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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 2010

INTRODUCTION

This release of Experimental Statistics provides provisional figures on the number of children referred to and assessed by Local Authority Social Care Services and the number of children who were the subject of a child protection plan in 2009-10. In previous 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 first year the figures have been calculated from the child level Children in Need (CIN) census. This release also includes provisional figures for the number of children assessed to be in need in 2009-10.

The figures presented here include some information from 142 of the 152 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 enabling Ofsted to use the information as part of their Children's Services Assessments. Some Local Authorities were not happy with the quality of their provisional data and they asked not to have their data included in these provisional figures but continued to clean their data return until we closed the database at the end of August 2010. 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 14 to 19 of technical notes for further information).

These statistics are published as experimental 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. The results should be treated with caution as this is the first full year of the CIN census.

Comparisons of referrals, assessment 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.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000873/index.shtml>. Figures for children in need can be compared to the Experimental Statistical Release, released on 19 November 2009, available at: <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/STR/d000892/index.shtml>, although caution should be applied when making comparisons to each as previous figures were compiled from different data sources.

KEY POINTS

Children in Need

- There were 382,300 children in need at 31 March 2010, which was a rate of 339.0 per 10,000 children. At a Local Authority level, the rate per 10,000 children varied from 154.5 children in need per 10,000 children in Wokingham to 895.1 in Haringey.
- There were a total of 697,900 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 382,000 episodes of need starting between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010 and 315,600 episodes of need that came to an end.

Referrals and assessments

- There were 607,500 referrals to children's social care services in the year ending 31 March 2010.
- There were 390,600 initial assessments completed in the year ending 31 March 2010. 262,200 (67.1%) of which were completed within 7 working days.
- The number of initial assessments completed in the year as a percentage of all referrals in the year was 64.3%.
- There were 141,500 core assessments completed in the year ending 31 March 2010, 103,800 (73.4%) of which were completed within 35 working days.

Children who were the subject of a child protection plan

- At 31 March 2010, there were 35,700 children who were the subject of a child protection plan.
- In the year ending 31 March 2010, 44,500 children became the subject of a child protection plan. Of these 6,000 (13.6%) became the subject of a plan for the second or subsequent time.
- 38,000 child protection plans came to an end in the year. 2,300 (5.9%) of these children had been the subject of a plan for 2 years or more.
- 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 35,700 children who were the subject of a child protection plan at 31 March 2010, 28,200 had been the subject of the plan for 3 or more months and 27,400 (97.2%) of these had had reviews completed within the required timescales.

TABLES

The tables in this release of experimental statistics are listed below. All tables include figures at Local Authority level. These figures are all **provisional**.

Table 1: Numbers of children in need. All children in need throughout 2009-10, rates per 10,000 children and numbers of children in need at 31 March 2010, by Local Authority in England (provisional).

Table 2: Numbers of referrals and number and percentage of initial and core assessments completed, year ending 31 March 2010, by Local Authority in England (provisional)

Table 3: 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 2009-10 and who were the subject of a plan at 31 March 2010, by Local Authority in England (provisional).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Background

1. The **2009-10 Children in Need (CIN) census** captured child level information on children referred to and assessed by children's social care services within the 12 month period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010. This is an expansion of the scope of the information collected in the first CIN census (2008-09) where only those children who had been assessed to be in need between October 2008 and March 2009 were included. The 2009-10 census includes any child referred to children's social care services within the year and also any cases open at 1 April 2009, 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;
- Maintaining a child's name on a register that ensures the child and family receives targeted information or other special consideration

2. The data items collected in 2009-10 included child identifiers and characteristics along with the dates of any referrals, initial or core assessments, section 47 enquiries and child protection plans and reviews. Where a child was receiving services, information on the type and service provider was collected along with the status of any cases that were open at the end of the year. Local Authorities submitted data to DfE in summer 2010 and provisional information has been published in this Statistical Release.

3. 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. The figures previously reported from this aggregate return are reported from the CIN census from 2009-10 onwards.

4. 151 out of 152 Local Authorities have provided a CIN census return in summer 2010. However, this release only includes provisional data for 141 Local Authorities who provided us with data we could use by the end of July 2010. All Local Authorities had the opportunity to continue to clean their CIN return in August 2010. This 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 and the services provided to them, will be published in a further Release in November 2010.

5. 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, some had difficulty providing the detailed information on assessments that was required for 2009-10, and like in the 2008-09 CIN census, a number of Local Authorities found it difficult to provide open case status information and service provision.

6. Figures in this Statistical Release are calculated from the cut of data taken on 30 July 2010. 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 14 to 19) has been included in all tables to highlight to users of the statistics any known issues with data quality or completeness.

7. 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 cut of

data was taken where they 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 the 6 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.

Data Quality

8. One of the key data items collected in the CIN census should identify which of the referrals resulted in further action. Reliable completion of this data was needed to allow us to identify:

- Referrals which went on to further action (an initial assessment or more).
- Referrals which did not result in any further action.
- Referrals from the 2008-09 year which were within 12 months of a 2009-10 referral (we requested this additional information in 2009-10 to allow calculation of the number of referrals within 12 months of a previous referral).

9. Unfortunately the data was inconsistently completed across all Local Authorities and so we have had to derive the numbers of open cases and children in need episodes using the other information provided within the CIN return. The figures reported in table 1 of this publication are based upon the methodology below. The underlying data for the publication (for more information see paragraph 25) will contain both the figures as reported by the Local Authorities and also the DfE derived figures.

10. **Open cases:** We have defined an open case to be where:

- The referral is within the 2008-09 or the 2009-10 year and there is no case closure date and some other activity is recorded for the child in 2009-10 (for example an assessment or a child protection plan or a service); or
- The referral was before 1 April 2008 and the case was not closed.

11. **Children starting an episode of need.** We have defined these where the referral is within the 2009-10 year and there is some activity recorded for the child (for example an assessment or a child protection plan or a service), except where the case was closed, and the only activity was an initial assessment and the reason for the closure of the case was that the case was closed after assessment with no further action.

12. **Children ending an episode of need:** These are defined where either:

- A referral in the 2009-10 year, which had some activity (for example an assessment or a child protection plan or a service) and the case closed in 2009-10, except where the case was closed, and the only activity was an initial assessment and the reason for the closure of the case was that the case was closed after assessment with no further action; or
- A referral before 1 April 2009 and the case closed in 2009-10.

13. **All Children in Need throughout the year:** These are defined as:

- Any episode of need starting in 2009-10; or
- Any episode of need starting before 2009-10 with some activity in 2009-10; or
- Any episode of need starting before 2009-10 which has a closure date in 2009-10.

The Data Confidence Indicator

14. We have introduced **data confidence indicators** for each breakdown included in this Statistical Release. A data confidence indicator will enable Local Authorities to make more robust comparisons with statistical neighbours and national averages. It will also allow 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 1

15. The figures included in Table 1 for the numbers of children in need at 31 March 2010 and the number of children in need throughout 2009-10 have been calculated by the DfE. The data confidence indicator for this information was calculated by comparing the data provided by Local Authorities with the published data calculated by the DfE. If the value calculated by the department is more than 50% different to the values provided by the Local Authority then this was classified as “1” (i.e. low confidence in the published data due to large discrepancy between data provided by Local Authorities compared to figures calculated by the DfE). If the value calculated by DfE was between 10% and 50% different to the values provided by the Local Authority then this was classified as “2” and where the different was less than 10% this was classified as “3” (i.e. high confidence in the data).

Table 2 and 3

16. The figures in Tables 2 and 3 are based on data as reported by the Local Authorities. 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 2009-10 CIN census:

i) Data Quality - this involved analysing the child-level data to provide an indication of the quality of each 2009-10 CIN return. This was the most critical measure when identifying our confidence in a Local Authority's figures.

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 2 and 3 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 2009-10 CIN return.

Local Authorities that mentioned issues that had impacted on their data quality were classified as ‘1’ (i.e. low 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 2009-10 with those reported in 2008-09 (and with previous year's data where appropriate). This does not necessarily mean that information provided for 2009-10 is incorrect. However, it means that we are most confident in figures from Local Authorities with the fewest fluctuations in their historic data. We have only classified Local Authorities with figures that are very different from previous years as ‘1’ (i.e. low confidence in the data) and those with few differences as ‘3’ (i.e. high confidence in the data).

17. 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).

18. The summary table below outlines how the data confidence indicator for each measure included in Tables 2 and 3 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 2009-10 return and figures from previous years ('3')
2 (medium confidence)	- Some data quality issues ('2') and - No issues raised in the notes ('3') and - No large differences between 2009-10 return and figures from previous years ('3')
1 (low confidence)	- Major data quality issues ('1') or - Major issues raised in the notes ('1') or - Large differences between 2009-10 return and figures from previous years ('1') or - Any combination of the above
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

19. This is the first time 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 improve data quality from the CIN census in future years.

20. The figures in this Statistical Release are provisional and, where appropriate, both the figures and the data confidence indicator will be updated in the revised Statistical Release following further analysis of the data and consultation with Local Authorities.

England Estimates

21. 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 2010, throughout the year and number starting and ending an episode of need:

These figures were estimated by applying the 2009-10 national rate for the number of children in need per 10,000 children to the 2009-10 population estimate for the authority.

Number of initial assessments completed:

Figures were estimated by applying the 2009-10 national rate for the number of initial assessments as a percentage of referrals (based upon Local Authorities with known 2009-10 data), to the number of referrals. The number of initial assessments completed within 7 working days was then estimated using the percentage completed within 7 working days for the known 2009-10 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 2010 who were the subject of a plan for at least 3 months:

These figures were estimated by applying the percentage change between the 2008-09 and 2009-10 national rate for Local Authorities with known data, to the 2008-09 data for the Local Authorities with missing 2009-10 data to produce the denominator for these indicators. The known 2009-10 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 2010:

These figures were estimated by applying the percentage change between the 2008-09 and 2009-10 national rates for Local Authorities with known data to the 2008-09 figures for the Local Authorities with missing 2009-10 data.

Definitions

22. 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/a0013657/children-in-need-cin-census>. 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 in 2009-10 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;
- 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;
 - 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;
 - iii. the child has reached 18 years of age, has died or has permanently left the UK.

Revisions

23. The figures in this publication are provisional and are based upon a cut of the data on 30 July 2010. 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 2010.

Confidentiality

24. 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'.
- Where there is a percentage reported and the difference between the numerator and denominator is between 1 and 5, the numerator and the percentage have been suppressed and replaced by a 'x'.
- England estimates rounded to the nearest 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.

25. As part of a Government drive for data transparency in official publications, supporting data for this publication will be available in October from the DfE Research and Statistics Gateway at: <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/STR/d000959/index.shtml>. Figures are suppressed to preserve confidentiality.

Related Publications

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

England:

The results of the 2008-09 CIN census can be found at: <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/STR/d000892/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.dcsf.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 2010' were also published on 30 September 2010 and are available at: <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000960/index.shtml>.

Scotland:

2009/10 Child Protection Statistics for Scotland were released on Wednesday 29 September 2010 and are available at: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/00855>.

Wales:

Child protection data at 31 March 2010 was published as part of the Children Services data on 22 September 2010 and the Child Protection bulletin 2010 will be published on 25 November 2010. This data will be available at:

Children's services data: <http://statswales.wales.gov.uk/index.htm>

Children's services first release: <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/health2010/?lang=en>

Child protection bulletin: <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/health2010/?lang=en>

Northern Ireland:

'Children Order Statistical Tables for Northern Ireland 2009/10' is due for publication on 26 November 2010, and will be 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

ENQUIRIES

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Table 1: Numbers of children in need, (provisional¹)

All children in need throughout 2009-10, rates per 10,000 and at 31 March
By Local Authority in England

LA	Numbers of Children in Need ²					Data Confidence	Data Confidence
	Throughout 2009-10	Children starting an episode of need in 2009-10	Children ending an episode of need in 2009-10	At 31 March 2010	Rate per 10,000 children ³	Indicator ⁴ - Children in Need throughout 2009-10	Indicator ⁴ - Children in Need at 31 March 2010
ENGLAND⁵	697,900	382,000	315,600	382,300	339.0		
North East							
841 Darlington ⁷	1,856	1,408	962	894	409.0	1	1
840 Durham ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
390 Gateshead ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
805 Hartlepool	1,725	918	921	804	390.9	3	3
806 Middlesbrough	3,847	2,115	1,645	2,202	702.0	3	3
391 Newcastle upon Tyne	4,554	2,613	2,051	2,503	481.0	3	3
392 North Tyneside ⁷	3,094	1,826	1,590	1,504	379.0	3	3
929 Northumberland ⁷	6,821	3,566	3,562	3,259	535.9	2	3
807 Redcar and Cleveland	2,340	1,062	1,229	1,111	383.6	1	1
393 South Tyneside ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
808 Stockton-on-Tees	3,060	1,474	1,271	1,789	420.6	2	3
394 Sunderland	5,943	3,588	3,700	2,243	394.5	1	3
North West							
889 Blackburn with Darwen	3,787	2,632	2,267	1,520	396.1	2	3
890 Blackpool	2,270	1,240	928	1,342	457.6	2	3
350 Bolton	3,042	1,297	1,090	1,952	312.6	2	3
351 Bury ⁷	2,927	1,237	974	1,953	464.1	2	3
895 Cheshire East	3,834	1,812	1,603	2,231	296.7	3	3
896 Cheshire West and Chester	4,397	2,408	2,372	2,025	298.2	3	3
909 Cumbria	6,718	2,873	2,552	4,166	425.4	2	1
876 Halton	1,864	945	893	971	355.3	1	1
340 Knowsley ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
888 Lancashire ⁷	13,882	8,694	7,739	6,143	248.8	1	1
341 Liverpool ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
352 Manchester ⁷	3,110	2,842	1,426	1,684	175.7	2	1
353 Oldham	4,058	2,523	1,961	2,097	382.7	2	2
354 Rochdale	4,382	2,631	2,424	1,958	397.4	3	3
355 Salford ^{7,9}	1,188	1,187	155	1,033	221.1	1	1
343 Sefton	3,694	2,050	1,849	1,845	331.4	3	3
342 St Helens	3,502	1,987	1,966	1,536	401.5	3	3
356 Stockport	1,899	571	394	1,505	250.5	2	3
357 Tameside	3,780	2,212	2,170	1,610	335.8	3	3
358 Trafford	2,084	795	839	1,245	258.6	3	3
877 Warrington	2,475	1,598	882	1,593	370.0	3	3
359 Wigan	4,292	2,052	1,961	2,331	351.3	3	3
344 Wirral	5,320	2,704	2,648	2,672	397.4	3	3
Yorkshire & The Humber							
370 Barnsley ⁷	2,365	1,267	1,251	1,114	229.3	2	3
380 Bradford	6,348	2,889	2,374	3,974	309.2	2	3
381 Calderdale	2,605	1,443	926	1,679	368.3	3	3
371 Doncaster ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
811 East Riding of Yorkshire	4,018	2,209	1,793	2,225	340.2	3	3
810 Kingston upon Hull, City of	5,447	3,691	2,653	2,794	517.8	2	3
382 Kirklees ⁷	4,218	2,086	1,477	2,741	291.6	2	3
383 Leeds ⁷	8,508	3,919	2,988	5,520	363.6	2	3
812 North East Lincolnshire	2,760	1,557	1,259	1,501	432.5	3	3
813 North Lincolnshire	1,697	840	716	981	286.0	2	3
815 North Yorkshire	4,179	2,737	1,707	2,472	203.7	2	3
372 Rotherham ⁷	5,644	3,271	2,961	2,683	479.2	3	3
373 Sheffield	6,929	3,968	2,607	4,322	406.9	2	3
384 Wakefield ⁷	5,560	3,010	3,262	2,298	335.6	1	1
816 York	2,305	1,132	1,233	1,072	307.2	3	3
East Midlands							
831 Derby	4,727	2,296	2,206	2,521	474.1	3	3
830 Derbyshire	12,517	6,318	1,896	10,621	675.7	1	1
856 Leicester	5,532	3,143	2,841	2,691	384.4	2	3
855 Leicestershire ^{6,10}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
925 Lincolnshire	7,574	4,461	4,297	3,277	235.4	3	3
928 Northamptonshire ⁷	5,454	2,877	1,023	4,431	287.7	3	3
892 Nottingham	5,138	3,788	2,790	2,348	420.0	2	2
891 Nottinghamshire	9,880	5,305	3,825	6,055	380.0	3	3
857 Rutland	411	248	178	233	252.3	2	3
West Midlands							
330 Birmingham ⁷	21,698	15,453	14,505	7,193	283.9	2	1
331 Coventry ⁷	5,965	3,763	3,555	2,410	354.1	3	3
332 Dudley	8,015	5,597	5,309	2,706	412.1	2	3
884 Herefordshire ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
333 Sandwell	3,813	2,074	1,075	2,738	396.5	1	1
893 Shropshire	1,808	1,323	44	1,764	293.5	1	1
334 Solihull	2,217	947	800	1,417	313.6	1	1
860 Staffordshire ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
861 Stoke-on-Trent	4,055	2,940	283	3,772	731.0	1	1
894 Telford and Wrekin	1,808	703	643	1,165	307.3	3	3
335 Walsall ^{7,9}	673	0	673	0	0.0	1	1
937 Warwickshire	6,519	3,737	2,765	3,754	337.5	2	3
336 Wolverhampton	3,038	1,952	1,197	1,841	349.7	2	3
885 Worcestershire ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East of England							
822 Bedford Borough	2,636	1,632	1,562	1,074	304.9	3	3
823 Central Bedfordshire	2,453	1,361	1,090	1,363	242.4	3	3
873 Cambridgeshire ⁷	8,541	5,204	4,940	3,601	286.1	3	3
881 Essex	13,809	6,324	5,298	8,511	285.6	2	3
919 Hertfordshire	14,108	7,486	8,390	5,718	231.2	2	3
821 Luton ⁷	3,643	807	711	2,932	604.9	2	3

926 Norfolk ⁷	5,545	5,227	2,110	3,435	210.9	3	3
874 Peterborough ⁷	3,866	2,349	1,682	2,184	546.7	1	1
882 Southend-on-Sea	3,167	1,386	1,738	1,429	404.3	2	3
935 Suffolk ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
883 Thurrock	3,840	2,322	1,890	1,950	528.7	3	3
London							
Inner London							
202 Camden ⁷	4,207	1,878	1,775	2,432	619.6	3	3
201 City of London ⁷	90	29	39	51	546.6	2	3
204 Hackney ⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
205 Hammersmith and Fulham	3,413	1,686	1,752	1,661	529.1	1	1
309 Haringey	5,461	2,821	1,077	4,384	895.1	3	3
206 Islington ⁷	4,245	2,569	2,404	1,841	545.6	1	3
207 Kensington and Chelsea	3,069	1,622	1,774	1,295	430.0	3	3
208 Lambeth ⁷	6,751	3,727	2,167	4,584	850.5	1	1
209 Lewisham	6,207	3,384	3,647	2,560	438.0	3	3
316 Newham	6,240	2,150	2,302	3,938	595.9	2	3
210 Southwark	5,702	2,517	1,965	3,737	677.4	2	3
211 Tower Hamlets	4,523	2,336	1,615	2,908	579.7	3	3
212 Wandsworth	3,528	1,696	1,692	1,836	363.5	3	3
213 Westminster	4,383	2,003	1,889	2,494	712.1	3	3
Outer London							
301 Barking and Dagenham	2,585	1,078	908	1,677	348.2	1	1
302 Barnet	4,962	2,896	2,949	2,013	259.4	3	3
303 Bexley	1,667	760	479	1,188	230.8	2	3
304 Brent	3,413	2,541	2,100	1,313	229.8	2	3
305 Bromley	3,552	2,143	740	2,812	412.2	3	3
306 Croydon	6,337	2,363	1,797	4,540	565.7	3	2
307 Ealing	4,408	2,076	2,228	2,180	324.2	2	3
308 Enfield	4,790	3,068	2,986	1,804	255.6	3	3
203 Greenwich	2,989	1,923	293	2,696	507.7	2	3
310 Harrow	2,022	1,063	750	1,272	254.9	2	3
311 Havering ⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
312 Hillingdon ⁷	4,484	2,179	2,161	2,323	387.7	3	3
313 Hounslow	4,160	1,941	1,969	2,191	434.7	3	2
314 Kingston upon Thames	1,766	922	791	975	292.3	2	3
315 Merton ⁷	2,014	1,075	841	1,173	279.2	1	1
317 Redbridge	5,775	3,781	3,228	2,547	393.1	2	3
318 Richmond upon Thames	1,213	493	341	872	213.6	2	2
319 Sutton	2,353	996	657	1,696	391.8	2	3
320 Waltham Forest ⁷	4,692	1,579	1,673	3,019	555.5	2	2
South East							
867 Bracknell Forest ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
846 Brighton and Hove	3,783	1,151	881	2,902	620.9	1	1
825 Buckinghamshire ⁷	5,610	3,044	3,153	2,457	214.2	3	3
845 East Sussex	10,168	6,213	2,355	7,813	752.9	2	2
850 Hampshire	7,388	3,121	1,757	5,631	204.5	2	3
921 Isle of Wight ⁷	1,678	865	955	723	273.6	3	3
886 Kent ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
887 Medway	2,983	1,335	1,115	1,868	318.1	2	2
826 Milton Keynes	2,724	1,461	1,357	1,367	238.1	3	3
931 Oxfordshire	5,014	2,564	1,524	3,490	253.8	2	3
851 Portsmouth	3,834	2,478	1,697	2,137	557.0	2	1
870 Reading	2,897	1,976	1,465	1,432	472.4	2	3
871 Slough	2,353	1,119	1,193	1,160	376.9	2	3
852 Southampton ⁷	5,094	2,880	3,045	2,049	472.3	3	3
936 Surrey	10,080	4,468	5,872	4,208	173.2	3	3
869 West Berkshire	1,934	1,233	1,153	781	213.3	3	3
938 West Sussex	7,430	3,543	2,283	5,147	313.0	2	1
868 Windsor and Maidenhead	1,687	861	886	801	240.0	3	3
872 Wokingham	1,271	471	714	557	154.5	2	1
South West							
800 Bath and North East Somerset	1,447	800	533	914	267.6	2	3
837 Bournemouth	3,064	1,508	1,606	1,458	498.6	3	3
801 Bristol, City of	6,256	2,865	2,965	3,291	409.3	3	3
908 Cornwall	5,488	2,783	2,855	2,633	253.7	2	3
878 Devon	6,746	2,888	2,428	4,318	300.1	2	3
835 Dorset	4,987	2,801	2,650	2,337	292.0	2	1
916 Gloucestershire ⁷	7,220	5,349	3,290	3,930	317.9	3	3
420 Isles Of Scilly	58	24	25	33	812.8	3	2
802 North Somerset	2,873	1,457	1,262	1,611	377.4	2	3
879 Plymouth	4,959	2,721	3,178	1,781	358.1	2	2
836 Poole ⁷	1,555	634	428	1,127	399.3	2	3
933 Somerset	7,380	4,149	4,040	3,340	302.2	2	3
803 South Gloucestershire	1,888	885	577	1,311	235.0	2	3
866 Swindon ⁷	3,198	1,867	1,997	1,201	274.2	3	2
880 Torbay	1,976	1,048	926	1,050	411.1	1	1
865 Wiltshire ⁷	4,720	2,820	2,869	1,851	181.9	3	3

Source: 2009-10 Children in Need census

1. Provisional data based upon Local Authorities who submitted data at 30 July 2010.

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 8 to 13. A child in need is one who has been referred to children's social care services, and who has 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. 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-2009. 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 14 to 19.

5. The total figures for England includes estimates for missing data and are rounded to the nearest 100.

6. These Local Authorities were working on their return at 30 July 2010 and did not want their provisional figures reporting. They continued with their return in August. Leicestershire did not make a CIN return in 2009-10.

7. These Local Authorities have highlighted that they were still cleaning their data return and that there may be differences in their final figures.

8. These Local Authorities made a CIN return by the 30 July 2010 but informed the Department that they did not support the use of it.

9. Walsall did not have any initial assessments or core assessments loaded at the 30 July 2010 and Salford did not have any core assessments loaded. This will affect the calculation of the numbers of children in need (see technical notes paragraphs 10 to 13).

.. No provisional data available

London											
Inner London											
202 Camden ¹¹	2,457	1,828	1,533	83.9	3	74.4	3	908	771	84.9	1
201 City of London ¹¹	45	26	25	96.2	3	57.8	3	21	21	100.0	2
204 Hackney ^{9,12}	4,484	2,677	2,281	85.2	A	57.9	A	2,104	1,710	81.3	A
205 Hammersmith and Fulham	1,686	1,383	1,148	83.0	3	82.0	3	655	600	91.6	3
309 Haringey	3,324	1,859	535	28.8	1	55.9	3	1,019	482	47.3	1
206 Islington ¹¹	2,569	2,319	1,978	85.3	3	90.3	3	1,149	997	86.8	3
207 Kensington and Chelsea	1,997	1,611	1,381	85.7	3	80.7	3	936	780	83.3	3
208 Lambeth ¹¹	4,900	3,912	2,911	74.4	2	79.8	2	1,078	782	72.5	2
209 Lewisham	3,760	3,389	2,955	87.2	2	86.3	2	1,846	1,465	79.4	1
316 Newham	4,529	2,838	1,313	46.3	1	62.7	1	1,181	549	46.5	1
210 Southwark	4,892	3,136	2,185	69.7	2	64.1	3	2,502	2,158	86.2	3
211 Tower Hamlets ⁹	2,767	1,558	1,011	64.9	A	56.3	A	1,866	1,089	58.4	A
212 Wandsworth	1,735	1,573	1,378	87.6	3	90.7	3	744	659	88.6	3
213 Westminster	2,868	1,821	1,494	82.0	2	63.5	2	866	653	75.4	2
Outer London											
301 Barking and Dagenham	3,043	748	303	40.5	1	24.6	2	345	208	60.3	1
302 Barnet	3,370	2,871	1,685	58.7	1	85.2	1	705	515	73.0	3
303 Bexley	3,367	1,711	1,220	71.3	2	50.8	2	513	313	61.0	1
304 Brent ⁹	3,211	1,539	1,265	82.2	A	47.9	A	1,007	823	81.7	A
305 Bromley	2,789	2,188	505	23.1	1	78.4	2	1,064	463	43.5	1
306 Croydon	7,249	2,241	1,136	50.7	1	30.9	2	1,217	724	59.5	2
307 Ealing	4,581	3,412	2,698	79.1	3	74.5	3	1,969	1,685	85.6	3
308 Enfield ⁹	3,561	3,120	2,219	71.1	A	87.6	A	1,178	932	79.1	A
203 Greenwich	2,554	2,204	1,696	77.0	3	86.3	3	832	585	70.3	2
310 Harrow	1,683	1,060	755	71.2	2	63.0	2	245	206	84.1	3
311 Havering ^{9,12}	3,341	1,242	973	78.3	A	46.3	A	1,040	687	66.1	A
312 Hillingdon ¹¹	2,450	2,281	1,209	53.0	1	93.1	1	797	598	75.0	2
313 Hounslow	3,018	1,284	721	56.2	1	42.5	1	595	427	71.8	1
314 Kingston upon Thames	1,186	971	614	63.2	2	81.9	2	371	280	75.5	2
315 Merton ¹¹	1,549	1,049	728	69.4	2	67.7	2	603	365	60.5	3
317 Redbridge ⁹	6,633	3,513	2,146	61.1	A	53.0	A	1,376	1,028	74.7	A
318 Richmond upon Thames	1,476	628	515	82.0	3	42.6	3	148	132	89.2	3
319 Sutton	2,246	1,183	442	37.4	3	52.7	1	537	378	70.4	3
320 Waltham Forest ¹¹	3,291	2,146	1,718	80.1	2	65.2	3	1,164	856	73.5	3
South East											
867 Bracknell Forest ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
846 Brighton and Hove	2,313	2,098	1,343	64.0	1	90.7	1	789	588	74.5	1
825 Buckinghamshire ¹¹	3,242	3,111	1,646	52.9	1	96.0	1	991	587	59.2	3
845 East Sussex	13,550	4,239	1,083	25.6	1	31.3	1	927	522	56.3	1
850 Hampshire	7,758	4,549	2,577	56.6	3	58.6	3	2,694	2,162	80.2	3
921 Isle of Wight ¹¹	865	790	572	72.4	1	91.3	3	454	339	74.7	1
886 Kent ⁹	18,565	8,605	5,936	69.0	A	46.4	A	3,872	3,113	80.4	A
887 Medway	2,686	1,650	1,289	78.1	2	61.4	3	905	618	68.3	1
826 Milton Keynes	3,673	1,553	1,254	80.8	2	42.3	2	592	495	83.6	3
931 Oxfordshire	5,635	3,292	1,908	58.0	3	58.4	3	1,317	868	65.9	2
851 Portsmouth	2,481	1,177	832	70.7	2	47.4	3	360	308	85.6	2
870 Reading	2,426	1,944	1,219	62.7	3	80.1	3	504	319	63.3	3
871 Slough	3,386	1,905	1,439	75.5	3	56.3	3	255	214	83.9	3
852 Southampton ¹¹	3,125	3,186	845	26.5	2	102.0	2	886	653	73.7	1
936 Surrey	6,626	4,268	3,699	86.7	1	64.4	3	2,513	2,065	82.2	2
869 West Berkshire	1,414	780	566	72.6	1	55.2	1	394	295	74.9	1
938 West Sussex	6,549	5,327	2,588	48.6	1	81.3	1	2,201	1,330	60.4	1
868 Windsor and Maidenhead	1,089	806	529	65.6	3	74.0	3	380	304	80.0	2
872 Wokingham	1,134	1,009	883	87.5	2	89.0	2	407	307	75.4	2
South West											
800 Bath and North East Somerset	1,468	755	511	67.7	2	51.4	2	205	161	78.5	3
837 Bournemouth	1,508	1,365	738	54.1	3	90.5	3	459	272	59.3	1
801 Bristol, City of	7,810	3,273	2,325	71.0	2	41.9	2	733	571	77.9	3
908 Cornwall	6,803	3,796	2,821	74.3	3	55.8	3	1,313	960	73.1	3
878 Devon	7,557	4,948	3,696	74.7	3	65.5	3	2,388	1,884	78.9	3
835 Dorset	3,001	2,773	1,696	61.2	3	92.4	3	1,086	670	61.7	3
916 Gloucestershire ^{9,11}	5,688	5,193	2,619	50.4	A	91.3	A	1,157	803	69.4	A
420 Isles Of Scilly	27	14	x	x	3	51.8	3	x	x	x	3
802 North Somerset	3,040	1,736	1,099	63.3	2	57.1	2	753	470	62.4	1
879 Plymouth	3,433	3,002	1,886	62.8	A	87.4	A	1,250	979	78.3	A
836 Poole ¹¹	1,086	628	209	33.3	1	57.8	3	387	252	65.1	1
933 Somerset	5,879	4,533	2,917	64.4	2	77.1	2	665	514	77.3	3
803 South Gloucestershire	1,982	1,386	868	62.6	2	69.9	2	387	267	69.0	1
866 Swindon ¹¹	1,872	878	508	57.9	2	46.9	2	264	188	71.2	2
880 Torbay	1,148	1,081	705	65.2	3	94.2	3	183	95	51.9	3
865 Wiltshire ¹¹	3,200	3,215	1,613	50.2	2	100.5	2	953	489	51.3	2

Source: 2009-10 Children in Need census

- Provisional data based upon Local Authorities who submitted data 30 July 2010.
- If a child has more than one referral or assessment in the year then each instance is recorded.
- 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 14 to 19.
- Statutory guidance states that for 2009-10, an initial assessment should be completed within 7 working days and a core assessment should be completed within 35 working days.
- Formerly NI59.
- Formerly NI68.
- Formerly NI60.
- The total figures for England includes estimates for missing data and are rounded to the nearest 100.
- These Local Authorities had difficulty returning accurate child level records so provided supplementary aggregate information on which their indicators are based.
- These Local Authorities were working on their return at 30 July 2010 and did not want their provisional figures reporting. They continued with their return in August. Leicestershire did not make a CIN return in 2009-10.
- These Local Authorities have highlighted that they were still cleaning their data return and that there may be differences in their final figures.
- These Local Authorities made a CIN return by the 30 July 2010 but informed the Department that they did not support the use of it.
- Walsall did not have any initial assessments or core assessments loaded at the 30 July 2010 and Salford did not have any core assessments loaded.

.. No provisional data available
Any numbers between 1 and 5 inclusive have been suppressed and have been replaced by a 'x'.

London													
Inner London													
202 Camden ¹¹	240	34	14.2	3	261	21	8.0	3	251	196	x	x	2
201 City of London ¹¹	0	0	0.0	3	x	0	0.0	3	0	0	0	0.0	3
204 Hackney ^{9,12}	277	33	11.9	A	247	20	8.1	A	..	176	176	100.0	A
205 Hammersmith and Fulham	236	42	17.8	3	171	11	6.4	3	235	172	x	x	1
309 Haringey	316	37	11.7	3	201	34	16.9	3	294	200	191	95.5	2
206 Islington ¹¹	131	19	14.5	3	136	x	x	3	132	113	113	100.0	3
207 Kensington and Chelsea	119	8	6.7	3	106	x	x	3	87	59	53	89.8	2
208 Lambeth ¹¹	399	53	13.3	2	286	17	5.9	2	304	211	211	100.0	2
209 Lewisham	204	24	11.8	3	192	25	13.0	3	203	152	143	94.1	2
316 Newham	393	61	15.5	1	358	38	10.6	1	337	260	260	100.0	1
210 Southwark	333	58	17.4	3	308	22	7.1	2	336	237	237	100.0	2
211 Tower Hamlets ⁹	273	22	8.1	A	251	45	17.9	A	290	223	223	100.0	A
212 Wandsworth	167	27	16.2	3	186	13	7.0	3	162	128	128	100.0	2
213 Westminster	147	7	4.8	3	156	x	2.6	3	135	98	x	x	2
Outer London													
301 Barking and Dagenham	205	20	9.8	3	173	15	8.7	3	198	137	137	100.0	2
302 Barnet	241	28	11.6	3	187	0	0.0	3	201	146	x	x	3
303 Bexley	93	x	x	3	94	6	6.4	3	85	71	71	100.0	2
304 Brent ⁹	249	41	16.5	A	209	7	3.3	A	171	159	159	100.0	A
305 Bromley	269	13	4.8	1	177	10	5.6	3	252	165	152	92.1	1
306 Croydon	365	39	10.7	3	290	28	9.7	3	346	278	278	100.0	2
307 Ealing	408	63	15.4	3	344	36	10.5	3	378	246	232	94.3	2
308 Enfield ⁹	206	34	16.5	A	230	11	4.8	A	184	127	127	100.0	A
203 Greenwich	304	26	8.6	3	291	9	3.1	3	278	190	190	100.0	2
310 Harrow	144	12	8.3	3	111	x	x	3	187	154	154	100.0	3
311 Havering ^{9,12}	139	12	8.6	A	110	x	x	A	..	90	90	100.0	A
312 Hillingdon ¹¹	244	18	7.4	3	189	x	x	3	232	165	126	76.4	2
313 Hounslow	212	36	17.0	3	206	18	8.7	3	189	141	141	100.0	1
314 Kingston upon Thames	99	x	x	2	72	x	x	2	106	77	77	100.0	3
315 Merton ¹¹	169	13	7.7	3	177	12	6.8	3	126	93	93	100.0	2
317 Redbridge ⁹	153	14	9.2	A	144	13	9.0	A	157	116	x	x	A
318 Richmond upon Thames	32	x	x	3	21	x	x	1	45	38	38	100.0	2
319 Sutton	215	32	14.9	3	154	12	7.8	3	209	142	x	x	3
320 Waltham Forest ¹¹	203	38	18.7	3	167	x	x	2	170	121	121	100.0	3
South East													
867 Bracknell Forest ¹⁰	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
846 Brighton and Hove	357	48	13.4	3	269	15	5.6	3	364	248	248	100.0	2
825 Buckinghamshire ¹¹	338	58	17.2	2	274	28	10.2	2	294	235	226	96.2	2
845 East Sussex	516	93	18.0	2	446	42	9.4	2	547	414	408	98.6	2
850 Hampshire	616	69	11.2	3	609	43	7.1	3	638	476	455	95.6	2
921 Isle of Wight ¹¹	80	10	12.5	3	113	x	x	3	80	49	36	73.5	2
886 Kent ^{9,10}	1,047	167	16.0	A	790	98	12.4	A	..	993	972	97.9	A
887 Medway	261	46	17.6	3	193	7	3.6	3	238	178	170	95.5	2
826 Milton Keynes	94	x	x	3	94	x	x	3	66	39	39	100.0	3
931 Oxfordshire	325	59	18.2	3	306	25	8.2	3	266	206	x	x	2
851 Portsmouth	242	52	21.5	3	253	x	x	3	171	91	91	100.0	1
870 Reading	185	25	13.5	3	130	x	x	3	158	100	100	100.0	1
871 Slough	142	18	12.7	3	163	x	x	3	118	103	x	x	2
852 Southampton ¹¹	238	20	8.4	3	198	x	x	3	179	116	95	81.9	3
936 Surrey	501	51	10.2	3	519	53	10.2	3	521	391	x	x	1
869 West Berkshire	96	21	21.9	3	87	0	0.0	3	66	28	28	100.0	1
938 West Sussex	538	93	17.3	3	461	28	6.1	3	491	347	336	96.8	2
868 Windsor and Maidenhead	77	7	9.1	3	84	x	x	3	69	47	x	x	3
872 Wokingham	75	13	17.3	3	89	7	7.9	3	54	32	x	x	2
South West													
800 Bath and North East Somerset	70	8	11.4	3	74	14	18.9	3	71	57	57	100.0	1
837 Bournemouth	208	26	12.5	3	154	x	x	3	148	95	95	100.0	2
801 Bristol, City of	355	38	10.7	3	398	20	5.0	3	300	227	x	x	3
908 Cornwall	493	77	15.6	3	485	14	2.9	3	355	301	289	96.0	2
878 Devon	545	89	16.3	3	431	16	3.7	3	418	245	x	x	2
835 Dorset	349	48	13.8	3	240	13	5.4	3	342	267	257	96.2	3
916 Gloucestershire ⁹	580	94	16.2	A	311	19	6.1	A	390	394	375	95.2	A
420 Isles Of Scilly	0	0	0.0	3	0	0	0.0	3	0	0	0	0.0	3
802 North Somerset	132	13	9.8	3	154	x	x	3	95	82	82	100.0	3
879 Plymouth ^{9,14}	421	62	14.7	A	263	12	4.6	A	352	250	242	96.8	A
836 Poole ¹¹	133	17	12.8	3	78	x	x	3	133	83	83	100.0	3
933 Somerset	281	38	13.5	3	237	24	10.1	3	271	190	190	100.0	1
803 South Gloucestershire	164	9	5.5	3	159	0	0.0	3	145	106	x	x	2
866 Swindon ¹¹	144	16	11.1	3	127	x	x	3	119	82	82	100.0	2
880 Torbay	148	11	7.4	3	30	0	0.0	3	149	112	x	x	3
865 Wiltshire ¹¹	133	13	9.8	1	104	x	x	3	136	77	x	x	2

Source: 2009-10 Children in Need census

1. Provisional data based upon Local Authorities who submitted data by 30 July 2010.

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

3. Formerly NI65.

4. Formerly NI64.

5. Formerly NI67.

6. 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 14 to 19.

7. 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.

8. The total figures for England includes estimates for missing data and are rounded to the nearest 100.

9. These Local Authorities had difficulty returning accurate child level records so provided supplementary aggregate information on which their indicators are based.

10. These Local Authorities were working on their return at 30 July 2010 and did not want their provisional figures reporting. They continued with their return in August. Leicestershire did not make a CIN return in 2009-10.

11. These Local Authorities have highlighted that they were still cleaning their data return and that there may be differences in their final figures.

12. These Local Authorities made a CIN return by the 30 July 2010 but informed the Department that they did not support the use of it.

13. These Local Authorities did not have any child protection data loaded at the 30 July 2010.

14. Plymouth supplemented their CIN return with a figure of 352 for the number of child protection plans at the 31 March 2010.

.. 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 percentage have been suppressed and replaced by a 'x'.