

SDR 32/2012

29 February 2012

## Wales Children in Need Census, 2011

This Statistical First Release presents information on the results of the Children in Need (CIN) census in 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 2011. The release summarises the results for Wales. Further data including more local authority information is provided online in [StatsWales](http://StatsWales).

The census has focussed particularly on data about the reason that children receive help from social services departments; parenting capacity (factors related to the parents that might affect their ability to parent); and the health and education outcomes for each child.

The statistics are published as experimental statistics as they are still being evaluated and remain subject to further testing in terms of their volatility and ability to meet customer needs. We want to engage with users of our statistics and we invite you to send your comments on the publication to [stats.pss@wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:stats.pss@wales.gsi.gov.uk).

### Key results:

- There were 19,655 children in need included in the CIN census at 31 March 2011, which was a rate of 315 per 10,000 children aged under 18 years, and 55 who were unborn.
- More than a third (36 per cent) of referrals were from local authority departments and a further 28 per cent from the police and primary or community health services.
- A quarter (25 per cent) of children in need had a disability.
- Parental substance or alcohol misuse and domestic abuse were the most frequently recorded parenting capacity factors.
- The attainment of children in need at each Key Stage assessment was much lower than the average for all pupils.

**Statistician:** Robin Jones

**Tel:** 029 2082 3625

**E-mail:** [stats.pss@wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:stats.pss@wales.gsi.gov.uk)

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**Twitter:** [www.twitter.com/statisticswales](http://www.twitter.com/statisticswales) | [www.twitter.com/ystadegaucymru](http://www.twitter.com/ystadegaucymru)

Cyhoeddwyd gan Y Gwasanaethau Gwybodaeth a Dadansoddi

Llywodraeth Cymru, Parc Cathays, Caerdydd, CF10 3NQ

Ffôn – Swyddfa'r Wasg **029 2089 8099**, Ymholiadau Cyhoeddus **029 2082 3332**

**[www.cymru.gov.uk/ystadegau](http://www.cymru.gov.uk/ystadegau)**

Issued by Knowledge and Analytical Services

Welsh Government, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ

Telephone – Press Office **029 2089 8099**, Public Enquiries **029 2082 5050**

**[www.wales.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.wales.gov.uk/statistics)**



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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.

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

**Table 1: Children in need by age and whether they were on the Child Protection Register (CPR) or looked after, at 31 March 2011<sup>1</sup>**

	All children in need in the CIN census	Children who were on the CPR	Children who were looked after <sup>2</sup>	Other children in need <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total children in need</b>	<b>19,710</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>5,410</b>	<b>12,075</b>
<i>Percentage</i>	100	11	27	61
Numbers				
Unborn	55	.	.	55
Under 1 year	780	210	245	325
1 - 4 years	4,040	760	1,100	2,185
5 - 9 years	4,690	605	1,150	2,935
10 - 15 years	6,630	595	2,100	3,935
16 - 17 years	2,220	55	785	1,380
18 - 20 years	1,145	*	30	1,110
21 years +	150	*	*	150
Percentage				
<b>Total children in need (excluding unborn children)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Under 1 year</i>	4	9	5	3
<i>1 - 4 years</i>	21	34	20	18
<i>5 - 9 years</i>	24	27	21	24
<i>10 - 15 years</i>	34	27	39	33
<i>16 - 17 years</i>	11	2	15	11
<i>18 - 20 years</i>	6	*	1	9
<i>21 years +</i>	1	*	*	1

Source: 2011 CIN Census

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes 265 children in the CIN census who were looked after and on the CPR

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

. Not applicable

\* The data item is disclosive for publication

The 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 2011. For information on the total numbers of children looked after and on the Child Protection Register, see the [social services theme pages](#).

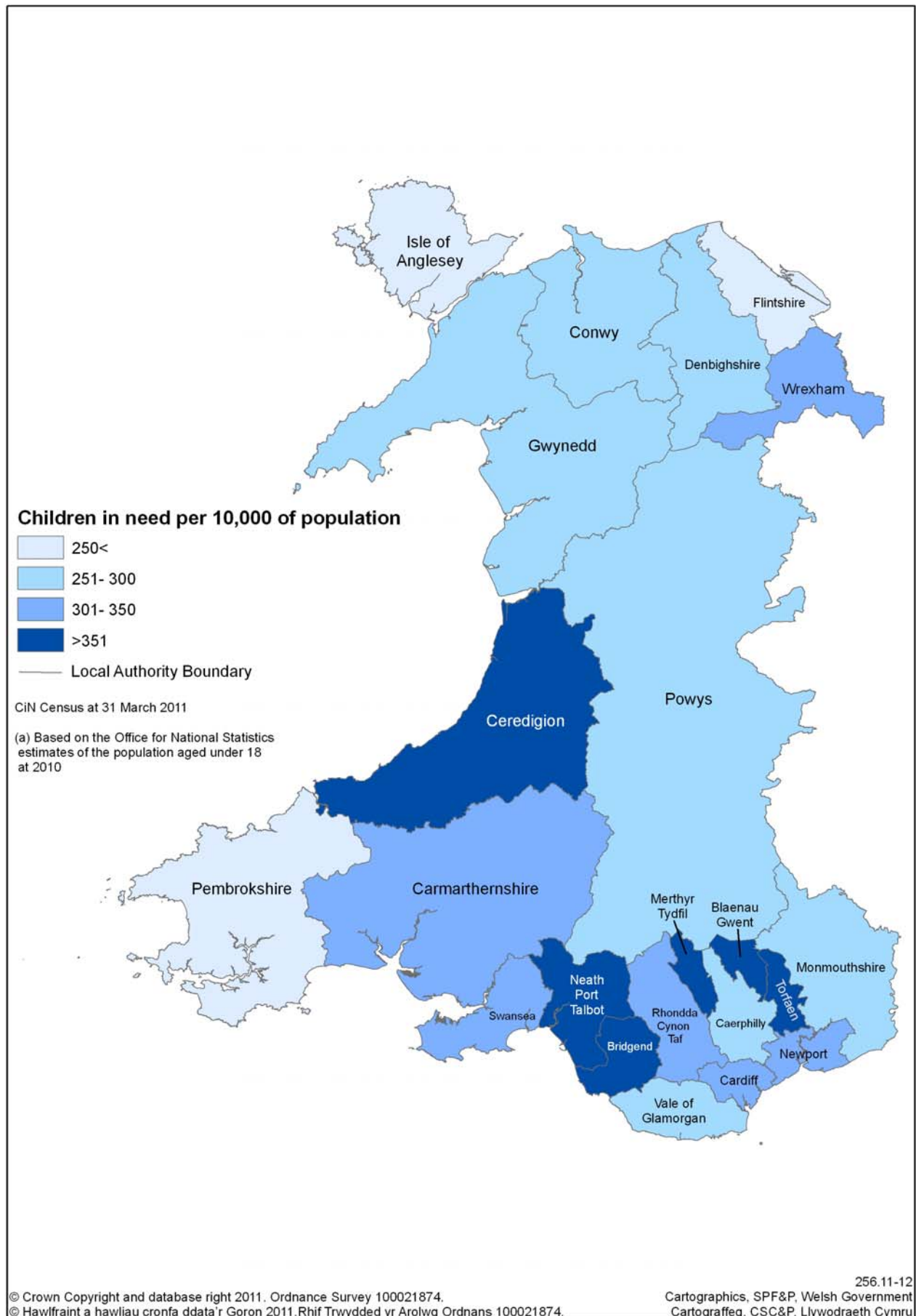
There were 55 children in need who were unborn. A quarter of children in need were aged under 5 years old, a further quarter were aged 5-9 years old and over a third were aged 10-15 years. The remaining 18 per cent of children in need were aged 16 years or older.

7,635 children in need (39 per cent) were either on the CPR (11 per cent) or looked after by a local authority (27 per cent). Children in need who were on the CPR were generally younger than other children in need, with 44 per cent aged under 5. Only 2 per cent of children on the CPR were aged 16 years or older.

Almost two-fifths (39 per cent) of children in need who were looked after were aged 10-15 years old. 265 (1 per cent) of the children in need in the CIN census were both looked after and on the CPR.

The definitions of a child in need, child looked after and the Child Protection Register can be found within the [Glossary](#) in Annex 1.

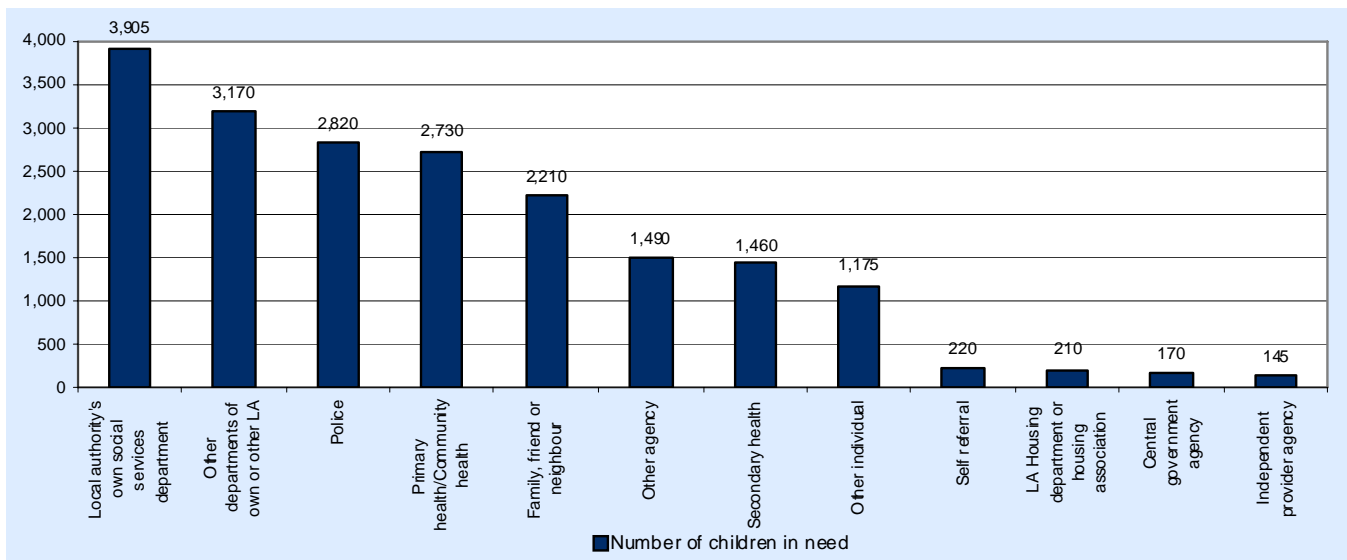
# Children in need included in the Census per 10,000 population aged 0 – 17 <sup>(a)</sup>



## 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 1. 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, ie 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 1: Source of most recent referrals of children included in the CIN census, at 31 March 2011**



Source: 2011 CIN Census

Local authorities classified the sources of referrals into the twelve categories shown in Chart 1 (See [Glossary](#) for examples). Five of these categories accounted for three-quarters of all referrals. More than one-third (36 per cent) of all referrals were from the local authority’s own social services department or another department of their own or another local authority. Referrals from the local authority’s social services department accounted for the largest number with a fifth of all referrals, followed by other local authority departments (16 per cent), the police (14 per cent) and health organisations (14 per cent). Referrals from friends and family represented 11 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 2011**

	All sources of referral	Primary health / Community health	Police	Family, friend or neighbour	Local authority's own social services department	Other departments of own or other LA	Other <sup>1</sup>
<b>Source of most recent referral</b>	<b>19,710</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>3,905</b>	<b>3,170</b>	<b>4,870</b>
<i>Percentage</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>25</i>
<u>Numbers of children where the following factors were present</u>							
On CPR 12 months prior to referral	1,210	80	190	70	425	185	260
LAC 12 months prior to referral	1,030	60	170	65	340	150	240
Parental Substance Misuse	3,975	450	845	355	915	545	865
Parental Learning Disabilities	1,070	150	140	85	280	155	260
Parental Mental ill health	3,020	505	475	325	635	420	660
Parental Physical ill health	1,435	200	160	190	300	235	350
Domestic Abuse	3,935	420	1,055	310	835	535	780
<u>Percentage of children where the following factors were present</u>							
On CPR 12 months prior to referral	6	3	7	3	11	6	5
LAC 12 months prior to referral	5	2	6	3	9	5	5
Parental Substance Misuse	20	17	30	16	23	17	18
Parental Learning Disabilities	5	5	5	4	7	5	5
Parental Mental ill health	15	19	17	15	16	13	14
Parental Physical ill health	7	7	6	9	8	7	7
Domestic Abuse	20	15	37	14	21	17	16

Source: 2011 CIN Census

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

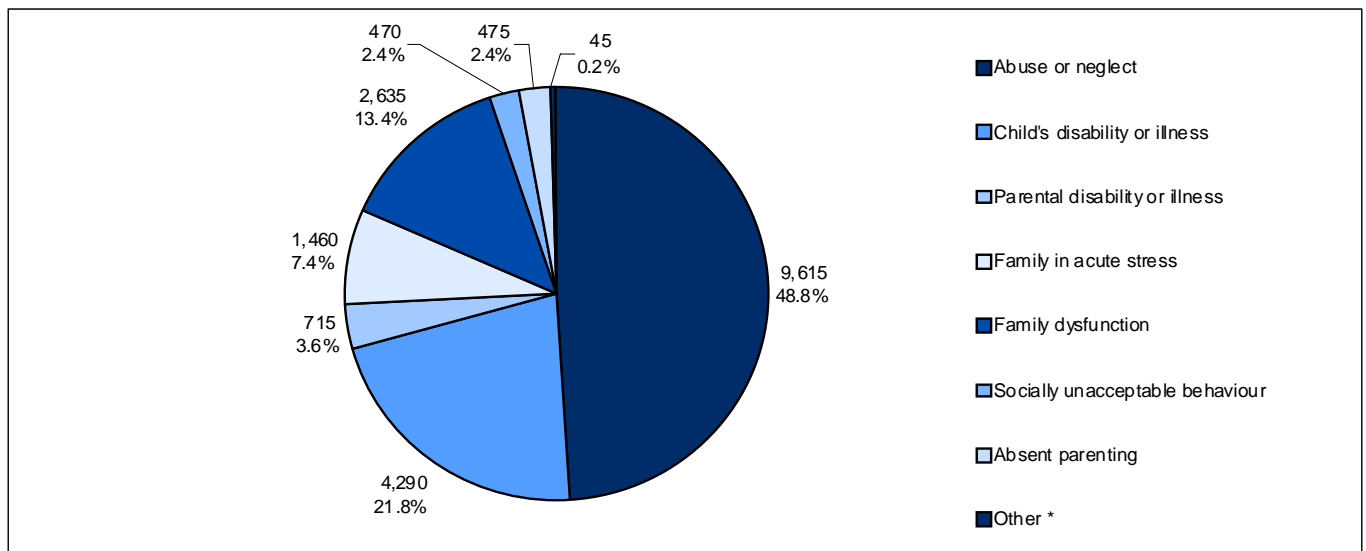
8,455 (43 per cent) of children in need had one or more factors recorded at referral. Amongst the factors present at referral, domestic abuse and parental substance or alcohol misuse appeared most frequently and were each present in a fifth of all referrals. Parental mental ill health was the third most 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 37 per cent of referrals and parental substance or alcohol misuse in three-tenths of referrals (30 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, 2011](#) (Code List E).

**Chart 2 - Primary need of children included in the CIN census, at 31 March 2011**



Source: 2011 CIN Census

\* Includes low family income and adoption disruption

Almost half of all children (9,615 or 49 per cent) had a need for services due primarily to the risk of, or actual, abuse or neglect.

For 22 per cent (4,290) of children in need their primary need was due to the child's disability or illness; for 13 per cent (2,635) and 7 per cent (1,460) their primary need was due to family dysfunction and family in acute stress respectively.

**Table 3 - Primary need of children by whether they were on the Child Protection Register or looked after, at 31 March 2011**

	All children in need in the CIN census	Children who were on the CPR	Children who were looked after <sup>1</sup>	Other children in need <sup>2</sup>
<b>Numbers</b>	<b>19,710</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>5,410</b>	<b>12,075</b>
Abuse or neglect	9,615	1,485	3,555	4,575
Child's disability or illness	4,290	45	300	3,940
Parental disability or illness	715	65	230	420
Family in acute stress	1,460	150	400	910
Family dysfunction	2,635	425	635	1,570
Socially unacceptable behaviour	470	35	85	355
Low income	25	*	*	20
Absent parenting	475	15	190	270
Adoption disruption	20	*	15	10
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Abuse or neglect</i>	49	67	66	38
<i>Child's disability or illness</i>	22	2	6	33
<i>Parental disability or illness</i>	4	3	4	3
<i>Family in acute stress</i>	7	7	7	8
<i>Family dysfunction</i>	13	19	12	13
<i>Socially unacceptable behaviour</i>	2	1	2	3
<i>Low income</i>	0	*	*	0
<i>Absent parenting</i>	2	1	3	2
<i>Adoption disruption</i>	0	*	0	0

Source: 2011 CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> Includes 265 children in the Census who were looked after and on the CPR

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

\* The data item is disclosive for publication

The 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 66 per cent respectively). For other children in need, the proportion in need because of abuse was 38 per cent. This was closely followed by need for services due to the child's disability at 33 per cent.

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 (92 per cent) of the children in need due to the child's disability or illness were neither looked after nor on the CPR.

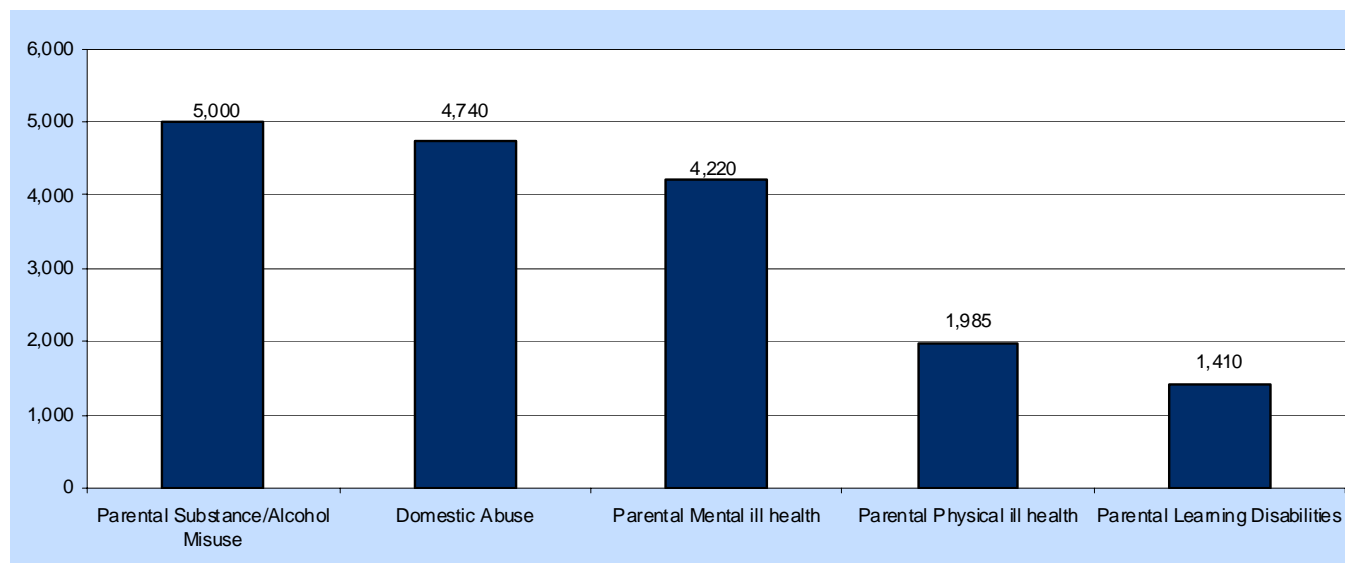


## Section 4 – Parenting Capacity

For each child, information was recorded on five factors related to the parents that might affect their ability to parent. Each factor was recorded if it was present as a relevant factor in the case records at the CIN census date of 31 March 2011. These factors may have been present at referral, as shown in Section 2, or may have arisen since referral. For each child, one or more of these factors may have been recorded at referral and so children may be counted more than once in the chart and tables.

A full description of the five factors can be found in the [Guidance notes for the completion of Children in Need Census, 2011](#) (Section 10).

**Chart 3 - Children in need by parenting capacity factor, at 31 March 2011**



Source: 2011 CIN Census

For almost half of all children in need (49 per cent) at least one parenting capacity factor was recorded. Chart 3 and Table 4 show the numbers recorded for each parenting factor.

Parental substance misuse was recorded for 26 per cent of the children for whom information was reported (after excluding those for whom this data item was not reported).

Domestic abuse and parental mental ill health were recorded for 24 per cent and 22 per cent respectively of the children for whom information was available.

There was a significant improvement in the recording of parenting factors this year, compared with last year. In 2010 the proportion of children for whom local authorities were unable to provide information ranged from 13 per cent to 20 per cent for the five parenting factors. This year the highest level of missing information for any of the five parenting factors was only 2 per cent.

**Table 4 – Parenting capacity factors recorded in the CIN census, at 31 March 2011**

	Number of children for whom information was provided	Number of children for whom the factor was present	Number of children for whom the factor was not present
<b>Numbers</b>			
Parental Substance/Alcohol Misuse	19,455	5,000	14,455
Parental Learning Disabilities	19,400	1,410	17,985
Parental Mental ill health	19,405	4,220	15,185
Parental Physical ill health	19,415	1,985	17,430
Domestic Abuse	19,645	4,740	14,905
<b>Percentage</b>			
<i>Parental Substance/Alcohol Misuse</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>74</i>
<i>Parental Learning Disabilities</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>93</i>
<i>Parental Mental ill health</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>78</i>
<i>Parental Physical ill health</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>Domestic Abuse</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>76</i>

Source: 2011 CIN Census

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

**Table 5 - Children in need by parenting capacity factor and whether they were on the Child Protection Register or looked after, at 31 March 2011**

	Number of children for whom the factor was present	Children who were on the CPR	Children who were looked after <sup>1</sup>	Other children in need <sup>2</sup>
<b>Numbers</b>				
Parental Substance/Alcohol Misuse	5,000	1,010	1,885	2,100
Parental Learning Disabilities	1,410	180	645	585
Parental Mental ill health	4,220	665	1,470	2,090
Parental Physical ill health	1,985	305	590	1,090
Domestic Abuse	4,740	1,075	1,535	2,135
<b>Percentage</b>				
<i>Parental Substance/Alcohol Misuse</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>Parental Learning Disabilities</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>Parental Mental ill health</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>Parental Physical ill health</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Domestic Abuse</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>45</i>

Source: 2011 CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> Includes 265 children in the CIN census who were looked after and on the CPR

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

For 7 per cent (1,410) of children in need for whom information was available, parental learning disability was recorded. This group had the highest proportion (46 per cent) of children looked after for any of the parenting factors, followed by 38 per cent of the children for whom parental substance misuse or alcohol misuse had been recorded.

## Section 5 – Health of children in need

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

Further descriptions of these child health indicators can be found in the [Guidance notes for the completion of Children in Need Census, 2011](#) (Section 8).

**Table 6 - Children in need with mental health problems, by age, whether they were on the Child Protection Register or looked after and parenting capacity factors, at 31 March 2011**

	All children in need in the CIN census <sup>1</sup>	Children who were on the CPR	Children who were looked after <sup>2</sup>	Other children in need <sup>3</sup>
Total children in need	19,655	2,225	5,410	12,075
<b>Number with mental health problems</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>720</b>
Under 1 year	10	*	*	*
1 - 4 years	80	20	30	30
5 - 9 years	195	25	70	105
10 - 15 years	545	40	225	280
16 - 17 years	250	5	95	145
18 - 20 years	140	*	5	135
21 years +	20	*	*	20
<i>Percentage with mental health problems</i>	6	4	8	6
<b>Number of children with mental health problems and the following parenting factors:</b>				
Parental Substance/Alcohol Misuse	310	35	135	135
Parental Learning Disabilities	110	10	55	50
Parental Mental ill health	410	40	135	235
Parental Physical ill health	200	10	65	125
Domestic Abuse	275	40	105	130

Source: 2011 CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 55 unborn children

<sup>2</sup> Includes 265 children in the Census who were looked after and on the CPR

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

. Not applicable

\* The data item is disclosive for publication

Amongst the 19,655 children in need, six per cent (1,245) had mental health problems. Children in their adolescent and young adult years (over 10 years old) accounted for over three quarters (77 per cent) of children in need with a mental health problem.

For 410 (33 per cent) of children in need with a mental health problem, a parental mental health problem was also recorded. This was greater than the 22 per cent average for all children in the CIN census (see Table 4).

For 275 of the children in need with mental health problems (22 per cent), domestic abuse was recorded; and for 310 (25 per cent) parental substance or alcohol misuse was recorded. These proportions were similar to the averages for all children in the CIN census (see Table 4).

**Table 7 - Children in need with substance misuse problems, by age, whether they were on the Child Protection Register or looked after and parenting capacity factors, at 31 March 2011**

	All children in need in the CIN census <sup>1</sup>	Children who were on the CPR	Children who were looked after <sup>2</sup>	Other children in need <sup>3</sup>
Total children in need	19,655	2,225	5,410	12,075
<b>Number with substance misuse problems</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>555</b>
Under 1 year	30	10	5	10
1 - 4 years	105	25	40	40
5 - 9 years	110	15	40	60
10 - 15 years	320	45	115	160
16 - 17 years	220	15	90	120
18 - 20 years	155	*	5	150
21 years +	15	*	*	15
<i>Percentage with substance misuse problems</i>	5	5	5	5
<b>Number of children with substance misuse problems and the following parenting factors:</b>				
Parental Substance/Alcohol Misuse	450	75	155	215
Parental Learning Disabilities	65	15	20	30
Parental Mental ill health	275	50	90	135
Parental Physical ill health	135	25	35	75
Domestic Abuse	340	60	105	170

Source: 2011 CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 55 unborn children

<sup>2</sup> Includes 265 children in the Census who were looked after and on the CPR

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

. Not applicable

\* The data item is disclosive for publication

Amongst the 19,655 children in need, five per cent (960) had a substance misuse problem recorded at 31 March 2011. For almost half of these children (47 per cent), a parental substance or alcohol misuse problem was also recorded; for 340 (35 per cent) and 275 (29 per cent) respectively, domestic abuse and parental mental health problems were recorded. All of these proportions were higher than the averages for all children in the CIN census (see Table 4).

Children in their adolescent and young adult years (over 10 years old) accounted for almost three quarters (74 per cent) of children in need with a substance misuse problem. 14 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 for a varying proportion of the relevant age groups of children in the CIN census – from 82 per cent for dental checks to 90 per cent for immunisation. Information about immunisation status was incomplete for eight authorities, while information on dental checks and health surveillance was a problem for 10 and 9 authorities respectively.

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

**Table 8 - Children in need whose health surveillance checks were up to date; who had recent dental checks; and whose immunisations were up to date, at 31 March 2011**

	Total in age group <sup>1</sup>	Children in need who were looked after	Other children in need who were not looked after
<b>Health Surveillance Checks</b>			
Checks up to date	3,910	1,230	2,680
Checks not up to date	1,230	280	950
Information not provided	700	75	625
Total children in need aged 5 or younger	5,835	1,580	4,255
<i>Percentage of children with checks up to date</i>	76	82	74
<b>Dental Checks</b>			
Checks up to date	9,005	3,400	5,605
Checks not up to date	3,115	480	2,635
Information not provided	2,710	185	2,525
Total children in need aged 5 and over	14,835	4,065	10,765
<i>Percentage of children with dental checks up to date</i>	74	88	68
<b>Immunisations</b>			
Up to date	13,475	4,260	9,220
Not up to date	4,165	955	3,210
Information not provided	2,015	200	1,815
Total children in need	19,655	5,410	14,245
<i>Percentage of children with immunisations up to date</i>	76	82	74

Source: 2011 CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 55 unborn children

There were 5,835 children in need aged 5 or younger and information on health checks was provided for 5,140 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 14,835 children in need aged 5 and over and information on dental checks was provided for 12,120 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 19,655 children in need and for information on immunisations was provided for 17,640 of these children. More than three-quarters (76 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, 2010-11](#) for information about immunisation for all children.

## Section 6 – Disabilities of children in need

**Table 9 - Children with disabilities included in the CIN census who were on the Child Protection Register or were Looked After, at 31 March 2011**

	All children in need in the CIN census <sup>1</sup>	Children with a disability <sup>2</sup>	Children without a disability
<b>Numbers</b>	<b>19,655</b>	<b>4,980</b>	<b>14,680</b>
On the Child Protection Register	2,225	150	2,075
Looked After	5,410	765	4,645
Not on the CPR or looked after	12,020	4,065	7,960
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>On the Child Protection Register</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Looked After</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>Not on the CPR or looked after</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>54</i>

Source: 2011 CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 55 unborn children

<sup>2</sup> Includes 125 children where disability was recorded but no disability category was provided

A quarter (4,980) of children in need were recorded as disabled. Most children in need with a disability (82 per cent) were neither on the CPR nor looked after.

**Table 10 - Children in need with disabilities by primary need for services, at 31 March 2011**

	All children in need in the CIN census <sup>1</sup>	Children with a disability <sup>2</sup>	Children without a disability
<b>Numbers</b>	<b>19,655</b>	<b>4,980</b>	<b>14,680</b>
Abuse or neglect	9,575	735	8,840
Child's disability or illness	4,290	3,640	650
Parental disability or illness	715	90	625
Family in acute stress	1,460	180	1,280
Family dysfunction	2,625	270	2,355
Socially unacceptable behaviour	470	50	420
Absent parenting	475	20	455
Other <sup>2</sup>	50	*	45
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Abuse or neglect</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Child's disability or illness</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Parental disability or illness</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Family in acute stress</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Family dysfunction</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Socially unacceptable behaviour</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Low income</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Other <sup>3</sup></i>	<i>0</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>0</i>

Source: 2011 CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 55 unborn children

<sup>2</sup> Includes 125 children where a disability was recorded but no disability category provided

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

\* The data item is disclosive for publication

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 15 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.

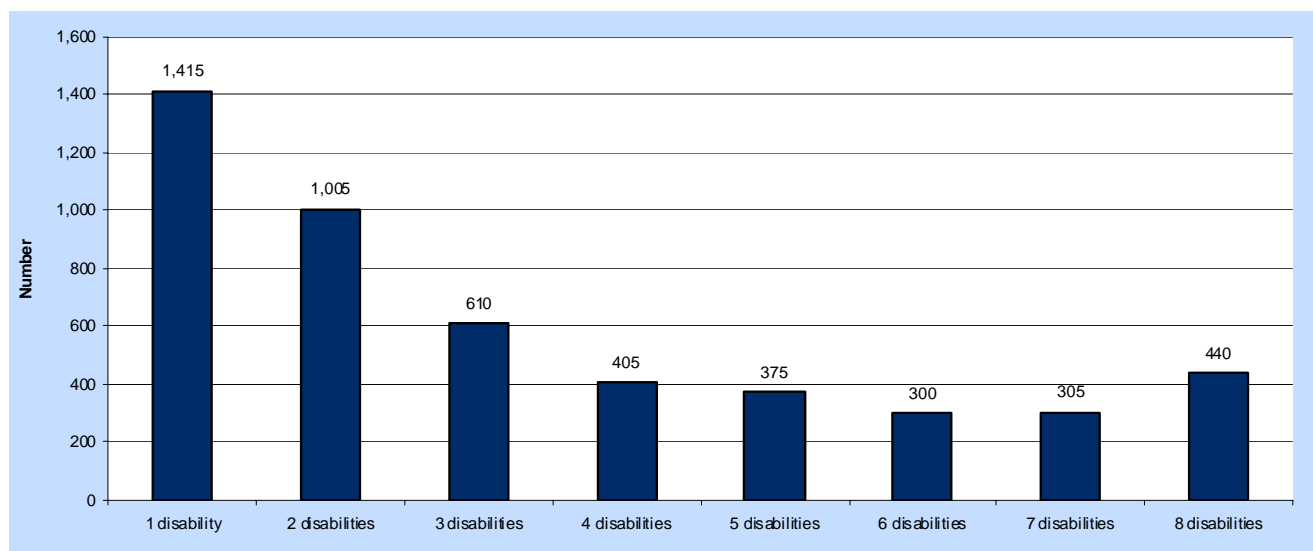
Disability information was recorded using categories corresponding to Disability Discrimination Act guidance (although the DDA has been replaced by the Equality Act 2010, the guidance has not been changed). These categories of disability are:

- 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 4,855 children in need with at least one type of disability and a further 125 children where the child was recorded as disabled, but no disability category was identified.

Chart 4 shows the number of children with multiple disabilities and Chart 5 shows the numbers for each disability separately.

**Chart 4: Children in need by number of disabilities recorded, at 31 March 2011 <sup>1</sup>**

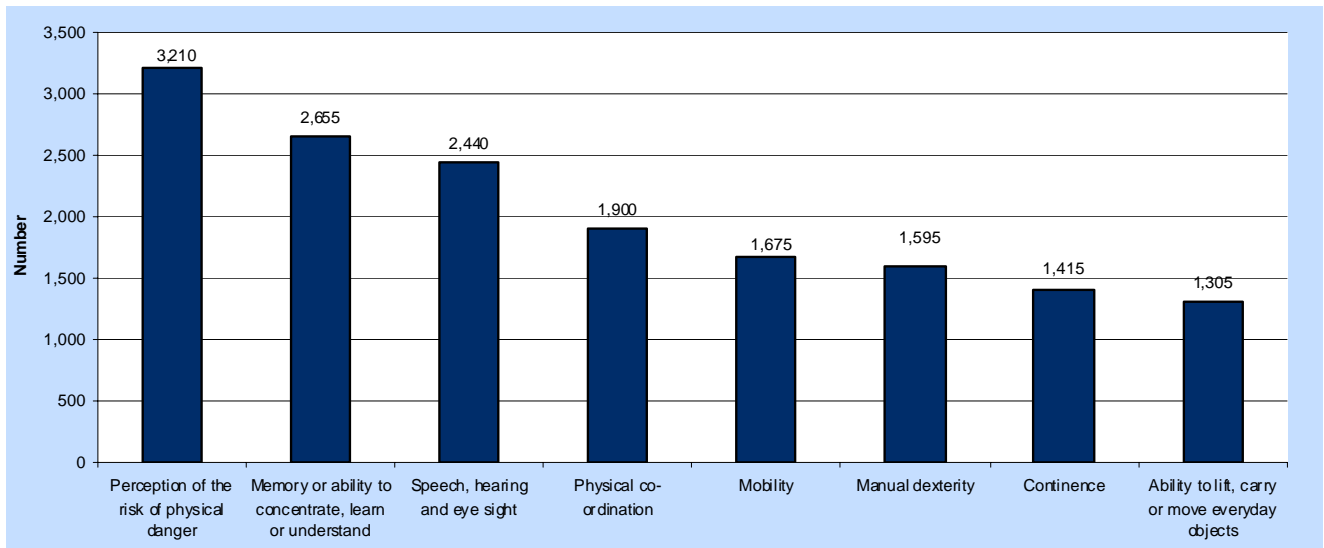


Source: 2011 CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 55 unborn children

A quarter (25 per cent) of all children in need were recorded in at least one disability category. 12 per cent had 1 or 2 disabilities and a further 12 per cent (2,435 children) had three or more disabilities.

**Chart 5: Children in need by disability category, at 31 March 2011 <sup>1</sup>**



Source: 2011 CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 55 unborn children

Lack of perception of the risk of physical danger was recorded for two thirds (3,210) of the 4,855 children in need with a specified disability category whilst a disability with memory or ability to concentrate, learn or understand was recorded for 55 per cent of these children. Each of the separate disability categories was recorded for at least a quarter of children with a specified disability. The lowest percentage was for ability to lift, carry or move everyday objects, which was recorded for 27 per cent of children in need.



## 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 (1,740) of the 19,655 children in need included in the CIN census.

1,040 of these children also had a physical or sensory disability. Over four fifths (82 per cent) of the children in the census recorded as having an ASD were boys, and almost half (49 per cent) of boys and girls recorded with an ASD were aged 10 to 15 years.

**Table 11 - Children in need with an Autistic Spectrum Disorder by age and gender, at 31 March 2011**

	All children in need in the CIN census <sup>1</sup>	Male	Female
Total children in need	19,655	10,985	8,675
<b>Number of children with autistic spectrum disorder</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>315</b>
Under 1 year	*	*	*
1 - 4 years	100	80	20
5 - 9 years	425	345	75
10 - 15 years	860	720	140
16 - 17 years	290	230	60
18 - 20 years	65	45	20
21 years +	5	5	*
<i>Percentage with autistic spectrum disorder</i>	9	13	4

Source: 2011 CIN Census

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 55 unborn children

\* The data item is disclosive for publication

## Section 7 – Education of Children in Need

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

Overall there were 11,480 records for children who were already 5 or over at the time of the CIN census, but had not yet reached their 16<sup>th</sup> birthday at the end of the 2010-11 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 5s and sixth forms. Using this statutory school age (i.e. 5 to 15 years old) there were 9,900 (86 per cent) children in need whose UPN matched with the education databases. There were 1,580 unmatched records with either no UPN (345) or a UPN that did not match the National Pupil Database (1,235).

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

Throughout this section of the release pupils' ages are quoted as at 31 August 2010. 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.

More than half (59 per cent) of children in need who were not looked after were eligible for free school meals compared to a quarter of children who were in need and looked after.

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

	All children in need in the CIN census	Number of pupils entitled to free school meals	Percentage
Children in the Census matched to NPD (aged 5 to 15)	9,900	4,890	49
Children in need who were not looked after	7,120	4,205	59
Children in need who were looked after	2,785	685	25
All pupils of statutory school age	365,730	72,075	20

*Source: 2011 CIN Census and National Pupil Database*

<sup>1</sup> This refers to the pupils' ages as at 31 August 2010 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.

There were a further 740 children in need outside the statutory school age (out of 1,915 matched records) who were entitled to free school meals.

Further information and statistics on pupils in Wales entitled to free school meals can be found in [Schools Census, 2011: Final Results](#) and [Academic Achievement and Entitlement to Free School Meals, 2010](#) 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 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.

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

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

Table 13 presents the results for all ages and at the compulsory school age, 5 to 15. The latter is the age range for which information for children in need is published in Statswales.



**Table 13 - Children in need by special educational provision and whether or not they were looked after, at 31 March 2011**

	All children in need in the CIN census	Children in need who were not looked after	Children in need who were looked after	Pupils on roll in Wales
Children in the Census matched to NPD (all ages)	<b>11,820</b>	<b>8,605</b>	<b>3,215</b>	<b>464,600</b>
Numbers:				
No special educational needs	4,050	2,775	1,270	364,825
School Action or School Action Plus	4,045	2,750	1,295	86,380
Statement of Special Educational Needs	3,725	3,075	650	13,395
Percentage:				
No special educational needs	34	32	40	79
School Action or School Action Plus	34	32	40	19
Pupils with SEN statements	32	36	20	3
Children in the Census matched to NPD (aged 5 to 15)	9,900	7,120	2,785	365,730
Numbers:				
No special educational needs	3,055	2,050	1,005	274,465
School Action or School Action Plus	3,650	2,455	1,195	79,720
Statement of Special Educational Needs	3,200	2,610	590	11,550
Percentage:				
No special educational needs	31	29	36	75
School Action or School Action Plus	37	35	43	22
Pupils with SEN statements	32	37	21	3

Source: 2011 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

There were 11, 820 children in need in total whose UPN matched with the education databases, an addition of 1,915 children in need who fell outside the statutory school age compared to the 9,900 matched records for children of statutory school age.

The average proportion of children in need with a Statement of Special Educational Needs was 32 per cent (for all ages and compulsory school age) compared to 3 per cent for pupils in Wales (for all ages and compulsory school age).

Over two-thirds (68 per cent) of children in need of all ages who were not looked after had either a statement of SEN, School Action or School Action Plus, compared to three-fifths (60 per cent) for children in need who were looked after and 21 per cent for all pupils in Wales.

Further information and statistics on special education needs for all pupils can be found in [Schools Census, 2011: Final Results](#) Statistical Release and [Special Educational Needs Code of Practice for Wales](#).

### **Education Attainment at Key Stages 1, 2 and 3**

Overall attainment levels are shown in Table 14. These show the numbers of children who were eligible for assessment at the end of each of Key Stages 1 to 3 and who achieved the core subject indicator. 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 level 2 at key stage 1, level 4 at key stage 2 and level 5 at key stage 3.

**Key Stages** - The National Curriculum is applied to four Key Stages of pupil development. Broadly these are:

	Pupils' ages	Year groups
Key Stage 1	5-7	1-2
Key Stage 2	7-11	3-6
Key Stage 3	11-14	7-9
Key Stage 4	14-16	10-11

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

**Table 14 - Children in need achieving the core subject indicator and whether they were looked after, at 31 March 2011**

	Key Stage 1	Key Stage 2	Key Stage 3
Eligible children in the CIN census	760	860	1,070
Achieved level: number	350	365	230
Achieved level: percentage	46	42	21
Children in need who were not looked after	580	635	725
Achieved level: number	245	255	150
Achieved level: percentage	43	40	21
Children in need who were looked after	180	225	345
Achieved level: number	105	110	75
Achieved level: percentage	57	49	22
All pupils in Wales	30,655	32,515	35,905
Achieved level: number	25,365	26,015	24,415
Achieved level: percentage	83	80	68

*Source: 2011 CIN Census and National Pupil Database*

Children in need had lower attainment levels than the average for all pupils at each of the Key Stages. Children in need who were looked after achieved slightly higher levels than children in need who were not looked after.

At Key Stage 1 the proportion achieving the core subject indicator (46 per cent) was just over half the proportion for all pupils (83 per cent). The difference in the proportion achieving the core subject indicator was similar at Key Stage 2 and greater at Key Stage 3.

Tables 15, 16 and 17 compare the performance of boys and girls at each of Key Stages 1, 2 and 3. Girls performed better than boys at all Key Stages.

**Table 15 - Children in need achieving the core subject indicator at Key Stage 1 by gender and whether they were looked after, at 31 March 2011**

	Key Stage 1	Boys	Girls
Eligible children in the CIN census	760	405	355
Achieved level: number	350	165	190
Achieved level: percentage	46	40	53
Children who were not looked after	580	320	260
Achieved level: number	245	120	130
Achieved level: percentage	43	37	49
Children who were looked after	180	85	95
Achieved level: number	105	45	60
Achieved level: percentage	57	52	62
All pupils in Wales	30,655	15,850	14,805
Achieved level: number	25,365	12,485	12,880
Achieved level: percentage	83	79	87

*Source: 2011 CIN Census and National Pupil Database*

**Table 16 - Children in need achieving the core subject indicator at Key Stage 2 by gender and whether they were looked after, at 31 March 2011**

	Key Stage 2	Boys	Girls
Eligible children in the CIN census	860	505	355
Achieved level: number	365	175	185
Achieved level: percentage	42	35	53
Children who were not looked after	635	385	250
Achieved level: number	255	130	125
Achieved level: percentage	40	33	50
Children who were looked after	225	120	105
Achieved level: number	110	50	60
Achieved level: percentage	49	40	59
All pupils in Wales	32,515	16,695	15,820
Achieved level: number	26,015	12,725	13,285
Achieved level: percentage	80	76	84

*Source: 2011 CIN Census and National Pupil Database*

**Table 17 - Children in need achieving the core subject indicator at Key Stage 3 by gender and whether they were looked after, at 31 March 2011**

	Key Stage 3	Boys	Girls
Eligible children in the CIN census	1,070	595	475
Achieved level: number	230	95	135
Achieved level: percentage	21	16	28
Children who were not looked after	725	415	315
Achieved level: number	150	60	90
Achieved level: percentage	21	15	29
Children who were looked after	345	180	160
Achieved level: number	75	35	45
Achieved level: percentage	22	18	27
All pupils in Wales	35,905	18,485	17,415
Achieved level: number	24,415	11,655	12,760
Achieved level: percentage	68	63	73

*Source: 2011 CIN Census and National Pupil Database*

Further information and statistics on Key Stages 1, 2 and 3 for all pupils can be found in [National Curriculum Teacher Assessments of the Core Subjects, 2011](#) 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 18 - Children in need by Key Stage 4 attainment indicators, at 31 March 2011**

	Level 2 threshold <sup>1</sup>	Level 2 threshold including a GCSE grade A* - C in English or Welsh first language and mathematics
Eligible children in the CIN census	955	955
Achieved level: number	180	90
Achieved level: percentage	19	9
Children who were not looked after	625	625
Achieved level: number	100	55
Achieved level: percentage	16	9
Children who were looked after	335	335
Achieved level: number	75	35
Achieved level: percentage	23	10
All pupils in Wales	36,090	36,090
Achieved level: number	24,285	18,080
Achieved level: percentage	67	50

Source: 2011 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

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

**Table 19 - Children in need Key Stage 4 attainment by gender and whether they were looked after, at 31 March 2011**

	Level 2 threshold including a GCSE grade A* - C in English or Welsh first language and mathematics	Boys	Girls
Eligible children in the CIN census	955	495	460
Achieved level: number	90	30	55
Achieved level: percentage	9	6	12
Children who were not looked after	625	335	290
Achieved level: number	55	25	30
Achieved level: percentage	9	7	11
Children who were looked after	335	160	170
Achieved level: number	35	5	25
Achieved level: percentage	10	4	15
All pupils in Wales	36,090	18,450	17,635
Achieved level: number	24,285	8,560	9,520
Achieved level: percentage	67	46	54

Source: 2011 CIN Census and National Pupil Database

Further information and statistics on Key Stage 4 for all pupils can be found in [Examination Results, 2010-11](#) Statistical Release.

## 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. This is the second Statistical Release on Children in Need in Wales that has been published and we would welcome any feedback you may have. Please email your comments to [stats.pss@wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:stats.pss@wales.gsi.gov.uk).
2. The CIN census is a requirement for all 22 local authorities. An individual return is required for each child in need and local authorities generally derive these data from local authority case recording systems. The definitions and guidance for the CIN census can be accessed at <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/about/data-collection/social/child/childneed/?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 2011 and had been open for the previous 3 months, i.e. the case was open on or before 1 January 2011 and remained open at 31 March 2011. 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 76 per cent of the total number of children in need on 31 March 2011 recorded in other statistical data collections.
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. [http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded\\_files/guidance\\_on\\_matters\\_to\\_be\\_taken\\_into\\_account\\_in\\_determining\\_questions\\_relating\\_to\\_the\\_definition\\_of\\_disability.pdf](http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded_files/guidance_on_matters_to_be_taken_into_account_in_determining_questions_relating_to_the_definition_of_disability.pdf)
6. There has been an increase in the information provided by Local Authorities in 2011 compared to 2010. In the 2011 data collection, there was a significant increase for a number of the data items, including children with mental health problems (Table 6) and children with substance misuse (Table 7). 100 per cent coverage was recorded for these items compared with 88 per cent and 87 per cent respectively in 2010.
7. 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.
8. However, educational data in Section 7 was obtained from educational databases by record linkage using the Unique Pupil Number, age and gender.

## Accessing the data electronically

9. The data behind the chart and tables in this release can be found on StatsWales (a free-to-use internet service that allows visitors to view, manipulate, create and download tables). Please select "Personal Social Services" at the navigation screen of the following site: [www.statswales.wales.gov.uk](http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk).





## What are the potential uses of these statistics?

10. 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 assist in research on children in need.

## 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.

12. 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](#).

13. 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. Recent research suggests that until we are able to make this comparison, we will not be able to formulate sound policies that will tackle the underlying causes of poor outcomes for looked after children. 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.

## Symbols and rounding conventions

14. 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.

## National Statistics

15. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. These statistics are published as experimental official statistics and do not display the National Statistics logo as they have not been assessed by the United Kingdom Statistics Authority. They are still being evaluated and remain subject to further testing in terms of their volatility and ability to meet customer needs. However, they have been produced using to the same professional standards and are also subject to the Code of Practice.

## User Feedback

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

## Sources of Education information

Key stage 1, 2 and 3 results can be found in National Curriculum Assessments of 7, 11 and 14 Year Olds, 2010 First Release at:

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/schools2010/100818/?lang=en>

Key stage 4 results can be found in Examination Results, 2009/10 First Release at:

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/schools2010/1011301/?lang=en>

Free school meals and Special education needs information can be found in the Schools Census, 2010: Final Results First Release at:

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/schools2010/1006291/?skip=1&lang=en>

## Related publications

### *England*

Children in Need statistics are produced by the Department for Education. The most recent data, published on 30 November 2011, can be found at the following link:

<http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/STR/d001041/index.shtml>

### *Wales*

Other Personal Social Services statistical releases are available on the Welsh Government's Statistics for Wales website:

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/health/social-servicesLoca/?lang=en>

## Contact Information

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

Robin Jones  
Welsh Government  
Cathays Park,  
Cardiff,  
CF10 3NQ

Telephone: 029 2082 3625

E-mail: [stats.pss@Wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:stats.pss@Wales.gsi.gov.uk)

## Annex 1 – Glossary

**Age of pupils** – throughout the education section pupils' ages are quoted as at 31 August. 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.

**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, which can upset the child 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

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

Further information can be found here:

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

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

**Key Stages** - The National Curriculum is applied to 4 key stages of pupil development. Broadly these are:

	Pupils' ages <sup>1</sup>	Year groups
Key Stage 1	5-7	1-2
Key Stage 2	7-11	3-6
Key Stage 3	11-14	7-9
Key Stage 4	14-16	10-11

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

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

### **National Pupil Database**

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

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

- i. Pupils with statements: Pupils for whom the LA maintains a statement of SEN under Part IV of the Education Act 1996. A statement may be issued by the LA after assessment of a child's needs.
- ii. School Action: When a class or subject teacher identifies that a pupil has SEN they provide interventions that are additional to or different from those provided as part of the school's usual curriculum.

iii. School Action Plus: When the class or subject teacher and the SEN Co-ordinator are provided with advice or support from outside specialists, so that alternative interventions additional or different to those provided for the pupil through School Action can be put in place. The SEN Co-ordinator usually takes the lead although day-to-day provision continues to be the responsibility of the class or subject teacher.

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

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

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

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