

# Statistical Bulletin

Health and Care Series

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**A National Statistics Publication for Scotland**

**Children's Social Work Statistics Scotland, No.1 : 2012 Edition**

**29 February 2012**

This document is the first issue of an annual summary of statistics bulletin that brings together information from the following sources:

- Children Looked After Statistics, 2010-11
- Child Protection Statistics, 2010-11
- Secure Care and Close Support Accommodation Statistics, 2010-11

Supplementary data tables can be found at:

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

Requests for further or additional analysis can be e-mailed to:

[children.statistics@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:children.statistics@scotland.gsi.gov.uk)

## Main Statistics

1.1 At 31 July 2011 there were 16,171 children looked after by local authorities, an increase of 2 per cent since 31 July 2010. The number of looked after children has increased every year since 2001, and is at its highest since 1981.

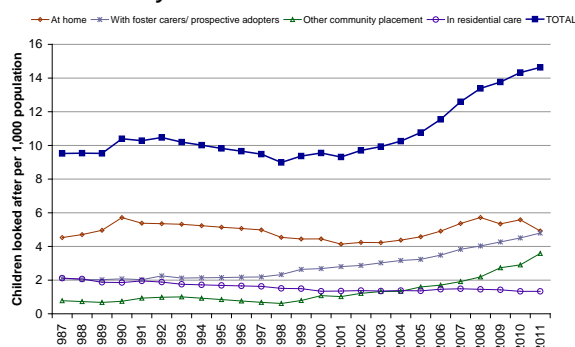
1.2 There were 4,845 children who started to be looked after during 1 August 2010 to 31 July 2011. This was a very small drop from 4,859 during 1 August 2009 to 31 July 2010.

1.3 There were 4,746 children who ceased to be looked after during 1 August 2010 to 31 July 2011, an increase of 5 per cent from 1 August 2009 to 31 July 2010.

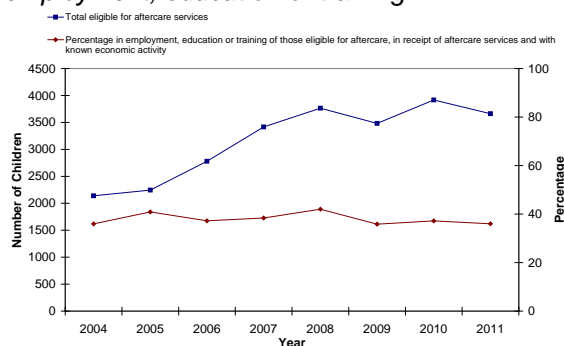
1.4 There were 3,662 young people reported to be eligible for aftercare services on 31 July 2011. Thirty Six per cent of those receiving aftercare and who had a known economic activity were in education, training or employment, a decrease of 1 percentage point on 31 July 2010.

1.5 At 31 July 2011 there were 1,810 children and young people under 21 years old being looked after on a current planned series of short term placements.

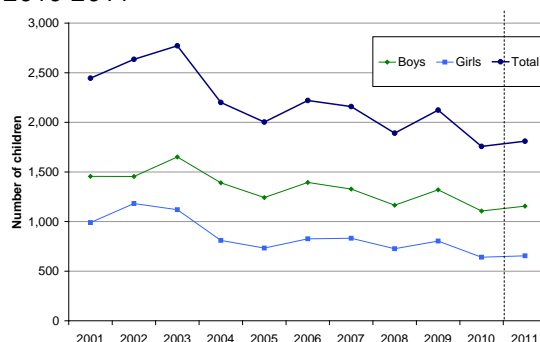
*Children looked after per 1,000 of 0-18 population by type of placement, March 1987-2009 and July 2010 - 2011*



*Children eligible for aftercare services on 31 July 2011 and percentage of young people receiving aftercare with known economic activity in employment, education or training*



*Children looked after on a series of short term placements on 31 March, 2001-2009 and 31 July 2010-2011*



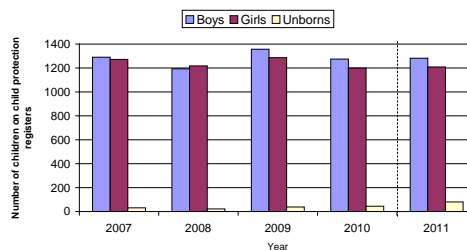
1.6 At 31 July 2011, there were 2,571 children on Child Protection Registers, a 2 per cent increase compared with 31 March 2010.

1.7 In 2010/11, the total number of registrations on to child protection registers rose by 9 per cent (from 3,551 in 2009/10 to 3,884 in 2010/11), whereas the total number of de-registrations showed no change compared with the previous year.

1.8 At 31 July 2011, there were seven secure units providing a total of 112 places. However, St. Philips was closing on 4 August 2011 and was 'winding down' from 1 July 2011.

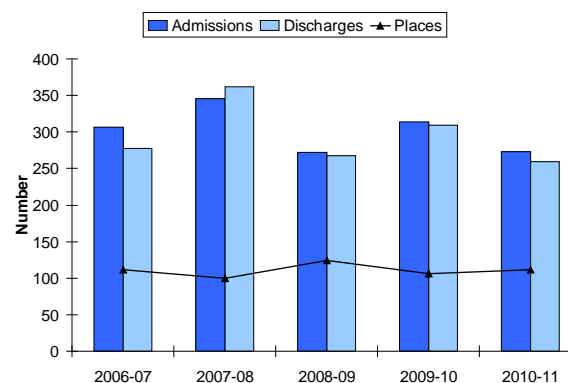
1.9 There were 273 admissions between 1 August 2010 and 1 July 2011. This was a decrease of 13% compared with the period 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010. There were 259 discharges between 1 August 2010 and 1 July 2011 (a decrease of 16% compared with the period 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010).

*Number of Children on Child Protection Registers, by gender, 31 March 2007-2010 and 31 July 2011*



The number of 'unborns' on Child Protection Registers prior to 2011 are not directly comparable due to a change in the way these children were to be recorded by local authorities after 1 August 2011 (following the implementation of the revised National Guidance for Child Protection in Scotland, published by the Scottish Government on 13 December 2010).

*Secure Accommodation Places, Admissions and Discharges, 2006-07 to 2010-11*



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## **Introduction**

This publication brings together a wide range of information on children's social work in Scotland and covers: children looked after, child protection and secure care and close support accommodation.

## **Looked After Children**

Local Authorities have a responsibility to provide support to certain vulnerable young people, known as 'looked after children'. A young person may become looked after for a number of reasons, including neglect, mental, physical or emotional abuse, parental substance misuse or poor parenting skills, complex disabilities which require specialist care, or involvement in the youth justice system, as well as other reasons. The majority of looked after children and young people come into one of two categories:

**Looked after at home**, where the child or young person is subject to a Supervision Requirement (with no condition of residence) through the Children's Hearing system. The child or young person continues to live in their normal place of residence (often the family home).

**Looked after away from home** (i.e. their normal place of residence), where the child or young person is subject to a Supervision Requirement (with a condition of residence) through the Children's Hearing system or a warrant from the Sheriff Court or Children's Hearing System, is provided with accommodation under section 25 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 (voluntary agreement) or is the subject of a Permanence Order. The child or young person is cared for away from their normal place of residence (e.g. in a foster care placement, residential/children's unit, a residential school, a secure unit or a kinship placement).

## **Aftercare**

Local Authorities also have duty to provide advice, guidance and assistance for young people who have reached minimum school leaving age at the time they leave care. A young person is eligible for aftercare services if they are being compulsorily supported or if the person is being discretionarily supported. The definitions of which are:

**Compulsorily supported person:** a young person to whom, the local authority has a duty to provide support and assistance under section 29(1) of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995, that is a young person who has ceased to be looked after over their minimum school leaving age but who is under 19 years of age.

**Discretionarily supported person:** a young person to whom a local authority has agreed to provide support and assistance to in terms of section 29(2) of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995, this is a prospective supported person the authority has agreed to support.

## **Current Planned Series of Short Term Placements**

A child is subject to a current planned series of short term placements where, for the purposes of respite, a child stays away from home for a continuous period of more than 24 hours, he or she is being provided with accommodation and the local authority has additional duties towards him or her as a child who is looked after by them.

## **Child Protection**

'Child protection' means protecting a child from child abuse or neglect. Abuse or neglect need not have taken place; it is sufficient for a risk assessment to have identified a likelihood or risk of significant harm from abuse or neglect. Equally, in instances where a child may have been abused or neglected but the risk of future abuse has not been identified, the child and their family may require support and recovery services but not a Child Protection Plan. In such cases, an investigation may still be necessary to determine whether a criminal investigation is needed and to inform an assessment that a Child Protection Plan is not required.

Child protection is closely linked to the risk of 'significant harm'. 'Significant harm' is a complex matter and subject to professional judgement based on a multi-agency assessment of the circumstances of the child and their family. Where there are concerns about harm, abuse or neglect, these must be shared with the relevant agencies so that they can decide together whether the harm is, or is likely to be, significant.

Significant harm can result from a specific incident, a series of incidents or an accumulation of concerns over a period of time. It is essential that when considering the presence or likelihood of significant harm that the impact (or potential impact) on the child takes priority and not simply the alleged abusive behaviour.

There are no absolute criteria for judging what constitutes significant harm. In assessing the severity of ill treatment or future ill treatment, it may be important to take account of: the degree and extent of physical harm; the duration and frequency of abuse and neglect; the extent of premeditation; and the presence or degree of threat, coercion, sadism and bizarre or unusual elements. Sometimes, a single traumatic event may constitute significant harm, for example, a violent assault, suffocation or poisoning. More often, significant harm results from an accumulation of significant events, both acute and long-standing, that interrupt, change or damage the child's physical and psychological development.

## **Secure Care & Close Support**

Secure care generally refers to accommodation for children and young people who pose a significant risk to either themselves and/or others and are likely to run away or abscond.

In Scotland, children and young people can be 'placed' in secure accommodation, provided they meet the following criteria: (i) they have a history of absconding and are likely to abscond from other types of accommodation and (ii) if they abscond they are likely to suffer significant harm or are likely to injure themselves and/or others.

However, although a child or young person may meet the above criteria, placement within secure accommodation can only be determined by the authority of a Children's Hearing or by the order of a court.

Close support is residential accommodation providing a safe structured nurturing environment. A child can be placed in close support either as a route into secure accommodation or on the way out of secure to help with the transition back to their families or communities.

## Children Looked After

Chart 1.1 and Table 1.1 shows the number of looked after children, and the rate per 1,000 population aged 0-18 years, by placement type over time.

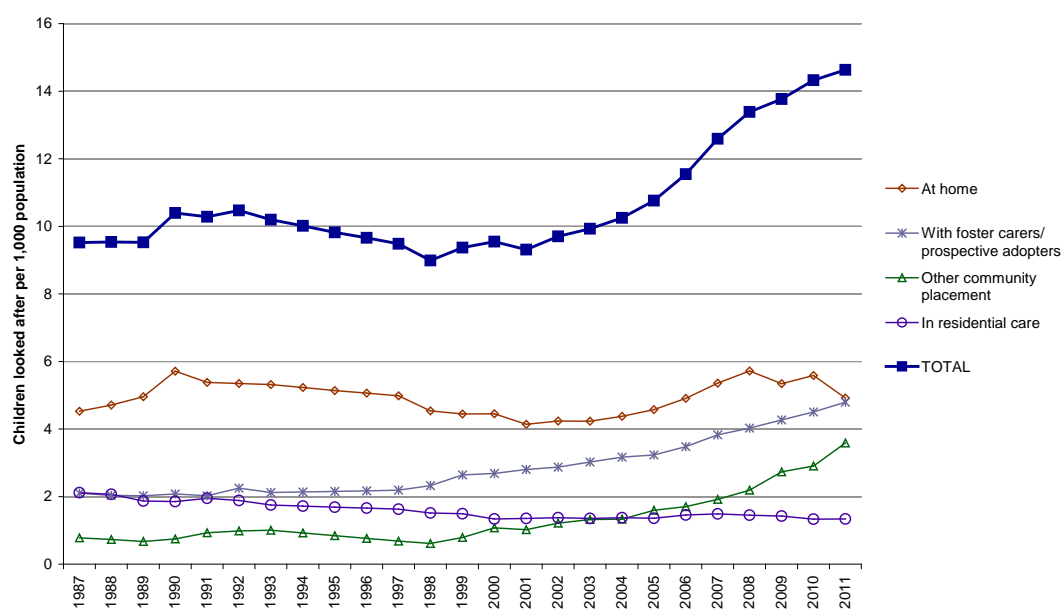
At 31 July 2011, there were 16,171 children being looked after by local authorities. This represents 15 per 1,000 children of the 0-18 year old population. The number of, and rate per 1,000 population aged 0-18 years has been increasing every year since 2001.

The number of looked after children at 31 July 2011 is at its highest level since 1981.

Chart 1.1 and Table 1.1 show that the number of looked after children by placement type shows that the continuous increase since 2001 is due to increasing numbers of children being looked after in community settings, in particular with foster carers/ prospective adopters, with friends and relatives and other community settings. Part of the upward trend can be attributed to an increase in numbers of children looked after at home, but these numbers have fallen in the past year. Numbers of children looked after in residential care settings have been fairly static over recent years, but have seen a slight downward trend since 2007.

The number of children being looked after by foster carers/ prospective adopters or in other community placements remains at their highest levels on record, whilst the number of children looked after in residential settings showed little change, but remains at its lowest levels of record.

Chart 1.1: Children looked after per 1,000 of 0-18 population by type of placement, March 1987-2009 and July 2010-11





## Children Looked After

**Table 1.1: Number of children looked after by accommodation, 1971-2011**

Year	Accommodation type				All children looked after
	At home	With foster carers or prospective adopters	Other community placement	In residential care	
1971	-	-	-	-	14,788
1972	-	-	-	-	19,166
1973	-	-	-	-	20,703
1974	-	-	-	-	20,553
1975	-	-	-	-	18,936
1976	5,883	3,763	1,430	6,242	17,318
1977	5,593	3,733	1,337	6,209	16,872
1978	-	-	-	-	17,107
1979	-	-	-	-	16,887
1980	-	-	-	-	16,845
1981	-	-	-	-	17,045
1982	-	-	-	-	16,084
1983	-	-	-	-	15,529
1984	-	-	-	-	13,783
1985	-	-	-	-	13,261
1986	-	-	-	-	13,319
1987	5,949	2,759	1,025	2,784	12,517
1988	6,064	2,620	939	2,664	12,287
1989	6,262	2,560	851	2,364	12,037
1990	7,128	2,593	928	2,313	12,962
1991	6,625	2,492	1,147	2,401	12,665
1992	6,527	2,746	1,200	2,298	12,771
1993	6,447	2,574	1,221	2,124	12,371
1994	6,335	2,589	1,121	2,083	12,128
1995	6,224	2,605	1,021	2,042	11,891
1996	6,112	2,620	920	2,001	11,653
1997	6,000	2,635	820	1,960	11,415
1998	5,455	2,794	738	1,817	10,804
1999	5,309	3,155	943	1,784	11,191
2000	5,270	3,181	1,274	1,585	11,309
2001	4,842	3,280	1,195	1,582	10,897
2002	4,909	3,328	1,409	1,595	11,241
2003	4,851	3,468	1,518	1,550	11,388
2004	4,982	3,608	1,518	1,567	11,675
2005	5,179	3,660	1,807	1,539	12,185
2006	5,517	3,915	1,912	1,638	12,982
2007	5,986	4,275	2,138	1,661	14,060
2008	6,360	4,480	2,435	1,613	14,888
2009	5,924	4,741	3,042	1,580	15,287
2010	6,193	4,996	3,223	1,480	15,892
2011	5,437	5,296	3,963	1,475	16,171

Notes: Table excludes planned series of short term placements.

Figures for 2011 are provisional and may be revised in 2011-12.

Prior to 2008, table includes estimates wherever local authorities were not able to provide data.

Young people aged 18-21 are included from 2006 onwards, and figures for 2009 include a small number of over 21yr olds.

Table includes rounded estimates for local authorities not able to provide information in all years up to 2004. For this reason, the total for all children looked after may not exactly equal the sum of its component parts.

For cells shown as "-", figures are not available.

Figures are estimates for 1975, 1994, 1995 and 1996.

"Other community placement" includes "with friends/relatives" as well as "in other community".

Figures up to 2009 are as at 31 March. Figures from 2010 onwards are as at 31 July

## Children Looked After

Table 1.2 shows the number of children being looked after at 31 July 2011 who had, or did not have, a current care plan.

When children become looked after, a care plan should be produced. The care plan should include detailed information about the child's care, education and health needs, as well as the responsibilities of the local authority, the parents and the child. Other aspects will include details of the child's living arrangements and the involvement (if any) of the child's parents in decisions that may affect the child. The plan should also indicate how long the arrangement is expected to last, how it will come to an end and what will happen at the end. A care plan is considered 'current' if it has been produced or reviewed in the past 12 months.

At 31 July 2011, of the 16,171 children who were being looked after, 96 per cent of them had a current care plan, an increase of 2 percentage points compared with the 94 per cent reported in 2010.

Ninety seven per cent of children who were being looked after at home had a current care plan, compared with 96 per cent of those who were being looked after away from home.

**Table 1.2: Children looked after at 31 July 2011 with and without a current care plan**

	Looked after at home	Looked after away from home	Total
With a current care plan	5,274	10,284	<b>15,558</b>
Without a current care plan	163	450	<b>613</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,437</b>	<b>10,734</b>	<b>16,171</b>

Note: Figures are provisional and may be revised in 2011-12

## Children Looked After

Table 1.3 shows the number of children who started being looked after between 2001-02 and 2010-11. Please note that a child will be counted more than once if they started being looked after more than once during the reporting year.

There were 4,845 children who started to be looked after during 1 August 2010 and 31 July 2011. Although there was virtually no change, this was a decrease of 0.3 per cent compared with the same period the previous year, and is at its lowest level since 2005-06.

Over time, the figures show that there has been an increasing trend in the number of younger children starting to be looked after, whilst the number of children aged 12 or older starting to be looked after has been falling.

**Table 1.3: Number of children starting to be looked after 2002-2011, by age and gender**

Age/gender	Children starting to be looked after in year ending										Percentage of 2011 total	
	31st March...									31st July		
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
<b>Male</b>												
Under 1	139	146	179	218	220	207	280	323	335	384	15	
1-4	516	457	483	433	523	593	600	580	596	576	23	
5-11	702	783	732	666	748	864	834	830	792	782	32	
12-15	1,070	1,021	949	949	986	1,043	932	995	816	699	28	
16-17	210	163	142	100	140	164	133	33	32	37	1	
18-21					9	7	2	3	0	0	0	
Not known				1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>2,367</b>	<b>2,626</b>	<b>2,878</b>	<b>2,781</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Female</b>												
Under 1	120	123	187	182	195	205	222	318	315	327	14	
1-4	427	393	417	424	470	564	532	558	550	565	24	
5-11	583	568	626	589	545	649	703	733	671	734	31	
12-15	781	753	750	695	810	835	826	805	739	723	31	
16-17	130	108	100	74	79	110	92	22	13	18	1	
18-21					8	4	3	1	0	0	0	
Not known				1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,042</b>	<b>1,943</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>2,367</b>	<b>2,378</b>	<b>2,437</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>2,367</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>All people</b>												
Under 1	259	268	366	400	415	412	502	641	650	711	15	
1-4	943	850	900	857	993	1,157	1,132	1,138	1,146	1,141	24	
5-11	1,285	1,350	1,357	1,255	1,293	1,513	1,537	1,563	1,463	1,516	31	
12-15	1,852	1,773	1,699	1,644	1,796	1,878	1,758	1,800	1,555	1,422	29	
16-17	340	271	242	175	219	274	225	55	45	55	1	
18-21					17	11	5	4	0	0	0	
Not known				2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,678</b>	<b>4,513</b>	<b>4,564</b>	<b>4,333</b>	<b>4,733</b>	<b>5,245</b>	<b>5,159</b>	<b>5,201</b>	<b>4,859</b>	<b>4,845</b>	<b>100</b>	

Notes: Table excludes planned series of short term placements.

Figures for 2010-11 are provisional and may be revised in 2011-12.

Falkirk did not provide information on children starting to be looked after in 2007-08.

Prior to 2008, table includes rounded estimates wherever local authorities were not able to provide information.

Prior to 2005 'unknowns' were allocated to a category rather than being reported as unknown. For this reason, totals do not always exactly equal the sum of their parts, due to rounding.

The number of looked after children aged 18+ was not asked for prior to 2006.

A child may start to be looked after more than once in a year and so may be counted more than once.

Changes between 2003-04 and 2004-05 are partly due to improved recording.

The 18-21 category in this table may include a small number of looked after young people who were over 21yrs

Due to rounding, the percentage totals may not equal the sum of their parts

The number of children starting to be looked after during 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 was 5,191.

## Children Looked After

Table 1.4 shows the number of children who ceased being looked after between 2001-02 to 2010-11. Please note that a child will be counted more than once if they ceased being looked after more than once during the reporting year.

There were 4,746 children who ceased being looked after during the period 1 August 2010 to 31 July 2011. This was an increase of 5 per cent compared with the period 1 August 2009 to 31 July 2010.

The number of children who had been looked after for 1 year or more at the time of ceasing to be looked after has increased every year since 2004-05, whereas the number of children who had been looked after for less than 1 year at the time of ceasing to be looked after fell for the third consecutive year.

**Table 1.4: Number of children ceasing to be looked after, by length of time looked after and age, 2002-2011**

Age	Children ceasing to be looked after in year ending										Percentage of 2011 totals
	31 March...									31 July	
Length of time looked after	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
<b>Under 1</b>											
Under 6 weeks	42	26	72	56	39	55	46	63	52	36	29
6 weeks to under 6 months	25	26	25	28	44	29	33	42	43	58	47
6 months to under 1 year	11	17	9	9	19	13	21	30	14	30	24
Not known							1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>1-4</b>											
Under 6 weeks	193	86	167	126	96	87	119	102	86	89	10
6 weeks to under 6 months	90	56	116	56	67	80	119	70	75	66	8
6 months to under 1 year	92	133	120	93	120	136	119	115	132	156	18
1 year to under 3 years	211	244	184	195	235	254	255	395	381	451	51
3 years to under 5 years	49	54	38	26	48	54	66	82	110	117	13
Not known							16	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>5-11</b>											
Under 6 weeks	229	144	169	145	97	105	141	132	99	92	7
6 weeks to under 6 months	144	92	140	80	86	112	96	68	89	92	7
6 months to under 1 year	146	190	189	161	157	185	173	182	208	199	15
1 year to under 3 years	276	385	269	317	400	351	343	382	401	495	38
3 years to under 5 years	110	143	162	114	162	190	206	212	207	266	20
5 years and over	39	61	51	71	84	86	102	103	106	159	12
Not known							26	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>12-15</b>											
Under 6 weeks	306	151	182	182	140	130	127	103	102	69	7
6 weeks to under 6 months	213	155	180	143	154	146	149	98	109	106	10
6 months to under 1 year	228	217	215	170	164	204	216	244	221	214	21
1 year to under 3 years	388	430	321	285	336	304	337	379	427	428	41
3 years to under 5 years	91	109	120	86	81	82	134	108	107	116	11
5 years and over	56	40	46	41	65	58	79	84	87	99	10
Not known							20	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>16+</b>											
Under 6 weeks	90	33	50	68	18	21	27	9	3	12	1
6 weeks to under 6 months	84	92	121	83	54	104	107	55	33	41	3
6 months to under 1 year	176	175	179	184	194	267	274	196	189	136	10
1 year to under 3 years	535	613	543	510	553	606	656	562	602	563	40
3 years to under 5 years	236	198	223	169	243	243	247	250	248	271	19
5 years and over	143	163	129	166	229	242	233	328	373	385	27
Not known							25	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>											
Under 6 weeks	861	440	640	578	390	398	460	409	342	298	6
6 weeks to under 6 months	556	421	583	390	405	471	504	333	349	363	8
6 months to under 1 year	652	732	713	617	654	805	803	767	764	735	15
1 year to under 3 years	1,410	1,672	1,317	1,308	1,524	1,515	1,591	1,718	1,811	1,937	41
3 years to under 5 years	485	504	543	395	534	569	653	652	672	770	16
5 years and over	237	264	225	278	378	386	414	515	566	643	14
Not known							88	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,202</b>	<b>4,034</b>	<b>4,021</b>	<b>3,566</b>	<b>3,885</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>4,513</b>	<b>4,394</b>	<b>4,504</b>	<b>4,746</b>	<b>100</b>

Notes: Table excludes children who are on a planned series of short term placements.

Figures for 2011 are provisional and may be revised in 2011-12.

Fife did not provide information on children ceasing to be looked after in 2007-08. Fife's figures from 2006-07 have been incorporated into this table for 2007-08.

Falkirk did not provide information on length of time looked after for children ceasing to be looked after in 2007-08. The total numbers of children ceasing to be looked after in this local authority for 2007-08 have been included as "not known".

Prior to 2008, table includes estimates wherever local authorities were not able to provide data.

In 2000 to 2004 some totals do not exactly equal the sum of their component parts due to the effects of rounding estimated figures.

A child may cease to be looked after more than once during the year and will be counted once for each episode of care ending.

Some totals do not exactly equal the sum of their component parts due to the effects of rounding.

The number of children ceasing to be looked after during 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 was 4,625.

## Children Looked After

Table 1.5 shows the number of children who were beyond their minimum school leaving age on the date they ceased to be looked after during 2010-11. Please note that a child will be counted more than once if they ceased to be looked after more than once during the reporting year.

Fifty seven per cent of young people who had reached their minimum school leaving age at the time they ceased to be looked after during 1 August 2010 to 31 July 2011 had a pathway plan. This is a six percentage point increase from 2009-10. Seventy three per cent had a pathway co-ordinator, an increase of four percentage points from the previous year.

If a young person's final placement type was 'at home' then only 42 per cent of these young people had a pathway plan on the date of discharge, compared with 73 per cent of those whose final placement type was 'away from home'.

Similarly, if a young person's final placement type was 'at home', then only 65 per cent of them had a pathway co-ordinator, compared with 81 per cent of those whose final placement type was 'away from home'.

**Table 1.5: Young people ceasing to be looked after during 1 August 2010 to 31 July 2011 who were beyond minimum school-leaving age on the date they ceased to be looked after – with a pathway plan, and with a nominated pathway co-ordinator**

	Number			Percentage		
	Looked after at home	Looked after away from home	Total	Looked after at home	Looked after away from home	Total
With a pathway plan on date of discharge	304	537	<b>841</b>	42	73	<b>57</b>
Without a pathway plan on date of discharge	426	196	<b>622</b>	58	27	<b>43</b>
With a nominated pathway co-ordinator on date of discharge	477	597	<b>1,074</b>	65	81	<b>73</b>
Without a nominated pathway co-ordinator on date of discharge	253	136	<b>389</b>	35	19	<b>27</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Notes:

Figures are provisional and may be revised in 2011-12.

Figures include all episodes of ceasing to be looked after beyond minimum school leaving age (i.e. a child may be counted more than once).

## Children Looked After

Table 1.6 shows the number of young people eligible for aftercare services on 31 July 2011 by age and economic activity.

There 3,662 young people reported to be eligible for aftercare services on 31 July 2011. Thirty six per cent of those receiving aftercare and who had a known economic activity were in education, training or employment. This is a 1 percentage point decrease on 31 July 2010.

The percentage of those young people receiving aftercare with a known economic activity who were in education, training or employment was highest for 15-16 year olds, at 38 per cent. The age group with the lowest percentage of young people receiving aftercare with a known economic activity in education, training or employment was 17 year olds at 34 per cent.

**Table 1.6: Young people eligible for aftercare services on 31 July 2011, by age and economic activity**

Economic activity on 31 July 2011	Age on 31 July 2011				Total	Percentage of all young people eligible for aftercare	Percentage of young people receiving aftercare with known economic activity
	15-16	17	18	19-21			
<b>In education, training or employment</b>							
In higher education	6	15	21	36	<b>78</b>	2	4
In education other than HE	38	72	82	84	<b>276</b>	8	13
In training or employment	49	90	124	175	<b>438</b>	12	20
<b>Not in education, training or employment</b>							
- due to short term illness	*	*	*	9	<b>14</b>	0	1
- due to long term illness or disability	*	*	*	28	<b>63</b>	2	3
- due to looking after family	9	29	25	67	<b>130</b>	4	6
- due to other circumstances	138	297	330	417	<b>1,182</b>	32	54
Not known	60	75	84	159	<b>378</b>	10	
Not receiving aftercare	200	326	327	250	<b>1,103</b>	30	
<b>Total</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>3,662</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Percentage in employment, education or training</b>							
<i>As percentage of all young people eligible for aftercare</i>	18	19	22	24	22		
<i>As percentage of young people receiving aftercare with known economic activity</i>	38	34	37	36	36		

Notes:

Figures are provisional and may be revised in 2011-12.

Cells containing \* represent numbers that are suppressed to maintain confidentiality.

Due to rounding, the totals for percentages may not equal the sum of their parts

## Children Looked After

Table 1.7 shows the number of children with a current planned series of short term placements at 31 July 2011, by type of placement.

At 31 July 2011 there were 1,810 children being looked after on a current planned series of short term placements. For the first time this includes all children and young people on a current planned series of short term placements under the age of 21 years. The number of children under 18 years was 1,627, a decrease of 7 per cent compared to the number of children under 18 years at 31 July 2010.

Sixty nine per cent of all these were looked after in residential establishments, whilst 20 per cent of all these children were looked after in foster placements.

**Table 1.7: All children with a current planned series of short term placements at 31 July 2011, by type of placement**

Type of placement	Number of children	Percentage
Residential establishment	1,242	69
Hospital	2	0
Foster placement	361	20
Other placement	205	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: Figures are provisional and may be revised in 2011-12.

Figures include any child who was aged under 21 years on 31st July and who has a current plan, even if they were not actually accommodated on 31st July, and who have not got an open LAC episode on 31st July, or are reported as being eligible for aftercare support on 31st July. Previous years figures include children up to 18 years.

## Child Protection

Table 2.1 shows that there were 2,571 children on child protection registers as at 31 July 2011, an increase of 2 per cent compared with 31 March 2010.

Half of all children on child protection registers were boys, whilst 47 per cent were girls. The remaining 3 per cent were 'unborn' children.

At 31 July 2011, there were 80 'unborn' children on child protection registers. However, this figure is not directly comparable with previous years figures due to a change in a way 'unborn' children were to be recorded by local authorities as a result of the revised National Guidance for Child Protection in Scotland, published by the Scottish Government on 13 December 2010.

Previously, some local authorities did not place 'unborn' children on child protection registers until the child was actually born. The revised National Guidance now states that 'unborn' children should be placed on child protection registers if this is required (and not wait until the child is born).

Half of all children on child protection registers were aged 0-4 years, whilst 31 per cent were aged 5-11 years and 16 per cent were aged 12-15 years. Very few children aged 16 or over are on child protection registers.

**Table 2.1: Number of Children on Child Protection Registers: 31 March 2007-2010, and 31 July 2011, by gender and age group**

Age group/ gender	As at 31 March...					As at 31 July...		% of total 2011	Rate per 1,000 Scottish population (0-15 yrs) 2011	% change 2010-2011
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011				
<b>Boys</b>										
0-4	625	598	692	661	647	25%	4.3	-2%		
5-10	434	378	446	423	428	17%	2.6	1%		
11-15	226	211	215	188	205	8%	1.4	9%		
16+	5	6	4	1	2	0%	0.0	100%		
Unknown	0	0	0	2	0	0%	-	-100%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1%</b>		
<b>Girls</b>										
0-4	607	602	649	601	630	25%	4.4	5%		
5-10	421	409	399	392	375	15%	2.4	-4%		
11-15	234	201	231	203	194	8%	1.4	-4%		
16+	10	5	8	3	10	0%	0.2	233%		
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0%	-	-		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1%</b>		
<b>All people</b>										
Unborns	31	22	38	44	80	3%	-	-		
0-4	1,232	1,200	1,341	1,262	1,277	50%	4.4	1%		
5-10	855	787	845	815	803	31%	2.5	-1%		
11-15	460	412	446	391	399	16%	1.4	2%		
16+	15	11	12	4	12	0%	0.1	200%		
Unknown	0	1	0	2	0	0%	-	-100%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,593</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>2,518</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2%</b>		

Source : General Register Office (Scotland): 2010 mid-year population estimates

Note : For Age 16+, relevant population used was 16-17 years old

Note: The number of 'unborns' on Child Protection Registers prior to 2011 are not directly comparable due to a change in the way these children were to be recorded by local authorities after 1 August 2011 (following the implementation of the revised National Guidance for Child Protection in Scotland, published by the Scottish Government on 13 December 2010).



## Child Protection

Table 2.2 shows that 2.8 per 1,000 children aged 0-15 years in Scotland were on Child Protection Registers.

However, this varies by local authority area, from 0.9 per 1,000 children in Eilean Siar to 10.2 per 1,000 children in Midlothian.

Midlothian have seen a substantial increase in the number of children on Child Protection Registers compared with previous years. They have explained that this increase reflects a higher level of identification of abuse and neglect within Midlothian which they have worked with partner agencies to respond to in line with national priorities. Additionally, they have seen an increase in awareness of child protection both at a public and a professional level due to media coverage of child deaths at a national level, and due to the Child Protection training delivered at a local level for professionals.

**Table 2.2: Number and population rates of Children on Child Protection Registers: 31 March 2007-2010, and 31 July 2011, by local authority**

Local authority area	As at 31 March...						As at 31 July...			
	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Number on Register	Rate per 1,000 population aged 0-15	Number on Register	Rate per 1,000 population aged 0-15	Number on Register	Rate per 1,000 population aged 0-15	Number on Register	Rate per 1,000 population aged 0-15	Number on Register	Rate per 1,000 population aged 0-15
Aberdeen City	142	4.3	122	3.7	182	5.5	119	3.6	96	2.8
Aberdeenshire	68	1.5	78	1.7	81	1.7	51	1.1	68	1.5
Angus	88	4.4	113	5.7	82	4.1	92	4.7	66	3.4
Argyll & Bute	34	2.2	43	2.8	32	2.1	43	2.9	39	2.7
Clackmannanshire	23	2.4	29	3.0	58	6.0	56	5.9	39	4.1
Dumfries & Galloway	57	2.2	71	2.8	79	3.1	100	4.0	101	4.1
Dundee City	89	3.7	80	3.4	95	4.0	70	2.9	90	3.8
East Ayrshire	45	2.0	83	3.8	75	3.5	42	2.0	65	3.1
East Dunbartonshire	25	1.3	18	0.9	27	1.4	28	1.5	26	1.4
East Lothian	46	2.5	57	3.0	84	4.5	70	3.7	60	3.2
East Renfrewshire	18	1.0	31	1.7	29	1.6	31	1.7	24	1.4
Edinburgh, City of	311	4.4	276	3.9	287	4.1	256	3.6	244	3.4
Eilean Siar	15	3.2	2	0.4	23	5.1	6	1.3	4	0.9
Falkirk	81	2.9	86	3.1	93	3.3	73	2.6	56	2.0
Fife	202	3.1	150	2.3	191	2.9	220	3.4	187	2.9
Glasgow City	353	3.6	304	3.1	299	3.1	286	3.0	351	3.6
Highland	125	3.2	60	1.5	69	1.8	99	2.5	97	2.5
Inverclyde	30	2.0	32	2.2	42	3.0	35	2.5	29	2.1
Midlothian	80	5.1	74	4.8	90	5.9	96	6.2	158	10.2
Moray	72	4.5	89	5.6	66	4.2	44	2.8	48	3.1
North Ayrshire	56	2.2	44	1.8	56	2.3	60	2.4	77	3.2
North Lanarkshire	100	1.6	57	0.9	74	1.2	63	1.0	87	1.4
Orkney Isles	20	5.6	7	2.0	4	1.1	1	0.3	4	1.2
Perth & Kinross	47	1.9	43	1.7	43	1.7	49	2.0	62	2.5
Renfrewshire	87	2.8	106	3.4	126	4.1	119	3.9	102	3.4
Scottish Borders	63	3.1	30	1.5	47	2.3	32	1.6	34	1.7
Shetland	10	2.3	14	3.2	11	2.6	10	2.4	6	1.4
South Ayrshire	29	1.5	29	1.6	31	1.7	43	2.4	49	2.7
South Lanarkshire	127	2.2	140	2.4	117	2.1	135	2.4	141	2.5
Stirling	28	1.7	48	2.9	50	3.1	43	2.7	47	2.9
West Dunbartonshire	22	1.3	27	1.6	31	1.9	27	1.7	20	1.2
West Lothian	100	2.9	90	2.6	108	3.1	119	3.4	94	2.7
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>2,593</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2,518</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>2.8</b>

Source: General Register Office (Scotland): 2006-2010 mid-year population estimates

## Child Protection

Table 2.3 shows that there were 3,884 child protection registrations during 2010/11 (year ending 31 July 2011), an increase of 9 per cent compared with 2009/10 (year ending 31 March 2010).

The main category of abuse/risk for forty two per cent of all registrations was Physical Neglect, whilst 27 per cent was Emotional Abuse.

As a result of the revised National Guidance for Child Protection in Scotland, published by the Scottish Government on 13 December 2010, local authorities are now to record risks/concerns rather than a main category of abuse. As a result of this, there has been a slight increase in the number of 'Unknowns' recorded in the main category of abuse as local authorities migrate to the new recording requirements.

However, although the number of registrations by main category of abuse/risk in 2010/11 are not directly comparable with previous years figures due to this change, it can still be seen that the number of registrations as a result of Emotional Abuse has continued to rise.

**Table 2.3: Number of registrations following an initial/pre-birth case conference: 2006/07-2010/11, by main category of abuse/risk identified by conference**

Category of abuse/risk	Year Ended 31 March...				Year Ended 31 July...	% of total 2011
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Physical injury	778	715	876	798	772	20%
Sexual abuse	270	189	229	257	302	8%
Emotional abuse	550	615	877	910	1,040	27%
Physical neglect	1,520	1,255	1,625	1,577	1,646	42%
Failure to thrive	7	8	14	3	1	0%
Unknown	23	32	7	6	123	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,148</b>	<b>2,814</b>	<b>3,628</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>3,884</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: The Category of Abuse Figures prior to 2010/11 are not directly comparable due to a change in the way the category of abuse/risk were to be recorded for Case Conferences that took place after 1 August 2011 (following the implementation of the new Concerns/Risks identified at Case Conferences that were to be introduced in light of the revised National Guidance for Child Protection in Scotland, published by the Scottish Government on 13 December 2010).

Table 2.4 shows that 16 per cent of children who were placed on child protection registers during 2010/11 had been on a child protection register before.

**Table 2.4: Number of registrations following an initial/pre-birth case conference: 2006/07-2010/11, by length of time since last de-registration before this registration**

Category of abuse/risk	Year Ended 31 March...				Year Ended 31 July...	% of total 2011
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Never been registered before	2,565	2,355	3,103	2,971	3,277	84%
Registered before but time unknown	8	5	0	0	3	0%
Less than 6 months	92	95	68	81	98	3%
6 months - < 1 year	68	68	78	98	107	3%
1 year - < 18 months	46	48	94	67	74	2%
18 months - < 2 years	43	53	54	60	61	2%
2 years or more	120	181	231	269	262	7%
Not known if been registered before	206	9	0	5	2	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,148</b>	<b>2,814</b>	<b>3,628</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>3,884</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Child Protection

Table 2.5 shows that there were 3,823 child protection de-registrations during 2010/11 (year ending 31 July 2011), no change compared with 2009/10 (year ending 31 March 2010).

Forty five per cent of children removed from child protection registers during 2010/11 had only been on the register for less than 6 months, whilst a further 39 per cent had been on from 6 months to less than 1 year.

Forty two per cent of children were removed from child protection registers because of "Reduced Risk (other)", whilst a further 31 per cent was because of an "Improved Home Situation".

**Table 2.5: Number of de-registrations from Child Protection Registers: 2006/07-2010/11, by main category of abuse/risk, length of time on register and reason for de-registration**

	Year Ended 31 March...			Year Ended 31 July...		% of total 2011	% change 2010-2011
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
<b>Category of abuse/risk</b>							
Physical injury	784	789	841	844	736	19%	-13%
Sexual abuse	322	264	179	234	246	6%	5%
Emotional abuse	599	615	830	1,003	1,121	29%	12%
Physical neglect	1,367	1,491	1,633	1,732	1,659	43%	-4%
Failure to thrive	3	7	14	10	4	0%	-60%
Unknown	9	31	2	3	57	1%	1800%
<b>Length of time registered</b>							
Less than 6 months	1,329	1,245	1,498	1,592	1,713	45%	8%
6 months to under 1 year	1,092	1,148	1,178	1,483	1,477	39%	0%
1 year to under 18 months	362	470	447	460	419	11%	-9%
18 months to under 2 years	158	202	197	168	139	4%	-17%
2 years or more	143	132	179	123	75	2%	-39%
<b>Reason for De-registration</b>							
Child taken into care & risk reduced	-	411	536	538	501	13%	-7%
Child with other carers	-	218	295	275	278	7%	1%
Child died	-	4	6	4	6	0%	50%
Removal of perpetrator	-	112	82	81	56	1%	-31%
Improved home situation	-	830	1,195	1,220	1,186	31%	-3%
Reduced risk (other)	-	1,449	1,201	1,508	1,620	42%	7%
Child automatically de-registered because of age	-	12	16	8	14	0%	75%
Child moved away - no continued risk	-	24	33	26	32	1%	23%
Child transferred to another local authority	-	137	135	166	130	3%	-22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>3,197</b>	<b>3,499</b>	<b>3,826</b>	<b>3,823</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>

**Note:** Information on the reason for de-registration is not available prior to 2007/08.

## Secure Care and Close Support

Table 3.1 shows that there were 112 secure places available in seven secure units (excluding emergency beds). However, St. Philip's were closing on 4 August 2011 and were 'winding down' between 1 July 2011 and 31 July 2011. In addition, St. Mary's Kenmure increased their bed complement from 18 beds to 24 beds from 1 July 2011. Four units had an emergency bed available (Good Shepherd, Kibble, Rossie and St. Mary's Kenmure).

There were four units providing close support accommodation.

**Table 3.1: SECURE AND CLOSE SUPPORT UNIT BED COMPLEMENT ON 31 JULY 2011**

Unit	Secure Bed Complement	Close Support Complement
Edinburgh Secure Services	12	10
The Elms	4	5
Good Shepherd	18	6
Kibble	18	0
Rossie School	18	8
St. Mary's Kenmure	24	0
St. Philip's	18	0
<b>ALL UNITS</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>29</b>

Notes:

St. Philip's closed on 4 August 2011 and 'wound down' between 1 July 2011 and 31 July 2011.

St. Mary's Kenmure's bed capacity increased on 1 July 2011 to 24 (from 18).

The average cost per secure bed per week during 2010-11 was £5,200, ranging from £4,820 to £5,450.

On 31 July 2011, there were 549 staff working across the secure estate, of which 22 were temporary. There were 43 vacancies, of which 17 had been vacant for more than three months. In close support, there were 105 staff, of which 3 were temporary. There were 3 vacancies, of which 1 had been vacant for more than three months (see table 3.2).

**TABLE 3.2: SECURE CARE AND CLOSE SUPPORT ACCOMMODATION STAFF AS AT 31 JULY 2011**

Secure Care	Care staff		Teachers/Instructors		Other staff		Total
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	
Permanent Staff	271	37	52	8	129	30	<b>527</b>
Temporary Staff	15	1	3	2	1	0	<b>22</b>
<b>Total number of staff</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>549</b>
Current vacancies	37	0	0	2	2	2	<b>43</b>
...of which were long term	14	0	0	0	2	1	<b>17</b>
Vacancies as a % of all posts	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	1.5%	6.3%	7.3%

Close Support	Care staff		Total
	Full time	Part time	
Permanent Staff	95	7	<b>102</b>
Temporary Staff	2	1	<b>3</b>
<b>Total number of staff</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>105</b>
Current vacancies	3	0	<b>3</b>
...of which were long term	1	0	<b>1</b>
Vacancies as a % of all posts	3.0%	0.0%	2.8%

Note: Long-term vacancies are those lasting more than 3 months.

Reported usage relates only to close support care provided in dedicated close support units, and does not include any close support provided in alternative settings.

## Secure Care and Close Support

Table 3.3 shows there was an average of 85 residents in secure care accommodation throughout 2010-11, down 15 per cent from 100 in the previous year. The number of young people in secure care accommodation throughout the year ranged from 73 to 94.

This table also shows there was an average of 21 residents in close support accommodation throughout 2010-11, an increase of 11 per cent in the previous year. The number of young people in close support accommodation throughout the year ranged from 19 to 25.

There were 273 admissions in secure care accommodation between 1 August 2010 and 31 July 2011. This was a decrease of 13 per cent compared with the period 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010. There were 259 discharges between 1 August 2010 and 31 July 2011 (a decrease of 16 per cent compared with the period 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010).

For close support accommodation, there were 42 admissions and 42 discharges between 1 August 2010 and 31 July 2011. There was a decrease of admissions of 24 per cent and a decrease of discharges of 18 per cent when compared with the previous period (1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010).

**TABLE 3.3: SECURE CARE AND CLOSE SUPPORT ACCOMMODATION CAPACITY AND USAGE 2007-2011**

	Statistics relating to the year ending					% change 2010-11
	31st March...				31st July	
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
<b>Secure Accommodation</b>						
Places at 31st March	112	100	124	106	112	6%
Admissions during the year	307	346	272	314	273	-13%
Discharges during the year	278	362	268	309	259	-16%
Average number of residents during the year	94	102	90	100	85	-15%
Minimum number of residents during the year	76	85	80	90	73	-19%
Maximum number of residents during the year	108	112	102	110	94	-15%
Number of nights emergency bed used during the year	-	-	-	38	11	-71%
Number of residents emergency bed used for during the year	-	-	-	10	2	-80%
<b>Close Support Accommodation</b>						
Places at 31st March	-	-	-	29	29	0%
Admissions during the year	-	-	-	55	42	-24%
Discharges during the year	-	-	-	51	42	-18%
Average number of residents during the year	-	-	-	19	21	11%
Minimum number of residents during the year	-	-	-	13	19	46%
Maximum number of residents during the year	-	-	-	24	25	4%

**Notes:**

Information on close support accommodation was collected for the first time in 2010. Reported usage relates only to close support care provided in dedicated close support units, and does not include any close support provided in alternative settings.

Information on emergency bed usage was collected for the first time in 2010. 3 units reported having an emergency bed: Rossie School, Good Shepherd & Kibble (see background notes for definition of an emergency bed)

St. Mary's Kenmure was temporarily closed on 30 March 2008 and had a sequential re-opening from 4 August 2008 when it's bed complement was as follows:-

4 August to 24 August = 6 beds, 25 August to 14 September = 12 beds, 15 September to 5 October = 18 beds and from 6 October onwards = 24 beds.

Therefore, there were no young people in St. Mary's Kenmure from 30 March 2008 to 3 August 2008.

Young people can be admitted and discharged more than once during the year.

For 2007/08, young people using the emergency bed have been included for St. Mary's Kenmure as they were not able to differentiate between emergency and non-emergency beds.

Good Shepherd reported over capacity by one child for each day on 30/6/09, 30/9/09, 13/10/09, 26/10/09, 3/11-15/11/09, 1/12/09-4/1/10, 19/1-21/1/10, 17/2-22/3/10. However, this is likely to be a recording error.

St. Mary's Kenmure reported over capacity by one child for each day from 13/8-16/8/08 and 28/8-5/9/08. However, this is likely to be a recording error.

Kibble reported over capacity by one child for each day from 11/1-21/1/08. However, this is likely to be a recording error.

Average, maximum and minimum number of residents decreased in 2005 due in part to improvements in data reporting.

Change in reporting period for 2010/11 (from August to July). Previous years were from April to March.

Data revised for 2008/09 and 2009/10.

Average, minimum and maximum number of residents during 2009/10 corrected for close support accommodation.

St. Philip's closed on 4 August 2011 and 'wound down' between 1 July 2011 and 31 July 2011.

St. Mary's Kenmure's bed capacity increased on 1 July 2011 to 24 (from 18).

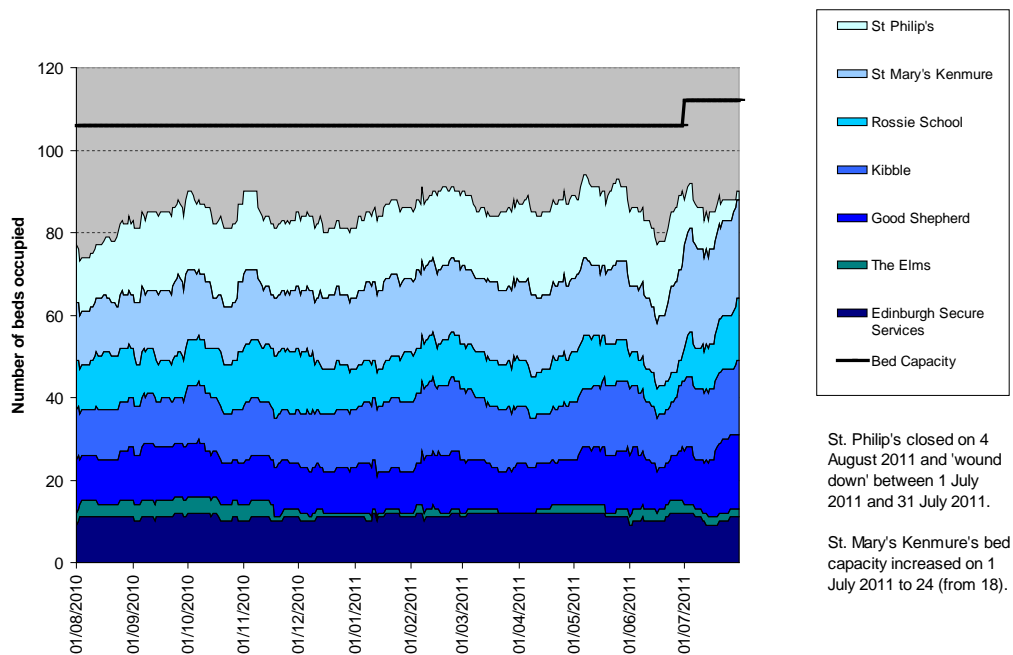
St. Mary's Kenmure reported overcapacity for 9 periods which was due to using their 'mothballed' unit.

St. Philip's reported overcapacity for 9 periods which was most likely due to using their 'mothballed' unit.

## Secure Care and Close Support

Chart 3.1 shows that total occupancy reached its highest capacity of 94 residents in secure care accommodation during two dates in May 2011 (between 7 and 8 May).

Chart 3.1: Daily Occupancy Of Secure Care Accommodation:  
1 August 2010 To 31 July 2011



## Secure Care and Close Support

Table 3.4 shows that 67 per cent of young people in secure care accommodation on 31 July 2011 were male and 42 per cent were aged 16 years and over. Nearly all young people in secure care accommodation on 31 July 2011 had at least one known disability.

Of all those in secure care at 31 July 2011, by far the largest category was “other social, emotional and behavioural difficulties”, where 90 per cent of all young people in secure care were reported as having this disability.

**TABLE 3.4: YOUNG PEOPLE IN SECURE CARE ACCOMMODATION AT 31ST MARCH 2007-2010 AND AT 31ST JULY 2011 BY GENDER, AGE, DISABILITY AND LENGTH OF STAY**

NUMBER	31st March...				31st July	Percentage of 2011 total
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
<b>Gender of residents</b>						
Males	78	59	61	64	60	67
Females	28	32	34	36	30	33
<b>Age of Residents</b>						
13 years old or under	13	8	10	8	9	10
14 years	19	18	29	15	17	19
15 years	42	38	27	43	26	29
16 years or over	32	27	29	34	38	42
<b>Residents with disabilities</b>						
Any known disability	99	64	94	81	88	98
<b>Disability where known</b>						
Social, emotional & behavioural difficulties	99	59	-	-	-	-
Medically diagnosed social, emotional & behavioural difficulties	-	-	28	25	35	39
Other social, emotional & behavioural difficulties	-	-	90	78	81	90
Specific learning difficulties	*	*	15	*	10	11
Mental health problems	*	16	16	9	12	13
Language and communication disorder	0	0	7	*	*	*
Physical or motor impairment	0	0	0	0	*	*
Visual impairment	*	*	11	9	13	14
Combined sight and hearing loss	0	0	0	0	*	*
Other	0	9	23	14	21	23
<b>Length of stay of residents at year end</b>						
Less than 1 month	28	33	25	17	34	38
1 month to under 2 months	21	13	16	15	14	16
2 months to under 3 months	12	10	13	11	11	12
3 months to under 6 months	27	22	20	28	12	13
6 months to under 1 year	14	10	15	24	11	12
1 year or more	4	3	6	5	8	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Notes: Length of stay is truncated at the 31st July for 2011 and 31st March for previous years.

St. Mary's Kenmure was temporarily closed on 30 March 2008 and had a sequential re-opening from 4 August 2008 when its bed complement was as follows:-

4 August to 24 August = 6 beds, 25 August to 14 September = 12 beds, 15 September to 5 October = 18 beds and from 6 October onwards = 24 beds.

Therefore, there were no young people in St. Mary's Kenmure from 30 March 2008 to 3 August 2008.

In 2006/07 and 2007/08, information was collected on 'social, emotional & behavioural difficulties' disability category. From 2008/09 onwards figures were collected on 'medically diagnosed social, emotional & behavioural difficulties' and 'other social, emotional & behavioural difficulties'.

For 2009, more detailed information can be published on disability. Due to small numbers, some disability categories have been included in the 'Other' category. These include 'autistic spectrum disorder', 'hearing impairment', 'learning disability' and 'other chronic illness/disability'. Note that a young person can have multiple disabilities. Comparable data on 'any disability' is not available prior to 2007.

For 2007/08, the emergency bed has been included for St. Mary's as they were not able to differentiate between emergency and non-emergency beds.

Cells containing \* represent numbers that are suppressed to maintain confidentiality.

Age is estimated from 2006 to 2009. Actual age is reported for 2010 (see background notes)

Change in reporting period for 2010/11 (from August to July). Previous years were from April to March.

Data revised for 2008/09 and 2009/10.

St. Philip's closed on 4 August 2011 and 'wound down' between 1 July 2011 and 31 July 2011.

St. Mary's Kenmure's bed capacity increased on 1 July 2011 to 24 (from 18).

St. Mary's Kenmure reported overcapacity for 9 periods which was due to using their 'mothballed' unit.

St. Philip's reported overcapacity for 9 periods which was most likely due to using their 'mothballed' unit.

## **BACKGROUND NOTES**

### **1. Sources**

1.1 The Children Looked After Statistics were collected at an individual level from 31 local authorities. Figures submitted by Glasgow City Council for children looked after are provisional and subject to revision, as they were only able to provide a summary set of aggregate figures in time for inclusion in the publication for 2010-11. Individual level data was submitted by all 32 local authorities on aftercare and short term placements. Statistics for years prior to 2008-09 used data supplied by local authorities aggregated at a local authority level. Since 2008-09, local authorities are reporting significant improvements in the quality of their data reporting as a result of the new individualised collection methodology. This should be borne in mind when performing cross-year comparisons.

1.2 The Child Protection Statistics were collected at an aggregate level from all local authorities.

1.3 The Secure Care and Close Support Case Accommodation Statistics were collected from 7 secure care units, 4 of which had dedicated close support units. Aggregate information was collected on the units themselves, and individual level information was collected on each of the young people in the dedicated secure care and close support accommodation units. The survey covered 1 April 2010 to 31 July 2011. The figures included in this publication cover the period 1 August 2010 to 31 July 2011 to enable comparisons with previous 12-month reporting periods.

### **2. Coverage and Timing**

2.1 The looked after children data collected contains information on the characteristics of each child or young person that was looked after at any time during the reporting period. Statistics were collected on all children/ young people who had an open looked after episode between 1 August 2010 and 31 July 2011, on every episode which was open at some point in the reporting period, every placement that took place during these entire episodes and every (main) legal reason for which a child was looked after. Statistics were also collected at an individual level for eligible for aftercare and current planned series of short term placements sections. The survey forms, data specifications and guidance notes for the data presented in this publication (and previous years publications) can be seen at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/SurveyChildren/LookedAfter> .

2.2 The Child Protection Statistics survey covered the period 1 April 2010 to 31 July 2011. However, the figures included in this publication cover the period 1 August 2010 to 31 July 2011 to enable comparisons with previous 12-month reporting periods.



## Background Notes

2.3 The child protection survey collected information on the number of initial/pre-birth case conferences, the number of child protection registrations, number of de-registrations and number of children on child protection registers.

2.4 Information on Child Protection Referrals was also collected. However, as local authorities classify child protection referrals differently (for example, some local authorities start the referral process at a different point in the process) then these statistics have not been included in this publication.

2.5 Various breakdowns are collected in the Child Protection Survey, such as age group, gender, ethnicity, disability, religion, main category of abuse/risk and known/suspected abuser.

2.6 The Child Protection survey forms and guidance notes for the data presented in this publication (and previous years publications) can be seen at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/SurveyChildProtection>.

2.7 The Secure Care and Close Support Case Accommodation Census covered 1 April 2010 to 31 July 2011. However, the figures included in this publication cover the period 1 August 2010 to 31 July 2011 to enable comparisons with previous 12-month reporting periods.

2.8 The secure care and close support accommodation data collected at the unit level covers the number of places, emergency bed usage, staffing, and average cost per week per bed. Individual level information was collected on the characteristics of the young person, admissions and discharges. For those in secure care accommodation information was also collected on medical care. The survey forms and guidance notes for the data presented in this publication (and previous years publications) can be seen at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/SurveySecureAccommodation>

### **3. Definitions and Data Quality**

#### **Children Looked After (Tables 1.1 – 1.7)**

3.1 Although all local authorities supplied data, Glasgow were only able to provide a provisional set of summary aggregate tables in time for inclusion in the looked after children section of this publication. Glasgow were also unable to provide information on legal reasons relating to children looked after. They were however able to provide individual level aftercare and short term placements data.

3.2 Data collected on children in a current planned series of short term placements was collected for those up to 21 years old for the first time in 2010-11. In previous years it was only collected for those up to 18 years. This change is intended to capture more complete information on the provision of short term placements by local authorities by including those who were receiving a service but were over 18 years old.

## Background Notes

3.3 From 2011-12, local authorities are requested to supply information on all legal reasons for a child being looked after (i.e. a child may have more than one legal reasons at any given time). 2009-10 and 2010-11 are transitional years, and local authorities could either supply the main legal reason or all legal reasons for these reporting periods. Therefore, information on legal reasons is not contained within this publication (due to inconsistency in reporting across local authorities), but is available on request.

3.4 A list of the placement categories and classifications is shown in Annex A.

3.5 Work has been undertaken between the Scottish Government and administrations from England, Wales and Northern Ireland to document clearly the differences between each administration's Looked After Children Statistics and to scope out the feasibility and need for a comparable dataset. Further developments from this work have been published on the Scottish Government Children's Statistics web site at:

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

### **Child Protection** (Tables 2.1-2.5)

3.6 Since the late 1990s, the Scottish Government has been conducting an annual survey on Child Protection in Scotland. This survey requests statistical information be reported by local authorities to the Scottish Government.

3.7 On 13 December 2010, the Scottish Government published revised National Guidance for Child Protection in Scotland:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/12/09134441/0>

3.8 To coincide with the launch of the revised National Guidance, the child protection survey underwent a review of what it should collect, how it should be collected and when it should be collected.

3.9 As a result, the child protection survey is in the process of migrating from an aggregate return to an individual level collection, starting from 2012/13. A link to the data specifications and guidance notes for past, present and future child protection surveys can be found in paragraph 2.6 above.

3.10 Work was commissioned by the Department of Education to document clearly the differences between each administration's Child Protection Statistics. Further developments from this work have been published on the Scottish Government Children's Statistics web site at:

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

### **Secure Care and Close Support Accommodation**

(Tables 3.1 – 3.4 and Chart 3)

3.7 The average number of young people in secure care accommodation over the year is calculated using the dates of admission and discharge for every child. Ages on admission, discharge during 2010-11 and age at 31 July 2011 are the actual ages for all young people.

## Background Notes

3.8 Data was collected on ethnicity of young people in secure and close support accommodation, but we are unable to publish this due to some small numbers and data confidentiality issues.

3.9 Disability categories were based on ISD Health and Social Care Data Dictionary codes when the survey form was finalised in December 2007. Information was collected on types of disability for young people in close support units during 2010-11, but we are unable to publish a detailed breakdown of disability due to small numbers and data confidentiality issues.

3.10 The latest national statistics on Children Accommodated in Secure Children's Homes in England and Wales were released on 31 August 2011 and can be found at <http://www.education.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s001027/index.shtml> .

Information on secure accommodation in Northern Ireland can be found at: [http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/statistics\\_and\\_research-cib\\_other\\_childrens](http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/statistics_and_research-cib_other_childrens) .

## 4. Rounding

4.1 If figures and percentages are shown as rounded figures, then breakdowns may consequently not sum to Scotland figures.

## 5. General

5.1 The report was edited by: Gary Sutton, Charlie Hogg and Denise Macleod.

5.2 All tables are available on the Scottish Government website at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/PubChildrenSocialWork>

5.3 Additional information can be found through the following link: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/PubChildrenSocialWork>

## 6. Enquiries

6.1 Please see back page for public enquiries (**non-media**) about the information contained in this bulletin.

6.2 Media enquiries about the information contained in this notice should be addressed to:

### **Children Looked After and Child Protection**

Barry McPherson, Tel: 0131 244 4001

### **Secure Care and Close Support**

Ross Clark, Tel: 0131 244 2656

29<sup>th</sup> February 2012

**PLACEMENT TYPES WHILST BEING LOOKED AFTER**

**At home with parent(s):** at home with parent(s) or 'relevant person(s)' as defined in Sec. 93(2)(b) of the Children's (Scotland) Act 1995

**With friends / relatives:** placed with friends or relatives who are not approved foster carers

**With foster carers provided by the local authority:** with approved foster carers provide by the local authority

**With foster carers purchased by the local authority:** with approved foster carers purchased by the local authority

**With prospective adopters:** with prospective adopters

**Other community:** for example, supported accommodation, hospital (e.g. at birth)

**Local authority home:** in local authority children's home/hostel, local authority home/hostel for children with learning disabilities, local authority home/hostel for physically disabled children

**Voluntary home:** in voluntary children's home/hostel, in voluntary home/hostel for children with learning disabilities, in voluntary home/hostel for physically disabled children

**Residential school:** in local authority residential school (home/hostel), in voluntary residential school (home/hostel), in private school, in independent school

**Secure accommodation:** in secure accommodation

**Crisis Care:** for example: in women's refuge, in local authority hostel for offenders, in voluntary hostel for offenders, in local authority hostel for drug/alcohol abusers, in voluntary hostel for drug/alcohol abusers

**Other residential:** a known residential setting but does not fit with one of the above

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Official and National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics at <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/code-of-practice-for-official-statistics.pdf>. Both undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs and are produced free from any political interference.

Statistics assessed, or subject to assessment, by the UK Statistics Authority carry the National Statistics label, a stamp of assurance that the statistics have been produced and explained to high standards and that they serve the public good.

Further information about Official and National Statistics can be found on the UK Statistics Authority website at [www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk](http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk)

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has previously designated the Children Looked After and Child Protection statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

However, as these designated National Statistics are now included in this compendium publication (which also includes non-assessed National Statistics), the Scottish Government will approach the UK Statistics Authority again to have this new compendium publication assessed for National Statistics compliance.

## SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN GROUP

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For more information on the Statistician Group, please see the Scottish Government website at [www.scotland.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/statistics)

### Correspondence and enquiries

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General enquiries on Scottish Government statistics can be addressed to:

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### Complaints and suggestions

If you are not satisfied with our service, please write to the Chief Statistician, 4N.06, St Andrews House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG, Telephone: (0131) 244 0302, e-mail [statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk). We also welcome any comments or suggestions that would help us to improve our standards of service.

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