

Wales Children in Need Census, 2015

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 2015.

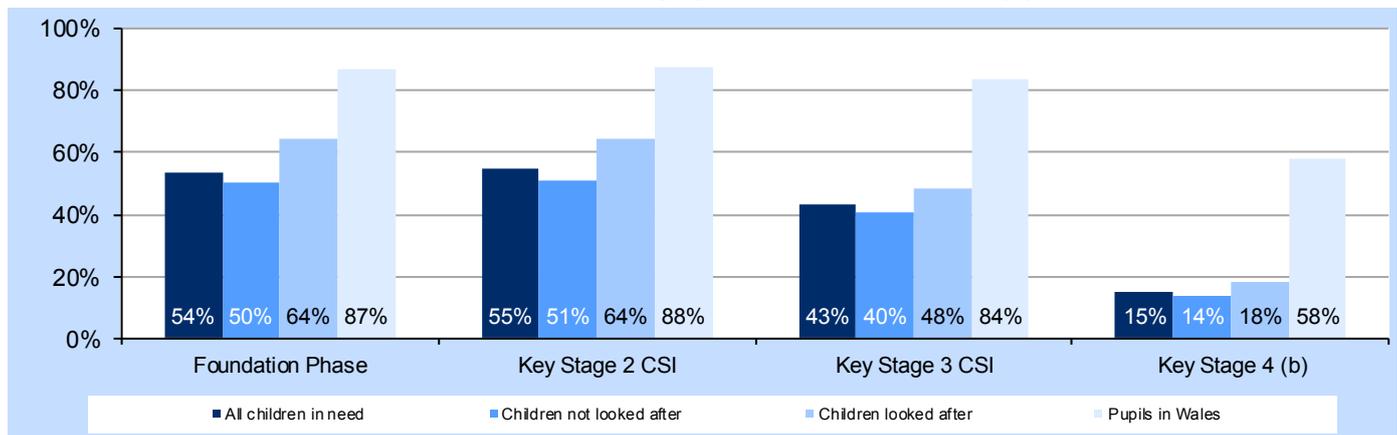
All the data in this release is derived from [Children in Need Census returns](#) submitted by Local Authorities and processed by the Welsh Government. See the [Quality Report](#) and the [Key Quality Information](#) section for more information about the data. Full details of individual Local Authority data are published in [StatsWales](#) (links found in [Annex 2](#)). All statistics in this release can be regarded as final figures, not subject to further revision or update.

The definitions of a Child in Need, Child Looked After and the Child Protection Register (CPR) can be found within the [Glossary](#).

Key Points:

- There were 19,385 children in need included in the Census at 31 March 2015. Of these, 10,605 (55 per cent) were boys and 8,690 (45 per cent) were girls; 95 were unborn.
- There is a wide educational attainment gap between children in need and all pupils in Wales. At the Foundation Phase and key stage 2 the difference in the proportion achieving the expected outcome was 33 percentage points. The gap then increases 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 2015 (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.

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Summary:

- There were 19,385 children in need included in the CIN census at 31 March 2015, which was a rate of 308 per 10,000 children aged under 18 years. ([Section 1, Table 1](#))
- 7,815 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 (38 per cent) of referrals were from local authority departments and a further 33 per cent from the police and primary or community health services. ([Section 2, Chart 4](#))
- Amongst referrals from the police, domestic abuse featured in 40 per cent of referrals and parental substance or alcohol misuse in just over a quarter of referrals (27 per cent). ([Section 2, Table 2](#))
- Over half of all children (9,960 or 53 per cent) had a need for services due primarily to the risk of, or actual, abuse or neglect. ([Section 3, Table 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 5](#))
- Over four-fifths (81 per cent) of children in need for whom information was provided had up to date immunisations. ([Section 5, Table 7](#))
- Just over one-fifth (21 per cent) of children in need had a disability. ([Section 6, Table 8](#))
- Autistic Spectrum Disorders were reported for 9 per cent (1,700) of the 19,290 children in need, excluding 95 unborn children. ([Section 6, Chart 9](#))
- 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 (29 per cent) of children who were in need and looked after. ([Section 7, Table 9](#))
- The average proportion of children in need with a Statement of Special Educational Needs was 27 per cent (for all ages) compared to 3 per cent for pupils in Wales (for all ages). ([Section 7, Table 10](#))

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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

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. 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](#).

Table 1: Number and proportion of Children in need, and whether they were unborn, on the Child Protection Register (CPR) or looked after, at 31 March¹

<i>Children in Need</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
All Children in Need					
Number	19,710	20,240	19,920	20,145	19,385
Unborn Children in Need					
Number	50	70	65	80	95
Per cent	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
Children on the Child Protection Register					
Number	2,225	2,295	2,395	2,415	2,310
Per cent	11.3	11.3	12.0	12.0	11.9
Looked After Children²					
Number	5,410	5,700	5,770	5,675	5,500
Percent	27.5	28.2	29.0	28.2	28.4
Other Children in Need					
Number	12,020	12,170	11,690	11,975	11,480
Per cent	61.0	60.1	58.7	59.4	59.2

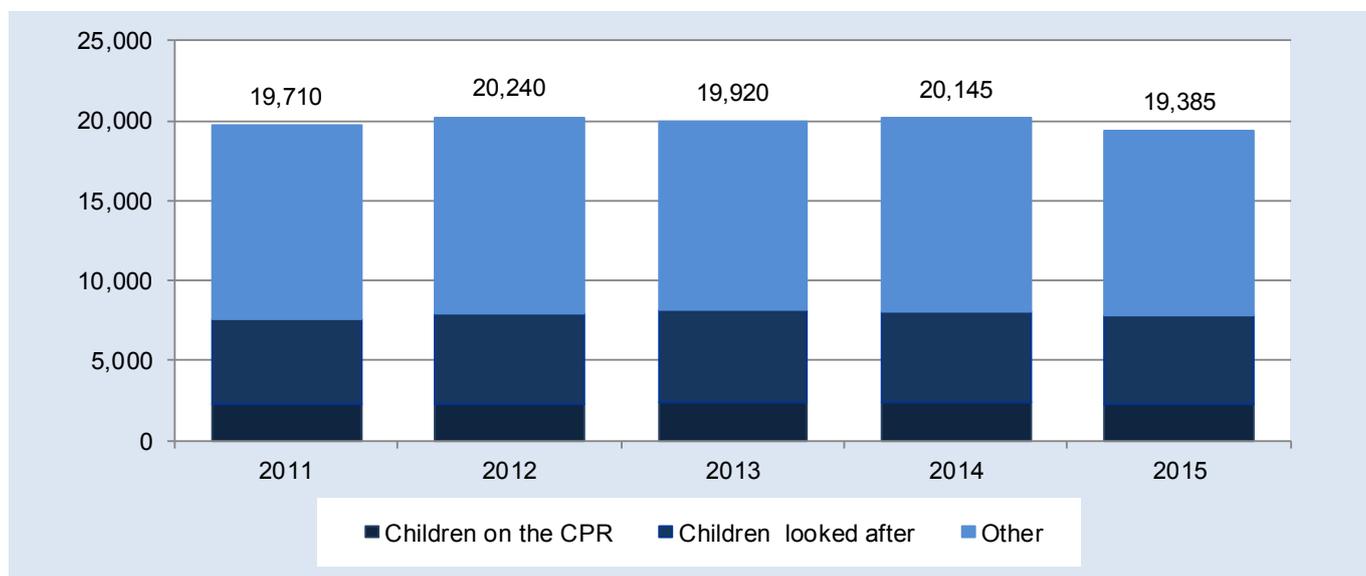
Source: CIN census

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

² Includes 150 children in the CIN census who were looked after and on the CPR.

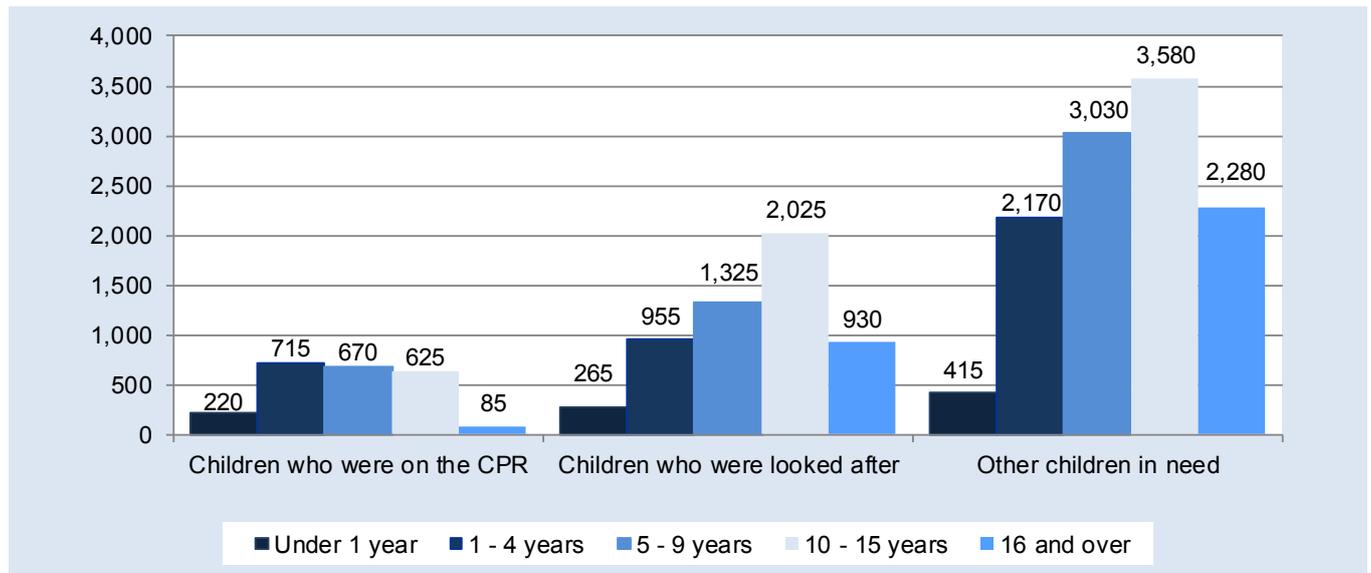
There has been a decrease in the number of children in need in the last year, from 20,145 children to 19,385 in 2015. In 2015, 40 per cent of children in need were either looked after (28 per cent) or on the Child Protection Register (12 per cent). There were 95 children in need who were unborn.

Chart 2: Number of Children in need and whether they were on the Child Protection Register (CPR) or looked after, at 31 March¹



Source: CIN Census

Chart 3: Number of Children in need and whether they were on the Child Protection Register (CPR) or looked after by age, at 31 March 2015¹



Source: 2015 CIN Census

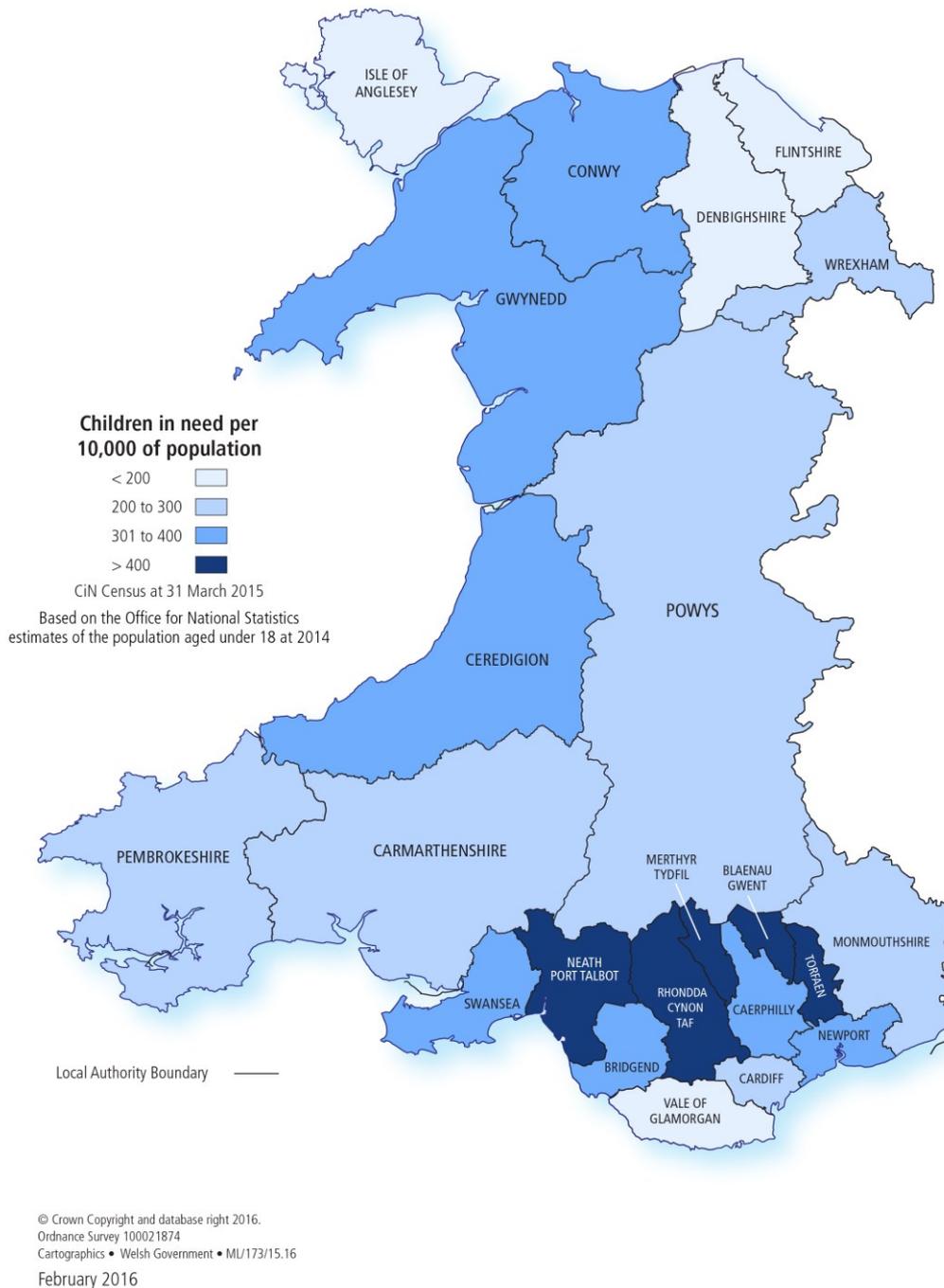
¹ All the figures have been rounded and there may be discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total.

Nearly a quarter of all children in need (24 per cent) were aged under 5 years old, just over a quarter (26 per cent) were aged 5-9 years old and nearly a third (32 per cent) were aged 10-15 years. The remaining 17 per cent of children in need were aged 16 years or older.

Children in need who were on the CPR were generally younger than other children in need, with 40 per cent aged under 5, 29 per cent aged 5-9 and 27 per cent aged 10-15. There were only 4 per cent of children in need who were on the CPR who were aged over 16. 150 (1 per cent) of the children in need in the CIN census were both looked after and on the CPR.

Figures for each Local Authority can be found in StatsWales: [Children in need by age group](#).

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



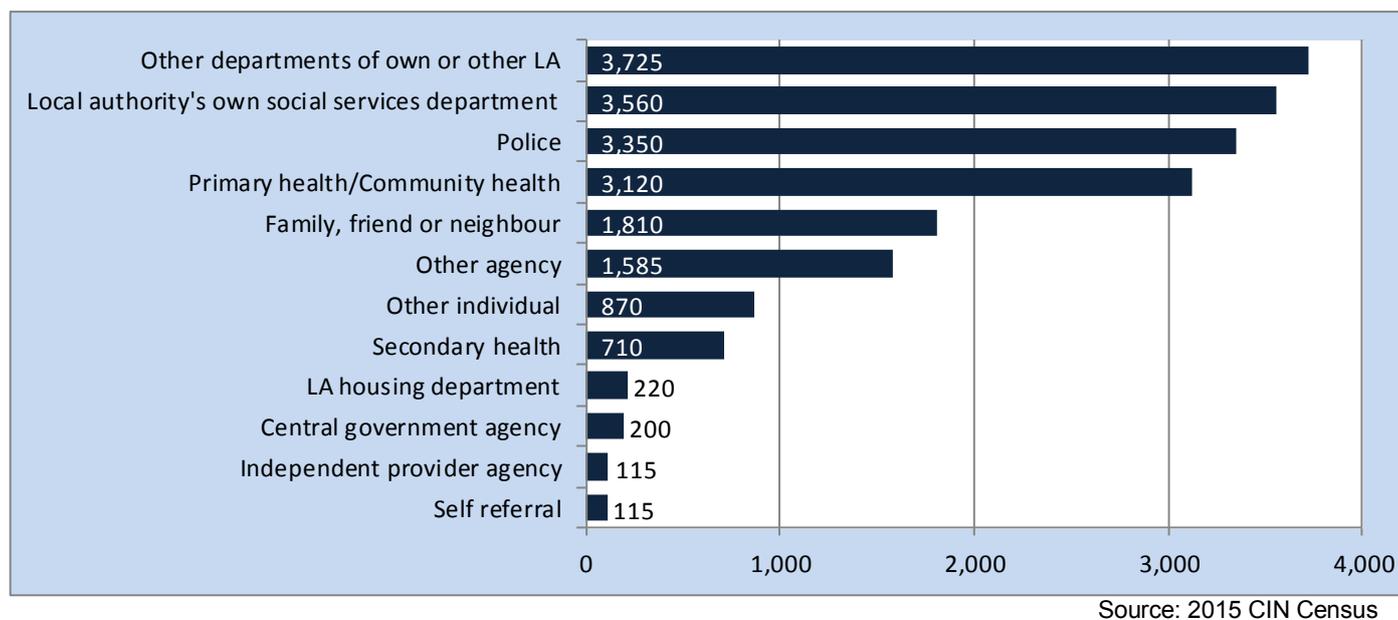
There were 19,385 children in need in the census at 31 March 2015, equating to 308 per 10,000 children aged under 18 years. At Local Authority level, the rate per 10,000 children varied from 156 children in need per 10,000 in Flintshire to 480 in Blaenau Gwent.

Figures for each Local Authority can be found in StatsWales: [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 3. 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 4: Source of most recent referrals of children included in the CIN census, at 31 March 2015



Five categories accounted for 80 per cent of all referrals. More than one-third (38 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 other local authority departments accounted for the largest number with almost a fifth of all referrals (19 per cent), followed by the local authority’s social services department (18 per cent), the police (17 per cent) and health organisations (16 per cent). Referrals from friends and family represented 9 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 2015

	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 ¹
Source of most recent referral	19,385	3,120	3,350	1,810	3,560	3,725	3,815
<i>Percentage</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>
<u>Numbers of children where the following factors were present</u>							
On CPR in 12 months prior to referral	815	60	185	40	180	175	175
LAC in 12 months prior to referral	575	40	145	25	155	95	105
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	3,575	555	915	230	615	570	685
Parental learning disabilities	790	185	100	55	170	140	140
Parental mental ill health	2,915	615	580	195	480	525	515
Parental physical ill health	1,175	240	140	140	220	230	205
Domestic abuse	4,120	525	1,325	195	725	620	730
<u>Percentage of children where the following factors were present</u>							
On CPR in 12 months prior to referral	4	2	6	2	5	5	5
LAC in 12 months prior to referral	3	1	4	1	4	3	3
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	18	18	27	13	17	15	18
Parental learning disabilities	4	6	3	3	5	4	4
Parental mental ill health	15	20	17	11	13	14	14
Parental physical ill health	6	8	4	8	6	6	5
Domestic abuse	21	17	40	11	20	17	19

Source: 2015 CIN census

¹ 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

8,520 (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 21 per cent and 18 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 40 per cent of referrals and parental substance or alcohol misuse in just over a quarter of referrals (27 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 \(Code list E\)](#).

Table 3: Primary need of children by whether they were on the Child Protection Register or looked after, at 31 March 2015

	All children in need in the CIN census	Children who were on the CPR	Children who were looked after ¹	Other children in need ²
Numbers	19,385	2,310	5,500	11,570
Abuse or neglect	9,960	1,580	3,655	4,725
Child's disability or illness	3,380	40	255	3,085
Parental disability or illness	775	105	180	485
Family in acute stress	1,785	180	390	1,210
Family dysfunction	2,675	350	785	1,540
Socially unacceptable behaviour	370	35	75	265
Low income	35	*	*	30
Absent parenting	375	20	135	220
Adoption disruption	35	*	20	15
Percentage	100	100	100	100
<i>Abuse or neglect</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>Child's disability or illness</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Parental disability or illness</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Family in acute stress</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Family dysfunction</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Socially unacceptable behaviour</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Low income</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Absent parenting</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Adoption disruption</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>

Source: 2015 CIN census

¹ Includes 240 children in the Census who were looked after and on the CPR.

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

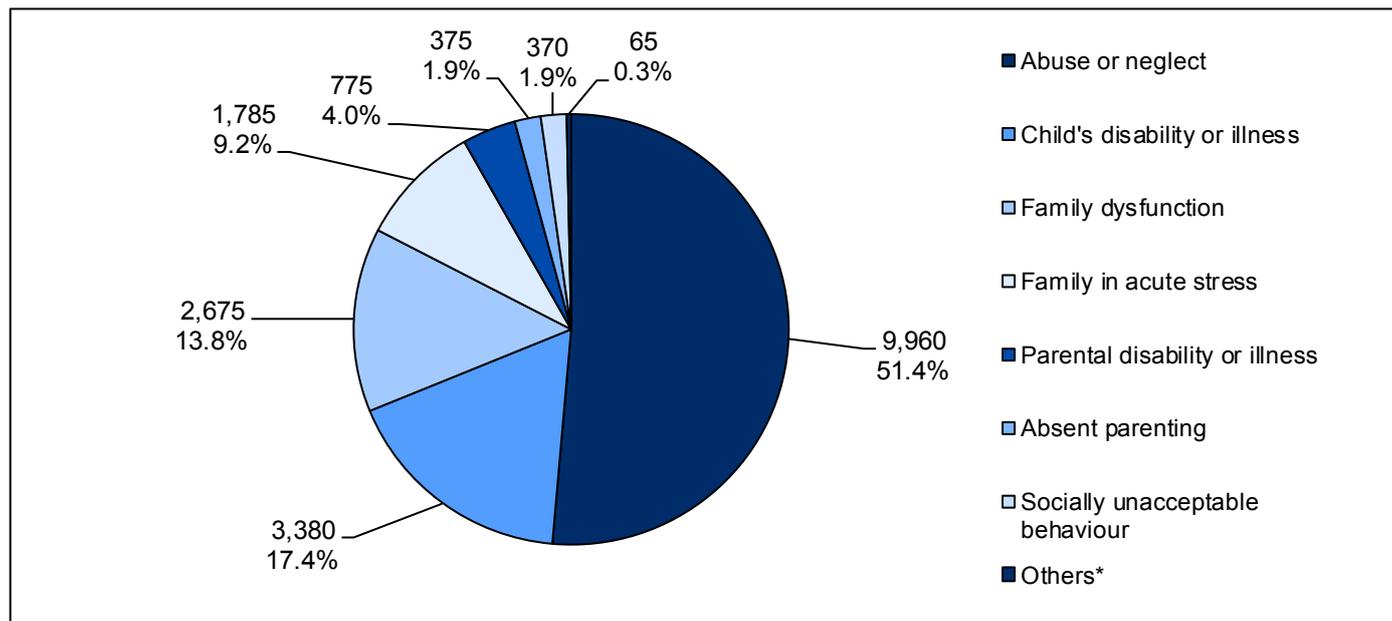
* The data item is disclosive for publication.

† 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 (68 per cent and 66 per cent respectively), and 41 per cent for risk for other children in need.

More than half (53 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 (91 per cent) of the other children in need, due to the child's disability or illness, were neither looked after nor on the CPR.

Chart 5: Primary need of children included in the CIN census, at 31 March 2015



Source: 2015 CIN Census

* low family income and adoption disruption.

Over half of all children (9,960 or 51 per cent) had a need for services due primarily to the risk of, or actual, abuse or neglect.

Just under a fifth (3,380) of children in need had a need for services due to the child's disability or illness; for 14 per cent (2,675) and 9 per cent (1,785) their primary need was due to family dysfunction and family in acute stress respectively.

Section 4 – Parenting Capacity

For each child, information was recorded on five factors related to the parents that might affect their ability to parent. These factors may have been present at the referral stage or may have arisen since referral. For each child, one or more factors may have been recorded and so children may be counted more than once in the table 4 and chart 5. 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).

For more than half of all children in need (51 per cent), at least one parenting capacity factor was currently recorded.

Table 4: Number of children in need by parenting capacity factor, for whom information was available, and whether they were on the Child Protection Register or looked after, 31 March 2015

Parental Factor	Number of children for whom information was provided	Number of children for whom the factor was present	of which:		
			Children who were on the CPR	Children who were looked after ¹	Other children in need ²
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	19,375	4,965	820	1,960	2,185
Parental learning disabilities	19,375	1,615	210	720	685
Parental mental ill health	19,375	4,765	705	1,680	2,380
Parental physical ill health	19,375	2,425	350	750	1,325
Domestic abuse	19,375	4,380	800	1,520	2,060

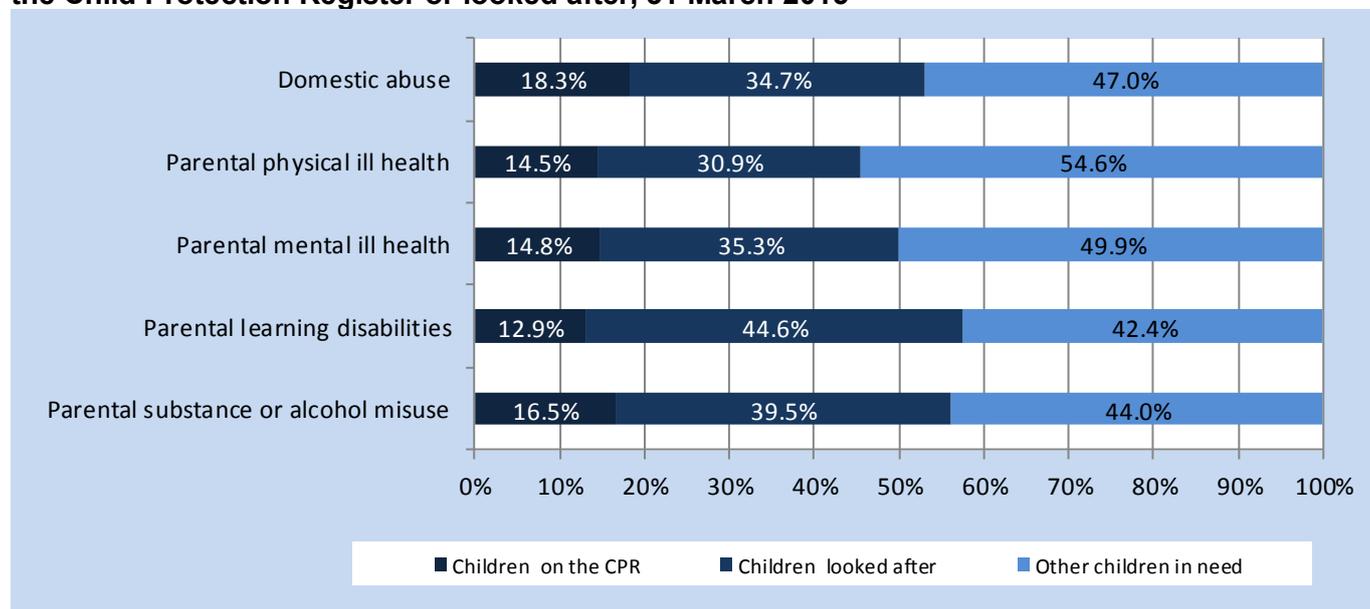
Source: 2015 CIN Census

¹ Includes 150 children in the CIN census who were looked after and on the CPR.

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

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

Chart 6: Proportion of children in need by parenting capacity factor, and whether they were on the Child Protection Register or looked after, 31 March 2015



Source: 2015 CIN Census

¹ Includes children in the CIN census who were looked after and on the CPR.

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

For 8 per cent (1,615) of children in need, for whom information was available, parental learning disability was recorded. This group had the highest proportion (45 per cent) of children looked after, followed by 40 per cent of the children for whom parental substance or alcohol misuse had been recorded.

Further information can be found in StatsWales: [Parental factors of children in need](#).

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 5: 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 2015

	All children in need in the CIN census ¹	Children who were on the CPR	Children who were looked after ²	Other children in need ³
Total children in need	19,290	2,310	5,500	11,480
Number with mental health problems	1,465	125	460	880
Under 1 year	5	*	*	*
1 - 4 years	55	10	10	35
5 - 9 years	210	35	55	125
10 - 15 years	620	60	230	335
16 - 17 years	360	20	155	190
18 - 20 years	185	.	10	180
21 years +	20	.	*	20
<i>Percentage with mental health problems</i>	8	5	8	8
Number of children with mental health problems and the following parenting factors:				
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	355	50	150	155
Parental learning disabilities	115	20	50	45
Parental mental ill health	430	50	140	240
Parental physical ill health	235	30	80	120
Domestic abuse	275	40	95	140

Source: 2015 CIN Census

¹ Excludes 95 unborn children.

² Includes 150 children in the Census who were looked after and on the CPR.

³ Children in need who were not looked after and not on the CPR.

* The data item is disclosive for publication.

Amongst the 19,385 children in need, 8 per cent (1,465) had mental health problems. Children in their adolescent and young adult years (over 10 years old) accounted for over four fifths (81 per cent) of children in need with a mental health problem.

For 430 (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 25 per cent average for all children in the CIN census.

For 355 of the children in need with mental health problems (24 per cent), parental substance or alcohol misuse was recorded; and for 275 (19 per cent) domestic abuse was recorded.

The proportion for parental substance or alcohol misuse recorded was one percentage point lower than the average for all children in the CIN census (26 per cent) and the proportion for domestic abuse was four percentage points less than the average for all children in the CIN census.

Table 6: 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 2015

	All children in need in the CIN census ¹	Children who were on the CPR	Children who were looked after ²	Other children in need ³
Total children in need	19,290	2,310	5,500	11,480
Number with substance misuse problems	975	115	305	555
Under 1 year	25	10	5	15
1 - 4 years	90	20	25	45
5 - 9 years	120	30	40	55
10 - 15 years	300	40	130	130
16 - 17 years	245	25	100	120
18 - 20 years	185	.	*	185
21 years +	10	.	.	10
<i>Percentage with substance misuse problems</i>	5	5	6	5
Number of children with substance misuse problems and the following parenting factors:				
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	350	50	140	160
Parental learning disabilities	75	20	25	30
Parental mental ill health	270	35	100	135
Parental physical ill health	175	40	40	100
Domestic abuse	215	30	85	100

Source: 2015 CIN Census

¹ Excludes 95 unborn children.

² Includes 150 children in the Census who were looked after and on the CPR.

³ Children in need who were not looked after and not on the CPR.

* The data item is disclosive for publication.

Amongst the 19,290 children in need, 5 per cent (975) had a substance misuse problem recorded at 31 March 2015. For just over a third of these children, 350 (36 per cent), a parental substance or alcohol misuse problem was recorded; for 270 (27 per cent) and 215 (22 per cent) respectively, parental mental ill health problems and domestic abuse were recorded.

Children in their adolescent and young adult years (over 10 years old) accounted for over three quarters (76 per cent) of children in need with a substance misuse problem. 12 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 – 97 per cent for dental checks, 98 per cent for health surveillance and 98 per cent for immunisation. Information about immunisation status, dental checks and health surveillance was incomplete for two authorities. Percentages up to date are based on numbers of children for whom data was provided.

[Table 5](#) shows the numbers of children who were up to date with checks and immunisation and those for whom information was not provided.

Table 7: 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 2015

	Total in age group ¹	Children in need who were looked after	Other children in need who were not looked after
Health Surveillance Checks			
Checks up to date	4,410	1,215	3,195
Checks not up to date	1,215	220	995
Information not provided	90	10	80
Total children in need aged 5 or younger	5,715	1,450	4,270
<i>Percentage of children with checks up to date</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>76</i>
Dental Checks			
Checks up to date	9,645	3,405	6,240
Checks not up to date	4,515	875	3,640
Information not provided	395	*	390
Total children in need aged 5 and over	14,550	4,280	10,270
<i>Percentage of children with dental checks up to date</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>63</i>
Immunisations			
Up to date	15,500	4,800	10,695
Not up to date	3,640	690	2,950
Information not provided	155	10	145
Total children in need	19,290	5,500	13,790
<i>Percentage of children with immunisations up to date</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>78</i>

Source: 2015 CIN Census

¹ Excludes 95 unborn children.

There were 5,715 children in need aged 5 or younger and information on health surveillance checks was provided for 5,625 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 14,550 children in need aged 5 and over and information on dental checks was provided for 14,160 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 19,290 children in need in total, excluding 95 unborn children and information on immunisations was provided for 19,140 of these children. Over four-fifths (81 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, 2014-15](#) for information about immunisation for all children.

Section 6 – Disabilities of children in need

Table 8: Children in need with disabilities by primary need for services, at 31 March 2015

	All children in need in the CIN census ¹	Children with a disability ²	Children without a disability
All children in need	19,290	4,010	15,280
On the Child Protection Register	2,310	110	2,205
Looked After	5,500	700	4,800
Not on the CPR or looked after	11,480	3,205	8,275
Number			
Abuse or neglect	9,890	655	9,235
Child's disability or illness	3,380	2,890	495
Parental disability or illness	765	60	705
Family in acute stress	1,775	165	1,610
Family dysfunction	2,665	200	2,465
Socially unacceptable behaviour	370	20	350
Absent parenting	375	15	360
Other ³	65	5	60
Percentage	100	100	100
<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>5</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>16</i>
<i>Socially unacceptable behaviour</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Absent parenting</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Other ³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>

Source: 2015 CIN Census

¹ Excludes 95 unborn children.

² Includes less than 5 children where a disability was recorded but no disability category provided.

³ low income and adoption disruption.

* The data item is disclosive for publication.

[†] The data item is not exactly zero, but is less than half the final digit shown.

Just over 4,000 (21 per cent) of children in need were recorded as disabled. 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:

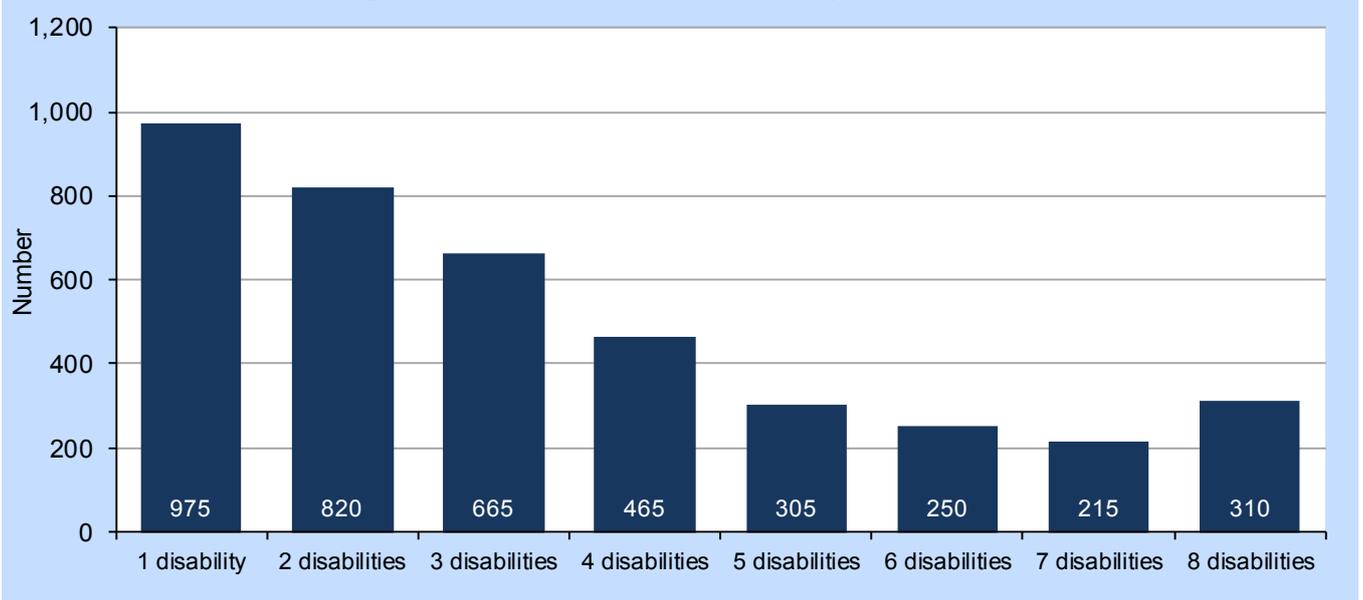
- Mobility
- Manual dexterity
- Physical co-ordination
- Continence
- Ability to lift, carry or move everyday objects
- Speech, hearing and eye sight
- Memory or ability to concentrate, learn or understand

- 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 4,010 children in need with at least one type of disability.

[Chart 7](#) shows the number of children with multiple disabilities and [Chart 8](#) shows the numbers for each disability separately.

Chart 7: Children in need by number of disabilities recorded, at 31 March 2015 ¹

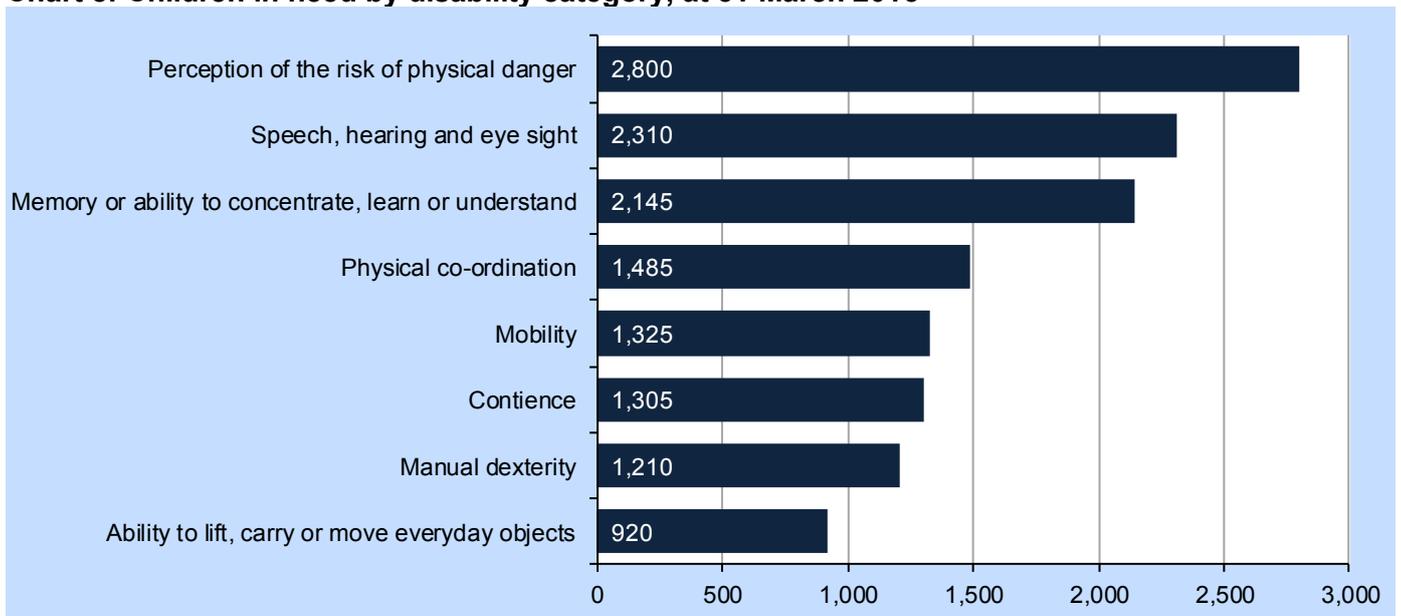


Source: 2015 CIN Census

¹ Excludes 95 unborn children.

For 975 (24 per cent) of children in need one disability category was recorded and for 310 children (8 per cent) disability was recorded in all eight categories.

Chart 8: Children in need by disability category, at 31 March 2015 ¹



Source: 2015 CIN Census

¹ Excludes 95 unborn children

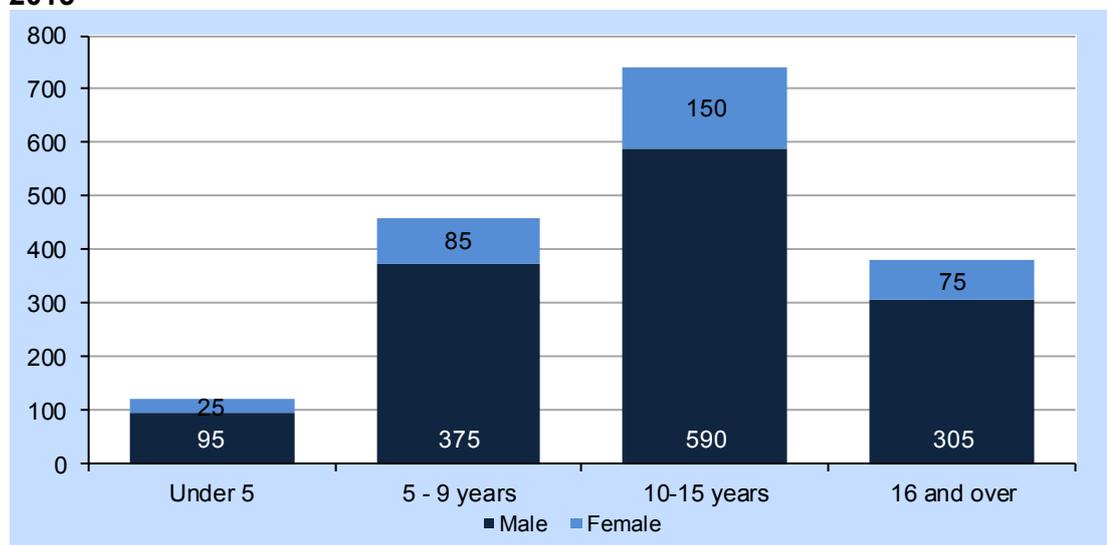
Lack of perception of the risk of physical danger was recorded for almost three-quarters (70 per cent) of the 4,010 children in need with a specified disability category whilst a disability with speech, hearing or

eye sight was recorded for 58 per cent of these children. The lowest percentage was for ability to lift, carry or move everyday objects, which was recorded for 23 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 9 per cent (1,700) of the 19,290 children in need included in the CIN census. Over three-quarters (80 per cent) of the children in the census recorded as having an ASD were boys, and 44 per cent of children recorded with an ASD were aged 10 to 15 years. 1,120 of these children also had a physical or sensory disability.

Chart 9: Children in need with an Autistic Spectrum Disorder by age and gender, at 31 March 2015¹



Source: 2015 CIN Census

¹ Excludes 95 unborn children

Further information can be found on [StatsWales](#)

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 having to collect this information from local authorities.

Overall there were 11,345 records for children who were already five or over at the time of the CIN census, but had not yet reached their 16th birthday at the end of the 2014-15 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 10,065 (89 per cent) children in need whose UPN matched with the education databases. There were 1,275 unmatched records with either no UPN (205) or a UPN that did not match the National Pupil Database (1,075).

Further details of education terminologies can be found in the [Glossary](#).

Throughout this section of the release pupils' ages are quoted as at 31 August 2014. 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 under a fifth of children who were in need and looked after.

Table 9: Children in need by entitlement to Free School Meals and whether or not they were looked after ¹

	All children in need in the CIN census	Pupils entitled to Free School Meals	
		Number	Percentage
Children in the Census matched to NPD (aged 5 to 15)	10,065	5,030	50
Children in need who were not looked after	7,125	4,170	59
Children in need who were looked after	2,940	860	29
All pupils of statutory school age	363,000	68,390	19

Source: 2015 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

¹ This refers to the pupils' ages as at 31 August 2014 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, 2015](#) 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 Release the numbers of children with special education needs are published for all ages at the Wales level for all pupils. 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 10](#) presents the results for children in need for all ages and at the compulsory school age, 5 to 15.

Table 10: Children in need by special educational provision and whether or not they were looked after, at 31 March 2015

	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)	12,080	8,680	3,400	465,705
Numbers:				
No special educational needs	4,270	3,005	1,265	360,745
School Action or School Action Plus	4,520	3,025	1,495	92,520
Statement of Special Educational Needs	3,290	2,650	640	12,435
Percentage:				
No special educational needs	35	35	37	77
School Action or School Action Plus	37	35	44	20
Pupils with SEN statements	27	31	19	3
Children in the Census matched to NPD (aged 5 to 15)	10,065	7,125	2,940	363,000
Numbers:				
No special educational needs	3,240	2,240	1,000	269,080
School Action or School Action Plus	4,060	2,680	1,380	83,565
Statement of Special Educational Needs	2,765	2,205	560	10,355
Percentage:				
No special educational needs	32	31	34	74
School Action or School Action Plus	40	38	47	23
Pupils with SEN statements	27	31	19	3

Source: 2015 CIN census and National Pupil Database

There were 12,080 children in need in total whose UPN matched with the education databases, an addition of 2,015 children in need who fell outside the statutory school age compared to the 10,065 matched records for children of statutory school age.

The average proportion of children in need with a Statement of Special Educational Needs was 27 per cent (for all ages) compared to 3 per cent for all pupils in Wales (for all ages).

Over three fifths (63 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 65 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

The 2015 National Curriculum is applied to the Foundation Phase and three Key Stages of pupil development. See [Key stages](#) section in the notes for definitions.

Overall attainment levels are shown in [Table 11](#). 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. It also compares the performance of boys and girls at Foundation Phase, Key Stage 2, and Key Stage 3.

Table 11: Children in need achieving the foundation phase and core subject indicator and whether they were looked after, at 31 March 2015

	Foundation Phase			Key Stage 2			Key Stage 3		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Eligible children in the CIN census	550	410	960	510	400	905	485	425	910
Achieved level: number	250	265	515	250	250	500	175	215	390
Achieved level: percentage	46	65	54	49	62	55	36	51	43
Children who were not looked after	415	300	720	385	255	645	325	285	615
Achieved level: number	170	190	360	180	150	330	105	145	250
Achieved level: percentage	41	62	50	46	59	51	32	50	40
Children who were looked after	135	110	245	120	145	265	160	135	295
Achieved level: number	80	80	155	75	95	170	70	75	140
Achieved level: percentage	59	72	64	60	68	64	44	53	48
All pupils in Wales	18,295	17,460	35,755	16,615	15,680	32,295	16,345	15,410	31,755
Achieved level: number	15,190	15,845	31,035	14,105	14,230	28,335	13,130	13,515	26,645
Achieved level: percentage	83	91	87	85	91	88	80	88	84

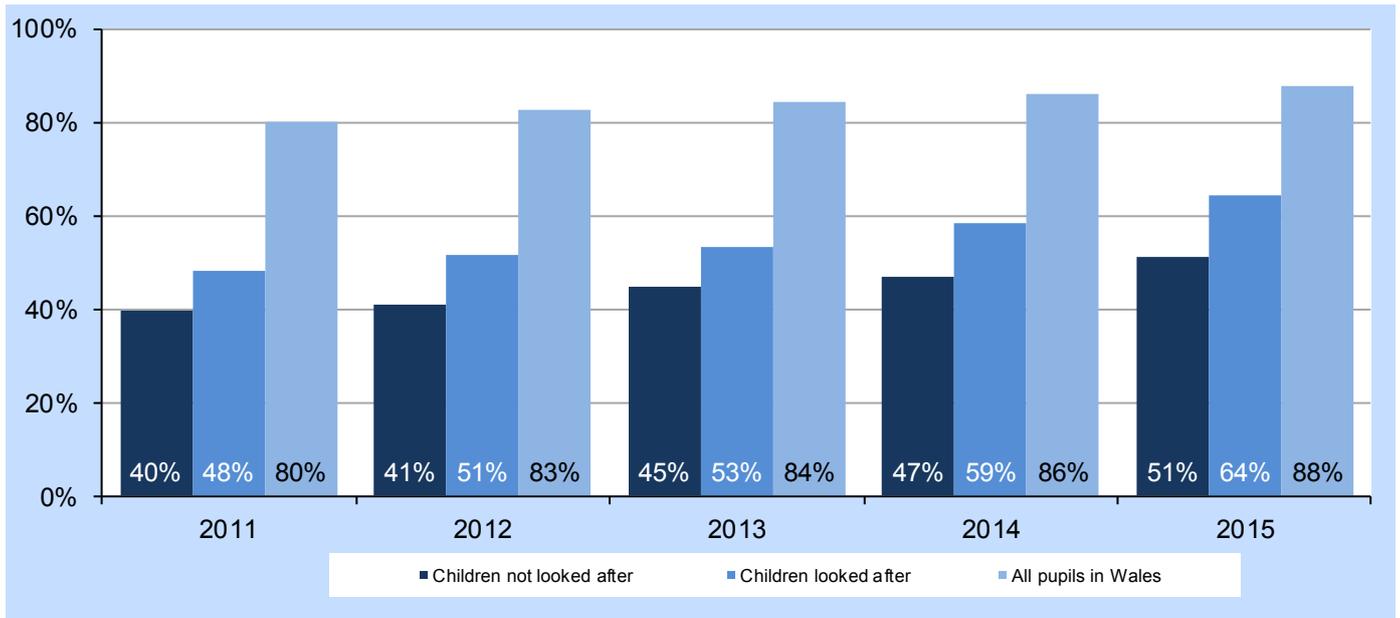
Source: 2015 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

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 varies as they progress from the Foundation Phase to Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3. At the Foundation Phase and key stage 2 the difference in the proportion was 33 percentage points. The gap then increases to 41 percentage points for Key Stage 3. Girls performed better than boys at all key stages.

Chart 10 and 11 present the proportions of children that achieved the core subject indicator at Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3, for the last five 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.

Chart 10: Percentage of children achieving the core subject indicator at Key Stage 2

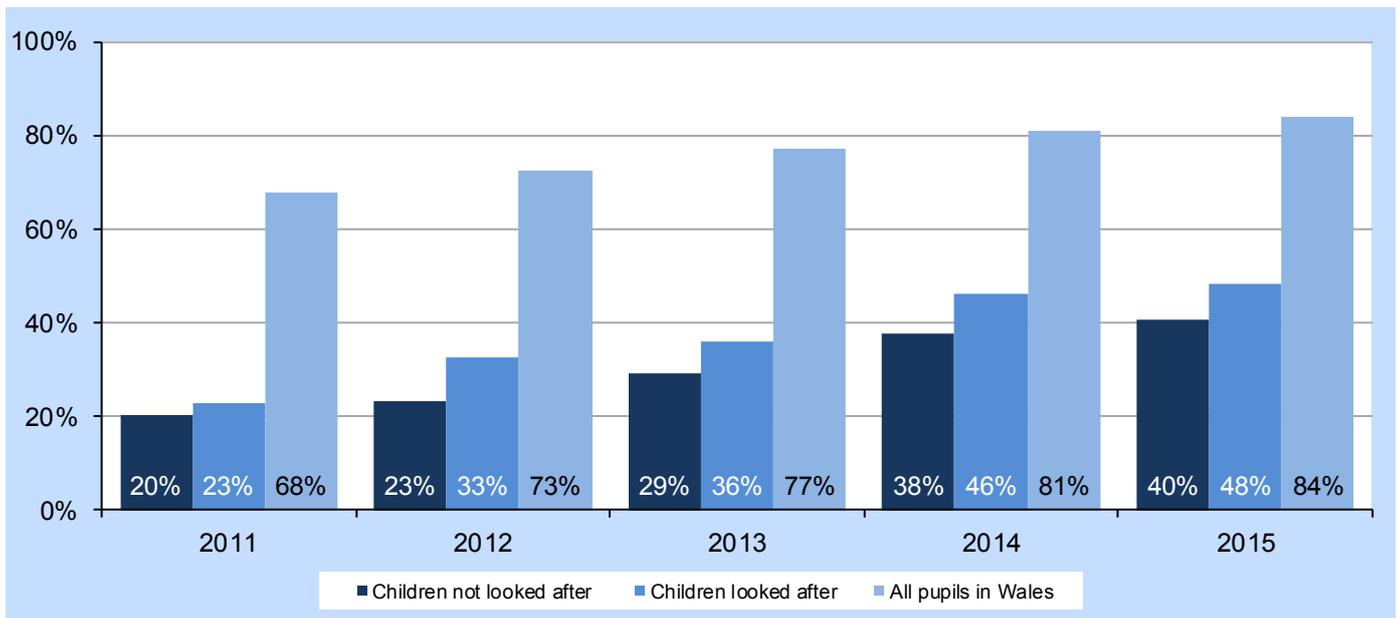


Source: 2015 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

(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.

For Key Stage 2, the attainment gap for looked after children and all pupils in Wales has narrowed since 2011, decreasing from 32 percentage points in 2011 to 23 percentage points in 2015.

Chart 11: Percentage of children achieving the core subject indicator at Key Stage 3



Source: 2015 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.

For Key Stage 3, the difference between children looked after and all pupils in 2011 was 45 percentage points and in 2015, the difference was 36 percentage points.

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.

Table 12: Children in need by Key Stage 4 attainment indicators, gender and whether they were looked after, at 31 March 2015

	Level 2 threshold ¹	Level 2 threshold including a GCSE grade A* - C in English or Welsh first language and mathematics		
		Total	Boys	Girls
Eligible children in the CIN ensus	930	930	440	485
Achieved level: number	370	140	60	85
Achieved level: percentage	40	15	13	17
Children who were not looked after	605	605	300	305
Achieved level: number	215	85	35	50
Achieved level: percentage	36	14	12	16
Children who were looked after	320	320	140	180
Achieved level: number	150	60	25	35
Achieved level: percentage	47	18	16	19
All pupils in Wales	34,005	34,005	17,405	16,600
Achieved level: number	28,600	19,705	9,450	10,255
Achieved level: percentage	84	58	54	62

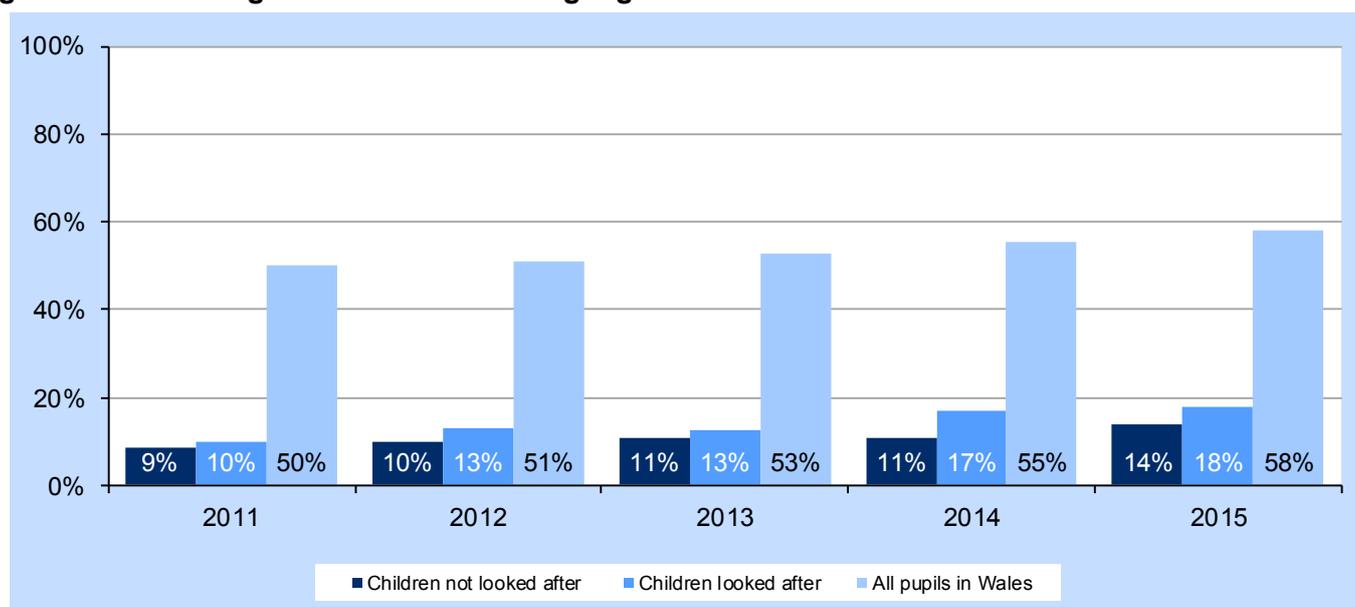
Source: 2015 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

¹ a volume of qualifications at Level 2 equivalent to the volume of 5 GCSEs at grade A*-C

There has been a slight improvement in Key stage 4 attainment for all pupils. 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 40 percentage points for both 2011 and 2015.

[Chart 12](#) shows the proportion of children achieving the Key stage 4 level 2 threshold, including a GCSE grade A* - C in English or Welsh first language and mathematics respectively, for the last five years.

Chart 12: 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: 2015 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, 2014-15](#).

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://gov.wales/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 ¹	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

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

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.

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 consolidated pupil level data from the annual school census, national curriculum assessments at Foundation phase, key stages 2 to 3, public examinations at key stage 4 and attendance records. Only pupils at LA maintained schools are included. 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://gov.wales/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 2015 and had been open for the previous 3 months, i.e. the case was open on or before 1 January 2015 and remained open at 31 March 2015. 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 2015 recorded in another statistical data collection: [Referrals, Assessments and Social Services for Children, 2014-15 \(Table 6\)](#).
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 in the [Social Service Statistics Quality report](#)

Sources of education information for Wales

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

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

Examination Results, 2014/15:

<http://gov.wales/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 22 October 2015, can be found at the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/characteristics-of-children-in-need-2014-to-2015>

Northern Ireland

Children's Social Care Statistical for Northern Ireland release is available on their website at:

<https://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/publications/childrens-social-care-statistics-northern-ireland>

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://gov.wales/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

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

Annexes

Annex 1: Children in need by ethnicity, gender and asylum status, at 31 March 2015

	All children in need in the CIN census	Male	Female
Total children in need	19,385	10,605	8,690
Number of unaccompanied asylum seekers	40	35	5
Number of accompanied asylum seekers	60	35	25
Number of children of known ethnicity	18,350	10,115	8,235
<i>Percentage</i>	95	95	95
Numbers			
White	17,185	9,435	7,750
Mixed	540	280	260
Asian or Asian British	305	195	115
Black or Black British	195	115	80
Other Specific Ethnic Groups	125	95	30
Not available / refused / unknown	1,035	485	455
Percentages ²			
<i>White</i>	94	93	94
<i>Mixed</i>	3	3	3
<i>Asian</i>	2	2	1
<i>Black</i>	1	1	1

Source: 2015 CIN Census

¹ Percentages are based upon children of known asylum status.

² 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](#)
19. [Children in need by ethnicity and looked after status](#)

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