

Assessment of compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics

Statistics on Child Protection in Scotland

(produced by the Scottish Government)

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About the UK Statistics Authority

The UK Statistics Authority is an independent body operating at arm's length from government as a non-ministerial department, directly accountable to Parliament. It was established on 1 April 2008 by the *Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007*.

The Authority's overall objective is to promote and safeguard the production and publication of official statistics that serve the public good. It is also required to promote and safeguard the quality and comprehensiveness of official statistics, and good practice in relation to official statistics.

The Statistics Authority has two main functions:

1. oversight of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) – the executive office of the Authority;
2. independent scrutiny (monitoring and assessment) of all official statistics produced in the UK.

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ASSESSMENT AND DESIGNATION

The *Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007* gives the UK Statistics Authority a statutory power to assess sets of statistics against the *Code of Practice for Official Statistics*. Assessment will determine whether it is appropriate for the statistics to be designated as National Statistics.

Designation as National Statistics means that the statistics comply with the *Code of Practice*. The *Code* is wide-ranging. Designation can be interpreted to mean that the statistics: meet identified user needs; are produced, managed and disseminated to high standards; and are explained well.

Designation as National Statistics should not be interpreted to mean that the statistics are always correct. For example, whilst the *Code* requires statistics to be produced to a level of accuracy that meets users' needs, it also recognises that errors can occur – in which case it requires them to be corrected and publicised.

Assessment Reports will not normally comment further on a set of statistics, for example on their validity as social or economic measures. However, Reports may point to such questions if the Authority believes that further research would be desirable.

Assessment Reports typically provide an overview of any noteworthy features of the methods used to produce the statistics, and will highlight substantial concerns about quality. Assessment Reports also describe aspects of the ways in which the producer addresses the 'sound methods and assured quality' principle of the *Code*, but do not themselves constitute a review of the methods used to produce the statistics. However the *Code* requires producers to "seek to achieve continuous improvement in statistical processes by, for example, undertaking regular reviews".

The Authority may grant designation on condition that the producer body takes steps, within a stated timeframe, to fully meet the *Code's* requirements. This is to avoid public confusion and does not reduce the obligation to comply with the *Code*.

The Authority grants designation on the basis of three main sources of information:

- i. factual evidence and assurances by senior statisticians in the producer body;
- ii. the views of users who we contact, or who contact us, and;
- iii. our own review activity.

Should further information come to light subsequently which changes the Authority's analysis, it may withdraw the Assessment Report and revise it as necessary.

It is a statutory requirement on the producer body to ensure that it continues to produce the set of statistics designated as National Statistics in compliance with the *Code of Practice*.

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1 Summary of findings

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This is one of a series of reports¹ prepared under the provisions of the *Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007*². The Act requires all statistics currently designated as National Statistics to be assessed against the Code of Practice for Official Statistics³. The report covers *Child Protection Statistics*⁴ produced by the Scottish Government. These statistics cover children in Scotland who are in contact with a range of agencies providing child protection services.

1.1.2 This report was prepared by the Authority's Assessment team, and approved by the Board of the Statistics Authority on the advice of the Head of Assessment.

1.2 Decision concerning designation as National Statistics

1.2.1 The Statistics Authority judges that the statistics covered by this report, apart from the statistics on the number of child protection referrals, are readily accessible, produced according to sound methods and managed impartially and objectively in the public interest, subject to any points for action in this report. The Authority judges that the statistics on the number of child protection referrals are not currently compiled in such a way that they are appropriate for their intended use and that it is unlikely that the Scottish Government will be able to address the methodological issues within the normal reporting back period for designation requirements. The Authority confirms that the statistics published in *Child Protection Statistics*, with the exception of statistics on the number of child protection referrals, are designated as National Statistics, subject to the Scottish Government implementing the enhancements listed in section 1.5 and reporting them to the Authority by April 2011. The Authority has removed the National Statistics designation from statistics on the number of child protection referrals.

1.2.2 The Authority notes that a programme of work is already underway to review the National Guidance for Child Protection. The Scottish Government is proposing to review this set of statistics in the light of the outcome of the review. A timetable for re-assessing the statistics on the number of child protection referrals will be agreed with the Scottish Government.

1.3 Summary of strengths and weaknesses

1.3.1 The release presents statistics on the following aspects of child protection services in Scotland: referral where there is suspected abuse, a formal case conference where the case is discussed, and registration on a child protection

¹ <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment-reports/index.html>

² http://www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/acts2007/pdf/ukpga_20070018_en.pdf

³ <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html>

⁴ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/09/28115405/0>

register.

- 1.3.2 The child protection procedures followed by local authorities vary across Scotland as there are differences in the circumstances leading to each of these events. This is particularly so in the case of referrals which are recorded at different stages in different local authorities. As a result, there is limited value in the statistics for comparison across local authority areas as it is only valid to compare areas which follow similar guidelines. Using the statistics to monitor child protection issues at the level of Scotland as a whole is also problematic, as apparent changes at this level may be the result of different and changing practices at the local level.
- 1.3.3 The Scottish Government has a good relationship with data suppliers. Most suppliers we heard from indicated that they would collect the information for internal purposes even if the Scottish Government did not require it.
- 1.3.4 Some users reported a need for statistics on the long term prospects of children who are subject to child protection services, including health and educational achievements. The Scottish Government is aware of this need and proposes to improve the methods used by collecting child protection data at an individual level and linking this to other information held by the Scottish Government on health and education services. The Scottish Government plans for these changes to be implemented from the 2012/13 reporting year

1.4 Detailed recommendations

- 1.4.1 The Assessment team identified some areas where it felt that the Scottish Government could strengthen its compliance with the Code. Those which the Assessment team considers essential to enable designation as National Statistics are listed in section 1.5. Other suggestions, which would improve the statistics and the service provided to users but which are not formally required for their designation, are listed at annex 1.

1.5 Requirements for designation as National Statistics

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|----------------------|---|
| Requirement 1 | Take steps to develop a more complete understanding of the use made of the statistics, the needs of current and potential users, and user views of the service provided. Publish the relevant information and assumptions and use them to better support the beneficial use of the statistics (para 3.3). |
| Requirement 2 | Address the implications of the removal of National Statistics status from the child protection referral statistics and publish plans for correcting the weaknesses (para 3.8). |
| Requirement 3 | Promote comparability within the UK by publishing information on the differences between <i>Child Protection Statistics</i> and corresponding statistics produced in other countries of the UK (para 3.10). |

- Requirement 4** Include more commentary and analysis within the statistical release and publish information about the policy and operational context for *Child Protection Statistics* (para 3.16).
- Requirement 5** Clearly warn users about the limitations of these statistics until the methods have been improved, and publish information about the quality of *Child Protection Statistics* in relation to the range of potential uses (para 3.17).
- Requirement 6** Publish supporting documentation for the local authority datasets (para 3.18).
- Requirement 7** Include the specific arrangements in place for using administrative data for *Child Protection Statistics* in the Scottish Government's Statement of Administrative Sources (para 3.23).

2 Subject of the assessment

- 2.1 The *Children (Scotland) Act 1995*⁵ places a duty on local authorities to promote and safeguard the welfare of children in need and to investigate any concerns which suggest that a child may have been abused or is at risk of abuse. Since 1992, the Scottish Government has published annual statistics on children who are in contact with child protection services.
- 2.2 The statistics cover aspects of the child protection process including the number of child protection referrals, how many of these resulted in a case conference⁶, and the number of registrations made with child protection registers. The statistics also report the number of de-registrations from child protection registers and the number of children on the register at a point in time. The statistical release presents time series and various breakdowns, including: local authority; the age group, gender, ethnic group, and disability status of the children; the category of abuse; and the relationship of the child or family to the known or suspected abuser.
- 2.3 The data used to produce *Child Protection Statistics* come from local authorities, who extract data from their management information systems and provide them through the Child Protection Survey⁷ in aggregate form to the Scottish Government. Local authorities submit the data through an electronic data exchange between the Scottish Government and local authorities known as *ScotXed*⁸.
- 2.4 The Scottish Government reported that the analytical staff cost associated with producing this statistical product is approximately £3,000 each year. This figure includes staff costs associated with liaising with users, stakeholders and data providers; developing the survey material; processing and analysing the data; and dealing with ad hoc requests. It does not include license fees or costs of other staff in other parts of the Scottish Government or among their partners.
- 2.5 The main central government user of *Child Protection Statistics* is the Scottish Government's Child Protection policy team, which uses the statistics to monitor policy issues arising around child protection. The data are used by organisations responsible for delivering child protection services – in particular by multi-agency Child Protection committees which coordinate and develop these services. Potential uses of the statistics include benchmarking, monitoring and self-evaluation of service delivery, identifying emerging trends and reporting.
- 2.6 The inspection agencies – HM Inspectorate of Education⁹ (HMIE) and the Social Work Inspection Agency¹⁰ (SWIA) – use the statistics to inform local

⁵ http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1995/ukpga_19950036_en_1

⁶ This is a formal meeting to assess the level of risk of abuse or neglect involving the child and their family, and professionals from a range of agencies including social services, the police and the health service.

⁷ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/SurveyChildProtection>

⁸ <https://www.scotxed.net/ScotXed%20Web%20Parts/Data%20Exchanges.aspx>

⁹ <http://www.hmie.gov.uk/>

¹⁰ <http://www.swia.gov.uk/swia/566.html>

authority inspection of child protection services. The University of Edinburgh's Centre for UK-wide Learning in Child Protection¹¹ (CLiCP) uses the statistics to provide commentary and briefing on child protection policy across the UK.

- 2.7 More generally, these statistics provide a picture of the numbers and characteristics of some of the most vulnerable children in society, and so might be regarded as an indicator of how well society protects children who are at risk from abuse or neglect.
- 2.8 The Scottish Government is currently consulting¹² with stakeholders and the public about the revised *National Guidance for Child Protection in Scotland*, which reflects changes in legislation and practice in child protection. The review is due to finish in September 2010 and is likely to result in changes to the child protection process and associated management information. Following this consultation, the Scottish Government plans to review the *Child Protection Statistics* publication.

¹¹ <http://www.clicp.ed.ac.uk/>

¹² <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/05/27095252/0>

3 Assessment findings

Principle 1: Meeting user needs

The production, management and dissemination of official statistics should meet the requirements of informed decision-making by government, public services, business, researchers and the public.

- 3.1 Scottish Government statisticians engage with policy makers through a formal annual meeting to review the data collection, and other meetings on occasions when issues arise. Data suppliers, some of which are also users, are consulted at quarterly meetings of the Local Authority Social Work Services¹³ (LASWS) Groups.
- 3.2 Engagement with the wider user community is more limited. Scottish Government statisticians use the ScotStat network¹⁴ to publicise the release of *Child Protection Statistics* and to ask for feedback. A note inviting feedback is also included in the publication. The statisticians informed us that there is little response from users to this.
- 3.3 The Scottish Government publishes an annual statistics plan for *Children, Young People and Social Care* statistics¹⁵. This plan describes the use of *Child Protection Statistics* by the Scottish Government in monitoring policy issues, but does not mention the uses made by others outside Government. As part of the designation as National Statistics, the Scottish Government should take steps to develop a more complete understanding of the use made of the statistics, the needs of current and potential users, and user views of the service provided, and should publish the relevant information and assumptions and use them to better support the beneficial use of the statistics¹⁶ (Requirement 1).

¹³ <https://www.scotxed.net/ScotXed%20Web%20Parts/LASWS%20Groups.aspx>

¹⁴ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/scotstat/Intro>

¹⁵ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/scotstat/planning>

¹⁶ In relation to Principle 1 Practice 2 of the Code of Practice

Principle 2: Impartiality and objectivity

Official statistics, and information about statistical processes, should be managed impartially and objectively.

- 3.4 The statistics are available through the National Statistics Publication Hub and on the Scottish Government's website, free of charge.
- 3.5 These statistics are not subject to scheduled revisions. However, where local authorities have revised data from a previous year, footnotes are included in the publication to explain this. A Statistics Publication Notice¹⁷ informs users of any changes in methodology or revisions to the statistics.

¹⁷ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/09/28115405/1>

Principle 3: Integrity

At all stages in the production, management and dissemination of official statistics, the public interest should prevail over organisational, political or personal interests.

- 3.6 No incidents of political pressures, abuses of trust or complaints relating to professional integrity, quality or standards were reported to or identified by the Assessment team.

Principle 4: Sound methods and assured quality

Statistical methods should be consistent with scientific principles and internationally recognised best practices, and be fully documented. Quality should be monitored and assured taking account of internationally agreed practices.

- 3.7 Local authorities extract data from their management information systems and provide them in aggregate form to the Scottish Government. Data items include counts of children at different stages of the child protection process, such as the number of referrals, how many of these resulted in a case conference, and the number of registrations on the child protection register.
- 3.8 Several users that we contacted reported concerns about the methods used. One concern was that there are definitional inconsistencies in the child protection procedures used by local authorities, which means that the data are not fit for making comparisons between local authorities, with the rest of the UK, or over time. For example, the definition of what constitutes a referral varies between local authorities. The data collection guidance defines a referral as the initiation or completion of a 'CP1' form¹⁸ but, depending on local processes, this form may be completed at different stages, or may not be used at all. As a result, statistics derived from numbers of referrals are not comparable between local authority areas and the Scotland totals are a combination of figures based on different procedures. Although this variation is highlighted in the release, no information is provided about the procedures adopted in different local authorities. Scottish Government statisticians informed us that because the statistical information is a by-product of an administrative process, and it only fairly recently became evident that administrative processes varied across local authorities, there has been little scope to harmonise definitions used in the data collection to date. Scottish Government statisticians told us that these variations will be addressed as part of the review of *National Guidance for Child Protection* (see paragraph 2.8). As it may take 2 to 3 years to address the specific concerns with the referral statistics, the National Statistics status will be removed from the referral statistics. As part of the designation as National Statistics, the Scottish Government should address the implications of the removal of National Statistics status from the child protection referral statistics and publish plans for correcting the weaknesses¹⁹ (Requirement 2).
- 3.9 Another concern raised by users was that the statistical publication does not provide information about outcomes for children. Two users welcomed the addition of statistics of length of time on a child protection register, as a potential measure of performance, but noted that more information is required. The statisticians in the Scottish Government told us that they plan to move from an aggregate statistical return to an individualised collection system. This would enable them to track the progress of each child through the system and link to other sources of data. The Scottish Government has discussed this

¹⁸ A CP1 form should be completed once the investigation has been completed and records all relevant information including details of the initial referral, family background, assessment of risk and needs of the child. It also includes a recommendation of any further action required to protect the child and ensure their safety and wellbeing in the future.

¹⁹ In relation to Principle 4 Practice 1 and Protocol 3 Practice 2 of the Code of Practice

development with the data suppliers but is awaiting the outcome of the review of *National Guidance for Child Protection* before developing these plans further. The statisticians told us that due to the timescales required to agree future data requirements, and any necessary IT developments, it is likely that an individualised collection system would only be implemented from the 2012/13 reporting year (subject to the availability of resources and agreement with relevant parties). We suggest the Scottish Government should publish a plan for the development of statistical methods that provide information on outcomes for children.

- 3.10 The CLiCP published a briefing paper²⁰ in 2008 comparing child protection statistics across the UK. It concluded that it was not possible to compare these statistics because of different child protection processes in the four countries, and differences in the data collected and the statistics published, even where the processes are similar. The Scottish Government told us that it is planning to discuss issues of comparability of *Child Protection Statistics* with the other countries of the UK in summer 2010. *Child Protection Statistics* includes links to related publications in other three countries of the UK, but does not comment on their comparability with the Scottish statistics. As part of the designation as National Statistics, the Scottish Government should promote comparability within the UK by publishing information on the differences between *Child Protection Statistics* and corresponding statistics produced in other countries of the UK²¹ (Requirement 3). We suggest that the Scottish Government contribute to any work with other countries of the UK to scope out the feasibility and need for a comparable data subset.

²⁰ <http://www.clicp.ed.ac.uk/publications/briefings/briefing03.pdf>

²¹ In relation to Principle 4 Practice 2 of the Code of Practice

Principle 5: Confidentiality

Private information about individual persons (including bodies corporate) compiled in the production of official statistics is confidential, and should be used for statistical purposes only.

- 3.11 The Scottish Government has assured us that it takes all necessary steps to protect the confidentiality of the data it collects. The transfer of statistical returns from local authorities is done in a secure way using the Scottish Government's ScotXed online transfer system. Data are transferred in aggregate form and the Scottish Government does not have access to individual records that could allow a specific child to be identified. Any published results are checked for risk of disclosure, and cells containing small numbers are suppressed to maintain confidentiality.

Principle 6: Proportionate burden

The cost burden on data suppliers should not be excessive and should be assessed relative to the benefits arising from the use of the statistics.

3.12 Local authorities hold the data underpinning these statistics to help them manage and understand the processes of the child protection system. The additional statistical burden on local authorities lies in the completion of annual aggregate statistical returns. The suppliers that we contacted reported that the data were easy to extract, with only the occasional need for manual extraction of information.

Principle 7: Resources

The resources made available for statistical activities should be sufficient to meet the requirements of this Code and should be used efficiently and effectively.

- 3.13 The Scottish Government has recruitment procedures in place which ensure that appropriately skilled people are employed in the production process. Appropriate competency frameworks are in place and staff are supported in developing their skills.
- 3.14 Approximately 0.2 person years are spent by the Scottish Government producing these statistics.
- 3.15 The production of these statistics in their current form appears to be sufficiently resourced. However, developing the statistics so that they are based on consistent definitions and meet user needs is likely to require additional resources. The Scottish Government told us that there were sufficient resources available to meet the requirements of the Code.

Principle 8: Frankness and accessibility

Official statistics, accompanied by full and frank commentary, should be readily accessible to all users.

- 3.16 *Child Protection Statistics* draws out some of the main messages from the results. However, there is a lack of commentary, analysis and information about the policy and operational context of the statistics. For example, the report presents data for a ten-year period, but there is no commentary on possible reasons for changes over time. As part of the designation as National Statistics, the Scottish Government should include more commentary and analysis within the statistical release and publish information about the policy and operational context for *Child Protection Statistics*²² (Requirement 4).
- 3.17 *Child Protection Statistics* includes a note explaining that comparisons over years or between local authorities should be made with caution, due to inconsistent local practices. The Assessment team feels that given the significance of the data problems, this caveat should be more prominent in the current form of the statistical release, and should more clearly explain the impact on the statistics. More generally, while the statistical release includes some information on the methods used, there is no discussion of data quality. The statistical release includes year-on-year changes which will be subject to substantial random variation as they are based on small numbers, and hence might present a distorted picture, and this is not clearly highlighted in the release. As part of the designation as National Statistics, the Scottish Government should clearly warn users about the limitations of these statistics until the methods have been improved, and should publish information about the quality of *Child Protection Statistics* in relation to the range of potential uses²³ (Requirement 5).
- 3.18 In addition to the *Child Protection Statistics* release, the Scottish Government publishes datasets for each local authority, although these are not supported by any documentation. As part of the designation as National Statistics, the Scottish Government should publish supporting documentation for the local authority datasets²⁴ (Requirement 6). We suggest the accessibility of these datasets be improved by providing links from the relevant product page on the Scottish Government's website.
- 3.19 The Scottish Government uses an electronic records management system to store and manage corporate records, and uses this to record relevant information on the process of publishing *Child Protection Statistics*. In the case of data files, the department records and maintains all current and historical records on secure servers. The Scottish Government, and its publishing contractor, sends hard copies of the publications to National Libraries.

²² In relation to Principle 8 Practice 2 of the Code of Practice

²³ In relation to Principle 4 Practice 2, Principle 8 Practice 1 and Protocol 1 Practice 4 of the Code of Practice

²⁴ In relation to Principle 8 Practice 6 of the Code of Practice

Protocol 1: User engagement

Effective user engagement is fundamental both to trust in statistics and securing maximum public value. This Protocol draws together the relevant practices set out elsewhere in the Code and expands on the requirements in relation to consultation.

3.20 The requirements for this Protocol are covered elsewhere in this report.

Protocol 2: Release practices

Statistical reports should be released into the public domain in an orderly manner that promotes public confidence and gives equal access to all, subject to relevant legislation.

- 3.21 The Scottish Government issues a timetable of statistical releases for twelve months ahead on its website. It releases the statistics as soon as they are judged ready.
- 3.22 A record of individuals provided with pre-release access to these statistics is maintained on the Scottish Government records management system. There are 121 people on the pre-release list for *Child Protection Statistics*, 83 of whom are local authority users. The local authority users are provided with one day's pre-release access to allow them to make informed comment on the statistics at the time of release. The statisticians in the Scottish Government told us this list is reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that it is accurate, up-to-date and is kept to a minimum. Given that each local authority holds its own data, we suggest that the need for them to have pre-release access be revisited.

Protocol 3: The use of administrative sources for statistical purposes

Administrative sources should be fully exploited for statistical purposes, subject to adherence to appropriate safeguards.

- 3.23 The Scottish Government has published a Statement of Administrative Sources²⁵ on its website. This identifies a list of all administrative sources currently used in the production of official statistics, but does not identify any potential sources that are not currently used. It includes general statements on arrangements for access to administrative data for statistical purposes, auditing the quality of the source data and dealing with changes to administrative systems. As part of the designation as National Statistics, the Scottish Government should include the specific arrangements in place for using administrative data for *Child Protection Statistics* in the Scottish Government's Statement of Administrative Sources²⁶ (Requirement 7).
- 3.24 *Child Protection Statistics* are derived from administrative data held by local authorities. We suggest the Scottish Government work closely with those involved in the current review of *National Guidance for Child Protection in Scotland* to promote statistical purposes in the design of any new administrative systems.

²⁵ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/About/StatementAdminSources/Q/EditMode/on>

²⁶ In relation to Protocol 3 Practice 5 of the Code of Practice

Annex 1: Suggestions for improvement

A1.1 This annex includes some suggestions for improvement to the Scottish Government *Child Protection Statistics* in the interest of the public good. These are not formally required for designation, but the Assessment team considers that their implementation will improve public confidence in the production, management and dissemination of official statistics.

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| Suggestion 1 | Publish a plan for the development of statistical methods that provide information on outcomes for children (para 3.9). |
| Suggestion 2 | Contribute to any work with the other countries of the UK to scope out the feasibility and need for a comparable data subset (para 3.10). |
| Suggestion 3 | Improve the accessibility of the local authority datasets by providing links from the relevant product page on the Scottish Government's website (para 3.18). |
| Suggestion 4 | Revisit the need for local authorities to be given pre-release access to these statistics (para 3.22). |
| Suggestion 5 | Work closely with those involved in the current review of <i>National Guidance for Child Protection in Scotland</i> to promote statistical purposes in the design of any new administrative systems (para 3.24). |

Annex 2: Summary of assessment process and users' views

A2.1 This assessment was conducted from March to July 2010.

A2.2 The Assessment team – Cecilia Macintyre and Joe Cuddeford – agreed the scope of and timetable for this assessment with representatives of the Scottish Government in March 2010. The Written Evidence for Assessment was provided on 22 April. The Assessment team subsequently met the Scottish Government during May to review compliance with the Code of Practice, taking account of the written evidence provided and other relevant sources of evidence.

Summary of users contacted, and issues raised

A2.3 Part of the assessment process involves our consideration of the views of users. We approach some known and potential users of the set of statistics, and we invite comments via an open note on the Authority's website. This process is not a statistical survey, but it enables us to gain some insights about the extent to which the statistics meet users' needs and the extent to which users feel that the producers of those statistics engage with them. We are aware that responses from users may not be representative of wider views, and we take account of this in the way that we prepare assessment reports.

A2.4 The Assessment team received 20 responses from the user consultation. The respondents were grouped as follows:

Local government	15
Central government	2
Academic	2
Software supplier	1

A2.5 Users reported a range of concerns. Some users reported that it is difficult to compare data in different local authority areas, due to the variation in practice across authorities and the varying definitions used. Users reported that the release omits some important issues relevant to child protection, such as children living in families affected by alcohol, which limits the usefulness of the data for strategic planning. Another concern among users was that the data mostly reflect the child protection process and contain very little information on outcomes for the children and families.

Key documents/links provided

Written Evidence for Assessment document

