



City Research Online

City St George's, University of London

Citation: Macfarlane, A. J. (2018). Re: Seven days in medicine: 28 November to 4 December 2018: Corrected figures show that numbers of reports of FGM have decreased rather than doubling. *BMJ*, 2018, 363.

This is the accepted version of the paper.

This version of the publication may differ from the final published version. To cite this item please consult the publisher's version.

Permanent repository link: <https://openaccess.city.ac.uk/id/eprint/21158/>

Copyright and Reuse: Copyright and Moral Rights remain with the author(s) and/or copyright holders. Copies of full items can be used for personal research or study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge, unless otherwise indicated, provided that the authors, title and full bibliographic details are credited, a hyperlink and/or URL is given for the original metadata page and the content is not changed in any way. For full details of reuse please refer to [City Research Online policy](#).

Corrected figures show that reports of FGM have decreased rather than doubling

'Like the BMJ, the Guardian reported an apparent more than doubling in the numbers of girls in England who experienced or were believed to be at risk of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) (Guardian, November 30) This was also based on an 'analysis' by the Local Government Association. This was based on data in the Department for Education's publication 'Characteristics of Children in need 2017 to 2018'. This publication reported on children referred to children's social care and their assessments by children's social services for the year ending 31 March 2018.

It is a pity that the Local Government Association did not look more closely at the data before issuing a warning about a 'worrying' rise in numbers of cases of FGM. Its comments were based solely on national headline figures for England as a whole.¹

A breakdown by local authority in Table C3 of the Department's publication showed that while FGM was mentioned in the assessments of 1960 children referred for social care in England in the year ending March 18, 1023 of these reports came from a single authority, Northamptonshire.¹ The corresponding table for the year ending March shows 970 children reported overall, with fewer than 5 from Northamptonshire.²

I sent a letter to the Guardian, suggesting that the figure of 1023 was unlikely and copied it to the relevant Department for Education statistical team. The Department's statisticians asked Northamptonshire to check its data and a coding error was identified. After correcting for this, the revised figure was 8. This brought the total for England down to 940, meaning that far from doubling, numbers had fallen by 30. The Department revised its publication and logged the change.¹ The LGA and the Guardian articles were removed and the Guardian published a correction. (Guardian, December 10) Meanwhile, a second Guardian article (December 6) about the work of the National FGM Centre continues to claim a doubling of the numbers. It has not been removed, nor has my letter been published.

It is important to note that the data in the Department for Education's publication are not a count of numbers of girls who had been subjected to FGM. Local authorities are asked to report up to five 'additional needs' which were mentioned during each child's social work assessment. This means that it is not in a position to distinguish between children who may have been directly threatened with FGM, children who may have been born elsewhere but undergone it before arriving in England, children who may have actually been taken abroad for FGM or children who were reported just because they were born to mothers with FGM.

In all of this, the main messages of the Department for Education's publication, relating to children in need seem to have been ignored. It opened by stating that 'The number of children in need at 31st March has increased this year, from 389,040 in 2017 to 404,710 in 2018, an increase of 4.0%.¹ For 53.2 per cent of these children referred, abuse or neglect was the 'primary need'. Domestic violence was mentioned as an 'additional need' for 51.1 per cent of children and mental health for 42.6 per cent, while children for whom FGM was mentioned accounted for only 0.2 per cent.

References

1. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/characteristics-of-children-in-need-2017-to-2018>
2. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/characteristics-of-children-in-need-2016-to-2017>

No competing interests

Alison Macfarlane
Centre for Maternal and Child Health Research
School of Health Sciences
City, University of London
London EC1V 0HB
A.J.Macfarlane@city.ac.uk