

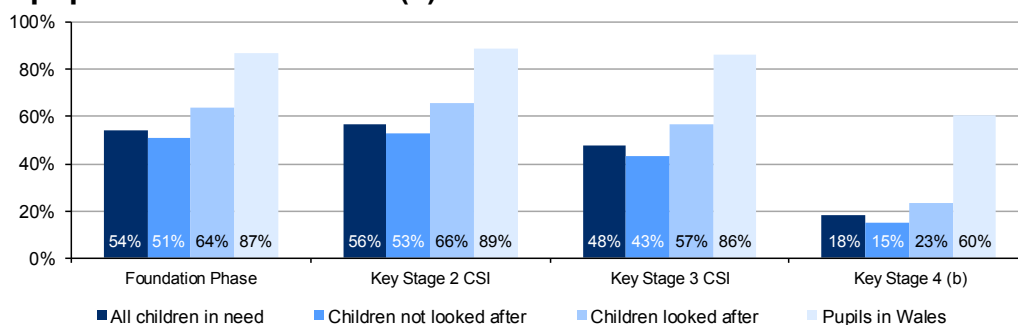
Wales Children in Need Census, 2016

8 March 2017
SFR 24/2017

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.

Following commencement of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act in April 2016, the Children in need census is renamed the Children receiving care and support census and has new requirements for 31 March 2017 (For further information see the key quality section).

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 2016 (a)



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

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

Key points

- There were 18,990 children in need included in the Census at 31 March 2016. Of these, 10,415 (55 per cent) were boys and 8,470 (45 per cent) were girls; 105 were unborn.
- More than a third (38 per cent) of referrals were from local authority departments and a further 34 per cent from the police and primary or community health services.
- One-fifth (20 per cent) of children in need had a disability.
- 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 and 32 percentage points respectively. The gap then increases to 38 percentage points for Key Stage 3 and 42 percentage points for Key Stage 4.

About this release

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 2016. Full details of individual Local Authority data are published in [StatsWales](#) (see [Annex 2](#)).

In this release

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Summary

- There were 18,990 children in need included in the CIN census at 31 March 2016, which was a rate of 302 per 10,000 children aged under 18 years. ([Section 1, Table 1](#))
- 7,775 children in need (41 per cent) were either on the CPR (12 per cent) or looked after by a local authority (29 per cent). ([Section 1, Table 1](#))
- More than a third (38 per cent) of referrals were from local authority departments and a further 34 per cent from the police and primary or community health services. ([Section 2, Chart 4](#))
- Amongst referrals from the police, domestic abuse featured in 41 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 in need (10,060 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 4](#))
- Four-fifths (80 per cent) of children in need for whom information was provided had up to date immunisations. ([Section 5, Table 7](#))
- One-fifth (20 per cent) of children in need had a disability. ([Section 6, Table 8](#))
- Autistic Spectrum Disorders were reported for 10 per cent (1,805) of the 18,885 children in need, excluding 105 unborn children. ([Section 6, Chart 9](#))
- Just under three-fifths (58 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. Overall nearly 50 per cent of children in need were eligible for free school meals ([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](#))
- 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 and 32 percentage points respectively. The gap then increases to 38 percentage points for Key Stage 3 and 42 percentage points for Key Stage 4. ([Section 7, Table 11, Table 12](#))

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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>	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Children in Need					
Number	20,240	19,920	20,145	19,385	18,990
Unborn Children in Need					
Number	70	65	80	95	105
Per cent	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Children on the Child Protection Register					
Number	2,295	2,395	2,415	2,310	2,275
Per cent	11.3	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.0
Looked After Children²					
Number	5,700	5,770	5,675	5,500	5,500
Percent	28.2	29.0	28.2	28.4	29.0
Other Children in Need					
Number	12,170	11,690	11,975	11,480	11,110
Per cent	60.1	58.7	59.4	59.2	58.5

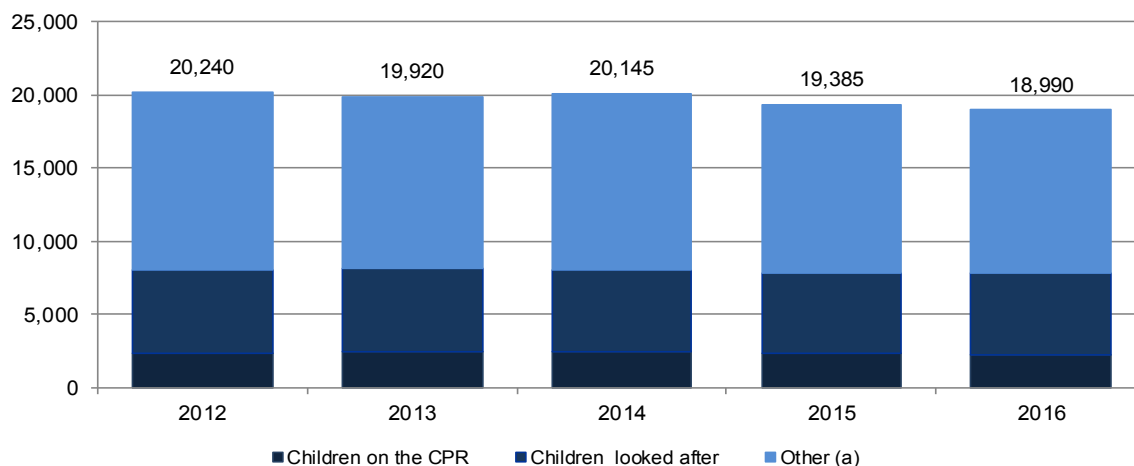
Source: 2016 CIN census

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

² Includes 235 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 19,385 children to 18,990 in 2016. In 2016, 41 per cent of children in need were either looked after (29 per cent) or on the Child Protection Register (12 per cent). There were 105 children in need who were unborn.

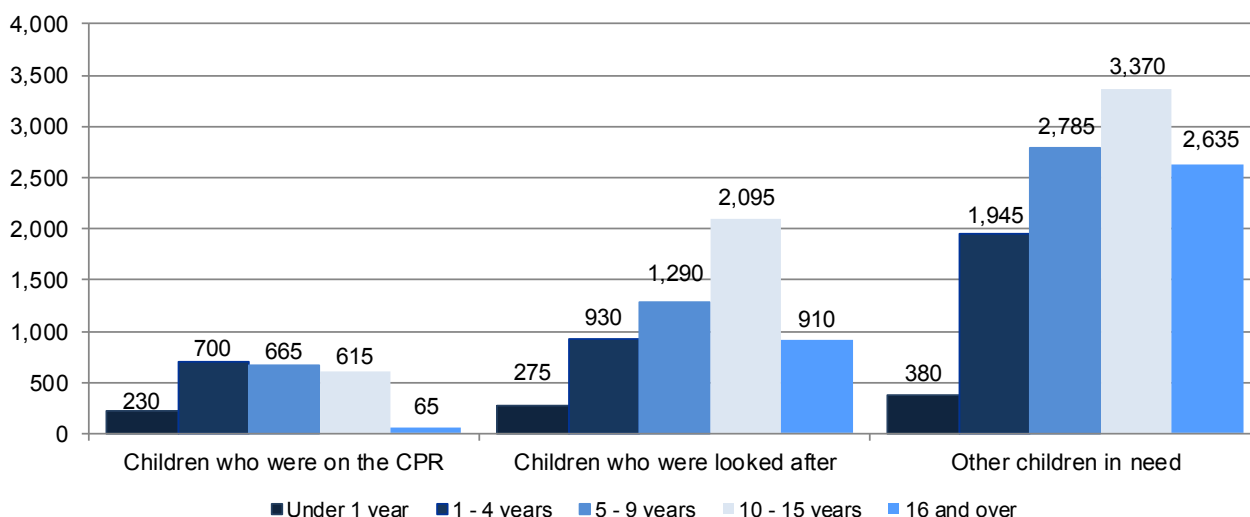
Chart 2: Number of children in need and whether they were on the Child Protection Register (CPR) or looked after, at 31 March



Source: 2016 CIN Census

(a) Other includes unborn children

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 2016 (a) (b)



Source: 2016 CIN Census

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

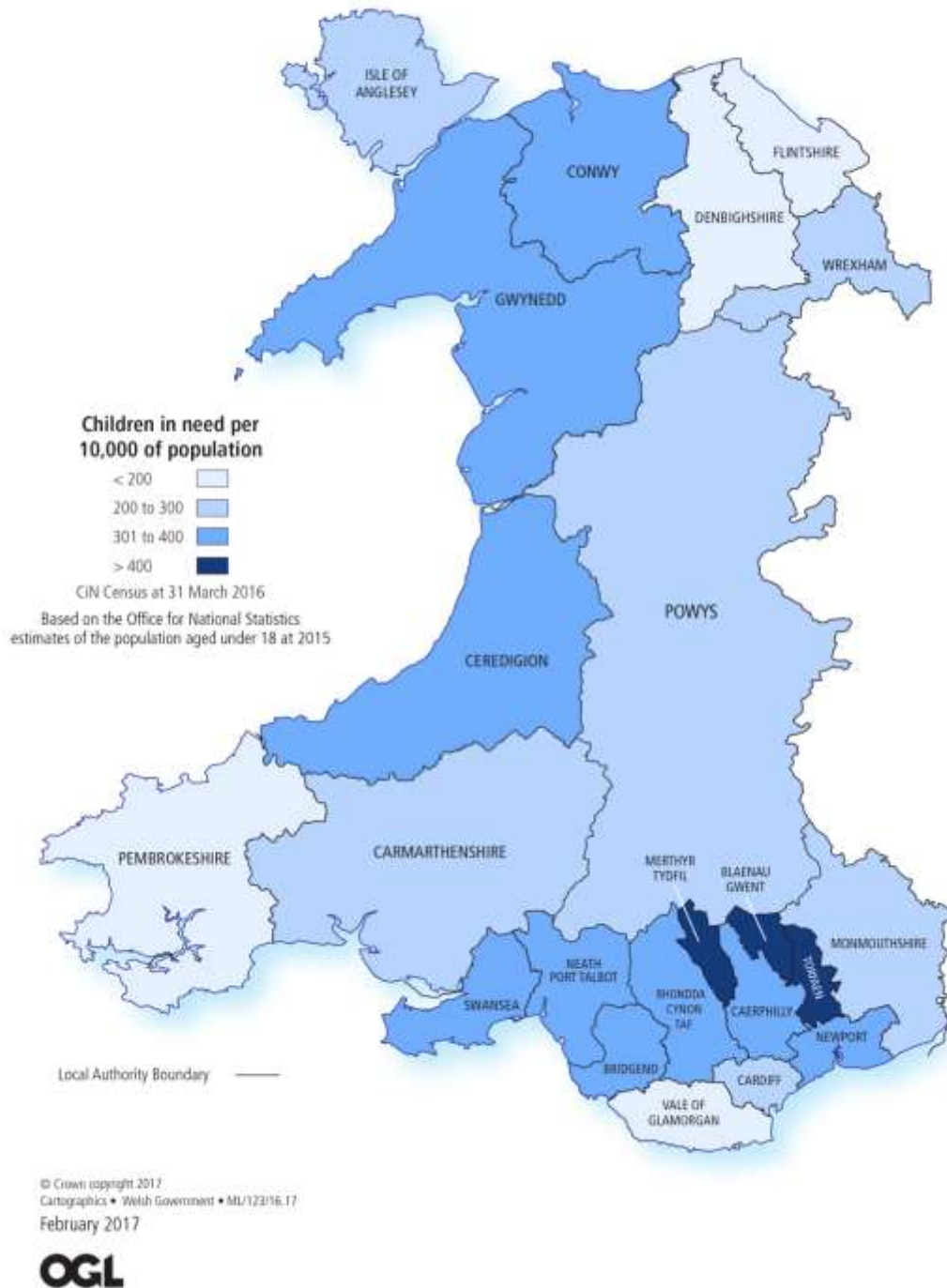
(b) Excludes unborn children

Nearly a quarter of all children in need (24 per cent), excluding unborn children, were aged under 5 years old, a quarter (25 per cent) were aged 5-9 years old and nearly a third (32 per cent) were aged 10-15 years. The remaining 19 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 41 per cent aged under 5, 29 per cent aged 5-9 and 27 per cent aged 10-15. There were only 3 per cent of children in need who were on the CPR who were aged 16 and over. 235 (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



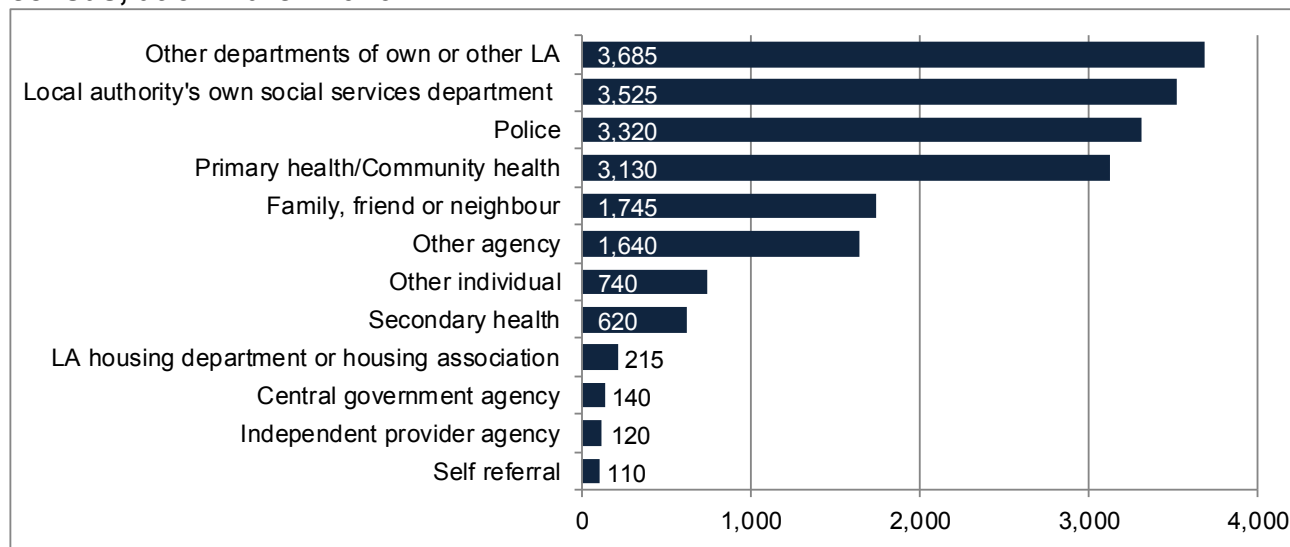
There were 18,990 children in need in the census at 31 March 2016, equating to 302 per 10,000 children aged under 18 years. At Local Authority level, the rate per 10,000 children varied from 159 children in need per 10,000 in Flintshire to 521 in Blaenau Gwent.

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 4. 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 children in need census, at 31 March 2016



Source: 2016 CIN Census

Five categories accounted for 81 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 (19 per cent), the police (17 per cent) and health organisations (16 per cent). Referrals from family, friend or neighbour 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 2016

	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	18,990	3,130	3,320	1,745	3,525	3,685	3,585
<i>Percentage</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>19</i>
<u>Numbers of children where the following factors were present</u>							
On CPR in 12 months prior to referral	785	50	205	40	165	170	155
LAC in 12 months prior to referral	560	30	145	20	160	85	120
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	3,650	600	885	265	600	595	700
Parental learning disabilities	695	170	85	55	150	125	115
Parental mental ill health	3,010	630	595	215	500	550	520
Parental physical ill health	1,125	240	140	135	205	230	180
Domestic abuse	4,245	625	1,355	220	665	690	695
<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	4
LAC in 12 months prior to referral	3	1	4	1	5	2	3
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	19	19	27	15	17	16	19
Parental learning disabilities	4	5	3	3	4	3	3
Parental mental ill health	16	20	18	12	14	15	15
Parental physical ill health	6	8	4	8	6	6	5
Domestic abuse	22	20	41	13	19	19	19

Source: 2016 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

8,530 (45 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 22 per cent and 19 per cent of all referrals respectively. Parental mental ill health was the third most frequent factor and was recorded in 16 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 41 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, 2016 \(Code list E\)](#).

Table 3: Primary need of children by whether they were on the Child Protection Register or looked after, at 31 March 2016

	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	18,990	2,275	5,500	11,215
Abuse or neglect	10,060	1,535	3,720	4,805
Child's disability or illness	3,215	35	245	2,940
Parental disability or illness	595	50	165	380
Family in acute stress	1,720	235	390	1,095
Family dysfunction	2,550	355	755	1,440
Socially unacceptable behaviour	405	40	80	290
Low income	35	*	*	35
Absent parenting	370	25	130	210
Adoption disruption	45	*	15	25
Percentage	100	100	100	100
<i>Abuse or neglect</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>Child's disability or illness</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>Parental disability or illness</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Family in acute stress</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Family dysfunction</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Socially unacceptable behaviour</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</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: 2016 CIN census

¹ Includes 235 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.

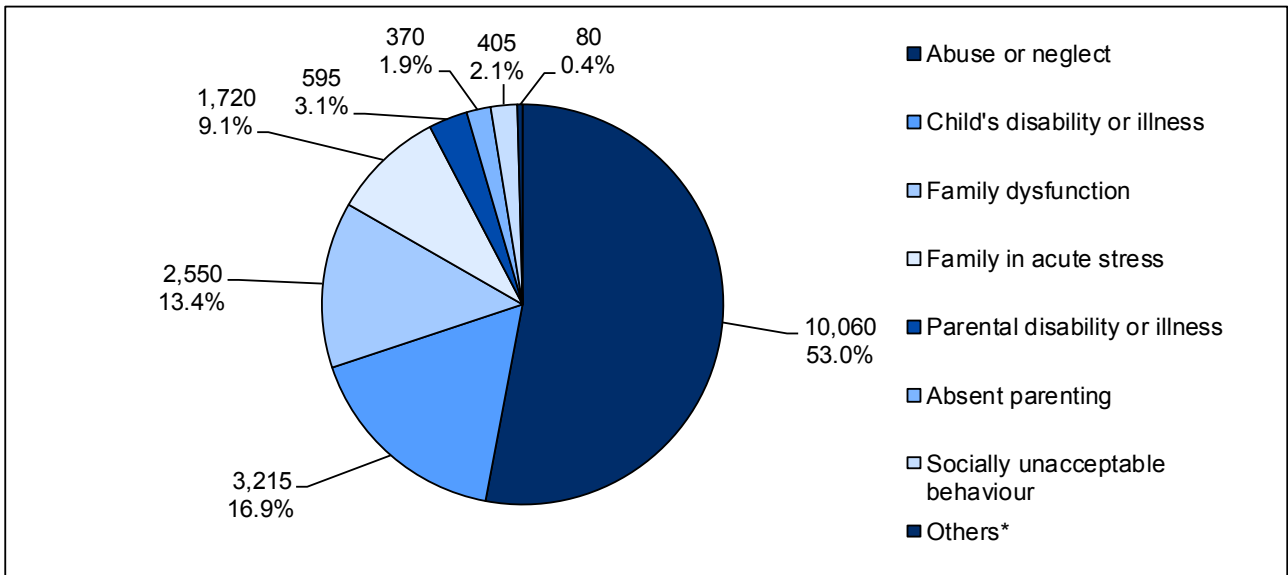
* The data item is disclosive for publication.

[†] 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 (67 per cent and 68 per cent respectively), and 43 per cent for other children in need.

More than half (52 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 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 children in need census, at 31 March 2016



Source: 2016 CIN Census

* low family income and adoption disruption.

Over half of all children (10,960 or 53 per cent) had a need for services due primarily to the risk of, or actual, abuse or neglect.

Under a fifth (3,215) of children in need had a need for services due to the child's disability or illness; for 13 per cent (2,550) and 9 per cent (1,720) 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 table 4 and chart 6. A full description of the five factors can be found in the [Guidance notes for the completion of Children in Need Census, 2016](#) (Section 10).

For half of all children in need (50 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 2016

Parental Factor	Number of children		of which:		
	for whom information was provided	Number of children for whom the factor was present	Children who were on the CPR	Children who were looked after ¹	Other children in need ²
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	18,980	4,855	905	1,885	2,065
Parental learning disabilities	18,980	1,475	195	630	650
Parental mental ill health	18,980	4,910	910	1,680	2,320
Parental physical ill health	18,980	2,225	310	635	1,275
Domestic abuse	18,980	4,685	995	1,575	2,115

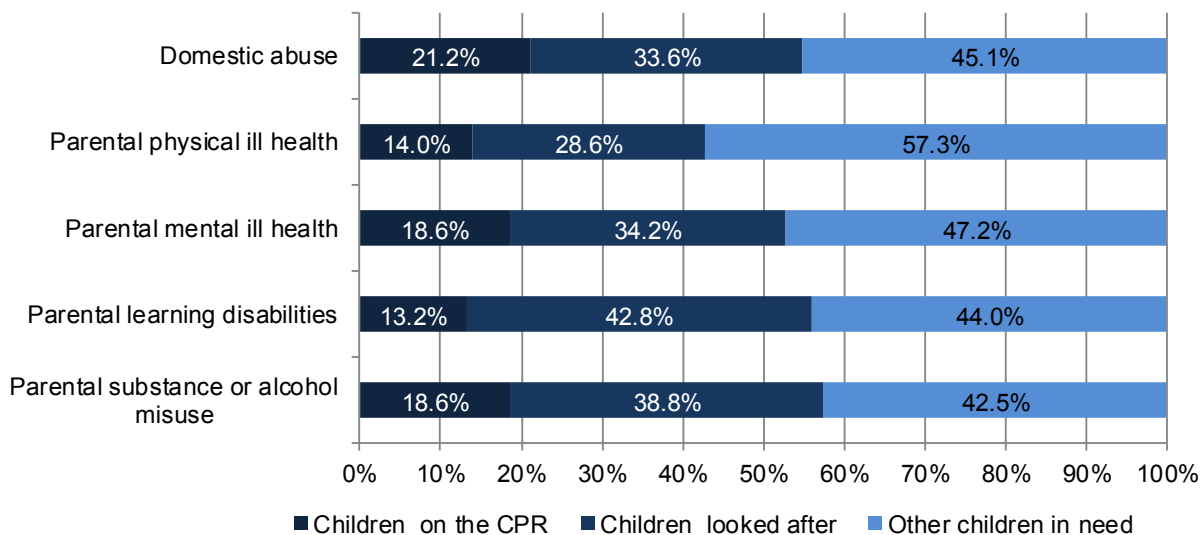
Source: 2016 CIN Census

¹ Includes 235 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 2016



Source: 2016 CIN Census

¹ Includes 235 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 (1,475) of children in need, for whom information was available, parental learning disability was recorded. This group had the highest proportion (43 per cent) of children looked after, followed by 39 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, 2016](#) (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 2016

	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	18,885	2,275	5,500	11,110
Number with mental health problems	1,315	100	370	845
Under 1 year	*	*	*	*
1 - 4 years	25	10	5	15
5 - 9 years	135	25	35	75
10 - 15 years	530	50	180	300
16 - 17 years	355	15	145	195
18 - 20 years	215	*	*	210
21 years +	55	*	*	55
<i>Percentage with mental health problems</i>	7	4	7	8
Number of children with mental health problems and the following parenting factors:				
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	275	30	110	140
Parental learning disabilities	80	5	40	30
Parental mental ill health	410	50	145	215
Parental physical ill health	170	15	45	110
Domestic abuse	250	25	90	135

Source: 2016 CIN Census

¹ Excludes 105 unborn children.

² Includes 235 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 18,885 children in need, 7 per cent (1,315) had mental health problems. Children in their adolescent and young adult years (over 10 years old) accounted for 88 per cent of children in need with a mental health problem.

For 410 (31 per cent) of children in need with a mental health problem, a parental mental health problem was also recorded. This was greater than the 26 per cent average for all children in the CIN census.

For 275 of the children in need with mental health problems (21 per cent), parental substance or alcohol misuse was recorded; and for 250 (19 per cent) domestic abuse was recorded.

The proportion for parental substance or alcohol misuse recorded was four percentage points lower for children in need with a mental health problem than the average for all children in the CIN census (26 per cent) and the proportion for domestic abuse was six percentage points less than the average for all children in the CIN census (25 per cent).

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 2016

	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	18,885	2,275	5,500	11,110
Number with substance misuse problems	1,015	105	290	620
Under 1 year	30	10	5	15
1 - 4 years	80	15	15	55
5 - 9 years	110	15	40	55
10 - 15 years	280	55	105	120
16 - 17 years	285	10	120	155
18 - 20 years	205	*	*	200
21 years +	20	*	*	20
<i>Percentage with substance misuse problems</i>	5	5	5	6
Number of children with substance misuse problems and the following parenting factors:				
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	325	50	105	165
Parental learning disabilities	95	15	20	65
Parental mental ill health	255	40	80	135
Parental physical ill health	210	40	40	130
Domestic abuse	260	50	85	130

Source: 2016 CIN Census

¹ Excludes 105 unborn children.

² Includes 235 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 18,885 children in need, 5 per cent (1,015) had a substance misuse problem recorded at 31 March 2016. For just under a third of these children, 325 (32 per cent), a parental substance or alcohol misuse problem was recorded; for 260 (26 per cent) and 255 (25 per cent) respectively, domestic abuse and parental mental ill health problems were recorded.

Children in their adolescent and young adult years (over 10 years old) accounted for nearly four fifths (78 per cent) of children in need with a substance misuse problem. 11 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 – 96 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 of children 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 2016

	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	4,240	1,170	3,075
Checks not up to date	980	225	755
Information not provided	130	15	120
Total children in need aged 5 or younger	5,355	1,405	3,950
<i>Percentage of children with checks up to date</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>80</i>
Dental Checks			
Checks up to date	10,365	3,585	6,780
Checks not up to date	3,545	705	2,840
Information not provided	515	*	510
Total children in need aged 5 and over	14,425	4,295	10,130
<i>Percentage of children with dental checks up to date</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>70</i>
Immunisations			
Up to date	14,845	4,685	10,160
Not up to date	3,725	795	2,930
Information not provided	320	20	300
Total children in need	18,885	5,500	13,385
<i>Percentage of children with immunisations up to date</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>78</i>

Source: 2016 CIN Census

¹ Excludes 105 unborn children.

There were 5,355 children in need aged 5 or younger and information on health surveillance checks was provided for 5,225 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 who were not looked after.

There were 14,425 children in need aged 5 and over and information on dental checks was provided for 13,915 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 who were not looked after.

There were 18,885 children in need in total, excluding 105 unborn children and information on immunisations was provided for 18,565 of these children. Four-fifths (80 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, 2015-16](#) 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 2016

	All children in need in the CIN census ¹	Children with a disability ²	Children without a disability
All children in need	18,885	3,785	15,100
On the Child Protection Register	2,275	100	2,180
Looked After	5,500	660	4,840
Not on the CPR or looked after	11,110	3,025	8,085
Number			
Abuse or neglect	9,990	595	9,395
Child's disability or illness	3,215	2,765	455
Parental disability or illness	590	65	525
Family in acute stress	1,710	145	1,565
Family dysfunction	2,525	170	2,355
Socially unacceptable behaviour	405	25	380
Absent parenting	370	20	350
Other ³	80	*	75
Percentage	100	100	100
<i>Abuse or neglect</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>Child's disability or illness</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Parental disability or illness</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Family in acute stress</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Family dysfunction</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Socially unacceptable behaviour</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Absent parenting</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Other ³</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>1</i>

Source: 2016 CIN Census

¹ Excludes 105 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 under 3,800 (20 per cent) of children in need were recorded as disabled. Almost three-quarters (73 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 62 per cent in this category for children without a disability.

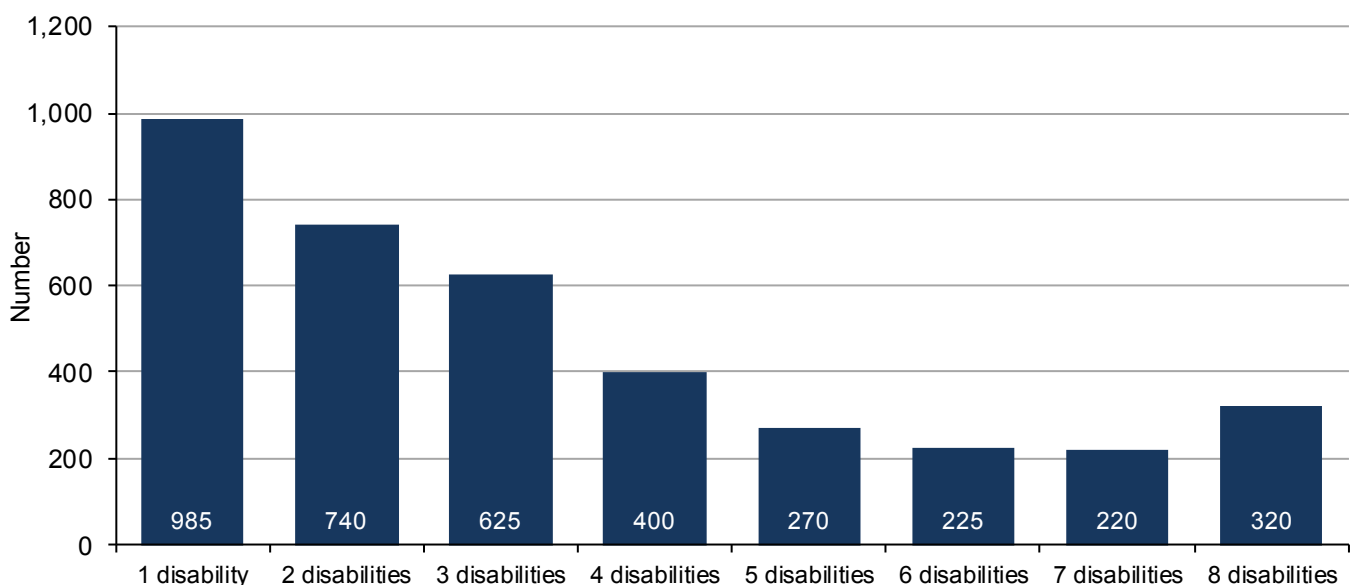
Disability information was recorded using categories corresponding to Disability Discrimination Act guidance (although the DDA has been replaced by the Equality Act 2010, the guidance has not been changed). These categories of disability are:

- 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 3,785 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 2016 ¹

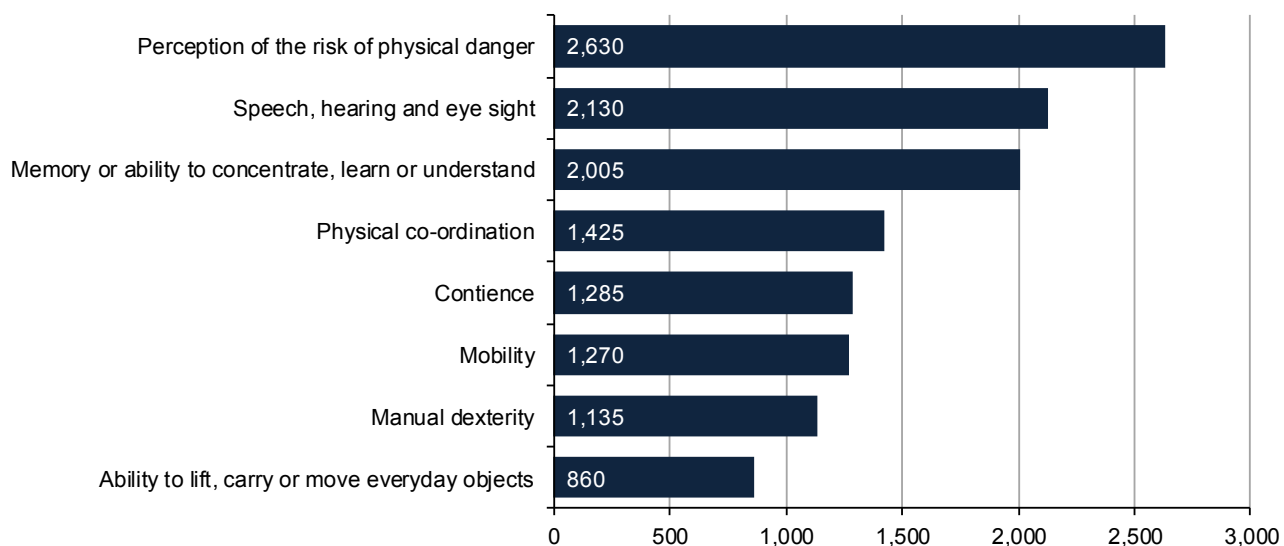


Source: 2016 CIN Census

¹ Excludes 105 unborn children.

For 985 (26 per cent) of children in need with a disability, only one disability category was recorded and for 320 (8 per cent) children in need with a disability, a disability was recorded in all eight categories.

Chart 8: Children in need by disability category, at 31 March 2016 ¹



Source: 2016 CIN Census

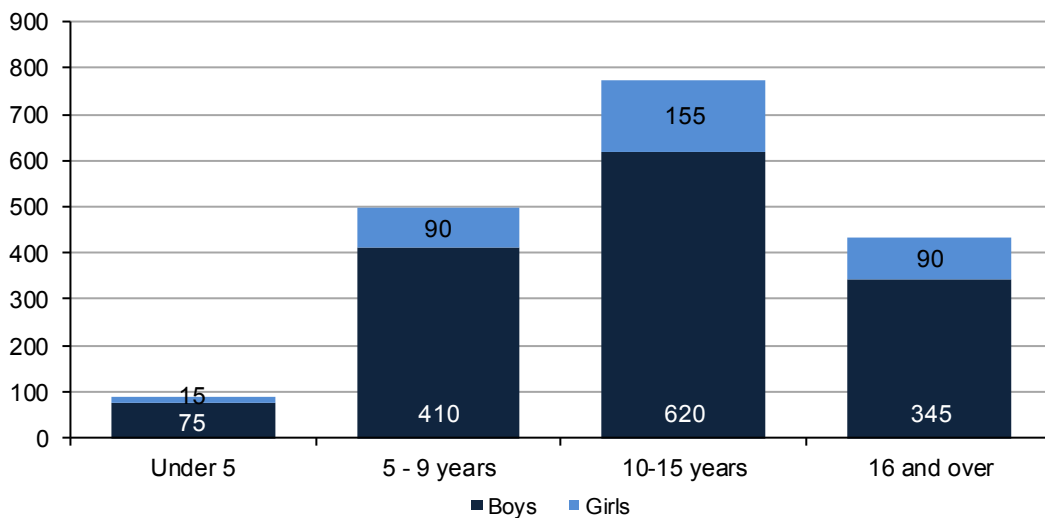
¹ Excludes 105 unborn children

Lack of perception of the risk of physical danger was recorded for almost three-quarters (70 per cent) of the 3,780 children in need with a specified disability category whilst a disability with speech, hearing or eye sight was recorded for 56 per cent of children with a disability. 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 10 per cent (1,805) of the 18,885 children in need included in the CIN census (excluding unborn children). Four-fifths (80 per cent) of the children in the census recorded as having an ASD were boys, and 43 per cent of children recorded with an ASD were aged 10 to 15 years. 1,170 (65 per cent) 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 2016¹



Source: 2016 CIN Census

¹ Excludes 105 unborn children

Further information on children in need with an ASD 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 10,595 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 2015-16 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 9,715 (92 per cent) children in need whose UPN matched with the education databases. There were 880 unmatched records with either no UPN (205) or a UPN that did not match the National Pupil Database (675).

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 2015. 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.

Over a quarter of children (29 per cent) who were in need and looked after were eligible for free school meals compared to three-fifths (58 per cent) of children in need who were not 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)	9,715	4,790	49
Children in need who were not looked after	6,715	3,910	58
Children in need who were looked after	3,000	880	29
All pupils of statutory school age	364,965	67,040	18

Source: 2016 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

¹ This refers to the pupils' ages as at 31 August 2016 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, 2016](#) Statistical Releases.

Special Educational Needs (SEN)

A child has special needs (SEN) 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 2016

	All children in need in the CIN census	Children in need who were looked after	Children in need who were not looked after	Pupils on roll in Wales
Children in the Census matched to NPD (all ages)	11,565	3,430	8,130	466,555
Numbers:				
No special educational needs	4,100	1,275	2,825	361,410
School Action or School Action Plus	4,320	1,500	2,820	92,710
Statement of Special Educational Needs	3,145	660	2,485	12,435
Percentage:				
No special educational needs	35	37	35	77
School Action or School Action Plus	37	44	35	20
Pupils with SEN statements	27	19	31	3
Children in the Census matched to NPD (aged 5 to 15)	9,715	3,000	6,715	364,965
Numbers:				
No special educational needs	3,155	1,045	2,110	271,000
School Action or School Action Plus	3,910	1,385	2,525	83,580
Statement of Special Educational Needs	2,645	575	2,075	10,385
Percentage:				
No special educational needs	32	35	31	74
School Action or School Action Plus	40	46	38	23
Pupils with SEN statements	27	19	31	3

Source: 2016 CIN census and National Pupil Database

There were 11,565 children in need in total whose UPN matched with the education databases, an addition of 1,850 children in need who fell outside the statutory school age compared to the 9,715 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).

Nearly two thirds (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, lower than the 65 per cent of children in need who were not looked after and higher than the 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 2016 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 2016

	Foundation Phase			Key Stage 2			Key Stage 3		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Eligible children in the CIN census	505	355	860	505	385	890	450	430	880
Achieved level: number	230	235	465	265	240	505	185	235	420
Achieved level: percentage	46	66	54	52	62	56	41	55	48
Children who were not looked after	390	270	660	365	265	630	310	270	585
Achieved level: number	165	175	340	175	160	330	110	140	250
Achieved level: percentage	42	65	51	47	60	53	35	52	43
Children who were looked after	115	85	200	140	120	260	140	160	300
Achieved level: number	70	60	130	90	80	170	75	95	170
Achieved level: percentage	60	69	64	65	67	66	54	59	57
All pupils in Wales	17,930	17,030	34,955	16,985	16,210	33,200	15,865	14,925	30,785
Achieved level: number	14,880	15,525	30,405	14,625	14,795	29,420	13,055	13,385	26,445
Achieved level: percentage	83	91	87	86	91	89	82	90	86

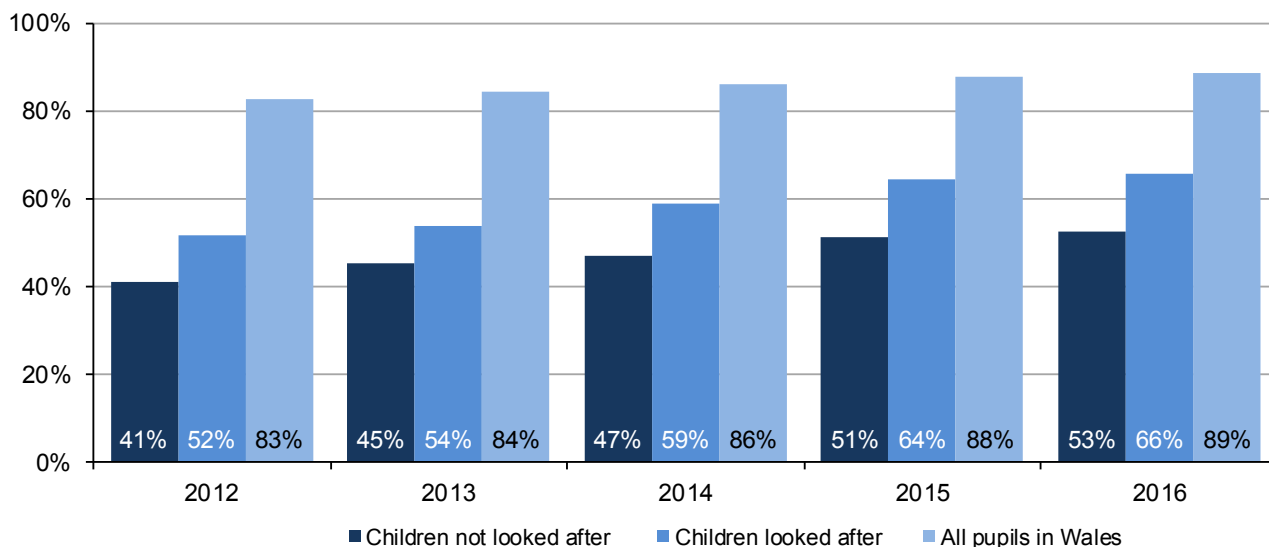
Source: 2016 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

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 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 and 32 percentage points respectively. The gap then increases to 38 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 steady improvement in attainment for all pupils. Children in need who are looked after have maintained a higher level compared to other children in need who are not looked after.

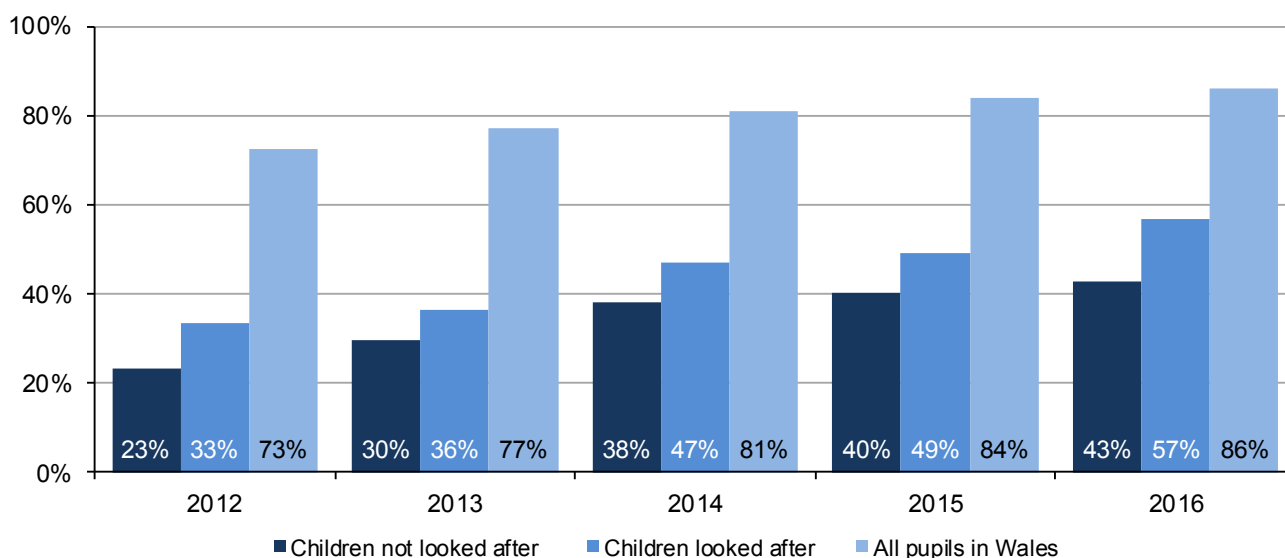
Chart 10: Percentage of children achieving the core subject indicator at Key Stage 2



Source: 2016 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

For Key Stage 2, the attainment gap for children in need who are looked after and all pupils in Wales has narrowed since 2012, decreasing from 31 percentage points in 2012 to 23 percentage points in 2016.

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



Source: 2016 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

For Key Stage 3, the difference between children in need who are looked after and all pupils in 2012 was 39 percentage points and in 2016, the difference was 29 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 2016

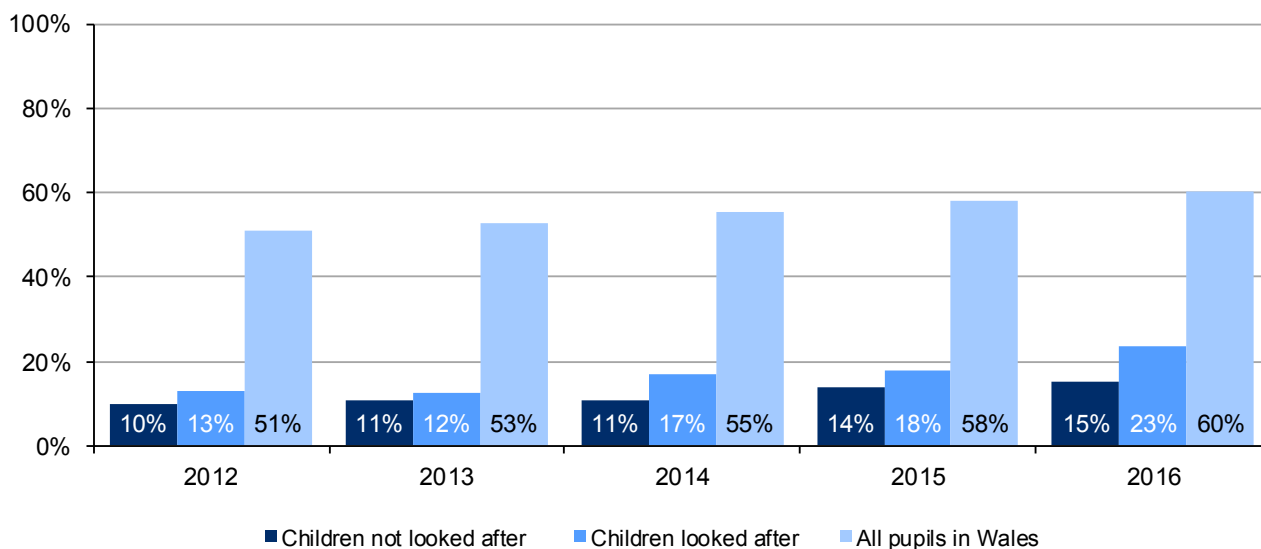
	Level 2 threshold ¹	Level 2 threshold including a GCSE grade A* - C in English or Welsh first language and mathematics		
		Total	Boys	Girls
Eligible children in the CIN ensus	860	860	430	425
Achieved level: number	385	160	65	90
Achieved level: percentage	45	18	15	22
Children who were not looked after	530	530	270	260
Achieved level: number	200	80	35	45
Achieved level: percentage	38	15	13	18
Children who were looked after	330	330	160	165
Achieved level: number	185	75	30	45
Achieved level: percentage	56	23	20	27
All pupils in Wales	32,250	32,250	16,615	15,635
Achieved level: number	27,105	19,440	9,320	10,120
Achieved level: percentage	84	60	56	65

Source: 2016 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

[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: 2016 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

There has been an improvement in Key stage 4 attainment for all pupils. The difference between children in need who are 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 has remained similar since 2012 as has the difference between children in need who are not looked after and all pupils.

Further information and statistics on Key Stage 4 for all pupils can be found in the Statistical Release: [Examination Results, 2015-16](#).

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.](#)

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.

Accuracy

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](#).
3. For this collection, local authorities were required to submit data for children whose cases were open on the census date of 31 March 2016 and had been open for the previous 3 months, i.e. the case was open on or before 1 January 2016 and remained open at 31 March 2016. 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 2016 recorded in another statistical data collection: [Referrals, Assessments and Social Services for Children, 2015-16 \(Table 6\)](#).
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.

Relevance

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.

Timeliness and punctuality

The Data Collection team within the Welsh Government collected data, as at 31 March 2016. Data in this release refers to final 2015-16 data. This release was published in March 2017, meeting the planned date of publication.

Comparability and coherence

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act sets out significant changes in policy, which in turn will have an effect on the current national social services data collections. In order to understand and develop requirements in relation to these changes, the Welsh Government set up the Social Services Technical Information Network in November 2014. The Network includes representation from the Welsh Local Government Association, Association of Directors of Social Services Cymru, Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales and Welsh Government. The Network has reviewed all of the national social services data returns submitted by local authorities and requirements for data have been developed in line with the implementation of the Act.

On commencement of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act in April 2016, section 17 of the Children Act 1989 which defines “children in need”, was repealed. As a result, the Children in need census is renamed the Children receiving care and support census and has new requirements for 31 March 2017.

The Children receiving care and support census is based on the definition of eligible children who have care and support, i.e. children (under the age of 18) who have a care and support plan. Looked after children have a care and support plan and will be a subset of this population. This return will also capture those children with a care and support plan who are in the secure estate, and children who have a support plan if they are providing care to someone else.

[Further Information on the children receiving care and support census.](#)

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.](#)

[Examination Results, 2015/16.](#)

Related publications

England

Children in Need statistics are produced by the Department for Education. The [most recent data](#) were published on 3 November 2016.

Northern Ireland

[Children's Social Care Statistical for Northern Ireland release.](#)

Scotland

[Child Protection Statistics for Scotland.](#)

Wales

Other Personal Social Services statistical releases are available on the [Welsh Government's Statistics for Wales website.](#)

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.

Well-being of Future Generations Act (WFG)

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act puts in place seven well-being goals for Wales. These are for a more equal, prosperous, resilient, healthier and globally responsible Wales, with cohesive communities and a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language. Under section (10)(1) of the Act, the Welsh Ministers must (a) publish indicators (“national indicators”) that must be applied for the purpose of measuring progress towards the achievement of the Well-being goals, and (b) lay a copy of the national indicators before the National Assembly. The 46 national indicators were laid in March 2016.

Information on indicators and associated technical information - [How do you measure a nation's progress? - National Indicators](#)

Further information on the [Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015](#).

The statistics included in this release could also provide supporting narrative to the national indicators and be used by public services boards in relation to their local well-being assessments and local well-being plans.

Further details

The document is available at:

<http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/wales-children-need-census/?lang=en>

Next update

March 2018 (Provisional)

We want your feedback

We welcome any feedback on any aspect of these statistics which can be provided by email to stats.pss@wales.gsi.gov.uk.

Open Government Licence

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Annexes

Annex 1: Children in need by ethnicity, gender and asylum status, at 31 March 2016

	All children in need in the CIN census	Male	Female
Total children in need	18,990	10,415	8,470
Number of unaccompanied asylum seekers	45	40	*
Number of accompanied asylum seekers	75	50	20
Number of children of known ethnicity	17,970	9,955	8,015
<i>Percentage</i>	95	96	95
Numbers			
White	16,745	9,240	7,505
Mixed	540	275	265
Asian or Asian British	330	200	130
Black or Black British	200	130	75
Other Specific Ethnic Groups	155	110	40
Not available / refused / unknown	1,025	460	455
Percentages ¹			
<i>White</i>	93	93	94
<i>Mixed</i>	3	3	3
<i>Asian</i>	2	2	2
<i>Black</i>	1	1	1

Source: 2016 CIN Census

¹ Percentages are based upon children of known ethnicity.

* The data item is disclosive for publication.

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

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, 93 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

1. [School attendance of children in need by measure and year](#)
2. [School exclusions of children in need by measure and year](#)
3. [Youth offending of children in need by measure and year](#)
4. [Children in need by ethnicity and looked after status](#)