of young carers known to social services who were assessed</i>	92	86	91

Source: PM1

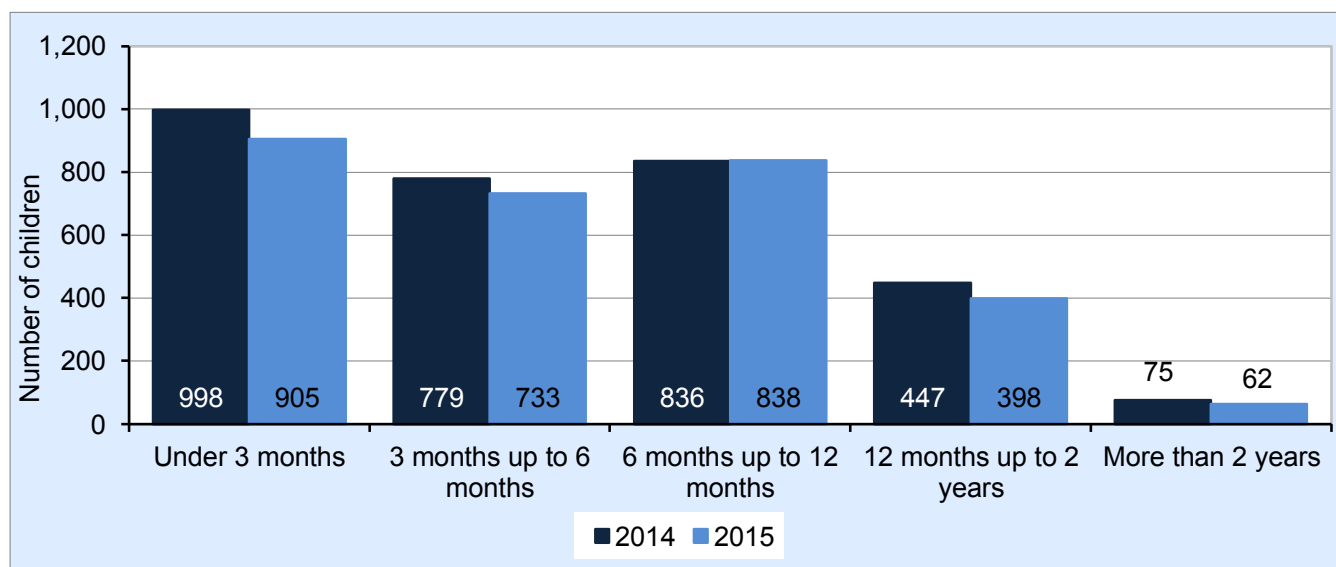
(a) 2014-15 data provided by 21 authorities.

There were 791 young carers known to social services in 2014-15. 91 per cent of young carers were assessed in 2014-15.

Children on Child Protection Registers (CPRs)

A full definition of Child Protection Registers is explained in the [Glossary](#).

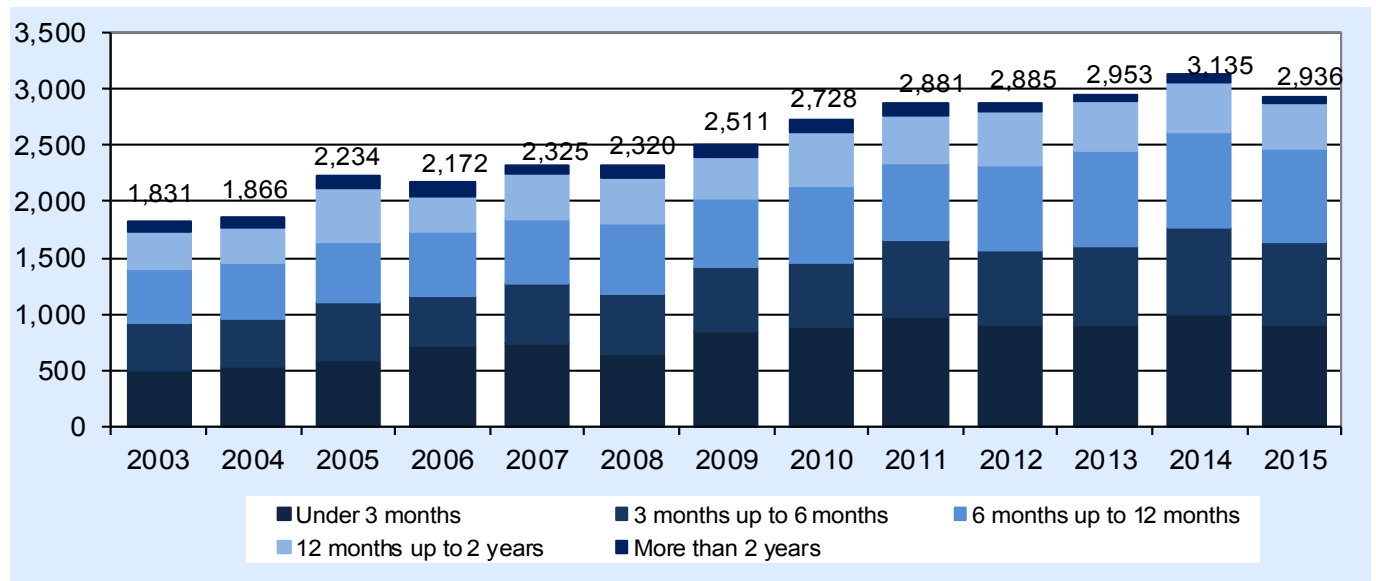
Chart 4: Number of children on Child Protection Registers, by length of time on register, at 31 March



Source: PM1 form

2,936 children were registered on local authority Child Protection Registers at 31 March 2015, a net decrease of 199 (6 per cent) over the previous year. 31 per cent of children had been on CPRs for less than 3 months, while 16 per cent of children had been on registers for more than 12 months.

Chart 5: Number of children on Child Protection Registers by length of time on register, at 31 March



Source: PM1 form

The number of children on the child protection register in 2015 has shown the first significant decrease since 2006.

In 2003, 27 per cent of children had spent under three months on the CPR whilst 6 per cent had spent more than 2 years on the CPR. However in 2015, 31 per cent of children spent under three months on the CPR, an increase of 4 percentage points since 2003, whilst only 2 per cent of children spent more than two years on the CPR.

Child Protection Procedures

An initial child protection conference should take place within 15 working days of the date when it is decided to undertake a Section 47 enquiry. Its purpose is to bring together and analyse in an inter-agency setting the information which has been obtained about the child's health, development and functioning, and the parents' or carers' capacity to ensure the child's safety and promote the child's health and development. The conference will make judgements about the likelihood of a child suffering significant harm in the future and decide what future action is needed to safeguard the child and promote his or her welfare, how that action will be taken forward and with what intended outcomes.

Within 10 days after the initial child protection conference, there should be a meeting of the core group responsible for developing the child protection plan as a detailed working tool and implementing it within the outline plan agreed at the child protection conference. Membership should include the key worker, who leads the core group, the child, if appropriate, family members and professionals or foster carers who will have direct contact with the family.

Table 8: Number of initial conferences and group meetings, between 1 April and 31 March

Child protection procedures	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Number of initial child protection conferences due in the year	4,664	4,650	4,862
Number of initial child protection conferences that were held within 15 days of strategy decision	4,076	4,179	4,500
Number of initial core group meetings due in the year	3,928	4,037	4,362
Number of initial core group meetings held within 10 working days of the initial child protection conference	3,474	3,634	3,973

Source: PM1

There were 212 more child protection conferences due and 325 more initial core group meetings due in 2014-15 compared with 2013-14. 93 per cent of initial child protection conferences and 91 per cent of initial core group meetings were held within the recommended 15 and 10 working days respectively in 2014-15.

Health checks for looked after children

Regulations provide a statutory timetable for health assessments of looked after children. Regulations since July 2007 state that all children should have a health assessment within 14 days of becoming looked after. Subsequently for children under the age of 5 assessments should take place at least every 6 months and for children aged 5 or over at least every 12 months.

Table 9: Number of health assessments and GP registrations for looked after children, between 1 April and 31 March

Health assessments	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
The number of health assessments due for looked after children	6,809	6,958	6,907
where the health assessment is undertaken as required ^(a)	5,465	5,638	5,602
The number of placements of looked after children started ^(b)	4,433	4,306	4,269
where the child is registered with a provider of general medical services within 10 working days of the start of the placement ^(c)	3,467	3,581	3,519

Source: PM1

(a) 2014-15 and 2013-14 based on data provided by 21 local authorities; 2012-13 based on data provided by 20 local authorities.

(b) This comes from the SSDA903 returns and is based on all 22 local authorities.

(c) 2014-15 and 2013-14 based on data provided by 20 local authorities; 2012-13 based on data provided by 19 local authorities.

Just over 6,900 health assessments were due for looked after children. Of these, just over 5,600 (81 per cent) of health assessments were undertaken as required; the proportion of health assessments undertaken as required has remained fairly constant over the past three years.

Approximately 82 per cent of children in 2014-15 were registered with a provider of general medical services within 10 working days of the start of their placement.

Table 10: Number of dental checks for looked after children, between 1 April and 31 March

Dental checks	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Children looked after continuously for at least 12 months at 31st March ^(a)	4,301	4,338	4,260
whose teeth were checked by a dentist in the year ^(b)	3,165	3,232	3,125

Source: PM1

(a) This comes from the SSDA903 returns and is based on all 22 local authorities.

(b) 2014-15, 2013-14, and 2012-13 based on data provided by 20 local authorities (See Notes 2.2).

For the authorities who provided both years of data, the proportion of looked after children that had their teeth checked decreased slightly from 85 per cent in 2013-14 to 84 per cent in 2014-15.

Reviews carried out within statutory timetables

There are statutory timetables for the review of CPR plans and Looked after Children plans set out in legislation or guidance for local authorities:

- i. child protection - within 3 months of registration and thereafter at intervals of not more than 6 months
- ii. looked after children - within four weeks of becoming looked after, then within 3 months and thereafter at intervals of not more than 6 months

Table 11: Number of reviews, between 1 April and 31 March

Reviews	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Children on Child Protection Registers			
Number of reviews due in the year	8,985	9,159	9,882
Number carried out within timetable	8,637	8,982	9,682
Looked after children reviews			
Number of reviews due in the year	15,355	15,644	15,783
Number carried out within timetable	14,117	15,006	15,080

Source: PM1

During 2014-15, 98 per cent of reviews for children on CPRs were carried out within the statutory timetables and 96 per cent of looked after children reviews were carried out on time, the same proportions as in the previous year.

Glossary

Child Protection Registers: 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.

Core assessment: is defined as an in-depth assessment that addresses the central or most important aspects of the needs of a child and the capacity of his or her parents or caregivers to respond appropriately to these needs within the wider family and community context. A core assessment is required to be completed within 35 working days of the need for one being identified when Section 47 enquiries are initiated, when a child becomes looked after or when the initial assessment has identified that a further, more detailed assessment should be undertaken.

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.

Looked after children: 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.

Section 47 enquiries: Where there is any suspicion that a child may be suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm, social services departments are required by section 47 of the Children Act 1989 to make enquiries to establish whether there is a need for further action to safeguard the child's welfare. While the exact order of stages of the process may depend on circumstances, an early action consists of convening a strategy discussion involving relevant professionals. Amongst other things this discussion should decide if enquiries under s.47 should be initiated, or should be continued if they have already begun.

Timetable for referral and assessments: The current timetables for dealing with referrals, initial assessments and core assessments are set out in the "Framework for the assessment of children in need and their families" at:

<http://gov.wales/topics/health/publications/socialcare/guidance1/childreninneed/?lang=en>

Key elements of the current Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need will be incorporated into an updated code of practice under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act, which will be implemented from April 2016

Annex 1: Notes

1. Context

1.1 Policy/operational context

The data were supplied to the Data Collection team within the Welsh Government by the 22 local authorities in Wales on form PM1 except when otherwise noted. The form applies an extensive series of validation checks to ensure that the information provided is accurate and consistent. Further information on quality and methods can be found in the [Quality Report](#).

2. Key Quality Information

This section provides a summary of information on this output against five dimensions of quality: Relevance, Accuracy, Timeliness and Punctuality, Accessibility and Clarity, and Comparability.

2.1 Relevance

The statistics are used both within and outside the Welsh Government to monitor adult social services trends and as a baseline for further analysis of the underlying data. These statistics are used in a variety of ways. Some of the key 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, Analytical Services Division
- The Department for Education in England.

These statistics are 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 receiving social services.

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 5](#).

2.2 Accuracy

Every year the data are collected from the same source, PM1, and adhere to the national standard; they will also be coherent within and across organisations.

For 2014-15:

- Flintshire, Neath Port Talbot and Monmouthshire were unable to provide all the information on some of the health checks indicators.

- Denbighshire was unable to provide information on the number of young carers known to social services.

For 2013-14:

- Neath Port Talbot were unable to provide information on whether a child had been seen by someone other than a social worker at initial assessment.
- Flintshire, Neath Port Talbot and Monmouthshire were unable to provide all the information on some of the health checks indicators.

For 2012-13:

- Monmouthshire were unable to provide information on whether a referral had been allocated to a social worker, another worker or did not proceed to initial assessment.
- Wrexham and Neath Port Talbot were unable to provide information on whether a child had been seen by someone other than a social worker at initial assessment.
- For 2012-13, Wrexham, Neath Port Talbot and Monmouthshire were unable to provide all the information on some of the health checks indicators.

2.3 Timeliness and Punctuality

The Data Collection team within the Welsh Government collected Performance Management in Children's Services data for the financial year 2014-15 between March and May 2015. Data in this release refers to final 2014-15 data. This release was published in September 2015, meeting the planned date.

2.4 Accessibility and Clarity

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>

2.5 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](#). This Statistical Release mainly provides figures at the Wales level, with some information about individual local authorities. Much more information for local authorities is available on StatsWales. When comparing figures for different local authorities, relevant factors such as the size of the local authority population should be taken into account. Local authority population estimates by age can be found on StatsWales at <https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Population-and-Migration/Population/Estimates/Local-Authority>

3. A National Statistics publication

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales and Wales Audit Office staff had early access to the data during the production process, but not to the final version of the Statistical Release and only to support the production of timely annual improvement reports on local authorities.

4. Revisions

A minor administrative error has been identified in Table 6, relating to the number of looked after children being allocated to a social worker in 2013-14, which has also affected the total number of children receiving services in Wales. Previously 5,409 looked after children were allocated to a social worker, with an overall total of 25,363 children receiving services. This has now changed to 5,408 and 25,362 children respectively, a difference of one child since the last publication.

Revised figures have been marked with an “r” in Table 6.

5. Further information

Further information is available in other Personal Social Services statistical releases on the Welsh Government web site at the social services theme page:

<http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/?topics=Health+and+social+care&subtopics=Social+services&view=Search+results&types=Statistics&lang=en>

Information on the costs to local authorities of services provided for looked after children are produced by the Welsh Government from local authority financial returns. Detailed figures are available on StatsWales.

6. Related publications

A similar statistical release for England can be accessed on the Department for Education website: <https://www.gov.uk/childrens-services>

Child protection statistics for Scotland can be accessed on the Scottish Government website: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/PubChildrenSocialWork>

Children Looked After statistics for Scotland can be accessed on the Scottish Government website: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/PubChildrenLookedAfter>

Child protection statistics for Northern Ireland can be accessed on the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety website: <http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/socialcare.htm>

7. Contact information

If you have any comments about this Statistical Release, please contact:

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8. 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

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



Annex 2: Referrals and re-referrals within 12 months of the previous referral

Local Authority	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Total referrals received during the year	Of which, rereferrals received during the year	Total referrals received during the year	Of which, rereferrals received during the year	Total referrals received during the year	Of which, rereferrals received during the year
Isle of Anglesey	1,111	278	1,463	276	1,596	289
Gwynedd	1,656	496	1,476	392	1,435	369
Conwy	686	114	868	158	723	146
Denbighshire	799	156	773	133	670	101
Flintshire	709	113	1,220	158	1,825	479
Wrexham	3,076	697	3,272	700	3,567	851
Powys	1,353	341	1,282	292	1,488	324
Ceredigion	536	107	576	94	667	142
Pembrokeshire	1,190	342	997	263	1,405	231
Carmarthenshire	1,123	174	1,063	188	1,648	289
Swansea	2,634	733	1,598	313	1,804	301
Neath Port Talbot	3,763	1,350	1,652	365	1,306	201
Bridgend	1,009	124	1,107	141	999	204
Vale of Glamorgan	1,240	345	1,076	260	979	159
Cardiff	4,744	1,530	4,531	1,159	4,195	1,065
Rhondda Cynon Taf	3,017	644	3,441	775	3,102	622
Merthyr Tydfil	928	239	825	218	698	112
Caerphilly	2,836	760	2,237	544	1,907	400
Blaenau Gwent	1,127	170	1,194	154	1,071	141
Torfaen	2,331	593	2,284	597	1,985	530
Monmouthshire	425	69	415	55	482	65
Newport	3,524	1,374	1,935	604	1,871	438
Wales	39,817	10,749	35,285	7,839	35,423	7,459

Source: PM1

Annex 3: Number of children provided with services at 31 March 2015, by local authority

Local Authority	Children on child protection registers (CPRs)	Looked after children excluding those also on CPRs	Other children provided with services excluding those also on CPRs or looked after	Total of all children provided with services
Isle of Anglesey	60	81	234	375
Gwynedd	84	194	533	811
Conwy	98	156	520	774
Denbighshire	78	161	252	491
Flintshire	75	224	415	714
Wrexham	172	166	717	1,055
Powys	104	136	740	980
Ceredigion	43	75	456	574
Pembrokeshire	64	115	287	466
Carmarthenshire	104	240	987	1,331
Swansea	205	511	1,322	2,038
Neath Port Talbot	219	461	705	1,385
Bridgend	125	375	884	1,384
Vale of Glamorgan	90	182	465	737
Cardiff	255	643	1,660	2,558
Rhondda Cynon Taf	449	616	1,588	2,653
Merthyr Tydfil	105	150	479	734
Caerphilly	204	263	1,063	1,530
Blaenau Gwent	67	136	704	907
Torfaen	100	291	728	1,119
Monmouthshire	51	108	385	544
Newport	184	270	760	1,214
Wales	2,936	5,554	15,884	24,374

Source: PM1

Annex 4: A List of Tables and Data Items Provided in StatsWales

1. [Referrals](#), by local authority and year
(Table 1 and 2 of the Release)
2. [Initial assessments](#), by local authority and year
(Table 3 and 4 of the Release)
3. [Core assessments](#), by local authority and year
(Table 5 of the Release)
4. [Children provided with services](#), by local authority child status, and survey date
(Table 6 of the Release)
5. [Young carers](#), by local authority and year
(Table 7 of the Release)
6. [Initial child protection conferences, core group meetings and reviews](#), by local authority and year
(Table 8 of the Release)
7. [Health assessments for children looked after](#), by local authority and year
(Table 9 of the Release)
8. [Statutory visits and health services](#), by local authority and year
(Table 9 and 10 of the Release)
9. [Placements and reviews of children looked after](#), by local authority and year
(Table 11 of the Release)

Dataset only available on Statswales

10. [Educational attainment of children looked after](#), by local authority
11. [School attendance of children looked after](#), by local authority
12. [School exclusions of children looked after, by local](#) authority
13. [Other education measures of children looked after, by local](#) authority
14. [Children added to and removed from child protection register](#), by local authority and measure
15. [Children on the child protection register at 31 March per 10,000 population aged under 18](#), by local authority and year
16. [Children on child protection register at 31 March](#), by local authority, category of abuse and age group
17. [Children and young persons on the Child Protection register \(period of time\)](#), by local authority
18. [Supervision orders made under the Children Act 1989 at 31 March and during the year](#), by local authority
19. [Status at age 19, pathway plans and personal advisor](#), by local authority

The educational attainment and other education measures on StatsWales are taken from the aggregate PM1 returns from local authorities. A more recent data collection – the Children in Need Census – provides educational and other data based on individual child records. The Children in Need Census is not yet complete for all authorities, but may in future replace the PM1 datasets. Latest results are at <http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/wales-children-need-census/?lang=en>

Annex 5: A list of related Welsh Government indicators

National Strategic Indicators for Local Authority performance

SCC/002: The percentage of children looked after at 31 March who have experienced one or more changes of school, during a period or periods of being looked after, which were not due to transitional arrangements, in the 12 months to 31 March

SCC/033a: The percentage of young people formerly looked after with whom the authority is in contact at the age of 19

SCC/033b: The percentage of young people formerly looked after with whom the authority is in contact, who are known to be in suitable, non-emergency accommodation at the age of 19

SCC/033c: The percentage of young people formerly looked after with whom the authority is in contact, who are known to be engaged in education, training or employment at the age of 19

SCC/037: The average external qualifications point score for 16 year old looked after children in any local authority maintained learning setting

National Strategic Indicator tables can be found at

<https://stats.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Local-Government/National-Strategic-Indicators-of-Local-Authority-Performance>

Programme for Government Indicators

OU039 % of children who are seen alone by social workers at assessment

OU042 % of care leavers in education, training or employment at age 19

TR078 % of looked after children who experienced one or more changes of school in the year

TR080 % of 16 and 17 year old looked after or formerly looked after young people with a pathway plan

Further information on the programme for Government can be found at

<http://gov.wales/about/programmeforgov/?lang=en>