

Statistical First Release



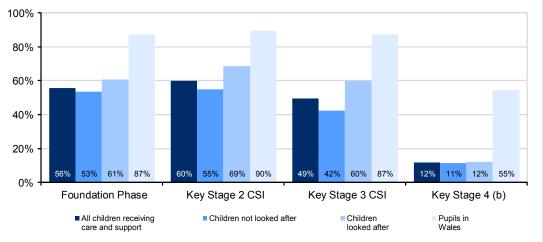
Wales Children Receiving Care and Support Census, 2017 (Experimental Statistics)

27 February 2018 SFR 17/2018

This annual statistics first release has been de-designated from National Statistics to Experimental Statistics to reflect the scale of the changes made to the social services and related systems.

Following the commencement of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act in April 2016, the 'Children in Need' Census has been replaced by the 'Children Receiving Care and Support' Census and has new requirements for 31 March 2017 (For further information see the Key Quality Information).

Chart 1: The educational achievement of children receiving care and support, children looked after, and all pupils at Foundation Phase and Key Stages, at 31 March 2017 (a)



Source: 2017 Census and National pupil database

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

(b) L2 inclusive threshold: 5 A*-C GCSEs or equivalents including English or Welsh First Language and Mathematics.

Key Points

- There were 15,930 children receiving care and support included in the CRCS Census at 31 March 2017. Of these, 8,715 (55 per cent) were boys and 7,215 (45 per cent) were girls.
- One-fifth (22 per cent) of children receiving care and support had a disability.
- There is a wide educational attainment gap between children receiving care and support and all pupils in Wales. At the Foundation Phase and Key Stage 2 the difference in the proportion achieving the expected outcome was 32 and 30 percentage points respectively. The gap then increases to 38 percentage points for Key Stage 3 and 43 percentage points for Key Stage 4.

About this release

This Statistical Release presents the data collected from the <u>Children Receiving Care and Support (CRCS)</u>
<u>Census</u> submitted by Local Authorities and processed by the Welsh Government. It is the first in a new annual series.

The purpose of the CRCS census is to collect data that measures the characteristics and attributes of children receiving care and support (i.e. children under the age of 18) who have a care and support plan and their parents.

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Accuracy

These statistics are published as experimental statistics reflecting the scale of change happening in social services and system changes for the first year of data collection. Following the first year, the collection process and publication will be reviewed. More information on the designation of these statistics can be found in the <u>correspondence between the Welsh Government and the</u>
Office for Statistical Regulation.

The Welsh Government worked with local authorities to collect statistics on the activities of children receiving care and support through the <u>Children receiving care and support census 2016-17</u> data collection.

Statisticians within the Welsh Government review the data and query any anomalies with local authorities between submissions to ensure coherence of the data received, and before tables are published. Data adhere to the national standards and guidance, thus ensuring coherence within and across organisations. Local authorities are expected to comply with the guidance notes for completion that accompany the data collection form.

The figures in this release reflect the final position of the 2016-17 data year, and are correct as at 31 March 2017.

Comparability

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 changes the way people's needs are assessed and the way services are delivered, introducing new duties on local authority social services in relation to assessment and provision of care and support. Section 17 of the Children Act 1989, which defines 'Children in Need', was repealed. As a result, the Children in Need Census has been and changed to the 'Children Receiving Care and Support' Census and has new requirements.

2016-17 is the first year of collecting and reporting on data derived from the Children Receiving Care and Support Census and therefore, comparisons with previous years should be avoided in many cases. An example of this would be that data for unborn children are not collected in the CRCS Census.

Summary

- There were 15,930 children receiving care and support included in the CRCS census at 31 March 2017, which was a rate of 254 per 10,000 children aged under 18 years. (<u>Section 1</u>, <u>Table 1</u>)
- 7,915 children receiving care and support (49.7 per cent) were either on the Child Protection Register (CPR) (13.4 per cent) or looked after by a local authority (36.3 per cent). (<u>Section 1</u>, <u>Table 1</u>)
- Over half of all children receiving care and support (8,475 or 53 per cent) had a need for services due primarily to the risk of, or actual, abuse or neglect. (<u>Section 2</u>, <u>Table 2</u>)
- Parental substance or alcohol misuse, domestic abuse and parental mental ill health capacity factors were each recorded for about a quarter of children receiving care and support. (<u>Section</u> <u>3, Table 3</u>)
- 84 per cent of children receiving care and support for whom information was provided had up to date immunisations. (<u>Section 4</u>, <u>Table 6</u>)
- One-fifth (22 per cent) of children receiving care and support had a disability. (<u>Section 5</u>, <u>Table</u>
 7)
- Autistic Spectrum Disorders were reported for 10 per cent (1,535) of the children receiving care and support. (<u>Section 5, Chart 7</u>)
- Overall 47 per cent of children receiving care and support were eligible for free school meals.
 30 per cent of children who were receiving care and support and were looked after were eligible for free school meals but 56 per cent of children receiving care and support who were not looked after were eligible for free school meals (<u>Section 6</u>, <u>Table 8</u>)
- The average proportion of children receiving care and support with a Statement of Special Educational Needs was 27 per cent (for all children aged 17 or under) compared to 3 per cent for pupils in Wales (for all ages). (<u>Section 6</u>, <u>Table 9</u>)
- There is a wide educational attainment gap between children receiving care and support and all pupils in Wales. At the Foundation Phase and Key Stage 2 the difference in the proportion achieving the expected outcome was 32 and 30 percentage points respectively. The gap then increases to 38 percentage points for Key Stage 3 and 43 percentage points for Key Stage 4. (Section 6, Table 10, Table 11)

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Section 1 – Numbers of children receiving care and support included in the CRCS census

The numbers of children receiving care and support include only those children whose case had been open for 3 months or more at the census date of 31 March, i.e. the care and support plan was in place on or before 1 January 2017 and remained at 31 March 2017. For information on the total numbers of children looked after and on the Child Protection Register, see the publications accessible from the <u>social services statistics topic pages</u>.

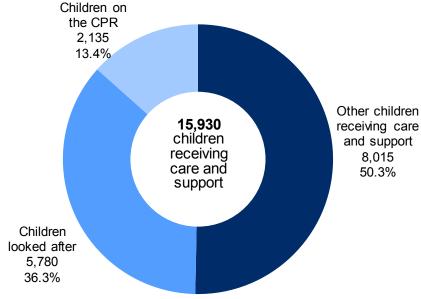
Table 1: Number and proportion of children receiving care and support, on the Child Protection Register (CPR) or looked after, at 31 March 2017 (a)

Children receiving care and support	Number	Percentage (%)
All children receiving care and support	15,930	100.0
Male	8,715	54.7
Female	7,215	45.3
Children on the Child Protection Register	2,135	13.4
Male	1,070	6.7
Female	1,065	6.7
Children Looked After (b)	5,780	36.3
Male	3,130	19.6
Female	2,650	16.6
Other children receiving care and support	8,015	50.3
Male	4,515	28.3
Female	3,500	22.0

Source: 2017 CRCS Census

In 2017 there were 15,930 children receiving care and support, of which 2,135 were on the Child Protection Register. Data for unborn children is no longer collected.

Chart 2: Number of children receiving care and support and whether they were on the Child Protection Register (CPR) or looked after, at 31 March 2017

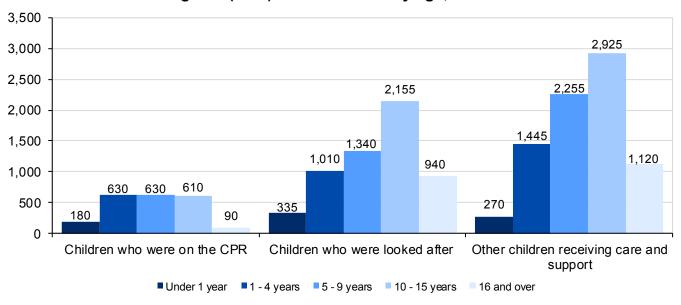


Source: 2017 CRCS Census

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

⁽b) Includes 235 children in the CRCS census who were looked after and on the CPR.

Chart 3: Number of children receiving care and support and whether they were on the Child Protection Register (CPR) or looked after by age, at 31 March 2017 (a)



Source: 2017 CRCS Census

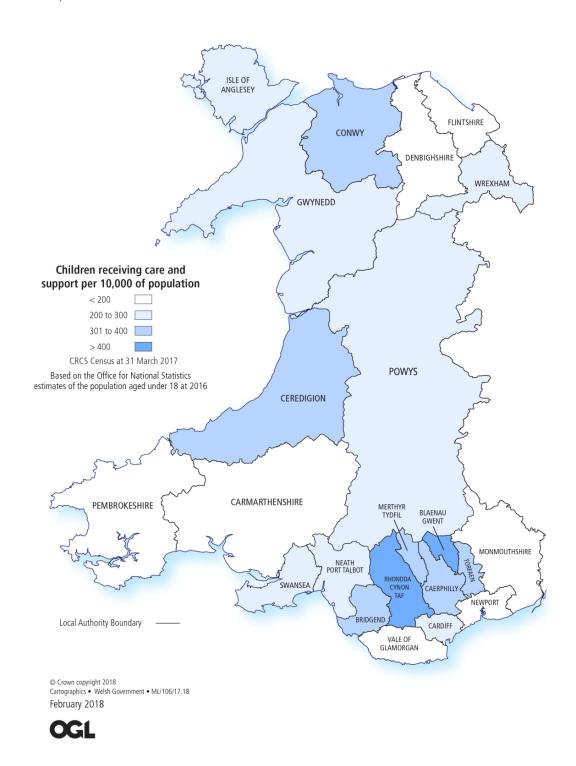
(a) All the figures have been rounded to the nearest five and there may be discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total.

Nearly a quarter of all children receiving care and support (24 per cent), were aged under 5 years old, just over a quarter (27 per cent) were aged 5-9 years old and over a third (36 per cent) were aged 10-15 years. The remaining 13 per cent of children receiving care and support were aged 16 years or older.

Children receiving care and support who were on the CPR were generally younger than other children receiving care and support, with 38 per cent aged under 5, 29 per cent aged 5-9, 29 per cent aged 10-15 and 4 per cent were aged 16 and over. There were 235 children receiving care and support who were on both classed as children looked after and on the Child Protection Register.

Figures for each local authority can be found on StatsWales: <u>Children receiving care and support</u> by local authority and age group.

Map 1: Children receiving care and support in the Census per 10,000 population, aged 0 – 17, at 31 March 2017



There were 15,930 children receiving care and support in the census at 31 March 2017, equating to 254 per 10,000 children aged under 18 years. At Local Authority level, the rate per 10,000 children varied from 120 children receiving care and support per 10,000 in Pembrokeshire to 414 in Rhondda Cynon Taff.

Figures for each Local Authority can be found on StatsWales: <u>Children receiving care and support per 10,000 population by local authority and year.</u>

Section 2 - Primary Need

When a child is assessed to receive care and support, 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 Receiving Care and Support Census, 2016-17.

Table 2: Primary need of children by whether they were on the Child Protection Register or looked after, at 31 March 2017

Children receiving care and support	All children receiving care and support in the CRCS Census	Children who were on the CPR	Children who were looked after (a)	Other children receiving care and support (b)
Number	15,930	2,135	5,780	8,015
Abuse or neglect	8,475	1,470	3,900	3,100
Child's disability or illness	2,820	40	215	2,565
Parental disability or illness	415	60	150	205
Family in acute stress	1,555	215	470	870
Family dysfunction	2,060	275	800	985
Socially unacceptable	355	45	100	210
Absent parenting	225	20	135	70
Adoption disruption	35	5	15	15
Percentage (%)	100	100	100	100
Abuse or neglect	53	69	67	39
Child's disability or illness	18	2	4	32
Parental disability or illness	3	3	3	3
Family in acute stress	10	10	8	11
Family dysfunction	13	13	14	12
Socially unacceptable	2	2	2	3
Absent parenting	1	1	2	1
Adoption disruption	-	-	-	-

Source: 2017 CRCS Census

More than half (53 per cent) of all children were receiving care and support because of the risk of, or actual, abuse or neglect. The proportion was higher for children who were on the Child Protection Register or looked after (69 per cent and 67 per cent respectively).

91 per cent of children receiving care and support, due to the child's disability or illness, were neither looked after nor on the Child Protection Register.

The child's disability was the primary reason for receiving care and support in just under a fifth (2,820) of children included in the CRCS census. Family dysfunction and family in acute stress accounted for 13 per cent (2,060) and 10 per cent (1,555) respectively.

⁽a) Includes 235 children in the Census who were looked after and on the CPR.

⁽b) Children who were not looked after and not on the CPR.

^{*} The data item is disclosive for publication.

^{&#}x27;-' The data item is not exactly zero, but is less than half of the final digit shown.

Section 3 – 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 3 and chart 5. A full description of the five factors can be found in the Guidance notes for the completion of Children Receiving Care and Support Census, 2016-17.

For half of all children receiving care and support (52 per cent), at least one parenting capacity factor was currently recorded.

Table 3: Children receiving care and support in the CRCS Census, by parental factor recorded at 31 March 2017 and whether they were on the Child Protection Register or looked after

			of which:				
Parental Factor	Number of children 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 (a)	Other children receiving care and support (b)		
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	15,845	4,035	790	1,930	1,315		
Parental learning disabilities	15,860	1,010	125	555	335		
Parental mental ill health	15,855	4,620	850	1,855	1,915		
Parental physical ill health	15,860	1,790	255	625	905		
Domestic abuse	15,855	3,920	985	1,585	1,350		

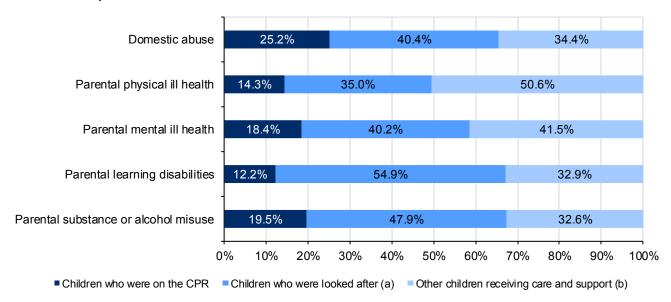
Source: 2017 CRCS Census

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

⁽a) Includes 235 children in the Census who were looked after and on the CPR.

⁽b) Children who were not looked after and not on the CPR.

Chart 4: Proportion of children receiving care and support in the CRCS Census by parenting capacity, and whether they were on the Child Protection Register or looked after, 31 March 2017



Source: 2017 CRCS Census

For 6 per cent (1,010) of children receiving care and support, for whom information was available, parental learning disabilities was recorded. This group had the highest proportion (55 per cent) of children looked after, followed by 48 per cent of the children looked after for whom parental substance or alcohol misuse had been recorded.

Further information can be found on StatsWales: <u>Parental factors of children receiving care and</u> support by measure and year.

⁽a) Includes 235 children in the Census who were looked after and on the CPR.

⁽b) Children who were not looked after and not on the CPR.

Section 4 – Health of children receiving care and support

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 Receiving Care and Support Census 2016-17.

Table 4: Children receiving care and support in the CRCS Census with mental health problems, by age, parental capacity, and whether they were on the Child Protection Register or looked after, at 31 March 2017

Category	All children receiving care and support in the CRCS census	Children who were on the CPR	Children who were looked after (a)	Other children receiving care and support (b)
Total children receiving care and support	15,930	2,135	5,780	8,015
Number with mental health problems	1,055	110	415	535
Under 1 year	*	0	0	*
1 - 4 years	10	*	*	*
5 - 9 years	45	5	15	25
10 - 15 years	625	80	235	305
16 years and over	375	15	160	200
Percentage (%) with mental health problems	7	5	7	7
Number of children with mental health pro	blems and the follo	wing parenting	factors:	
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	265	45	150	70
Parental learning disabilities	55	5	25	25
Parental mental ill health	365	55	160	150
Parental physical ill health	160	15	70	75
Domestic abuse	210	45	100	65

⁽a) Includes 235 children in the Census who were looked after and on the CPR.

Amongst the 15,930 children receiving care and support, 7 per cent (1,055) have mental health problems recorded at 31 March 2017. Children in their adolescent and young adult years (over 10 years old) accounted for 95 per cent of children receiving care and support with a mental health problem.

For 365 (35 per cent) of children receiving care and support with mental health problems, a parental mental health problem was also recorded. This was greater than the 29 per cent average for all children in the CRCS census, found in Table 3.

For 265 (25 per cent) of the children receiving care and support with mental health problems, parental substance or alcohol misuse was recorded; and for a fifth (210) domestic abuse was recorded.

⁽b) Children who were not looked after and not on the CPR.

** The data item is disclosive for publication

Table 5: Children receiving care and support in the CRCS Census with substance misuse problems, by age, parental capacity, and whether they were on the Child Protection Register or looked after, at 31 March 2017

Category	All children receiving care and support in the CRCS Census	Children who were on the CPR	Children who were looked after (a)	Other children receiving care and support (b)
Total children receiving care and support	15,930	2,135	5,780	8,015
Number with substance misuse problems	615	110	275	230
Under 1 year	10	5	5	*
1 - 4 years	20	5	5	5
5 - 9 years	45	15	15	10
10 - 15 years	270	65	110	100
16 years and over	270	20	135	115
Percentage (%) with substance misuse problems	4	5	5	3
Number of children with substance misus	se problems and t	ne following pare	nting factors:	
Parental substance or alcohol misuse	240	60	105	75
Parental learning disabilities	20	5	5	10
Parental mental ill health	210	50	95	65
Parental physical ill health	85	15	40	30
Parent Domestic Abuse	165	50	70	45

Source: 2017 CRCS Census

Amongst the 15,930 children receiving care and support, 4 per cent (615) have substance misuse problems recorded at 31 March 2017. Children in their adolescent and young adult years (over 10 years old) accounted for 88 per cent of children receiving care and support with a substance misuse problem. 5 per cent of children receiving care and support with a substance misuse problem were aged 4 or younger.

For almost two-fifths (240) of children receiving care and support with substance misuse problems, a parental substance or alcohol misuse problem was recorded. This was greater than the 25 per cent average for all children in the CRCS census, found in Table 3.

For 210 (34 per cent) of the children receiving care and support with substance misuse problems, parental mental ill health was recorded; and for 165 (27 per cent) parental domestic abuse was recorded.

⁽a) Includes 235 children in the Census who were looked after and on the CPR.

⁽b) Children who were not looked after and not on the CPR.

[&]quot;*' The data item is disclosive for publication

Table 6 shows the numbers of children who were up to date with checks and immunisation and those for whom information was not provided.

Table 6: Children receiving care and support in the CRCS Census whose health surveillance checks were up to date; had recent dental checks; and whose immunisations were up to date, at 31 March 2017

Category	Total in age group	Children receiving care and support who were looked after	Other children receiving care and support who were not looked after
Health Surveillance Checks, aged 5 or younger	-		
Checks up to date	3,710	1,290	2,415
Checks not up to date	930	295	640
Information not provided	30	10	20
Total children receiving care and support	4,670	1,595	3,075
aged 5 or younger			
Percentage (%) of children with checks up to date	80	82	79
Dental Checks, aged 5 and over			
Checks up to date	8,850	3,545	5,305
Checks not up to date	2,660	770	1,890
Information not provided	560	120	435
Total children receiving care and support aged 5 and over	12,065	4,435	7,630
Percentage (%) of children with dental checks up to date	77	82	74
Immunisations, aged 17 or under			
Up to date	13,245	4,935	8,310
Not up to date	2,610	810	1,800
Information not provided	75	30	45
Total children receiving care and support	15,930	5,780	10,150
Percentage (%) of children with immunisations up to date	84	86	82

Source: 2017 CRCS Census

Information on health surveillance checks was provided for 4,640 (99 per cent) children aged 5 or younger. The proportion of children looked after who were up to date with health checks was higher than for other children receiving care and support who were not looked after.

Information on dental checks was provided for 11,505 (95 per cent) children aged 5 and over. The proportion of children looked after who were up to date with dental checks was higher than for other children receiving care and support who were not looked after.

Information on immunisations was provided for 15,855 (99.5 per cent) of the children aged 17 or under receiving care and support. 84 per cent of children receiving care and support for whom information was provided had up to date immunisations, suggesting somewhat lower rates than for the general child population – see the Statistical Release, <u>NHS Immunisation</u>, <u>2016-17</u> for information about immunisation for all children.

Section 5 – Disabilities of children receiving care and support

Table 7: Children receiving care and support in the CRCS Census by category of need and whether the child had a disability, at 31 March 2017

Data item	All children receiving care and support in the CRCS census	Children with a disability	Children without a disability
All children receiving care and support	15,930	3,455	12,475
On the Child Protection Register	2,135	115	2,020
Looked After	5,780	610	5,175
Not on the CPR or looked after	8,015	2,730	5,285
Number			
Abuse or neglect	8,475	535	7,940
Child's disability or illness	2,820	2,550	270
Parental disability or illness	415	50	365
Family in acute stress	1,555	130	1,425
Family dysfunction	2,060	160	1,900
Socially unacceptable behaviour	355	25	330
Absent parenting	225	10	215
Adoption disruption	35	*	35
Percentage			
Abuse or neglect	53	15	64
Child's disability or illness	18	74	2
Parental disability or illness	3	1	3
Family in acute stress	10	4	11
Family dysfunction	13	5	15
Socially unacceptable behaviour	2	1	3
Absent parenting	1	0	-
Adoption disruption	<u>-</u>		

Source: 2017 CRCS Census

3,455 (22 per cent) children receiving care and support were recorded as having a disability. Almost three-quarters (74 per cent) of children receiving care and support with a disability had a primary need for services due to the child's disability or illness. Whilst 15 per cent of children receiving care and support with a disability had a primary need recorded as the risk of, or actual abuse or neglect, this compares to 64 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

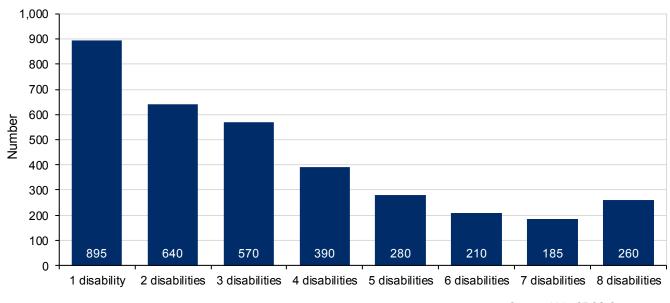
^{*} The data item is disclosive or not sufficiently robust for publication

^{&#}x27;-' The data item is not exactly zero, but is less than half of the final digit shown.

Each child was recorded under each applicable category and so children may be counted more than once in the charts. There were 3,455 children receiving care and support with at least one type of disability.

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

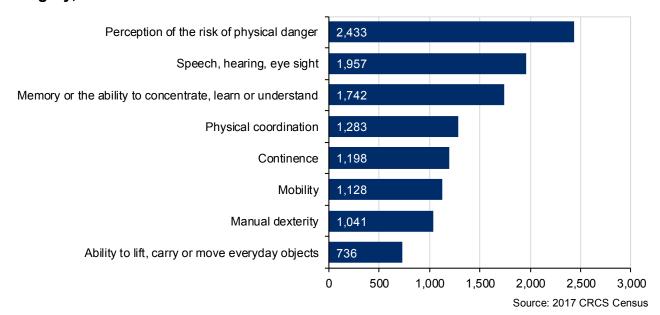
Chart 5: Children receiving care and support in the CRCS Census by number of disabilities recorded, at 31 March 2017



Source: 2017 CRCS Census

For 895 (26 per cent) of children receiving care and support with a disability, only one disability category was recorded whilst for 260 (8 per cent) children receiving care and support with a disability, a disability was recorded in all eight categories.

Chart 6: Children receiving care and support in the CRCS Census by disability category, at 31 March 2017



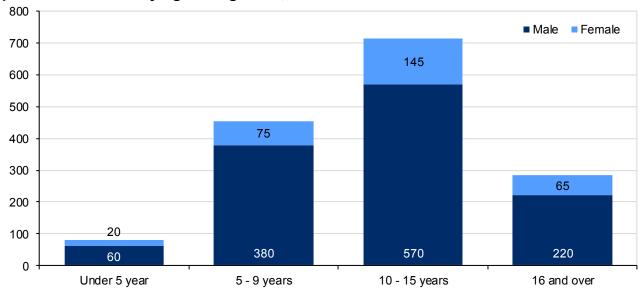
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Lack of perception of the risk of physical danger was recorded for almost three-quarters (70 per cent) of the 3,455 children receiving care and support with a specified disability category whilst a disability with speech, hearing or eye sight was recorded for 57 per cent of children with a disability. The lowest percentage was for ability to lift, carry or move everyday objects, which was recorded for 21 per cent of children receiving care and support with a disability.

Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

Information on whether children receiving care and support in the census had an Autistic Spectrum Disorder (see Glossary) was collected in the CRCS census. Autistic Spectrum Disorders were reported for 10 per cent (1,535) of the 15,930 children receiving care and support. Four-fifths (80 per cent) of the children recorded as having an ASD were boys, and 47 per cent of children recorded with an ASD were aged 10 to 15 years.

Chart 7: Children receiving care and support in the CRCS Census with an Autistic Spectrum Disorder by age and gender, at 31 March 2017



Source: 2017 CRCS Census

Section 6 – Education of Children receiving care and support

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 receiving care and support without having to collect this information from local authorities.

This analysis on schools is based upon children who were already five or over at the time of the CRCS census, but had not yet reached their 16th birthday at the end of the 2016-17 school year and were therefore of statutory school age. This 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 8,970 children receiving care and support whose UPN matched with the education databases.

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 2016. 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 at 31 August.

Free School Meals (FSM)

Pupils are eligible for <u>Free School Meals</u> if their families are in receipt of certain benefits/support payments.

30 per cent of children who were receiving care and support and were looked after were eligible for free school meals whilst 56 per cent of children who were receiving care and support but were not looked after were eligible for free school meals.

Table 8: Children receiving care and support in the CRCS Census by entitlement to Free School Meals and whether or not they were looked after 2016/17 (a)

Children receiving care and support	All children receiving	Pupils entitled to Free School Meals			
	care and support in the CRCS census	Number	Percentage (%)		
Children in the Census matched to NPD (aged 5 to 15)	8,970	4,215	47		
Children who were not looked after	5,845	3,265	56		
Children who were looked after	3,130	950	30		
All pupils of statutory school age	368,650	65,690	18		

Source: 2017 CRCS Census and 2017 School Census

Further information and statistics on pupils in Wales entitled to free school meals can be found on <u>StatsWales</u> and <u>Academic Achievement and Entitlement to Free School Meals</u>, <u>2017</u> Statistical Releases.

⁽a) 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 CRCS census.

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 <u>School Census</u> 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 <u>StatsWales</u>, 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 9 presents the results for children receiving care and support for all children aged 17 or under and at the compulsory school age, 5 to 15.

Table 9: Children receiving care and support in the CRCS Census by educational provision and whether or not they were looked after, 2016/17

Children receiving care and support Children in the Census matched to NPD	All children receiving care and support	Children receiving care and support who were not looked after 6,975	Children receiving care and support who were looked after 3,605	Pupils on school roll in Wales
(aged 17 or under)				
Numbers:				
No special educational needs	3,680	2,325	1,355	360,930
School Action or School Action Plus	4,020	2,410	1,610	92,975
Statement of Special Educational Needs	2,880	2,240	640	12,600
Percentage (%):				
No special educational needs	35	33	38	77
School Action or School Action Plus	38	35	45	20
Pupils with SEN statements	27	32	18	3
Children in the Census matched to NPD (aged 5 to 15)	8,970	5,845	3,130	368,650
Numbers:				
No special educational needs	2,860	1,785	1,075	274,270
School Action or School Action Plus	3,645	2,160	1,485	83,830
Statement of Special Educational Needs	2,465	1,900	565	10,550
Percentage (%):				
No special educational needs	32	31	34	74
School Action or School Action Plus	41	37	48	23
Pupils with SEN statements	27	33	18	3

Source: 2017 CRCS census and National Pupil Database

There were 10,580 children receiving care and support in total whose UPN matched with the National Pupil Database, an addition of 1,610 children receiving care and support who fell outside the statutory school age compared to the 8,970 matched records for children of statutory school age.

The proportion of children included in the CRCS Census 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).

Two thirds (66 per cent) of children receiving care and support of all ages who were looked after had either a statement of SEN, School Action or School Action Plus, lower than the 69 per cent of children receiving care and support who were not looked after but much higher than the 26 per cent for all pupils in Wales.

Further information on special education needs for all pupils can be found in <u>Special Educational</u> Needs Code of Practice for Wales.

Education Attainment

The National Curriculum is applied to the Foundation Phase and three <u>Key Stages</u> of pupil development. See <u>Key Stages</u> section in the notes for definitions.

Attainment at Foundation Phase, Key Stages 2 and 3

Overall attainment levels are shown in Table 10. 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 10: Children receiving care and support in the CRCS Census achieving the foundation phase or core subject indicator and whether they were looked after, 2016/17

·	Found	dation F	hase	Ke	Key Stage 2			Key Stage 3		
Children receiving care and support	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Eligible children in the CRCS										
census	405	330	735	430	365	795	475	390	865	
Achieved level: number	180	230	410	230	250	480	185	240	430	
Achieved level: percentage(%)	45	69	56	53	68	60	39	62	49	
Children who were not looked after	270	240	510	275	225	500	285	235	520	
Achieved level: number	110	160	270	125	150	275	95	125	220	
Achieved level: percentage(%)	41	68	53	46	67	55	33	54	42	
Children who were looked after	135	90	230	155	140	300	190	160	350	
Achieved level: number	70	65	140	105	100	205	95	115	210	
Achieved level: percentage(%)	53	72	61	66	71	69	49	73	60	
All pupils in Wales	18,175	17,315	35,490	17,210	16,355	33,570	16,265	15,370	31,635	
Achieved level: number	15,230	15,740	30,980	15,025	15,030	30,045	13,630	14,015	27,650	
Achieved level: percentage(%)	84	91	87	87	92	90	84	91	87	

Source: 2017 CRCS Census and National Pupil Database

Children receiving care and support 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 receiving care and support that were looked after achieved higher levels than children receiving care and support who were not looked after.

The attainment gap between children receiving care and support 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 32 and 30 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 8 and 9 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 receiving care and support who are looked after have maintained a higher level compared to other children receiving care and support who are not looked after.

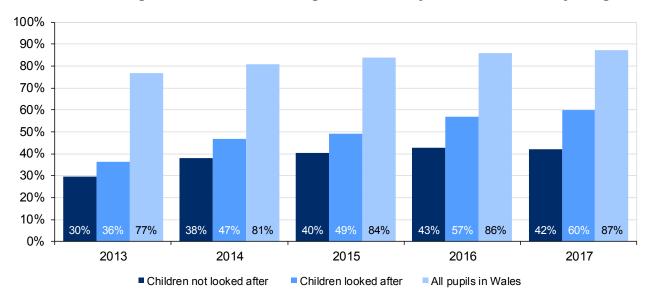
100% 90% 80% 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 45% 84% 47% 86% 51% 88% 52% 89% 55% 90% 59% 69% 0% 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 All pupils in Wales ■ Children not looked after Children looked after

Chart 8: Percentage of children achieving the core subject indicator at Key Stage 2

Source: 2017 CRCS Census and National Pupil Database

For Key Stage 2, the attainment gap for children receiving care and support who are looked after and all pupils in Wales has narrowed since 2013, decreasing from 29 percentage points in 2013 to 21 percentage points in 2017.

Chart 9: Percentage of children achieving the core subject indicator at Key Stage 3



Source: 2017 CRCS Census and National Pupil database

For Key Stage 3, the difference between all pupils and children who are looked after and receiving care and support on the CRCS Census has also narrowed since 2013, decreasing from 41 percentage points in 2013 to 27 percentage points in 2017.

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

Following recommendations from independent reviews and policy changes announced by Welsh Government, several key changes have been made to the Key Stage 4 performance measures data in this 2016/17 release which impacts on comparisons with previous years.

Comparisons between 2017 and earlier years should be made with caution due to changes in the definitions of this indicator. More information on these changes in the public <u>Examination Results</u> release.

From 2017, only the new specifications for GCSE English Language, GCSE Welsh Language and GCSE Mathematics/Mathematics-Numeracy will count towards the literacy and maths elements of the Level 2 Inclusive threshold measure. The legacy GCSE Mathematics specification will not count towards the maths element of the level 2 Inclusive measure. Literature qualifications do not count towards the literacy elements.

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 11 (Revised, March 2018): Children receiving care and support in the CRCS Census by Key Stage 4 attainment and whether they were looked after

	Level 2 threshold (a)	Level 2 threshold including a GCSE grade A* - C in English or Welsh first language and mathematics		
		Total	Boys	Girls
Eligible children in the CRCS Census	760	760	410	350
Achieved level: number	135	90	40	50
Achieved level: percentage (%)	18	12	10	14
Children who were not looked after	460	460	250	210
Achieved level: number	71	50	25	30
Achieved level: percentage (%)	16	11	9	14
Children who were looked after	305	305	160	140
Achieved level: number	65 (r)	35	15	20
Achieved level: percentage (%)	21 (r)	12	10	14
All pupils in Wales	31,380	31,380	16,150	15,230
Achieved level: number	21,025	17,135	8,185	8,955
Achieved level: percentage (%)	67	55	51	59

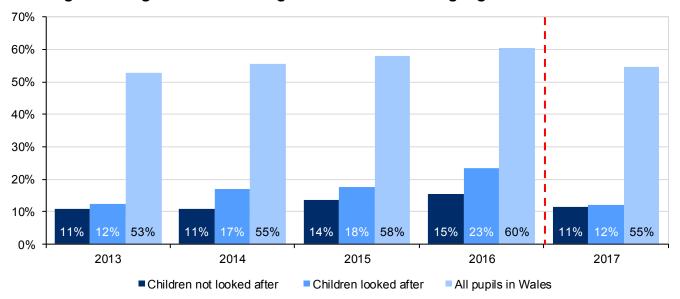
Source: 2017 CRCS Census and National Pupil Database

Chart 10 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.

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

⁽r) Data item has been revised, see <u>key quality information</u> section for further information.

Chart 10: 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: 2017 CRCS Census and National Pupil database

Comparisons between 2017 and earlier years should be made with caution due to changes in the definitions of this indicator.

Further information and statistics on Key Stage 4 for all pupils can be found in the Statistical Release: Examination Results, 2016-17.

Section 7 – Ethnicity, asylum status and child's preferred language

Table 12: Number and percentage of children receiving care and support in the CRCS Census by ethnicity, gender and asylum status, at 31 March 2017

Children receiving care and support	All children receiving care and support in the CRCS census (a)	Male	Female
Total children receiving care and support	15,930	8,715	7,215
Number of unaccompanied asylum seekers	45	40	*
Number of accompanied asylum seekers	60	40	20
Number of children of known ethnicity	15,360	8,410	6,950
Percentage (%)	96	97	96
Numbers			
White	14,275	7,790	6,485
Mixed	490	245	245
Asian or Asian British	290	190	100
Black or Black British	190	120	70
Other Specific Ethnic Groups	120	70	50
Not available / refused / unknown	570	305	265
Percentages (a)			
White	93	93	93
Mixed	3	3	4
Asian	2	2	1
Black	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1

Source: 2017 CRCS Census

Ethnicity information was known and recorded for 95 per cent of children receiving care and support included in the Census. Of children for whom ethnicity was known, 93 per cent of children receiving care and support were White, 3 per cent were Mixed ethnicity, 2 per cent were of Asian ethnicity and 1 per cent were Black.

Table 13: Number and percentage of children receiving care and support in the CRCS Census, aged 3 and over by child's preferred language, at 31 March 2017

Language	Number	Percentage	
English	12,195	91.8%	
Welsh	460	3.5%	
Other language	305	2.3%	
Polish	45	0.3%	
Arabic	30	0.2%	
Sign Language (Other)	25	0.2%	
Bengali	20	0.2%	
Urdu	20	0.2%	
Portuguese	15	0.1%	
Kurdish	15	0.1%	

Source: 2017 CRCS Census

There were 15,930 children included in the children receiving care and support Census, of which 13,655 were aged 3 and over. Information on the child's preferred language was received for 13,280 children. For the remaining 375 children, information was either not available, not applicable or refused. 92 per cent of children in the children receiving care and support Census preferred language was English, followed by Welsh (460 children) and 'other language' (305 children).

Annex

Annex 1: A List of Tables and Data Items Provided in StatsWales

- 1. Children receiving care and support by local authority and age group
- 2. Children receiving care and support by local authority and gender
- 3. Children receiving care and support by local authority and looked after status
- 4. Children receiving care and support by local authority and disability
- 5. Children receiving care and support by age group and looked after status
- 6. Children receiving care and support by ethnicity and looked after status
- 7. Children receiving care and support by local authority and category of need
- 8. Children receiving care and support by looked after status and disability
- 9. Children receiving care and support by category of need and disability
- 10. Mental health status of children receiving care and support by local authority and measure
- 11. Substance misuse status of children receiving care and support by local authority and measure
- 12. Immunisation status of children receiving care and support by local authority and measure
- 13. Dental checks of children receiving care and support by local authority and measure
- 14. Dental checks of children receiving care and support by measure and looked after status
- 15. Child health surveillance checks by local authority and measure
- 16. Child health surveillance checks by measure and looked after status
- 17. Disabilities of children receiving care and support by measure and year
- 18. Health of children receiving care and support by measure and year
- 19. Parental factors of children receiving care and support by measure and year
- 20. Educational attainment of children receiving care and support by measure and year
- 21. Eligibility for free school meals and special educational needs of children receiving care and support by measure and year
- 22. Children receiving care and support per 10,000 population by local authority and year
- 23. School attendance of children receiving care and support by measure and year
- 24. Youth offending of children receiving care and support by measure and year

Glossary

Social Services

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.

Children Act 1989: The <u>Children Act 1989</u> 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 <u>United Nations</u> <u>Convention on the Rights of the Child</u> (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 Looked After: 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.

Children receiving care and support: 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. For this data collection, children receiving care and support 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 2017.

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 <u>Disability Discrimination Act 2005</u> 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.

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.

Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014: The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act is the law for improving the well-being of people who need care and support, and carers who need support. The Act imposes duties on local authorities, health boards and Welsh Ministers that require them to work to promote the well-being of those who need care and support, or carers who need support.

Education

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 <u>Foundation Phase: Framework for Children's Learning for 3 to 7 year-olds in Wales</u>

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.

Key Stages – The National Curriculum applies 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 Coordinator usually takes the lead although day-to-day provision continues to be the responsibility of the class or subject teacher.

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.

Notes

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act came into effect on 6 April 2016. It is the new legal framework that brings together and modernises social services law in Wales. The Act changes the way people's needs are assessed and the way services are delivered.

From 6 April 2016, local authorities are expected to collect and return data on the activities of children's social services based on new reporting requirements developed in line with the implementation of Act. This release examines key findings for 2016-17 and is intended to monitor the introduction of the new assessment and eligibility model to support delivery and assess its impact.

Key Quality Information

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

Following the commencement of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act in April 2016, these statistics are published as experimental statistics reflecting the scale of change happening in social services and system changes for the first year of data collection.

Relevance

What are the potential uses of these statistics?

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 receiving care and support 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 receiving care and support, 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.

The Census has provided information that will enable users to compare outcomes for children looked after with outcomes for children receiving care and support, 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 who receive services.

The statistics are used both within and outside the Welsh Government to monitor children's social services trends and as a baseline for further analysis of the underlying data. More specifically they

will provide a summary of activity in relation to new legal duties introduced in the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act. Some of the key users are:

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

The statistics may also be useful for other UK governments

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

These statistics are used in a variety of ways. Some examples of these uses include:

- Advice to Ministers;
- To inform the social services policy decision-making process in Wales;
- Local authority analysis;
- To inform Care Inspectorate Wales;
- To model the financial consequences of changes in the population or the care system
- To assist in research on children receiving care and support.

Accuracy

The CRCS census is a requirement for all 22 local authorities. An individual return is required for each child receiving care and support and local authorities generally derive these data from local authority case recording systems. The definitions and guidance for the CRCS census can be accessed at: Children receiving care and support census 2016-17

For this collection, local authorities were required to submit data for children whose cases were open on the census date of 31 March 2017 and had been open for the previous 3 months, i.e. the case was open on or before 1 January 2017 and remained open at 31 March 2017. This requirement means that the total number of children receiving care and support included in the CRCS census is less than the total number of children receiving care and support. The CRCS 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 children looked after. Children receiving care and support will have had an initial assessment.

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.

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.

However, educational data in Section 6 was obtained from educational databases by record linkage using the Unique Pupil Number, age and gender.

Symbols and rounding conventions

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.

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.

In March 2018, a revision was made to <u>Table11</u>. Prior to the amendment, zero values were presented for the number of children who were looked after attaining the level 2 threshold. This error occurred due to incorrect data linking between the raw data and the data presented in the tables and has been amended for future releases.

Timeliness and Punctuality

The Data Collection team within the Welsh Government collected data, as at 31 March 2017. Data in this release refers to final 2016-17 data. This release was published in February 2018, meeting the planned date of publication.

Accessibility and Clarity

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

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.

Following the commencement of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act in April 2016, the Children in Need Census has been replaced by the Children Receiving Care and Support Census and has new requirements for 31 March 2017

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 has been replaced by the new Children Receiving Care and Support Census, which has new requirements for 31 March 2017.

The Children Receiving Care and Support Census is based on the definition of eligible children who receive care and support from their local authority, i.e. children (under the age of 18) who have a care and support plan. Children who are looked after 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 can be found here:

Local authority social services data collections

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.

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, 2016/17:

Related publications

England

Children in Need statistics are produced by the Department for Education. The most recent data, published on 3 November 2017, can be found at the following link:

Department for Education, Children in need and child protection

Northern Ireland

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

Children's social care statistics for Northern Ireland 2016/17

Scotland

Child Protection Statistics for Scotland are available at:

Children's Social Work Statistics, Scottish Government

Wales

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

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

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 the indicators, along with narratives for each of the well-being goals and associated technical information is available in the Well-being of Wales report.

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:

Wales Children Receiving Care and Support Census

Data at local authority level is available on **StatsWales**.

Codes of practice and statutory guidance issued under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act.

Further information is available in other Social Services statistical releases on the <u>Welsh</u> Government web site.

Definitions and guidance for the Children receiving care and support census 2016-17.

Next update

February 2019 (Provisional)

We want your feedback

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

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