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Statistical Release

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Coverage: England

**Theme: Children,
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REFERRALS, ASSESSMENTS AND CHILDREN WHO WERE THE SUBJECT OF A CHILD PROTECTION PLAN (CHILDREN IN NEED CENSUS – PROVISIONAL) YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2011

INTRODUCTION

This Statistical Release provides provisional figures on the number of children referred to and assessed to be in need by Local Authority Social Care Services and the number of children who were the subject of a child protection plan for the year ending 31 March 2011. In earlier years these figures have been collected through the aggregate CPR3 return from Local Authorities which was discontinued after the 2008-09 collection. This is the second year the figures have been calculated from the child level Children in Need (CIN) census.

The figures presented here include information from all 151 Local Authorities in England. This publication is based on provisional information taken before the end of the collection period. This is to give LAs early sight of data for local monitoring and benchmarking as well as to enable Ofsted to use the information as part of their Safeguarding and Looked After Children inspections. One Local Authority was not happy with the quality of their provisional data and they asked not to have it included in these provisional figures but continued to clean their data return until we closed the database. In other cases, where Local Authorities were not confident in the figures from their CIN return, they have provided separate supplementary aggregate figures for key indicators.

To enhance the usability of the statistics at a local level, a data confidence indicator has been constructed for all Local Authority figures to highlight any known data issues (see paragraph 15 to 22 of technical notes for further information).

These statistics are published as official statistics and do not display the National Statistics logo as they are still being evaluated and remain subject to further testing in terms of their volatility and ability to meet customer needs. Like last year, users are advised to treat the results with caution as this is only the second full year of the CIN census.

Comparable figures for 2009-10 were published in Statistical Release OSR28/2010 which can be found at:
<http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/STR/d000970/index.shtml>.

Comparisons of referrals, assessments and children who were the subject of a child protection plan to figures for earlier years can be sourced from SFR 22/2009 which can be found at:
<http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000873/index.shtml>

However, we advise that readers should be cautious in making comparisons to these earlier figures as previously they were compiled from a different data source.

KEY POINTS

Children in Need

Note: Users of the statistics should be cautious in comparing the numbers of Children in Need between 2009-10 and 2010-11 due to data quality concerns in 2009-10. For example, part of the year on year changes may be due to improvements in data recording rather than real changes. Further information can be found in paragraphs 15 to 22.

- There were 379,300 children in need at 31 March 2011, which was a rate of 343.4 per 10,000 children. At 31 March 2010, there were 375,900 Children in Need, a rate of 341.3 per 10,000 children.
- At a Local Authority level, the rate per 10,000 children varied from 1272.4 children in need per 10,000 children in Haringey to 171.3 in Wiltshire.
- There were a total of 736,400 episodes of need throughout the year. If a child has more than one episode of need throughout the year, each episode will be counted.
- There were 394,400 episodes of need starting between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2011 and 359,800 episodes of need that came to an end.

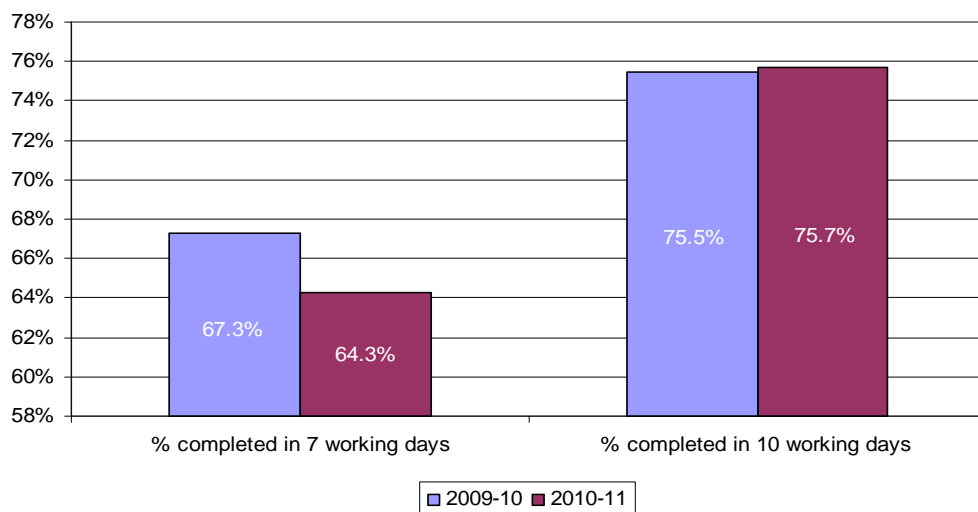
Referrals and assessments

- There were 612,600 referrals to children's social care services in the year ending 31 March 2011, and increase of 1.5 per cent compared with 2010.

From 1 April 2010 practice guidance stated that initial assessments should be completed within 10 working days. Prior to this, an assessment should have been completed within 7 working days.

- There were 440,800 initial assessments were completed in the year ending 31 March 2011, an increase of 11.3 per cent on 2010 when 395,300 were completed. In 2011, 283,400 (64.3 per cent) were completed within 7 working days (2010: 67.3 per cent) and 333,500 (75.7 per cent) were completed within 10 working days (2010: 75.5 per cent)

Percentage of Completed Initial Assessments which are completed within 7 and 10 Working days; 2009-10 and 2010-11

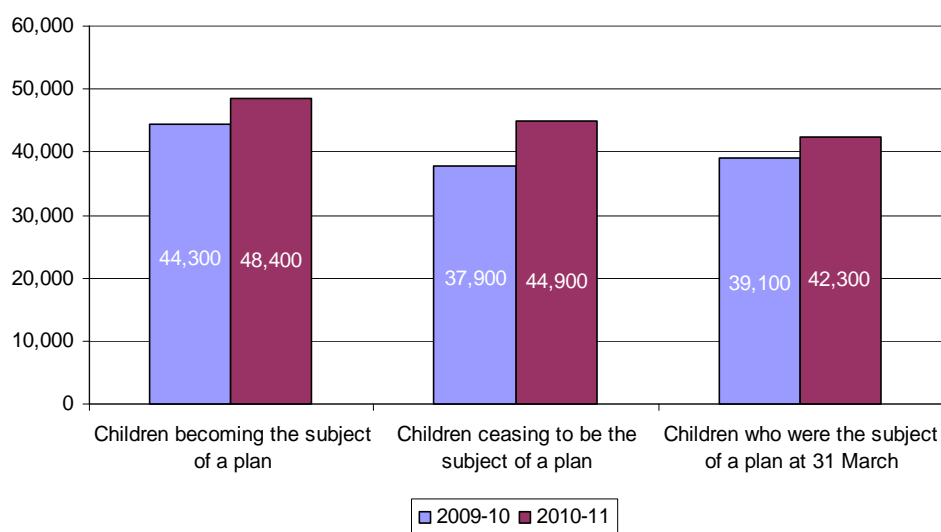


- The number of initial assessments completed in the year as a percentage of all referrals in the year was 72.0 per cent, up from 65.5 per cent last year.
- There were 184,800 core assessments completed in the year ending 31 March 2011, up from 142,100 last year. 138,900 (75.1 per cent) of these core assessments were completed within 35 working days (2010: 72.4 per cent).

Children who were the subject of a child protection plan

- At 31 March 2011, there were 42,330 children who were the subject of a child protection plan, an increase of 8.1 per cent compared to last year (2010: 39,100)
- In the year ending 31 March 2011, 48,400 children became the subject of a child protection plan. Of these 6,400 (13.3 per cent) became the subject of a plan for the second or subsequent time. In 2010, 13.4 per cent became the subject of a plan for the second or subsequent time.
- 44,900 child protection plans came to an end in the year, 18.5 per cent more than last year. Of these, 2,700 (6.0 per cent) children had been the subject of a plan for 2 years or more (2010: 5.9 per cent).

**Children who were the subject of a child protection plan,
2009-10 and 2010-11**



When a child becomes the subject of a child protection plan, their plan should be reviewed within the first three months and then subsequently at least every six months.

- Of the 42,300 children who were the subject of a child protection plan at 31 March 2011, 30,000 had been the subject of the plan for 3 or more months and 29,100 (97.1 per cent) of these had had reviews completed within the required timescales. This compares to 96.8 per cent at 31 March 2010.

TABLES

The tables in this statistical release are listed below. All tables include figures at Local Authority level with the exception of table 1 "Referrals, assessments, numbers of children who were the subject of a child protection plan and numbers of children in need, England, year ending 31 March 2011" which is at national level. These figures are all **provisional**.

Table 1: Referrals, assessments, numbers of children who were the subject of a child protection plan and numbers of children in need, England, years ending 31 March 2010 and 31 March 2011 (provisional)

Table 2: Numbers of children in need. All children in need throughout 2010-11, numbers starting and ending an episode of need and numbers and rates per 10,000 children in need at 31 March 2011, by Local Authority in England (provisional).

Table 3: Numbers of referrals and number and percentage of initial and core assessments completed, year ending 31 March 2011, by Local Authority in England (provisional)

Table 4: Number of children who became the subject of a child protection plan throughout the year, who ceased to be the subject of a plan during 2010-11 and who were the subject of a plan at 31 March 2011, by Local Authority in England (provisional).

All of the tables above are available in Excel format under the "Additional Information" section on the Department's website at:

<http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/STR/d001025/index.shtml>

As part of a Government drive for data transparency in official publications and to make data more accessible, supporting underlying data for this publication will be published at the same time as the publication and available in the 'Publication's Underlying Data' section from the link above.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Background

1. The **2010-11 Children in Need (CIN) census** is the source for the information in this publication. The census captured child level information on children referred to and assessed by children's social care services within the 12 month period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011.

2. The first CIN census covered the 6 month period from 1 October 2008 to 31 March 2009 where only those children who had been assessed to be in need were included. A **child in need** is one who has been referred to children's social care services, and who as been assessed, usually through an initial assessment, to be in need of social care services. A child can have more than one episode of need throughout the year but episodes should not overlap. From 2009-10, the census was expanded to include any child referred to children's social care services within the year (from 1 April to 31 March) and also any cases open at the start of the year, for whom Local Authorities were committed to take an initiative. 'Taking an initiative' means:

- Active case work
- Making regular payments
- Where funding or ongoing services such as respite care has been agreed;
- Maintaining a child with care and accommodation;
- A commitment to review the case at a predetermined date; or
- Maintaining a child's name on a register that ensures the child and family receives targeted information or other special consideration

3. The collected data items include child identifiers and characteristics along with the dates of any referrals, initial or core assessments, section 47 enquiries and child protection plans and reviews. Local Authorities submit their data to DfE annually each summer and provisional information has been published in this Statistical Release.

4. A large number of Local Authorities struggled to provide a complete, clean CIN return in the first full census last year (2009-10). On completion of the collection, a review of the CIN census was carried out incorporating recommendations from the Munro review, which resulted in some data items being removed from the 2010-11 collection. Local Authorities were no longer asked to return information on:

- Duration and types of services provided to children in need;
- Information on the status of cases open at the end of the year;
- A flag to identify looked after children who had been adopted;
- A flag to identify asylum seeking children and the date they ceased to be asylum seeking; and
- Reasons for missing UPNs.

5. Prior to the CIN census (up to and including 2008-09), aggregate information was collected on children referred and assessed by children's social care services through the Child Protection and Referrals 3 (CPR3) return.

6. For 2010-11, 150 Local Authorities provided a CIN census return in summer 2011. Two Local Authorities, Newham and Isle of Wight, did not provide a return but instead gave aggregate figures. This release includes provisional data or supplementary aggregate data for 151 Local Authorities who provided us with data we could use by the end of July 2011. All Local Authorities who identified they still had issues to resolve could continue to work on their CIN return in early August 2011. These final data will be used to update the provisional figures published here, and along with more detailed information on the characteristics of Children in Need will be published in a further Release in November 2011.

7. The census collected information on the dates of key assessments along with child characteristics and identifiers. For most Local Authorities we have confidence in the information provided. However, in a similar manner to last year's publication, some had difficulty providing the detailed child level information.

8. Figures in this Statistical Release are provisional and calculated from the cut of data taken on 31 July 2011. A number of Local Authorities experienced data issues when compiling their CIN return. In order to provide maximum use to users of the statistics we have published LA level data wherever possible. To supplement this, a data confidence indicator (see paragraph 15 to 22) has been included in all tables to highlight to users of the statistics any known issues with data quality or completeness.

9. In a small number of circumstances, some Local Authorities have chosen not to have their provisional CIN data included in this publication due to concerns about the quality at the time the provisional cut of data was taken. These authorities intended to continue to improve their return throughout August. In addition, some Local Authorities were not content with the quality of the data in their return at the end of July and so submitted aggregate figures separately for key indicators. Where this supplementary data has been provided we cannot quality assure the figures as we do not have the underlying data. These Local Authorities are flagged through the data confidence indicator in the tables as having provided supplementary aggregate figures.

Uses of the data

10. The purpose of this publication is to provide the latest information on children referred to Local Authority Social Care services, children assessed to be in need, and children who were the subject of a child protection plan. Information is used by the Department for Education to provide advice to Ministers for policy monitoring and setting future policies. The main known external users of these statistics are Local Authorities themselves who use the information to compare with Regional and National averages and to benchmark themselves against other authorities. Ofsted are another main user of these statistics and incorporate them into their assessments of each authority's Children's Services. Other users include:

- The Ministry of Justice who use the data, particularly on the number of children on child protection plans, to forecast the number of public law cases likely to enter the courts.
- The NSPCC Consultancy Service to understand numbers of Children who are the subject of a Child Protection Plan.
- The NSPCC Information Service do a lot of analysis of these statistics over the year, looking for different things and different times, sometimes overviews and sometimes very specific bits of information, but are always interested in breakdowns by age, gender, category of abuse, ethnicity and disability.
- The Metropolitan Police Service (Child Abuse Investigation Command) for research into child abuse.
- Action for Children group looking into the number of children who were the subject of a child protection plan, by Local Authority and by category of abuse.
- Other UK government departments for comparison purposes.

Methodology

11. A key data item collected in the census identifies which referrals resulted in no further action. In 2009-10, the data was inconsistently completed across all Local Authorities and so we had had to derive the numbers of open cases and children in need episodes using the other information provided within the CIN return. The methodology used last year is described in last years' publication (available at: <http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/STR/d000970/index.shtml>).

12. There has been an improvement in the completion of this data item in 2010-11. The methodology used to calculate figures in table 2 of the publication is in the paragraphs below. Given this improvement in the quality of the data item this year and the resulting difference in calculating the numbers of children in need, data users are advised to be cautious in comparing numbers of children in need between 2009-10 and 2010-11. In particular, we suspect there may have been an under reporting of the number of Children in Need episodes coming to an end reported in 2009-10 data.

13. **Open cases:** We have defined an open case to be where the referral is within the 2010-11 year or earlier, and there is no case closure date and the case is not a referral in 2010-11 which is flagged as being a referral resulting in no further action.

14. **Children In need:** We have defined these as referrals excluding cases where:

- a. The referral is flagged as being a referral resulting in no further action in 2010-11; or
- b. The only activity recorded was an initial assessment with the reason for the closure of the case being that the case was closed after assessment with no further action.

Children starting an episode of need: These are Children In Need where the referral is within the 2010-11 year.

Children ending an episode of need: These are Children In Need where the case was closed in 2010-11.

Children in Need throughout the year: These are defined as Children In Need with an episode of need open at some point within the 2010-11 year.

Data Quality and the Data Confidence Indicator

15. Last year we introduced **data confidence indicators** for each breakdown included in this Statistical Release. Data confidence indicators enable Local Authorities to make more robust comparisons with statistical neighbours and national averages. It also allows those Local Authorities who have invested time and effort in data quality to demonstrate the quality of their information and seek out similar high quality data for benchmarking.

Table 2

16. The figures included in Table 2 for the numbers of children who started and ended an episode of need in need have been calculated by the DfE. The data confidence indicator for this information was calculated by analysing the child-level data to provide an indication of the quality of each 2010-11 CIN return. These data quality indicators used a range of measures (for example, identifying the number of duplicate records).

17. Local Authorities where issues were identified that affected a high proportion of records were classified as “1” (i.e. low confidence in the data). Where issues were identified which affected a smaller number of records they were classified as “2” and where no or few issues were identified they were classified as “3” (i.e. high confidence in the data). Each LA received the **minimum score** for their overall “data quality” confidence level based on these specific measures.

Table 3 and 4

18. The figures in Tables 3 and 4 are based on data as reported by the LAs. The data confidence indicators for these tables represent our confidence in the information that we have been provided with from Local Authorities. This involved analysing three components from the 2010-11 CIN census:

i. Data Quality - this involved analysing the child-level data to provide an indication of the quality of each 2010-11 CIN return. For the majority of LAs this component determined the overall indicator.

Local Authorities where issues were identified that affected a high proportion of records were classified as “1” (i.e. low confidence in the data). Where issues were identified which affected a smaller number of records they were classified as “2” and where no or few issues were identified they were classified as “3” (i.e. high confidence in the data). Each of the data quality indicators included in Tables 3 and 4 used a range of measures (for example, identifying the number of duplicate records) using similar principles. Each LA received the **minimum score** for their overall “data quality” confidence level based on these specific measures.

ii. Data Confidence – this involved examining the notes that each Local Authority made alongside their 2010-11 CIN return.

Local Authorities that mentioned issues that had impacted on their data quality were classified as ‘2’ (i.e. medium confidence in the data). If there were no notes that explicitly indicated that there were known issues with the data then they were classified as ‘3’ (i.e. high confidence in the data).

iii. Data Completeness – this involved comparing reported figures for 2010-11 with those reported in 2009-10 (and with previous year’s data where appropriate). A low score against 2010-11 data does not necessarily mean that information provided for 2010-11 is not accurate. However, it means that we are most confident in figures from Local Authorities with the fewest fluctuations in their historic data. Local Authorities with figures that are very different from previous years were classified as ‘2’ (i.e. medium confidence in the data) and those with few differences as ‘3’ (i.e. high confidence in the data).

19. All three components were combined to construct the overall data confidence indicator. As with the assessment of data quality, each Local Authority has received the **minimum score** out of the three parts of the data confidence indicator to indicate the overall confidence level for a specific measure (i.e. a low score in any one of three components above will lead to a low score for the overall data confidence indicator published for each measure).

20. The summary table below outlines how the data confidence indicator for each measure included in Tables 3 and 4 of the Statistical Release have been constructed. We have separately identified Local Authorities who have provided aggregate information or those that have not provided us with a usable return for this provisional Statistical Release.

Data Confidence Indicator summary table

Data Confidence Indicator	Definition
3 (high confidence)	- No major data quality issues ('3') and - No issues raised in the notes ('3') and - No large differences between 2010-11 return and figures from previous years ('3')
2 (medium confidence)	- Some data quality issues ('2') or - Large differences between 2010-11 return and figures from previous years ('2') or - Issues raised in the notes ('2')

1 (low confidence)	- Major data quality issues ('1')
Aggregate	- LAs that have indicated that they are not confident with the child-level figures provided through the CIN census and have submitted supplementary data in aggregate form
'..'	- LAs that have not provided us with a return or have indicated that they do not want us to use their figures

21. This is the second year that a data confidence indicator has been used to indicate our confidence in the quality and completeness of children's social care services information. We felt it was necessary to provide this level of detail to allow Local Authorities, in particular those where we have medium ('2') to high ('3') confidence in their data, to benchmark themselves against other Local Authorities. We also hope that this will help drive up data quality from the CIN census in future years.

22. As with the data in this publication, the data confidence indicators are provisional and, where appropriate, will be updated in the revised Statistical Release following further analysis of the data and consultation with Local Authorities.

England Estimates

23. To account for the data missing from Local Authorities who were not happy for their provisional data to be included in this publication, national totals have been estimated in the following ways:

Estimates of Children in Need at 31 March 2011, throughout the year and number starting and ending an episode of need:

These figures were estimated by applying the 2010-11 national rate for the number of children in need per 10,000 children to the 2010-11 population estimate for the authority.

Number of initial assessments completed:

Figures were estimated by applying the 2010-11 national rate for the number of initial assessments as a percentage of referrals (based upon Local Authorities with known 2010-11 data), to the number of referrals.

The number of initial assessments completed within 7 and the number completed within 10 working days were then estimated using the percentages completed for the known 2010-11 data.

Number of Core Assessments:

Children who became the subject of a child protection plan:

Children who ceased to be the subject of a child protection plan:

Children who were the subject of a plan at 31 March 2011 who were the subject of a plan for at least 3 months:

These figures were estimated by applying the percentage change between 2009-10 and 2010-11 national rate for Local Authorities with known data, to the 2009-10 data for the Local Authorities with missing 2010-11 data to produce the denominator for these indicators. The known 2010-11 national percentage for these was applied to the denominator to produce the numerator.

Numbers of referrals:

Children who were the subject of a plan at the 31 March 2011:

These figures were estimated by applying the percentage change between the 2009-10 and 2010-11 national rates for Local Authorities with known data to the 2009-10 figures for the Local Authorities with missing 2010-11 data.

Definitions

24. The full Guidance Notes and Frequently Asked Questions relating to the CIN census can be viewed on the DfE website at:

<http://www.education.gov.uk/researchandstatistics/statisticalreturns/cincensus/a0063843/cin-for-2010-11-specification-and-guidance>.

The CIN review resulted in late changes to the planned 2010-11 census and as a result the guidance and FAQs reflect the planned 2010-11 census and were not amended to remove the data items which were no longer required (for example, the information on services provided and the status of open cases). Further information on the review can be found at:

<http://www.education.gov.uk/researchandstatistics/statisticalreturns/cincensus/>.

The definitions of the key aspects of the referral, assessment and registration process are shown below.

a. Referral: A referral is defined for the purposes of the CIN census as ‘a request for services to be provided by children’s social care services.’ This is in respect of a case where the child is not previously known to the council, or where the case was previously open but is now closed. A referral can not be received on an already open case. A referral can be made by a professional from one of many different agencies (typically in the health and education sectors) but the term as used here is a broad one which encompasses referrals from any source, including self-referrals.

b. Referrals leading to no further action: On receipt of a referral the Local Authority has one working day to decide what further work needs to be done. If more investigation is needed then an initial assessment will be carried out. However, it may be that the referral can be resolved by providing some information, or referring to another agency or in some cases, no further action at all is needed.

c. Initial assessment: An initial assessment is defined as a brief assessment of any child who has been referred to children’s social care services with a request that services be provided. An initial assessment is deemed to have started either at the point of referral to a social care services department, or when new information on an open case indicates that an initial assessment should be repeated.

The expected timescale for the completion of an initial assessment from 1 April 2010 was a maximum of 10 working days. Previously this was a maximum of 7 working days.

Initial assessments may lead to three types of outcome:

- i. No further action;
- ii. The immediate provision of services; or
- iii. A more detailed type of assessment (known as a ‘core assessment’) being carried out. This may be carried out even where there is immediate provision of services.

d. Core assessment: A core assessment is defined as an in-depth assessment which addresses the central or most important aspects of the child’s needs. There are several junctures at which a core assessment may start, depending on the child’s circumstances, and the existence of child protection

concerns ('risk of significant harm') is not a pre-requisite. The expected timescale for the completion of a core assessment is a maximum of 35 working days, recognising that where specialist assessments are required they may not take place within this timescale.

e. Initial Child Protection conferences and child protection plans: Where concerns about a child's welfare are substantiated and the agencies most involved judge that a child may continue to suffer, or be at risk of suffering significant harm, the social care services department should convene an initial child protection conference. The purpose of the conference is to draw together the information that has been obtained and to make judgements on whether the child is at continuing risk of significant harm and whether he or she therefore requires a child protection plan to be put in place. It is set out in the inter-agency guidance "Working Together to Safeguard Children" that an initial child protection conference should take place within 15 working days of the strategy discussion which decided whether s.47 enquiries should be initiated. The conference will result in a decision on whether the child will become the subject of a plan or not.

f. Child protection plan reviews: Once a child becomes the subject of a child protection plan, their plan should be reviewed within the first 3 months and then at intervals of not more than 6 months.

g. Children who cease to be the subject of a plan: A child will cease to be the subject of a plan if:

i. It is judged that the child is no longer at continuing risk of significant harm requiring safeguarding by means of a child protection plan (e.g. the risk of harm has been reduced by action taken through the child protection plan; the child and family's circumstances have changed; or re-assessment of the child and family indicates that a child protection plan is not necessary). Under these circumstances, only a child protection review conference can decide that the child being the subject of a plan is no longer necessary; or

ii. The child and family have moved permanently to another local authority area. In such cases, the receiving local authority should convene a child protection conference within 15 working days of being notified of the move, only after which event may a child cease to be the subject of a plan in respect of the original local authority's plan; or

iii. The child has reached 18 years of age, has died or has permanently left the UK.

Revisions

25. The figures in this publication are provisional and are based upon a cut of the data on 31 July 2011. These figures will be updated, along with more detailed figures on children in need and children who were the subject of a child protection plan in a final Statistical Release in November 2011.

Confidentiality

26. In order to ensure confidentiality of all Children in Need, the following suppression conventions have been used in this statistical release:

- Any numbers between 1 and 5 inclusive have been suppressed and have been replaced by a 'x'. To protect suppressed numbers, secondary suppression may be needed in some cases.
- Where there is a percentage reported and the difference between the numerator and denominator is between 1 and 5, the numerator and the denominator have been suppressed and replaced by a 'x'.
- England and Regional estimates rounded to the nearest 10 or 100.
- Where any number is shown as zero (0), the original figure submitted was zero.
- Where data were not submitted by a Local Authority '..' has been used.

27. As part of a Government drive for data transparency in official publications, supporting data for

this publication will be released at the same time on the DfE Research and Statistics Gateway at: <http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/STR/d001025/index.shtml>. Figures are suppressed to preserve confidentiality.

Related Publications

28. Related publications on children and young people can be found at:

England:

The results of the 2009-10 CIN census can be found at:

<http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/STR/d000959/index.shtml>.

Figures on referrals, assessments and children who were the subject of a child protection plan for 2008-09 and earlier can be found at:

<http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000873/index.shtml>.

Statistics on 'Children Looked After by Local Authorities in England (including adoption and care leavers) - year ending 31 March 2011' are also published on 28 September 2011 and are available at:

<http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s001026/index.shtml>.

Scotland:

Child Protection Statistics for Scotland are available at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/PubChildProtection>

Wales:

Latest information can be found at:

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

Northern Ireland:

Children Order Statistical Tables for Northern Ireland are available on their website at:

http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-cib-3/statistics_and_research-cib-pub/children_statistics/stats-cib-children_order.htm

User consultation

29. A data usage focus group has been set up to consult on the format and content of the publication of statistics on children in need. The first user consultation requested feedback on the tables in the 2009-10 publication. If you would like to be involved in future consultations, please contact us using the details in the next section.

30. This statistical release is designed to give an early indication of provisional figures. A further publication is released in November which gives final figures and more detail than provided in this publication. We would welcome the views of users of this release as to whether this format is still relevant. An alternative approach being considered is to withdraw the provisional publication and to have a single release of final data. By withdrawing the provisional publication, this would allow the final publication to be brought forward by a month. If you would like to comment, please contact us using the details in the next section.

Queries

31. Enquiries about the figures contained in this release, or comments and suggestions on the future content of this publication should be addressed to:

Alison Butler
Children and Early Years Data Unit
Department for Education
Mowden Hall
Staindrop Road
Darlington
DL3 9BG
Telephone Number: 01325 735 419
Email: Alison.Butler@education.gsi.gov.uk

32. Press enquiries should be made to the Department's Press Office at:

Press Office Newsdesk
Department for Education
Sanctuary Buildings
Great Smith Street
LONDON
SW1P 3BT
Telephone Number: 0207 925789

Table 1: Referrals, assessments, numbers of children who were the subject of a child protection plan and numbers of children in need, 2010-11 (provisional)¹
England

	2009-10 (final)	2010-11 (provisional) ²
Referrals and assessments completed		
Number of referrals ³	603,700	612,600
Number of initial assessments completed ³	395,300	440,800
Initial assessments completed as a percentage of referrals	65.5	72.0
Number of initial assessments completed within 7 working days ⁴	266,100	283,400
Percentage of initial assessments completed within 7 working days	67.3	64.3
Number of initial assessments completed within 10 working days ⁴	298,300	333,500
Percentage of initial assessments completed within 10 working days	75.5	75.7
Number of core assessments completed ³	142,100	184,800
Number of core assessments completed within 35 working days ⁴	102,900	138,900
Percentage of core assessments completed within 35 working days ⁴	72.4	75.1
Children in Need⁵		
Numbers at 31 March 2011	375,900	379,300
Rate per 10,000 children ⁶	341.3	343.4
Numbers through out the 2010-11	694,000	736,400
Children starting an episode of need in 2010-11	377,600	394,400
Children ending an episode of need in 2010-11	318,200	359,800
Children who were the subject of a child protection plan⁷		
Children who were the subject of a plan at the end of March	39,100	42,300
Of which:		
Number who had been the subject of a plan for 3 or more months	28,400	30,000
Number who had had reviews carried out within the required timescales ⁸	27,500	29,100
Percentage who had had reviews carried out within the required timescales ⁸	96.8	97.1
Children who became the subject of a plan throughout 2010-11	44,300	48,400
Of which:		
Number who became the subject of a plan for the second or subsequent time	6,000	6,400
Percentage who became the subject of a plan for the second or subsequent time	13.4	13.3
Children who ceased the subject of a plan throughout 2010-11	37,900	44,900
Of which:		
Number who were the subject of a plan for 2 or more years	2,300	2,700
Percentage who were the subject of a plan for 2 or more years	5.9	6.0

Source: 2009-10 and 2010-11 Children in Need census

- Figures are rounded to the nearest 100 and may include estimates for missing data.
- Provisional data based upon Local Authorities who submitted data at 31 July 2011.
- If a child has more than one referral or assessment in the year then each instance is recorded.
- Statutory guidance states that for 2010-11, an initial assessment should be completed within 10 working days however previously guidance stated they should be completed within 7 working days. For comparison purposes both figures have been calculated. Statutory guidance states that a core assessment should be completed within 35 working days.
- Figures have been calculated by DfE based upon all information provided in the CIN return. Further details on the methodology can be found in the publication technical notes, paragraphs 11 to 14. If a child has more than one episode, then each is counted in the figures.
- Based on the population aged 0 - 17 years, estimated at mid-2010. Source: Population Estimates Unit, ONS: Crown Copyright. The population estimates are included in the underlying data for this publication.
- If a child is the subject of more than one child protection plan throughout the year then each will be counted
- Statutory guidance states that a child should have a review of their child protection plan within the first three months of being the subject of the plan, and then subsequently at intervals of not more than 6 months.

Table 2: Numbers of children in need. (provisional¹)

All children in need throughout 2010-11, numbers starting and ending an episode of need and numbers and rates per 10,000 children in need at 31 March 2011
By Local Authority, England

LA	Numbers of Children in Need ²					Data Confidence	Data Confidence
	Throughout 2010-11	Children starting an episode of need in 2010-11	Children ending an episode of need in 2010-11	At 31 March 2011	Rate per 10,000 children ³	Indicator ⁴ - Children starting an episode of need in 2010-11	Indicator ⁴ - Children ending an episode of need in 2010-11
ENGLAND⁵	736,400	394,400	359,800	379,300	343.4		
North East⁵	43,100	23,100	20,000	23,200	443.8		
841 Darlington	1,059	686	227	832	381.2	3	2
840 Durham	7,371	4,832	3,440	3,931	389.8	3	3
390 Gateshead	2,066	982	820	1,246	325.0	3	3
805 Hartlepool	1,522	717	639	883	431.4	3	3
806 Middlesbrough	3,458	1,338	1,142	2,316	734.9	3	3
391 Newcastle upon Tyne	4,615	2,191	1,985	2,630	504.4	3	3
392 North Tyneside	2,969	1,561	1,331	1,638	413.0	3	3
929 Northumberland	6,643	3,444	3,628	3,015	501.7	3	3
807 Redcar and Cleveland	2,647	1,547	1,420	1,227	432.5	3	2
393 South Tyneside	2,336	1,178	1,180	1,156	382.0	3	3
808 Stockton-on-Tees	3,127	1,277	1,306	1,821	430.0	3	3
394 Sunderland	5,327	3,307	2,854	2,473	440.5	3	3
North West⁵	102,500	55,500	51,700	50,800	344.8		
889 Blackburn with Darwen	3,495	2,019	1,742	1,753	457.8	3	3
890 Blackpool	2,338	1,137	962	1,376	470.8	3	3
350 Bolton	3,864	1,901	1,617	2,247	358.7	3	2
351 Bury	4,526	2,635	2,059	2,467	587.5	3	2
895 Cheshire East	4,407	2,344	2,104	2,303	307.8	3	3
896 Cheshire West and Chester	4,534	2,534	2,487	2,047	303.8	3	3
909 Cumbria	4,036	1,699	1,562	2,474	256.5	3	3
876 Halton	1,877	1,028	979	898	328.9	3	3
340 Knowsley	3,770	2,560	2,314	1,456	433.3	3	3
888 Lancashire	13,404	7,300	8,018	5,386	220.1	3	3
341 Liverpool	9,625	5,085	5,216	4,409	519.1	3	3
352 Manchester	7,793	4,857	3,345	4,448	456.5	3	1
353 Oldham	3,432	1,829	1,816	1,616	294.8	3	3
354 Rochdale	4,996	3,021	2,998	1,998	405.9	3	3
355 Salford	2,350	1,307	933	1,417	301.5	3	3
343 Sefton	3,870	1,974	1,857	2,013	368.2	3	3
342 St Helens	3,224	1,713	1,643	1,581	419.7	3	3
356 Stockport	2,130	852	705	1,425	237.8	3	3
357 Tameside	3,777	2,134	2,099	1,678	349.2	3	3
358 Trafford	2,304	1,077	1,065	1,239	255.2	3	2
877 Warrington	2,218	827	1,151	1,067	247.8	3	3
359 Wigan	4,802	2,523	2,235	2,567	389.3	3	3
344 Wirral	5,772	3,154	2,799	2,973	445.1	3	3
Yorkshire & The Humber⁵	74,500	39,100	36,200	38,200	346.3		
370 Barnsley	2,652	1,374	1,338	1,314	271.7	3	3
380 Bradford	6,690	2,844	3,033	3,657	282.3	3	3
381 Calderdale	2,558	1,079	1,101	1,457	319.0	3	3
371 Doncaster	6,720	4,657	4,233	2,487	395.5	3	1
811 East Riding of Yorkshire	4,494	2,550	2,225	2,269	349.4	3	3
810 Kingston upon Hull, City of	4,200	1,882	1,304	2,896	542.5	3	3
382 Kirklees	5,296	2,348	2,279	3,017	320.2	3	3
383 Leeds	10,817	5,355	4,615	6,202	407.4	3	3
812 North East Lincolnshire	2,873	1,412	1,261	1,612	470.5	3	3
813 North Lincolnshire	1,789	890	970	819	240.1	3	3
815 North Yorkshire	6,041	3,278	3,164	2,877	239.5	3	3
372 Rotherham	6,476	4,228	4,011	2,465	443.9	3	3
373 Sheffield	7,403	3,993	3,816	3,587	338.3	3	3
384 Wakefield ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
816 York	1,911	810	665	1,246	356.2	3	3
East Midlands⁵	61,000	36,700	31,600	29,400	316.5		
831 Derby	5,128	2,692	2,662	2,466	464.1	3	3
830 Derbyshire	9,902	5,579	5,663	4,239	271.2	3	3
856 Leicestershire	6,626	4,045	3,686	2,940	416.3	3	2
855 Leicestershire	4,014	4,011	1,243	2,771	209.8	3	2
925 Lincolnshire	8,139	4,937	4,762	3,377	242.4	3	3
928 Northamptonshire ⁷	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
892 Nottingham	6,727	5,025	5,090	1,637	290.5	3	3
891 Nottinghamshire	9,596	4,509	3,085	6,511	410.7	3	3
857 Rutland	573	342	394	179	196.4	3	2
West Midlands⁵	76,500	38,900	36,400	41,100	343.7		
330 Birmingham	18,060	10,193	10,699	7,361	289.2	3	2
331 Coventry	4,934	2,081	2,242	2,692	394.4	3	3
332 Dudley	5,165	2,514	2,417	2,748	419.3	3	3
884 Herefordshire ⁶	1,711	1,259	965	1,711	486.6	..	..
333 Sandwell	5,296	2,242	2,322	2,974	427.8	3	3
893 Shropshire	2,196	806	342	1,854	309.7	3	3
334 Solihull	2,164	785	647	1,517	338.0	2	3
860 Staffordshire	9,614	4,639	3,530	6,084	362.0	3	3
861 Stoke-on-Trent	3,846	1,969	1,115	2,731	528.3	3	3
894 Telford and Wrekin	2,091	983	932	1,159	307.8	3	3
335 Walsall	3,737	1,371	1,280	2,457	405.5	3	3
937 Warwickshire	8,060	4,921	4,869	3,191	286.9	3	2
336 Wolverhampton	4,820	3,133	2,928	1,892	358.9	3	3
885 Worcestershire	4,782	2,045	2,097	2,685	233.7	3	3
East of England⁵	73,000	39,500	35,500	37,900	304.5		
822 Bedford Borough	2,296	1,190	1,074	1,222	343.0	3	3
823 Central Bedfordshire	2,914	1,582	1,497	1,417	251.2	3	3
873 Cambridgeshire	4,974	4,416	1,092	3,882	306.8	3	2
881 Essex	18,254	9,765	9,006	9,248	309.4	3	3
919 Hertfordshire	13,424	7,408	8,045	5,379	215.6	3	3
821 Luton ⁶	..	..	..	1,976	401.6	..	..
926 Norfolk	12,371	7,367	7,313	5,058	310.0	3	3

874 Peterborough	2,394	795	1,020	1,374	337.3	3	3
882 Southend-on-Sea	2,490	1,063	1,065	1,425	401.8	3	3
935 Suffolk	7,228	2,683	1,548	5,680	378.3	3	2
883 Thurrock	3,411	1,482	2,219	1,192	318.9	3	3
London⁵	126,300	62,500	56,200	71,000	418.7		
Inner London⁵	56,600	26,700	24,000	33,400	0.0		
202 Camden	4,084	1,772	1,992	2,092	525.7	3	3
201 City of London	75	21	19	56	580.9	3	3
204 Hackney ^F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
205 Hammersmith and Fulham	2,579	1,014	988	1,591	498.3	3	3
309 Haringey	7,127	2,509	879	6,248	1272.4	3	3
206 Islington	4,167	2,350	2,389	1,778	518.4	3	3
207 Kensington and Chelsea	2,536	1,318	1,480	1,056	348.1	3	3
208 Lambeth	5,551	2,748	2,242	3,309	607.4	3	3
209 Lewisham	5,313	2,918	2,885	2,428	407.9	3	3
316 Newham ⁸	..	..	..	3,064	461.8	..	..
210 Southwark	5,662	2,047	2,333	3,329	601.2	3	3
211 Tower Hamlets	4,174	2,266	1,551	2,623	508.3	3	3
212 Wandsworth	3,312	1,771	1,524	1,788	343.7	3	3
213 Westminster	4,126	1,725	1,860	2,266	622.1	3	3
Outer London⁵	69,700	35,800	32,200	37,600	0.0		
301 Barking and Dagenham	3,678	1,963	1,845	1,833	370.1	3	3
302 Barnet	4,903	2,948	2,985	1,918	242.8	3	3
303 Bexley	2,960	1,967	1,078	1,882	361.7	3	3
304 Brent	4,154	2,761	1,993	2,161	370.7	3	3
305 Bromley	4,218	2,332	1,576	2,642	384.5	3	3
306 Croydon	6,313	2,021	1,697	4,616	569.3	3	3
307 Ealing	4,093	1,947	1,838	2,255	329.3	3	3
308 Enfield	4,314	2,521	2,483	1,831	254.1	3	3
203 Greenwich	4,644	2,048	1,476	3,168	586.6	3	3
310 Harrow	1,636	750	565	1,071	211.4	3	3
311 Havering ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
312 Hillingdon	4,370	2,110	2,223	2,147	352.8	3	3
313 Hounslow	4,193	2,279	2,117	2,076	402.6	3	3
314 Kingston upon Thames	1,698	725	829	869	256.0	3	3
315 Merton	2,400	1,412	1,162	1,238	288.3	3	3
317 Redbridge	5,517	2,852	3,331	2,186	331.5	3	3
318 Richmond upon Thames	1,470	513	623	847	202.7	3	2
319 Sutton	2,090	839	916	1,174	267.9	3	3
320 Waltham Forest ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South East⁵	111,800	62,700	57,800	54,000	295.7		
867 Bracknell Forest	1,403	849	763	640	235.4	3	2
846 Brighton and Hove	5,934	3,520	3,616	2,318	493.8	3	2
825 Buckinghamshire	5,961	3,590	3,634	2,327	201.9	3	3
845 East Sussex	15,366	11,429	11,088	4,278	411.9	3	1
850 Hampshire	10,814	5,399	3,717	7,097	257.7	3	3
921 Isle of Wight ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
886 Kent	20,890	10,690	8,762	12,128	387.6	3	3
887 Medway	4,125	2,444	2,471	1,654	281.6	3	3
826 Milton Keynes	2,383	1,012	1,061	1,322	225.4	3	3
931 Oxfordshire	5,760	2,460	2,829	2,931	211.6	3	3
851 Portsmouth	2,824	1,575	1,416	1,408	365.3	3	3
870 Reading	3,639	2,268	2,326	1,313	425.4	3	3
871 Slough	2,249	1,125	1,188	1,061	334.4	3	3
852 Southampton	4,533	2,493	2,666	1,867	431.0	3	3
936 Surrey	9,018	4,938	4,189	4,829	196.2	3	3
869 West Berkshire	1,781	1,004	884	897	244.1	3	3
938 West Sussex ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
868 Windsor and Maidenhead	1,267	463	528	739	217.5	3	3
872 Wokingham	1,053	585	425	628	173.7	3	3
South West⁵	67,700	36,400	34,400	33,800	320.0		
800 Bath and North East Somerset	2,127	1,345	1,176	951	277.8	3	3
837 Bournemouth	2,352	766	782	1,570	531.1	3	3
801 Bristol, City of	5,529	2,165	2,086	3,443	422.7	3	3
908 Cornwall	5,421	2,837	2,180	3,241	312.0	3	3
878 Devon	10,317	5,970	5,991	4,326	302.3	3	3
835 Dorset	5,325	3,127	3,141	2,184	272.8	3	3
916 Gloucestershire ⁶	7,782	..	..	4,219	340.4	..	..
420 Isles Of Scilly	27	10	16	11	280.6	3	3
802 North Somerset	3,880	2,341	2,502	1,378	319.7	3	3
879 Plymouth	4,373	2,438	2,597	1,776	356.9	3	3
836 Poole	2,043	922	963	1,080	380.4	3	3
933 Somerset	7,430	4,110	4,072	3,358	304.8	3	3
803 South Gloucestershire	2,347	1,034	566	1,781	318.9	3	3
866 Swindon	2,794	1,821	1,576	1,218	274.9	3	2
880 Torbay	2,540	1,483	1,050	1,490	586.8	3	3
865 Wiltshire	3,390	1,602	1,646	1,744	171.3	3	3

Source: 2010-11 Children in Need census

1. Provisional data based upon Local Authorities who submitted data at 31 July 2011.

2. Figures have been calculated by DfE based upon all information provided in the CIN return. Further details on the methodology can be found in the publication technical notes, paragraphs 11 to 14. If a child has more than one episode, then each is counted in the figures.

3. Based on the population aged 0 - 17 years, estimated at mid-2010. Source: Population Estimates Unit, ONS: Crown Copyright. The population estimates are included in the underlying data for this publication.

4. The data confidence indicator gives a guide to the confidence we have in the data provided by each Local Authority. '3' denotes high confidence, '2' denotes medium confidence, '1' denotes low confidence. 'A' denotes aggregate information was supplied by the Local Authority and '..' denotes no data was supplied. Further details on the construction of the indicator are in the publication technical notes, paragraphs 15 to 22.

5. Figures are rounded to the nearest 100 and may include estimates for missing data.

6. These Local Authorities made a CIN return by 31 July 2011 but informed the department that they were not happy with the quality of some or all of their return and so supplied some aggregate figures.

7. These Local Authorities were working on their CIN return at 31 July 2011 and did not want their provisional figures reporting. They continued with their return in August.

8. These Local Authorities did not make a CIN return and instead provided aggregate figures.

.. No provisional data available

Table 3: Numbers of referrals and number and percentage of initial and core assessments completed (provisional)
 Year Ending 31 March 2011
 By Local Authority, England

LA	Referrals ^a		Initial Assessments ^a				Data Confidence Indicator ¹ Total completed within 10 working days ^a		Data Confidence Indicator ² Total completed within 7 working days ^a		Core Assessments ^a			Data Confidence Indicator ¹ Total completed within 10 working days ^a		Data Confidence Indicator ² Total completed within 7 working days ^a	
	Total received in 2010-11	Data Confidence Indicator ²	Total completed in 2010-11	Total completed within 7 working days ^a	Percentage completed within 7 working days ^a	Total completed within 10 working days ^a	Percentage completed within 10 working days ^a	Total completed in 2010-11	Total completed within 7 working days ^a	Total completed in 2010-11	Total completed within 35 working days ^a	Percentage completed within 35 working days ^a	Total completed in 2010-11	Total completed within 35 working days ^a	Percentage completed within 35 working days ^a	Total completed in 2010-11	Total completed within 35 working days ^a
ENGLAND^b	612,600		440,800	283,400	64.3	333,500	75.7					72.0	184,800	138,900	75.1		
North East^c	29,900		23,400	16,100	68.7	17,600	75.3					78.3	9,900	7,500	75.6		
841 Darlington	1,223	3	1,134	735	64.8	765	67.5	3	3	92.7	3	257	210	81.7	2	2	
840 Durham	5,408	2	3,909	2,904	74.3	2,481	63.5	3	3	72.3	2	1,367	1,251	91.5	3	3	
390 Gateshead	1,356	3	1,178	933	79.2	1,016	86.2	3	3	86.9	3	359	324	90.2	2	2	
805 Hartlepool	846	3	806	610	75.7	692	85.3	3	3	95.3	3	372	250	67.2	3	3	
806 Middlesbrough	1,326	3	1,269	1,163	91.6	1,490	74.1	3	3	84.8	3	594	582	97.8	3	3	
391 Newcastle upon Tyne	2,867	3	2,715	2,260	83.2	2,436	89.7	2	2	94.7	2	1,521	1,223	80.4	2	2	
392 North Tyneside	1,719	3	1,326	1,150	86.7	1,193	90.0	3	3	77.1	3	540	462	85.6	3	3	
829 Northumberland	4,385	2	2,632	1,490	56.6	2,077	78.9	2	2	60.0	2	1,364	794	58.2	2	2	
807 Redcar and Cleveland	2,401	3	1,457	896	61.5	1,044	71.7	3	3	60.7	3	794	582	73.3	3	3	
393 South Tyneside	1,220	2	710	608	85.6	639	90.0	3	3	58.2	2	514	457	88.9	3	3	
808 Stockton-on-Tees	2,511	3	2,384	741	31.1	1,047	45.3	3	3	94.9	3	1,340	698	51.1	2	2	
394 Sunderland	3,611	3	3,177	2,583	81.3	2,777	87.4	3	3	88.0	3	861	686	78.7	3	3	
North West^c	91,400		70,600	51,200	72.5	55,700	78.9					77.3	26,500	20,600	77.8		
889 Blackburn with Darwen	2,041	3	1,949	1,607	82.4	1,735	89.0	3	3	95.5	3	1,080	828	76.7	3	3	
890 Blackpool	3,337	3	2,992	2,834	88.0	2,348	78.4	2	2	89.7	2	1,041	731	70.2	2	2	
350 Bolton	4,108	3	3,597	1,528	42.5	3,023	84.0	3	3	95.6	3	1,073	1,220	113.7	3	3	
351 Bury	2,647	2	1,662	803	48.3	913	54.9	2	2	62.8	2	702	389	55.4	2	2	
895 Cheshire East	2,785	2	2,191	1,077	49.2	1,228	56.0	2	2	78.7	2	1,259	788	63.4	2	2	
896 Cheshire West and Chester	3,080	2	2,474	2,012	81.3	1,987	80.3	3	3	80.3	2	1,077	902	83.8	3	3	
809 Cumbria	3,131	3	2,555	2,359	92.3	2,468	96.6	3	3	81.6	3	1,056	956	90.5	3	3	
876 Halton	1,395	3	1,327	1,080	78.0	1,168	88.0	3	3	95.1	3	585	524	89.6	2	2	
340 Knowsley	3,035	3	2,535	2,045	80.7	2,223	87.7	3	3	83.5	3	656	479	73.0	3	3	
888 Lancashire ^d	16,242	A	10,069	5,241	52.1	4,511	44.4	2	2	65.0	A	4,217	3,521	83.5	A	A	
341 Liverpool	6,702	3	6,132	5,876	43.8	5,758	71.1	1	1	91.5	1	1,569	1,382	88.8	1	1	
352 Manchester	10,072	3	7,587	5,668	74.7	6,203	81.8	3	3	75.3	3	2,390	1,742	72.9	2	2	
353 Oldham	2,533	3	2,467	2,467	97.4	2,360	95.0	3	3	94.9	3	770	770	97.4	3	3	
354 Rochdale	3,717	2	2,683	2,293	84.0	2,359	87.9	2	2	72.2	2	1,095	776	70.9	2	2	
355 Salford	4,600	3	3,099	1,351	43.6	1,659	53.5	3	3	67.4	3	621	505	81.3	2	2	
343 Sefton	2,561	3	2,410	1,409	58.5	1,511	62.7	3	3	94.1	3	878	481	54.7	2	2	
342 St Helens	1,973	3	1,747	1,407	79.9	1,519	86.9	3	3	88.8	3	778	628	80.7	2	2	
356 Stockport	3,037	2	1,677	1,251	74.6	1,326	79.1	3	3	55.2	2	1,027	334	32.6	2	2	
357 Tameside	3,433	3	3,023	2,793	92.4	2,915	96.4	3	3	88.1	3	465	389	83.7	3	3	
358 Trafford	2,474	2	1,307	940	71.9	863	62.1	3	3	82.5	2	640	522	81.6	2	2	
877 Warrington	2,325	2	1,315	1,166	88.7	1,202	91.4	3	3	56.6	2	941	732	77.8	2	2	
359 Wigan	2,797	3	2,828	2,504	88.5	2,431	86.0	2	2	101.1	2	914	813	89.0	2	2	
344 Wigan	3,351	3	3,014	1,945	64.5	2,172	72.1	3	3	89.9	3	1,072	800	74.6	3	3	
Yorkshire & The Humber^c	69,900		48,800	35,900	73.6	37,600	77.0					69.9	20,400	16,000	78.4		
370 Barnsley	2,681	3	1,699	1,123	66.1	1,443	84.9	3	3	63.4	3	572	464	81.1	3	3	
380 Bradford	5,777	3	4,176	3,825	91.6	3,818	93.8	3	3	72.3	3	2,988	2,674	89.5	3	3	
381 Calderdale	1,750	3	1,693	1,077	63.6	1,179	69.6	2	2	96.7	2	729	581	79.7	2	2	
371 Doncaster	4,673	3	4,370	3,995	91.4	4,370	100.0	3	3	95.6	3	2,032	1,632	80.3	2	2	
811 East Riding of Yorkshire	2,550	3	1,772	912	51.5	1,100	62.1	2	2	73.5	2	677	499	73.0	2	2	
810 Kingston upon Hull, City of	6,704	2	2,325	1,524	65.6	1,527	65.7	3	3	34.7	2	920	715	77.7	2	2	
382 Kirkcaldy	4,228	2	1,852	975	52.6	1,132	61.1	2	2	43.8	2	2,147	1,186	55.2	2	2	
383 Leeds	12,945	3	9,558	7,236	75.9	7,628	79.2	3	3	70.0	3	2,911	2,438	83.8	2	2	
812 North East Lincolnshire	1,756	3	1,466	1,350	92.1	1,388	94.7	x	x	83.5	3	x	x	98.8	2	2	
813 North Lincolnshire	2,481	3	1,814	1,444	80.5	1,567	87.3	3	3	65.0	3	772	494	64.0	3	3	
815 North Yorkshire	5,582	3	4,582	3,376	73.7	2,988	65.3	3	3	78.7	3	1,284	1,284	100.0	3	3	
372 Rotherham	4,730	3	4,343	3,579	82.4	3,678	84.7	3	3	91.8	3	1,485	1,182	79.6	3	3	
373 Sheffield	7,381	3	6,223	4,249	68.3	4,070	65.4	2	2	84.3	2	2,091	1,535	73.4	3	3	
384 Wakefield ^e	1,325	3	1,051	758	72.1	815	77.5	3	3	47.0	A	222	180	81.1	2	2	
816 York	1,325	3	1,051	758	72.1	815	77.5	3	3	79.3	3	222	180	81.1	2	2	
East Midlands^c	50,100		37,200	21,600	58.0	26,400	71.0					74.3	13,200	10,000	75.4		
831 Derby	3,842	3	2,046	1,172	57.3	1,319	64.5	3	3	53.2	3	999	918	91.9	3	3	
830 Derbyshire	8,280	3	7,021	4,696	66.9	4,960	70.6	3	3	84.8	3	1,783	1,322	74.1	2	2	
856 Leicestershire	7,536	3	4,484	2,775	61.9	2,868	64.0	3	3	55.5	3	1,874	1,576	84.2	3	3	
855 Leicestershire ^e	4,038	A	2,690	1,172	43.6	1,172	43.6	A	A	86.6	A	1,151	78.3	6.8	A	A	
925 Lincolnshire	5,435	3	5,099	3,150	61.8	2,478	48.9	2	2	93.8	2	3,186	2,201	69.1	2	2	
928 Northamptonshire ^e	6,294	3	4,914	2,725	55.4	3,354	68.5	2	2	78.1	2	1,635	1,304	79.8	2	2	
892 Nottingham	9,298	3	7,175	3,406	47.5	4,708	66.3	3	3	77.2	3	1,659	1,049	63.2	2	2	
891 Nottinghamshire	344	3	172	148	86.0	152	88.4	3	3	50.0	3	62	45	72.6	3	3	
West Midlands^c	74,300		48,500	28,000	57.7	33,200	68.5					65.3	14,900	10,800	72.7		
330 Birmingham	28,177	2	14,657	6,649	45.4	11,025	75.2	2	2	52.0	2	3,650	2,524	71.1	2	2	
331 Coventry	3,655	3	3,102	2,100	67.7	2,373	76.5	3	3	74.9	3	1,108	853	77.0	3	3	
332 Dudley	3,635	3	2,108	1,293	61.3	1,215	57.6	3	3	58.0	3	844	667	79.0	2	2	
884 Herefordshire ^e	1,460	A	1,426	933	65.4	..	..	..	..	97.7	A	805	567	70.5	A	A
333 Sandwell	3,677	3	2,376	1,350	56.8	1,517	63.8	3	3	64.6	3	1,029	728	72.2	3	3	
893 Shropshire	1,173	3	1,147	713	62.2	714	62.2	3	3	71.8	3	286	214	74.8	3	3	
334 Solihull	3,267	3	1														

Table 4: Number of children who became the subject of a child protection plan throughout the year, who ceased to be the subject of a plan during 2010-11 and who were the subject of a plan at 31 March 2011 (provisional)

By Local Authority, England

LA	Children who became the subject of a plan throughout 2010-11 ¹				Children who ceased to be the subject of a plan throughout 2010-11 ¹				Children who were the subject of a plan at 31 March 2011 and who had been the subject of a plan for 3 or more months			
	Number	Who became the subject of the plan for the second or subsequent time	Percentage who became the subject of the plan for the second or subsequent time	Data Confidence Indicator ²	Number	Number who were the subject of a plan for 2 or more years	Percentage who were the subject of a plan for 2 or more years	Data Confidence Indicator ²	Number	Who were reviewed within the required timescales ⁴	Percentage Reviewed within timescales ⁴	Data Confidence Indicator ^{2,5}
ENGLAND³	48,450	6,420	13.3		44,870	2,690	6.0		42,330	29,970	29,090	97.1
North East⁵	3,040	380	12.6		3,270	160	4.9		2,660	1,870	1,820	97.3
841 Darlington	116	15	12.9	3	x	x	4.5	3	102	3	x	92.6
840 Durham	573	75	13.1	3	576	19	3.3	3	444	3	x	99.3
390 Gateshead	230	22	9.6	2	182	10	5.5	2	188	2	112	100.0
805 Hartlepool	100	11	11.0	3	121	8	6.6	3	113	3	89	76
806 Middlesbrough	254	24	9.4	3	340	18	5.3	2	254	3	196	174
391 Newcastle upon Tyne	395	80	20.2	3	399	26	6.5	3	327	3	x	x
392 North Tyneside	204	20	9.8	3	184	12	6.5	3	189	3	159	159
929 Northumberland	182	18	9.9	2	268	19	7.1	3	170	2	124	124
807 Redcar and Cleveland	157	14	8.9	3	167	0	0.0	3	151	3	x	x
393 South Tyneside	123	6	4.9	2	x	x	1.2	3	119	3	71	71
808 Stockton-on-Tees	265	24	9.1	3	x	x	1.5	3	208	3	x	x
394 Sunderland	439	73	16.6	3	448	38	8.5	3	399	3	244	244
North West⁴	7,370	980	13.4		6,440	350	5.4		6,250	4,460	4,250	95.4
889 Blackburn with Darwen	266	31	11.6	3	257	8	3.1	2	187	3	113	113
890 Blackpool	383	57	14.9	2	262	7	2.7	2	313	2	183	177
350 Bolton	289	42	14.5	3	306	18	5.9	3	359	3	279	266
351 Bury	234	42	18.0	3	175	7	4.0	3	176	3	x	x
895 Cheshire East	229	30	13.1	2	x	x	2.0	2	171	3	x	x
896 Cheshire West and Chester	169	17	10.1	3	180	15	8.3	3	150	3	108	108
909 Cumbria	310	35	11.3	3	297	23	7.7	3	306	3	240	228
876 Halton	82	10	12.2	3	85	0	0.0	3	78	3	54	54
340 Knowsley	198	16	8.1	2	191	15	7.8	2	165	3	x	x
888 Lancashire ⁶	853	117	13.7	A	41	4.8	6.0	A	600	A	476	476
341 Liverpool	526	11	2.1	0	0	0.0	0.0	-	503	1	351	232
352 Manchester	837	140	16.7	3	729	55	7.5	3	707	3	x	x
353 Oldham	294	29	9.9	3	363	24	6.6	2	233	2	170	170
354 Rochdale	273	35	12.8	3	x	x	1.9	3	202	3	152	146
355 Salford	478	72	15.1	3	362	16	4.4	3	432	3	298	264
343 Sefton	277	39	14.1	3	282	19	6.7	3	224	3	158	158
342 St Helens	252	48	19.0	3	x	x	0.9	3	224	3	x	x
356 Stockport	147	22	15.0	2	160	12	7.5	3	149	3	113	113
357 Tameside	214	21	9.8	3	216	18	8.3	3	190	3	x	x
358 Trafford	190	35	18.4	3	229	28	12.2	3	171	3	120	120
877 Warrington	211	25	11.8	3	183	13	7.1	3	158	3	x	x
359 Wigan	262	41	15.6	3	301	6	3.0	3	203	3	126	126
344 Wirral	393	69	17.6	3	327	6	1.8	3	290	3	214	214
Yorkshire & The Humber⁶	5,020	570	11.3		4,480	300	6.8		4,390	3,070	2,930	95.3
370 Barnsley	208	35	16.8	2	214	22	10.3	2	156	2	98	98
380 Bradford	389	36	9.2	3	424	30	7.1	3	369	3	x	x
381 Calderdale	173	9	5.2	3	155	23	14.8	3	173	3	129	112
371 Doncaster	483	83	16.8	2	405	30	7.4	2	383	2	252	233
811 East Riding of Yorkshire	239	25	10.5	3	x	x	1.0	3	151	3	x	x
810 Kingston upon Hull, City of	285	9	3.2	3	277	19	6.9	3	246	3	x	x
382 Kirklees	231	30	13.0	2	265	36	13.6	3	240	2	171	171
383 Leeds	1,061	105	9.9	3	661	40	6.0	3	974	3	642	553
812 North East Lincolnshire	116	6	5.2	3	88	8	9.1	3	121	3	84	84
813 North Lincolnshire	90	8	8.9	2	122	7	5.7	2	84	3	67	67
815 North Yorkshire	487	89	18.3	2	377	11	2.9	3	365	2	219	219
372 Rotherham	400	35	8.8	3	349	17	4.9	3	330	3	252	252
373 Sheffield	359	38	10.6	3	429	31	7.2	3	368	3	288	288
384 Wakefield ⁷	..	..	13.7	A	..	..	9.5	..	..	..	..	..
816 York	141	13	9.2	3	x	x	3.9	3	115	3	x	x
East Midlands⁵	3,970	560	14.2		3,470	190	5.4		3,270	2,290	2,260	98.8
831 Derby	343	35	10.2	3	x	x	1.8	3	288	3	208	208
830 Derbyshire	751	75	10.0	3	785	37	4.7	3	554	3	373	373
856 Leicester	491	96	19.6	3	392	13	3.3	3	422	3	x	x
855 Leicestershire	376	49	13.0	2	118	6	5.1	2	281	2	x	x
925 Lincolnshire	318	65	20.4	3	313	8	2.6	3	267	3	175	175
928 Northamptonshire ⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
892 Nottingham	447	74	16.6	3	373	55	11.7	3	431	3	325	318
891 Nottinghamshire	922	127	13.8	3	783	44	5.6	3	759	3	527	518
857 Rutland	21	3	14.3	3	19	0	0.0	3	14	3	x	x
West Midlands⁵	5,740	810	14.2		5,410	310	5.8		4,920	3,460	3,350	96.8
330 Birmingham	1,545	275	17.8	3	1,471	105	7.1	3	1307	3	929	914
331 Coventry	357	51	14.3	3	296	25	8.4	3	352	3	x	x
332 Dudley	299	39	13.0	3	x	x	0.4	3	233	3	161	144
884 Herefordshire ⁹	209	19	9.1	A	x	x	0.8	A	183	A	77	25
333 Sandwell	467	40	8.6	2	344	9	2.6	3	313	2	x	x
893 Shropshire	192	19	9.9	3	266	40	15.0	3	187	3	145	139
334 Solihull	242	20	8.3	3	x	x	1.3	3	193	3	130	130
860 Staffordshire	446	66	14.8	3	459	26	5.7	3	365	3	278	272
861 Stoke-on-Trent	240	44	18.3	2	329	0	0.0	3	163	2	98	98
894 Telford and Wrekin	242	31	12.8	3	205	18	8.8	2	214	3	143	143
335 Walsall	275	29	10.6	3	321	10	3.1	3	233	3	160	160
937 Warwickshire	459	66	14.4	3	486	41	8.4	2	478	3	x	x
336 Wolverhampton	339	45	13.3	3	305	11	3.6	3	277	3	186	180
885 Worcestershire	468	70	15.0	3	406	23	5.7	3	422	3	327	327
East of England⁶	4,700	660	14.0		4,320	200	4.6		3,960	2,720	2,660	97.6
822 Bedford Borough	225	35	15.6	3	x	x	2.9	3	165	3	101	101
823 Central Bedfordshire	208	36	17.3	3	199	13	6.5	3	178	3	121	121
873 Cambridgeshire	322	45	14.0	3	341	32	9.4	3	332	3	251	251
881 Essex	1,110	125	11.3	3	956	46	4.8	3	903	3	573	559
919 Hertfordshire	570	54	9.5	3	719	32	4.4	3	504	3	349	312
821 Luton ⁷	286	30	10.5	A	220	18	8.2	A	266	A	169	169
926 Norfolk	737	145	19.7	3	690	7	1.0	3	536	3	x	x
874 Peterborough	195	28	14.4	3	x	x	1.2	3	152	3	111	111
882 Southend-on-Sea	166	28	16.9	3	168	8	4.8	3	157	3	126	126
935 Suffolk	668	105	15.7	2	503	20	4.0	2	536	2	x	x
883 Thurrock	215	25	11.6	2	186	16	8.6	2	229	2	164	155
London⁸	6,910	800	11.6		6,920	540	7.8		6,490	4,890	4,820	98.6
Inner London⁸	2,930	370	12.6		3,130	260	8.3		2,790	2,110	2,090	98.8
202 Camden	267	42	15.7	3	257	35	13.6	3	261	3	166	166
201 City of London	x	x	0.0	3	x	x	0.0	3	x	3	x	0.0
204 Hackney	143	17	11.9	A	258	27	10.5	A	128	A	104	104
205 Hammersmith and Fulham	138	40	29.0	3	225	11	4.9	3	151	3	119	113
309 Haringey	334	30	9.0									

301 Barking and Dagenham	248	23	9.3	3	172	13	7.6	3	274	3	214	214	100.0	2
302 Barnet	206	37	18.0	3	196	14	7.1	3	211	3	159	159	100.0	3
303 Basildon	x	x	2.1	3	97	6	6.2	3	84	3	52	52	100.0	3
304 Brent	172	14	8.1	2	117	7	6.0	3	154	3	108	108	100.0	2
305 Bromley	331	36	10.9	3	280	15	5.4	3	301	3	x	x	98.7	3
306 Croydon	309	16	5.2	3	324	26	8.0	3	331	3	x	x	98.7	3
307 Ealing	417	63	15.1	3	518	32	6.2	3	278	3	x	x	98.1	3
308 Enfield	248	26	10.5	3	230	15	6.5	3	202	3	132	132	100.0	3
203 Greenwich	410	63	15.4	3	339	36	10.6	3	349	3	252	252	100.0	3
310 Harrow	137	12	8.8	3	163	28	17.2	3	161	3	139	139	100.0	3
311 Havering	131	8	6.1	A	154	8	5.2	A	102	A	x	x	97.6	A
312 Hillingdon	217	23	10.6	3	213	13	6.1	3	232	3	184	176	95.6	2
313 Hounslow	236	23	9.7	3	217	11	5.1	3	208	3	163	163	100.0	3
314 Kingston upon Thames	97	15	15.5	3	114	9	7.9	3	89	3	69	69	100.0	3
315 Merton	119	16	13.4	2	x	x	4.0	3	120	3	x	x	98.9	3
317 Redbridge	184	20	10.9	3	176	16	9.1	3	165	3	114	106	93.0	3
318 Richmond upon Thames	x	x	3.9	3	x	x	4.3	3	49	3	27	27	100.0	2
319 Sutton	182	25	13.7	3	208	11	5.3	3	183	3	145	131	90.3	3
320 Waltham Forest	186	8	4.3	A	101	10	9.9	A	200	A	160	160	100.0	A
South East¹	7,360	990	13.5		6,240	450	7.2		6,810		4,750	4,630	97.4	
867 Bracknell Forest	98	9	9.2	3	x	x	5.6	3	78	3	57	44	77.2	3
846 Brighton and Hove	470	59	12.6	3	396	27	6.8	3	440	3	309	309	100.0	3
825 Buckinghamshire	328	38	11.6	3	293	20	6.8	3	368	3	x	x	99.5	A
845 East Sussex	671	97	14.5	3	601	39	6.5	3	620	2	450	443	98.4	A
850 Hampshire	824	93	11.3	3	720	71	9.9	3	732	3	531	520	97.9	3
921 Isle of Wight ²	69	11	15.9	A	86	10	11.6	A	..	..	50	38	76.0	A
886 Kent	1,515	219	14.5	3	1,115	126	11.3	3	1,614	3	1,156	1,113	96.3	2
887 Medway	306	44	14.4	3	236	10	3.9	3	286	3	204	188	92.2	2
826 Milton Keynes	x	x	2.4	3	x	x	1.8	3	40	3	31	31	100.0	3
931 Oxfordshire	418	76	18.2	2	351	20	5.7	3	332	2	210	210	100.0	2
851 Portsmouth	262	44	16.8	3	252	8	3.2	3	181	3	x	x	98.5	3
870 Reading	263	40	15.2	2	x	x	1.2	2	179	2	128	128	100.0	1
871 Slough	162	30	18.5	3	138	9	6.5	3	142	3	x	x	97.4	3
852 Southampton	336	36	10.7	3	238	7	3.0	3	279	3	x	x	98.4	3
936 Surrey	629	73	11.6	3	519	62	12.0	3	631	3	470	456	97.0	3
869 West Berkshire	149	23	15.4	2	x	x	0.9	3	100	2	66	66	100.0	2
938 West Sussex ⁷	585	74	12.6	A	581	28	4.8	A	..	..	x	x	99.7	A
868 Windsor and Maidenhead	93	11	11.8	3	72	0	0.0	2	90	3	59	59	100.0	3
872 Wokingham	99	12	12.1	3	x	x	1.4	3	83	2	54	54	100.0	3
South West⁸	4,340	660	15.2		4,310	200	4.6		3,580		2,470	2,380	96.7	
800 Bath and North East Somerset	98	23	23.5	3	67	7	10.4	3	102	2	72	72	100.0	3
837 Bournemouth	190	32	16.8	3	x	x	0.6	3	160	3	121	121	100.0	3
801 Bristol, City of	429	78	18.2	3	346	19	5.5	3	383	3	x	x	99.6	3
908 Cornwall	378	62	16.4	3	481	12	2.5	3	252	3	134	134	100.0	3
878 Devon	579	82	14.2	3	541	18	3.3	3	453	3	294	287	97.6	3
855 Dorset	330	39	11.8	3	365	27	7.4	2	302	3	206	206	100.0	3
916 Gloucestershire ⁹	537	87	16.2	A	606	43	7.1	A	..	..	316	277	87.7	A
420 Isles Of Scilly	0	0	0.0	3	0	0	0.0	3	0	3	0	0	0.0	3
802 North Somerset	144	21	14.6	3	x	x	4.6	2	127	3	87	81	93.3	3
879 Plymouth	375	53	14.1	3	424	15	3.5	2	301	2	210	196	93.3	3
836 Poole	106	10	9.4	2	160	12	7.5	2	78	2	x	x	96.4	2
933 Somerset	384	50	13.0	3	354	14	4.0	2	302	3	233	233	100.0	3
803 South Gloucestershire	206	21	10.2	3	x	x	1.8	3	179	3	116	116	100.0	3
866 Swindon	133	20	15.0	3	156	9	5.8	3	94	3	62	62	100.0	1
880 Torbay	231	22	9.5	2	163	13	8.0	2	220	2	163	151	92.6	2
865 Wiltshire	215	58	27.0	3	186	0	0.0	3	163	3	x	x	99.1	2

Source: 2010-11 Children in Need census

1. Provisional data based upon Local Authorities who submitted data by 31 July 2011.

2. If a child is the subject of more than one child protection plan throughout the year then each will be counted.

3. The data confidence indicator gives a guide to the confidence we have in the data provided by each Local Authority. '3' denotes high confidence, '2' denotes medium confidence, '1' denotes low confidence, 'A' denotes aggregate information was supplied by the Local Authority and '..' denotes no data was supplied. Further details on the construction of the indicator are in the publication technical notes, paragraphs 15 to 22.

4. Statutory guidance states that a child should have a review of their child protection plan within the first three months of being the subject of the plan, and then subsequently at intervals of not more than 6 months.

5. 10. A small number of Local Authorities reported initial child protection conferences as reviews in error. This has been identified as a data confidence issue and is reflected in these Local Authorities Data Confidence Indicators scores.

6. Figures are rounded to the nearest 10 and may include estimates for missing data.

7. These Local Authorities made a CIN return by 31 July 2011 but informed the department that they were not happy with the quality of some or all of their return and so supplied some aggregate figures.

8. These Local Authorities were working on their CIN return at 31 July 2011 and did not want their provisional figures reporting. They continued with their return in August.

9. These Local Authorities did not make a CIN return and instead provided aggregate figures.

.. No provisional data available

Any numbers between 1 and 5 inclusive have been suppressed and have been replaced by a 'x'.

Where there is a percentage reported and the difference between the numerator and denominator is between 1 and 5, the numerator and the denominator have been suppressed and replaced by a 'x'.