



Children's Hearings Scotland

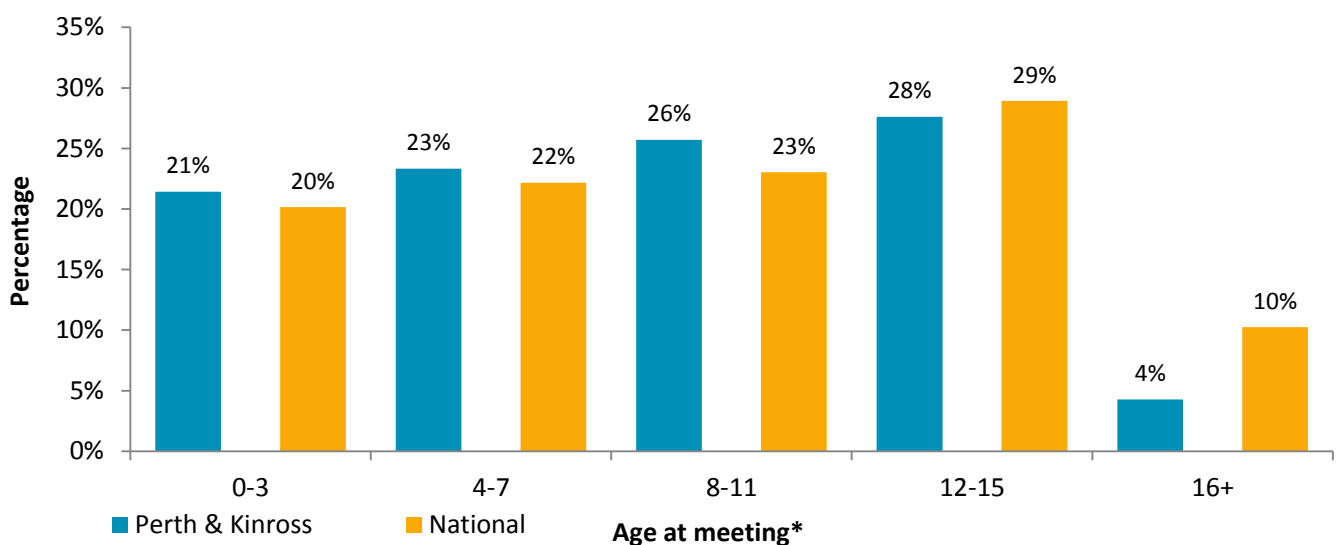
Feedback Loop 2014/15 - Perth and Kinross Council

The feedback loop is a legislative requirement under section 181 of the Children's Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011. It requires the National Convener to report to the Scottish Ministers on the implementation of Compulsory Supervision Orders (CSOs) by local authorities. This report presents information about the numbers and nature of CSOs for Perth and Kinross Council as the implementation authority from 1 August 2014 to 31 July 2015. All counts which can lead to the identification of individual children are shown as <5 or <10 within this report to protect their anonymity.

In the period 1 August 2014 to 31 July 2015, Perth and Kinross local authority reported that there were 493 decisions from 485 meetings (hearings and court) around compulsory measures of supervision. The types of CSO decision were as follows:

- Interim CSO - 205
- CSO made - 56
- CSO continued - 68
- CSO varied - 112
- Interim variation CSO - 12
- CSO terminated - 40

These meeting decisions relate to 210 children. Of these, 42.9% of the children were girls with the remaining 57.1% boys. The ages of children with meetings in the year is shown in the graph below.

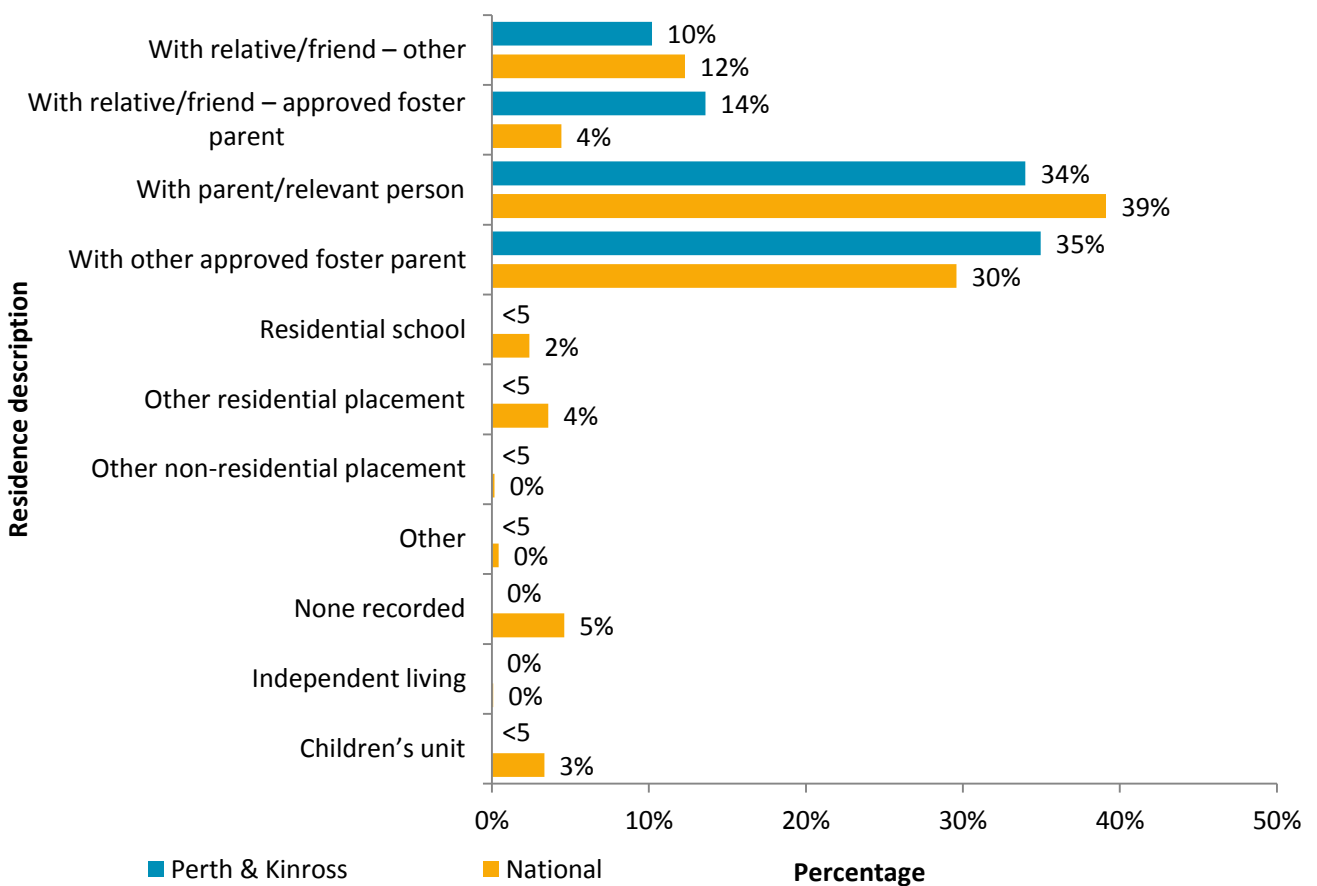


* Please note that as a child can have a meeting at more than one age in the year, there will be double counting of children within the graph.

Where local authorities were able to go further, we asked them to provide some additional information about the children subject to CSOs within their area.

Of the 453 decisions with the non-disclosure status recorded, 14.6% had measures of non-disclosure attached to the order (count = 66). Nationally, this rate was 14.8%. Please note, these figures do not include non-disclosure which results from the application of Rule 16 by the Reporter, as opposed to a measure attached to the CSO. Please note, these figures exclude decisions to terminate a CSO, thereby reducing the total number of returns possible.

Of the 206 residences recorded, 'with other approved foster parent' was the most common. This was the case for 35.0% of cases (count = 72). Nationally, the most common residence was 'with parent/relevant person' (39.1%). The residence types are shown in the graph below.



* Please note, the graph includes all children with residences recorded, even if the residence was not specified as a condition of the order.

All returns had information completed about whether or not there was a Child's Plan. In all returns, there was a Child's Plan present. Nationally, for those returns with information completed, 98.7% were recorded as having a Child's Plan present.

Secure accommodation authorisations

There were no secure accommodation authorisations recorded in the period.

Please see the national report for further information about the trends identified in this area.

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Notes on counting within the report

Where nationally is referred to in this report, this is taken to mean the total number of returns which were submitted by all local authorities.

Some children had the same information (meeting date, outcome etc.) returned multiple times. This may be as a result of the way information was provided to local authorities or by the way the information was submitted by local authorities. The duplicates have been excluded from this report. In this report, 1 of 494 records were excluded for this reason. Counting conventions are noted below.

Meetings are counted using a combination of child identifier and meeting date. This provides a unique reference which can be counted. The reason for calculations being undertaken this way are because a meeting may have more than one CSO decision within this report and as such can appear on more than one row of the return. Therefore a way to provide a unique count of meetings is required. In addition, duplicate rows were provided by some local authorities within the submissions and these needed to be recorded as such to allow accurate counting. The overall assumption for this is that a child will only have a single meeting on any given day.

If a child has multiple returns relating to a meeting on the same day, these will be counted once for a meeting count.

CSO decisions are counted using a combination of child identifier, meeting date and CSO decision. This provides a unique reference which can then be counted. The reason for calculations being undertaken this way are because duplicate rows were provided by some local authorities within the submissions and these needed to be recorded as such to allow accurate counting. The overall assumption for this is that a child will only have a specific CSO decision, such as CSO made, once within a meeting on any given day (though there may be different CSO decisions within a meeting).

If a child has multiple returns relating to a meeting with the same CSO decision on the same day, these will be counted once for the CSO decisions count.

Only cells with values in them are counted. Blank cells are excluded.