

DERBY CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION STRATEGY

Annual Report April 2015 – March 2016

1) Introduction

The Derby Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) strategy is implemented and maintained by multi-agency partners within an operational sub group of the Derby Safeguarding Children Board (DSCB). There is a well-developed strategy to tackle CSE that has made significant progress over the last 5 years.

The CSE strategy is delivered through the '3 P's' approach:

- **Prevention** through heightened awareness amongst children, professionals, families and communities,
- **Protection** of children and young people through direct and indirect work with children and families and equal focus on
- **Prosecution** or disruption of offenders.

Department of Children, Schools and Families guidance: Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation (2009)

The work is guided by a multi-agency problem profile and Derby CSE Action Plan, the national CSE action plan and good practice guides from OFSTED, CEOP, UKHTC, National Working Group and the NPCC Action Plan. Derby has carefully reviewed its own practice in response to updates of these plans and in particular the Jay and Casey reports in 2014 and 2015, revising its action plan accordingly. Further such reports including Drew 2016 will be scrutinised in the same way. Derby remains very alert to the risks of CSE for children in the City, working hard to protect children but open to challenge where more can be done.

Central to the success of the DSCB strategy is close collaboration between key partners. The work of those partners has ensured that many children and young people in Derby have been protected from CSE and received intensive support through a coordinated multi-agency plan where there was an identified risk of CSE. Partners are committed to developing and continuing this important work.

The issue of CSE remains a priority for the DSCB and its partners. The DSCB would like to thank and acknowledge the excellent work and achievements of the operational group and CSE Champions over the last year.

2) Strategy and Action Plan:

In September 2014 a joint strategy was agreed between Derby City and Derbyshire County Safeguarding Children Boards. The joint strategy sets out the priorities for both LSCB's and agrees an approach that enhances a county-wide approach to the issue of CSE. The rationale being that this will create an environment where CSE is effectively prevented, identified and challenged.

Consideration has been given to a joint CSE sub group but it was agreed that progress with respective action plans will still be better achieved separately. However much activity is carried out jointly, procedures and assessment tools are consistent and there will be an annual joint meeting to review the strategy and align the work.

There has been regional activity, both within the Police and Local Authorities, to develop a shared problem profile, information sharing agreements, and explore regional events and approach to CSE. It is anticipated that both will become more formalised during 2016/17.

The CSE work is prioritised and coordinated by the use of a CSE Action Plan. The plan was completely reviewed and extended in early 2015 to encompass all current requirements and good practice. It is up-dated and refreshed bi-monthly after each Operational Group. The comprehensive nature of the plan is a challenge, so in order to enable focus and progress a number of Task and Finish groups have been set up to focus on different aspects of the plan. This is proving workable and good progress has been made in many areas.

Action Plan April 2015 -March 2016

The CSE Action Plan incorporated a number of priorities for the year.

The primary focus of activity this year has been around prevention. This is in response to feedback from young people and from Ofsted, as well as learning from national reports and research. Excellent progress has been made here with 37% of the required actions completed within the year, and good progress made with almost all the rest. This reflects improved engagement with schools, neighbourhood services, licensing and the private sector.

In relation to protection, this has been the focus in previous years and agencies have largely been maintaining and embedding this practice. Over 50% of identified actions have been completed and good progress made with almost all the rest. The picture in relation to prosecution & disruption is similar, with 65% of actions completed.

Additional work around governance, quality assurance and media has made good progress.

Overall this has been a successful year: 51% of actions have been completed and less than 4% with no progress. Outstanding actions will all be carried forward into 2016/17 action plan.

The outcomes at the end of the year are rated by a traffic light system on the CSE Action Plan, (Red – not achieved, Amber – partially achieved, Green - completed). The table below shows the status of outcomes and actions of the Action Plan as at the end of March 2016:

	Number of Outcomes	Corresponding Actions	Red	Amber	Green
Prevention	10	46	1	28	17
Protection	5	17	1	7	9
Prosecution and Disruption	6	23	1	7	15
Governance	4	10	1	3	6
Quality Assurance	4	6	0	2	4
Media Strategy	2	5	0	1	4

3) Governance and delivery arrangements:

Working Together 2015 places responsibility for CSE with the Local Safeguarding Children Board and makes them accountable and responsible for the oversight, effectiveness and development of the CSE strategy. Working Together states that LSCB's should "conduct regular assessments on the effectiveness of Board partners' responses to CSE". The CSE subgroup or Operational Group was established in 2011, and reports directly to the Safeguarding Children Board and to the Vulnerable Young People's Sub Group (VYP) which coordinates the work of several priority areas for young people.

The Operational Group refresh, implemented in May 2015, has ensured partnership representation is appropriate and at the right strategic level. Chairing was taken on by the then Service Director for Early Intervention & Safeguarding (now Director of People's Services). This has been very effective and well supported by partners in the main, although there is still a need to clarify representation for one or two organisations and engagement with the regional Crown Prosecution Service still needs to be resolved. These changes have also had the effect of better embedding CSE work and responsibility for the action plan across partner agencies.

Partners in the Operational Sub Group are now:

Police – Public Protection

Local Authority - Social Care
 Early Help
 Residential Services
 Partnership & Communities
 Housing
 Licensing & regulatory services
 Communications
 Adult Safeguarding
 Learning & Inclusion
 Youth Offending Service

Derbyshire Healthcare Foundation Trust

Derby Hospital Foundation Trust

Public Health

School representation

Voluntary sector - Safe and Sound

The task groups mentioned above include:

- Operational delivery (“Tasking meetings”, joint with County)
- Preventive work in schools
- Preventive work in communities
- Independent providers
- Licensed premises & services
- Securing prosecutions (joint with County)
- Intelligence & analysis (joint with County)

These have an identified lead, and support membership as necessary, and report progress with their elements of the overall CSE plan to each Operational Group meeting.

Additionally agencies report on their service response to CSE on an annual, rolling basis, plus completion of agency-specific actions at each Operational Group meeting. Partners have praised and challenged each others’ contributions and this seems an effective approach, although there have been some gaps in submission of reports which are being followed up.

Derby City Council has for many years supported a local organisation, through contract and grant funding, to contribute to CSE work in the city. Since August 2015 and following a tender process, Derby and Derbyshire Local Authorities and the Police and Crime Commissioner have jointly contracted Safe and Sound to provide specialist services to young people at risk of CSE across the whole of Derbyshire, and to engage in the prevention work in the City, including delivery of training. They are also the local provider of the hub and spoke initiative, which principally benefits the County.

CSE Champions:

Delivery of the CSE strategy is also dependent on a team of champions. All partner agencies are required to identify CSE champions within their agency and a manager to monitor CSE work. The champions are expected to complete training, induction and targeted workshops throughout the year. They then have responsibility for cascading their learning to their colleagues. Champions also give up to 6 days per year to assist in the delivery of the CSE action plan.

The Champions pool is currently under review to ensure each agency has an appropriate number & location of active Champions; this year the focus has been on schools and Local Authority children's services. Almost all secondary and many primaries now have a champion, as do all Over 11s Early Help teams, Social Care Localities, YOS teams and every residential home. This work is being extended to other partners. This will generate in excess of 150 Champions across the City.

5) Developments and activity in 2015/16 - Strategic

5.1) Problem Profile:

This work is led by the Police, who in conjunction with partners have completed an analysis of current cases, risk factors and persons or areas of concern. The current problem profile was updated in February 2015. The profile made connections between on-line and direct contact CSE, which has given a steer to preventive work in schools around internet safety and social networking. Partners also worked with the NCCP analysts to create a regional problem profile which will be completed in July 16. The intention in 2016 is to use the regular Tasking meetings to produce a quarterly problem profile in Derby & Derbyshire, to allow for more responsive to issues as they arise.

5.2) National and regional work

Over the year members of the partnership have taken part in regional forums, research and various consultations. They are:

Bedfordshire University, Panel Member for the Making Justice Work research, commissioned by the Office of the Children's Commissioner into a young person's journey through court. Research published 2015.

Engagement with the UK Safer Internet Centre and Southwest Grid for Learning re provision of specialist workshops for schools and champions. Delivered in 2015, to be repeated in 2016.

Consultation with the National Centre for Social Research and the Ministry of Justice cross-party group on Sexual Violence against Children and Vulnerable People 2015.

Stirling University, NSPCC – Consultation and support to research on CSE and Disability

DFE consultation on the definition of CSE. Response provided 2016.

National Working Group – attendance at the safeguarding leads forum and the boys and young men's forum. These are key meetings where information sharing takes place with projects from all over the UK and where specialist workshops on topical issues are provided to NWG members.

Blast – Specialist services providing support to boys and young men. To provide several awareness raising sessions on CSE in context to boys and young men and as part of the DFE funded group to produce a new resource for primary aged school children 'alright Charlie' which was completed in 2016 and is now available free to all professionals.

Midlands regional CSE Networks - meetings and a regional CSE Conference to consider regional standards and to align CSE responses.

6) Developments and activity in 2015/16 - Prevention:

6.1 Work in schools

Good progress has been made in this area. A CSE strategy for schools was developed and signed off in November 2015 and is being implemented by all schools. This includes:

- An identified CSE lead in each school
- Training for staff
- Use of risk assessment tools
- Response to children who present a risk to others

- Inclusion of CSE awareness, internet safety and keeping safe in the curriculum
- CSE awareness for parents

These elements were included in the DSCB schools safeguarding self-assessment.

Specific projects have also been completed or progressed during the year:

The two CSE training films ‘Lucy’s Story’ and ‘Learning from the Family’ training films, commissioned by DSCB from an independent film maker, have been completed and translated into BSL and local community languages. A multi-agency launch took place in February 2015 attended by 76 professionals. The DVD’s were distributed alongside a workbook; these have been very well received. The films can be accessed via a secure password on the DSCB website.

The DFE commissioned a new primary school age resource named ‘Alright, Charlie?’. CSE Champions and Operational Group members worked alongside the BLAST Project who coordinated the work and representatives from 3 other local authorities to make the film and resource. This is now at the forefront of nationally available resources to teach children of primary age about the dangers of CSE. Derby was then selected as one of the sites to develop and implement this, which has proved very successful and the a senior member of staff from the Royal School for the Deaf assisted the production team in creating a signed version for children who are deaf or hearing impaired.

The “Ucreate” project to raise awareness of risks associated with sexting is in progress in primary schools across City and County, due to complete this summer.

The Safer Neighbourhood Team has continued to provide a dedicated worker delivering Internet Safety work in secondary schools.

6.2) Say Something if You See Something Campaign:

This is a National Working Group and Children’s Society nationwide campaign. The campaign is aimed at making licensed premises alert to the issue of CSE and grooming and encourages them to be responsible for protecting children on their premises. It has been running in Derby city since 2013.

From April 2015 the leadership of this work has been picked up by the Licensing team, who have integrated the work into their routine engagement with Licenced premises and services in the city, as well as responding to specific incidents and intelligence. An evaluation of the earlier work has been completed, evidencing engagement with 17 hotels, 17 taxi companies and 21 pubs. The response from hotels and pubs was very positive; less so from taxi companies which remain a focus in 15/16 and 16/17. The evaluation for 15/16 is in progress.

6.3) Licensing and Environment Services:

Staff within the Environment and Regulatory Services have been trained around safeguarding and CSE, and are pro-active in safeguarding children and vulnerable adults whilst undertaking their statutory duties and will, where appropriate, address and advise on issues of safeguarding within businesses that they visit. Plans are in progress to incorporate safeguarding awareness into the licensing process for taxi drivers and licenced premises.

A review of the Licensing Protocol took place following the Jay and Casey reports into Rotherham City Council. The latter in particular, in identifying common threads between taxi licensing and child sexual exploitation, led to a comprehensive review in Derby of the Council's licensing administration system. The recommendations, all in line with the Casey report, were agreed at a Council meeting on the 2nd of July 15. The Derby Licensing protocol has also been updated to ensure safeguarding, licensing and Police teams work effectively together. An evaluation of the impact of this will be undertaken in 2016.

6.4 Community Awareness:

Progress has been made in developing a more systematic approach to engaging local communities in awareness and prevention of CSE. Community leaders in different community and religious groups have been identified and some have been approached, with a view to building up community champions to work within their own networks. Where opportunities existed within current activity, e.g. the New Communities Citizenship course and a housing tenancy programme, these have been used to raise awareness and challenge assumptions and behaviours where appropriate. This area will have more of a focus in 2016/17.

6.5 Training Delivered:

The DSCB runs a 1 day course titled, Child Sexual Exploitation Awareness Course. The course has been running for 4 years and has been well attended during that time. Over the last year we have run the course 4 times, 72 professionals from various agencies attended those courses and feedback has been extremely positive. The impact of this is apparent in the accuracy of requests for CSE meetings – few requested or held which did not meet the threshold. The CSE course has been Quality Assured by the DSCB Training Coordinator and fully met all the required competencies.

CSE is also discussed in the Child Sexual Abuse course, the Harmful Sexual Behaviour course and the Everybody's Business course. In addition a training presentation was given to the Licencing Committee.

During 2015 all divisional uniformed staff at inspector, sergeant, Constable and community support officer rank were given a one day training session on issues

relative to vulnerability. Recognising the importance of child sexual exploitation this encompassed a 90 minute session dedicated to the theme where officers were reminded of the issues relative to their roles. Police were supported by the Safe and Sound Hub and Spoke team and CSE Child Protection Manager Lead in Derby city in doing this. Additionally all officers have undertaken a distance eLearning package on CSE developed by the College of Policing.

7) Developments and activity in 2015/16 - Protection

7.1) Children subject to CSE Strategy meetings

At year end, 29 young people were subject to a CSE plan; 12 young people were considered at high risk and 8 at medium risk of CSE.

The following refers to children who were considered at risk of CSE and referred for a co-ordinated response through CSE strategy meetings:

Cases Reviewed in the Year		
14/15	15/16	Comparisons
71	62	62 Young people were subject of CSE strategy meetings during this year, a slight reduction from 71 last year and of between 80 and 90 over the previous three years
New Requests		
52	37	<p>This is the third year of reduced requests for CSE meetings which can be attributed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The focus on prevention and disruption strategies which will have had an impact on risks • The return of chairing Professionals meetings to team managers, reflected also in the smaller % of young people identified as at low risk at their first meeting • Improved intervention in low risk cases <p>An audit undertaken in 2014 did indicate that risk assessments were being completed and referral thresholds were being correctly applied. However, to ensure children are not being missed a number of measures are being put in place to make sure risk assessments are being completed in all cases where indicated and referrals for CSE meetings made for all medium & high risk cases.</p>
Gender		

F 86.5 (45)	F – 95% (35)	The number of referrals for males has decreased this year; there is a risk partners are missing boys at risk of CSE so this will be addressed as a priority for next year.
M (13.5%) 7	M 5% (2)	No young people identified themselves as LGBTQ.
Ethnicity		
White British 61.5%	White British 71%	There has been a decline in the numbers of BME children and young people referred, although most of this reduction is in white non-British groups. The total child population in Derby is approx. 35% BME. Work in hard to reach communities is a priority for the CSE operational group with a specific task and finish group set up to progress this work.
Black Min Eth 38.5%	Black Min Eth 29%	
-of which white non British 23%	-of which white non British 11%	
Level of Risk after Initial CSE Strategy Meeting		
Low 28%	Low 19%	Comparison with the previous year's figures shows that the number of cases identified as low risk at initial CSE meetings has dropped significantly. This can be attributed to better professional understanding of thresholds and use of professionals meetings to screen out low level risks prior to a formal meeting.
Medium 28%	Medium 44%	
High 44%	High37%	
Children In Care		
14	6	This is a reduction from last year. During the course of the year assurance has been sought from heads of service in residential homes and children in care teams that children are being appropriately assessed and referred. The response was positive showing that residential staff routinely up-date CSE risk assessments for their children and CiC teams on request reviewed assessments and have undertaken to also complete routinely. This will be monitored but the indications are that this is a real reduction in risk this year. A good deal of prevention work also takes place within residential settings, led by CSE champions.
Child and Parent Participation in Meetings		
Child 63%	Child 32%	This is a substantial reduction in participation for both children and parents. In the last two quarters of this year the average participation for young people was 42% and 47%, so there has been an improvement compared to the first half of the year. However this is an area for improvement, and will be prioritised in the CSE Action Plan, as the success of the strategy and positive outcomes for CYP rely on the engagement of children and their families. A further 16 young people gave their views prior to the meetings
Attendance	Attendance	
Not recorded in this year	27%	
	Gave their views prior to the meeting and did not	

	attend	in writing or verbally, but did not attend.
Parent 73% Attendance	Parent 60% Attendance	The feedback from parents and young people at meetings is typically positive and the support is welcomed.
Risk on Closure		
45 closed	37 closed	<p>37 young people ceased to be subject to CSE meetings this year; of those:</p> <p>46% had the risk reduced to Low after intensive support. This is comparable with 49% in 2014/15 and 40% in 2013/14.</p> <p>16% were due to the young person being escalated to a child protection threshold, an increase over 9% in 2014/15 and 7% in 2013/14.</p> <p>The lower number of closures reflects the lower number subject to CSE plans. Cases are thoroughly reviewed under the multi-agency strategy and are only closed where there is a sustainable reduction in risk to the child or an alternative plan put in place.</p>
Prominent Models of Abuse		
<p>Boyfriend/Girlfriend model (7)</p> <p>Online abuse (3)</p> <p>Risk taking that makes a child vulnerable to CSE (10)</p>	<p>Online Abuse (13)</p> <p>Offline- Street Grooming (5)</p> <p>Boyfriend/ Girlfriend model (6)</p> <p>Risk taking makes a child vulnerable (15)</p>	<p>Note: young people may present with several models of abuse so they are all documented at the CSE Strategy meetings. There are some clear increases related to online and offline grooming and risk taking such as going missing, drug and alcohol use.</p> <p>There is some stability in the numbers of young people who are abused within a relationship. There have not been any cases involving peer on peer abuse in the last two years, which is in contrast to the national research that suggests this is one of the most prevalent forms of abuse in the current age. (See: Firmin, C. 2013, and Firmin, C. and Curtis, G. 2013 and 2016).</p>

7.2) Models of CSE

These are monitored and the most prevalent ones are:

- offline risk taking, i.e. going missing, contact with a person known to be a risk (15)
- being groomed online or risk taking online(13)
- boyfriend/girlfriend (8)
- 1:1 grooming/exploitation (7)

This is consistent with the national picture of CSE and our problem profile.

8) Developments and activity in 2015/16 - Prosecution

8.1) Police activity

The Child Exploitation Investigation Unit provides a Force wide response to CSE both online and offline and as such are responsible for investigating CSE County wide. Referrals are generated where there is a concern that a child may be at risk of exploitation. Of those 137 referrals, 87 crimes were identified in line with the national recording standards.

Data under the heading 'CSE' relates to offline CSE which predominantly focuses on contact abuse such as grooming and other sexual offences. Whereas, "POLIT" relates to online abuse, i.e. the possession and distribution of indecent images of children (IIOC) and the relevant corresponding data to this area falls under the Paedophile Online Investigation Team (POLIT).

Derby City:	Offline	Online
2015/16	CSE	POLIT
Referrals	77	60
Crimes	42	45

There have been 14 individuals charged in relation to online and/or offline CSE offences within the City between 2015/16. This has resulted in the following charges:

- 7 x Possession of IIOC
- 22 x Make IIOC
- 3 x Distributing IIOC
- 6 x Possession of extreme pornography / prohibited images
- 3 x Sexual Activity with a child
- 2 x Detaining a child without lawful authority
- 3 x Attempt sexual activity – no penetration
- 1 x Controlling a child for Exploitation
- 1 x Facilitating child exploitation

- 13 x Abduction Notices

Derbyshire Police have been one of 8 forces to commit to a National Operation co-ordinated by the National Crime Agency, focused on tackling online CSE and the proliferation of Indecent Images. This has seen a distinct increase in the number of enforcements across the County in regards to the illegal download and distribution of indecent images, and importantly contributed to National Best Practice going forward within this area of policing.

8.2) Police Operations

Police operations have been identified within the City in the last year in context to CSE. One of these operations related to an Organised Crime Group who had trafficked a child from a nearby city into Derby for the purposes of exploitation. A collaborative response between police forces and partners has resulted in the identification of two offenders who are currently charged and await trial. Consequently, the OCG has been effectively disrupted and the child safeguarded.

The CSE operations are reviewed at fortnightly at the Police and Partner Tasking Group meetings to ensure full co-operation and co-ordination of activity and information sharing between partners.

8.3) Disruption

Disruption work is central to all cases of CSE referred to the strategy and there are a broad range of disruption tactics used to safeguard a child or young person; they include:

- Disrupting the young person's relationship with other young people suspected of introducing them to adults involved in violence, gang activity, drugs and sexual exploitation.
- Disrupting the young person's contact with adults suspected of being involved in violence, drugs and sexual exploitation using abduction orders or s49 Children Act; Disruption Letters from a corporate parent.
- Gather, record and share information (via Operation Liberty forms) to assist prosecution and disruption of adults or other young people suspected of being involved in violence, gang activity, drugs and sexual exploitation.
- Using other Criminal or Civil Orders and detecting other crimes:
 - Possession or supply of drugs,
 - Car tax and insurance checks,
 - Abduction orders (s2 Child Abduction Act 1984),
 - Violent Offender Orders, Domestic Violence Prevention Orders

- Risk of Sexual Harm Orders etc.

Disruption also involves agencies sharing of information about a person who poses a risk to a child or child risk-taking behaviours that make them vulnerable to CSE. Information is shared using Operation Liberty Report Forms. Disruption can also include heightened police or professional visibility in problematic areas of the city and awareness raising with licensed premises, communities etc. through the Say Something Campaign.

8.4) Supporting Prosecutions

One of the task and finish groups has been focusing on how perpetrators are responded to, in order to reduce the offending behaviour. This includes where young people themselves pose a risk to others; procedures have been up-dated and training provided, in particular to social care staff. This has resulted in better compliance and a greater number of multi-agency strategy meetings where the needs of both victim and perpetrator are addressed, along with a risk management plan. There are limited services available to child and adult perpetrators, so this remains a focus of developing work.

Following the recommendations of the Kern learning review, a follow-up evaluation of impact has been completed. Many of the recommendations have been put in place but there has not been a significant prosecution this year to fully test out implementation & impact. As referred to earlier, engagement of CPS with DSCB and the CSE Operational group has been limited and the aim is to progress joined up working at a regional level. The independent chair of the Board has met to discuss this with the CPS RASSO lead and further options are under consideration. The Kern Learning Review also fed into the national “Making Justice Work” project and incorporated into the Barristers Gateway Training nationally. The recommendations from the learning review will be reviewed by this task group.

9) Quality Assurance

9.1) Schools audit

As referred to earlier, schools are invited to participate in a DSCB safeguarding self-assessment. This year the assessment tool included implementation of the schools’ CSE strategy. The objectives set out in the CSE Strategy for schools and education settings were incorporated within the safeguarding audit for secondary schools.

17 (all) mainstream settings replied and 4 Special Schools/Pupil Referral Units replied (3 did not reply). It was encouraging that, whilst not required to send in their self-assessment, 7 Primary schools provided completed audits.

Nearly all replies provided detailed explanations of how the settings are taking action to meet the objectives of the strategy. All responses showed very active implementation of the strategy and plans for further implementation and development. Issues for wider consideration included:

- The CSE Risk Assessment Toolkit is not always as relevant for a student who have additional or special education needs.
- The promotion of awareness with parents and the community, whilst being successfully achieved in some settings, received the most feedback as an area for further development across all sectors.
- Developing further the PHSE curriculum and inclusion of CSE materials.

9.2) Case file audits

A routine Peoples Directorate case file audit of young people who have been the subject of CSE meetings was planned for March 2016 but had to be postponed due to data issues on the new recording system of the Local Authority. These are now resolved and the audit was planned for June 2016.

9.3) HMIC inspection

In addition to local work, in the summer of 2015 HMIC visited Derbyshire Police and examined their response to 'vulnerability.' That encompassed domestic abuse, CSE and missing children. The inspection primarily looked at what the Police do in response to those priority areas, however due to the depth of partnership working in these areas we were rated as Good; one of only 6 out of 43 Police areas rated as such.

10) Media management

10.1) Media strategy

A strategy has been agreed between partners at the CSE operational group, in relation to pro-active and reactive use of the media. Given the level of public interest in CSE, there is an opportunity and a need to fully reflect the multi-agency nature of the work, and for respective press offices to co-operate in relation to any media responses.

There is also an opportunity to raise awareness, promote understanding and hopefully prevent CSE through use of media to reach a wider community. This has not been a focus this year but will be developed further in 2016/17.

11) CSE in context to other Priority Strategies in Derby

11.1) Vulnerable Young People

The Vulnerable Young People's Sub Group (VYP) allows strategic co-ordination and oversight for the DSCB's priority areas for young people. The VYP meet quarterly and reviews reports from priorities strategies such as Missing, Self-Harm, CSE, Youth Offending, Homelessness and Prevent.

The VYP are responsible for ensuring that strategies have clear pathways which relate to each other, ensuring that children will be seen holistically rather than one area of concern addressed to the exclusion of others. This ensures there is a clear cross-cutting and coordinated approach between the priority strategies in Derby. Where a child or young person is identified as at risk in more than one of these priority areas they can be targeted with specialist resources and priority families funding to reduce or remove those risks.

12) Objectives for 2015/16

The objectives for next year are carried forward from last and determine the CSE Action Plan. The plan will be refreshed with completed actions removed incorporating any new priorities.

1. Prevention

- Young people have an age-appropriate awareness of CSE and how to keep safe through work in schools
- Young people have an age-appropriate awareness of CSE and how to keep safe through other settings
- Young people and local communities have an understanding of on-line CSE and messages of safety
- Feedback from young people will be used to inform and promote this work
- Local communities have improved awareness of CSE and identify actions they can take.
- Parents/Carers of young people, especially those at risk, have an awareness of CSE and how to protect their children
- Links between gang activity and CSE are identified and responded to
- Relevant frontline staff across all agencies have awareness of CSE and additional skill/knowledge as required for their role.
- CSE risks and implications are considered in housing decisions
- Licensed premises and services are safe for young people, have an awareness of CSE and know what to do where there are concerns

2. Protection

- All staff are aware of actions to take around young people at risk of CSE
- All young people identified as at medium and high risk of CSE are reviewed through the CSE strategy and have access to appropriate support through social care, multi-agency teams and specialist services as required.
- All young people identified as at low risk of CSE have access to appropriate support to reduce and contain the risks
- Identified perpetrators, including children who may pose a risk to others, have their activity and relationships disrupted
- Risks of CSE for young people being trafficked are assessed
- Young people on the CSE strategy will be provided with support and therapeutic input
- Links exist with adult services in order to offer continuity of support for vulnerable or at risk young people.

3. Prosecution

- An up to date Problem Profile is available for analysis and use to identify areas to focus on
- Complete data set is available in relation to Police / CPS activity around disruption, investigations, prosecutions & convictions
- Information and intelligence around CSE is shared appropriately with the Police and partners
- “Hotspots” (places and activities) are identified and disruption tactics put in place
- As far as information & intelligence allow, all perpetrators of CSE and serious on-line abuse will be prosecuted and/or interventions put in place to reduce re-offending
- The impact on CSE victims during and after the court process in CSE trials is minimised

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Quarterly statistics 2015-16

	Requests: the total number of requests received within each quarter				
		Quarter 1 (April-June 2015)	Quarter 2 (July- September 2015)	Quarter 3 (October – December 2015)	Quarter 4 (January – March 2016)
TOTAL	Total number of requests received	9	11	9	8
Gender	Male	0	1	0	1
	Female	9	10	9	7
Disability * as reported on LCS	Disability	0	0	1	0
Children in Care	Children in care	1	2	3	0
	Children in care as a result of CSE	0	1	0	0
	Of which, children are from another LA	0	1	0	0
Ethnicity * as reported on LCS	Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	0	0	0	0
	Asian or Asian British - Indian	0	0	0	0
	Asian or Asian British - Other	0	0	0	0
	Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	0	0	0	0
	Black or Black British - African	0	1	0	1
	Black or Black British - Caribbean	0	1	0	0
	Black or Black British - Other	0	0	0	0
	Dual Heritage - Other	0	0	0	0
	Dual Heritage - White and Asian	1	1	0	0
	Dual Heritage - White and Black African	0	0	0	0
	Dual Heritage - White and Black Caribbean	2	0	0	0
	Gypsy/Roma	0	1	0	0
	Not Declared	0	0	0	0
	Not Known	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0
	Other - Chinese	0	0	0	0
	Traveller of Irish Heritage	0	0	0	0
	White - British	6	6	8	7
	White - Irish	0	0	0	0
	White - Non-European	0	0	0	0
	White - Other European	0	1	1	1
Ethnicity summary	White British	6	6	8	7

	BME	3	5	1	2
	Of which; White – Not British	0	2	1	1

Sexual Identity	Heterosexual	1	2	3	6
	Bisexual	0	0	0	0
	Gay man	0	0	0	0
	Gay woman/Lesbian	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0

Source of Requests	Careline	0	1	0	0
	CAMHS	0	0	0	0
	Children's Home	0	1	0	0
	Children's Practitioner	0	0	2	2
	Education	3	0	0	1
	Enthusiasm	0	0	0	1
	Family	0	0	0	1
	FIP	0	0	0	0
	Foster Carer	0	0	0	0
	GUM Clinic	0	0	0	0
	Health	0	1	0	0
	Housing	0	0	0	0
	MAT	2	1	0	1
	Other LA	0	0	0	0
	Police	0	6	0	1
	Probation	0	0	0	0
	Runaways	0	0	0	0
	Safe and Sound	0	0	1	0
	Social Care	3	1	6	1
	YOS	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0

CSE Model/Method (multiple can apply for each case)	Boyfriend/Girlfriend model	0	2	4	2
	Peer on peer abuse/Youth culture/Sexting	0	0	0	0
	CSE in context to gangs and gang association	0	0	1	1
	Trafficking - into - within - out of UK	0	1	1	1
	Online via any internet enabled technology	2	3	3	5
	Offline/street grooming	0	1	0	4
	Constrained choices	0	0	0	0
	Risk taking making a young person vulnerable to CSE	3	4	6	2
	The party model	0	0	0	0
	1:1 grooming/exploitation	1	2	3	1

	(adult on child)				
	Organised abuse (group exploitation)	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	1	1	0

Young people open to the CSE strategy: this refers to the number of open cases per quarter (including those opened and closed within the quarter, and those open but not closed from previous years i.e. 2014/15).

		Quarter 1 (April-June 2015)	Quarter 2 (July- September 2015)	Quarter 3 (October – December 2015)	Quarter 4 (January – March 2015)
TOTAL	Total number of cases worked within the quarter	30	28	27	29

Level of risk of cases worked within the quarter: taken at the end of the quarter					
	High (including escalated)	8	12	9	12
	Medium	8	8	10	8
	Low (including closed)	9	7	5	6
	Not yet assessed/unknown	2	0	3	3
		*3 cases closed prior to meeting (not met CSE threshold)	*1 case closed prior to meeting (not met CSE threshold)		

Closures: closures of all cases having been worked on (open) within a quarter.

TOTAL CLOSED		Quarter 1 (April-June 2015)	Quarter 2 (July- September 2015)	Quarter 3 (October – December 2015)	Quarter 4 (January – March 2016)
	TOTAL	14	10	7	6
	In Low Risk	3	1	2	0
	Risk Reduced (including CiN)	5	5	2	5
	Risk Escalated (includes CP)	2	1	2	1
	Moved	0	0	0	0
	Age	0	1	0	0
	Meeting not held - threshold not met	3	1	0	0
	Other	1	1	0	0

Key worker levels for all open cases		Quarter 1 (April-June 2015)	Quarter 2 (July- September 2015)	Quarter 3 (October – December 2015)	Quarter 4 (January – March 2016)
	Social Care	19	20	22	26
	MAT	9	7	4	3

	Other	2	1	1	0
Priority areas for all open cases		Quarter 1 (April-June 2015)	Quarter 2 (July-September 2015)	Quarter 3 (October – December 2015)	Quarter 4 (January – March 2016)
	Police Involvement	17	18	18	18
	Underage Pregnancy/false negatives	3	3	3	3
	Gangs	4	4	5	6
	Substance misuse	14	12	12	12
	Family/Young person DV	10	7	6	5
	Channel Report/Violent Extremism	0	1	1	1
	Self Harm	12	12	11	12
	Any Missing	18	16	17	17
	Homeless	2	2	3	1
	Offending	6	7	7	7

Meetings: this relates to the meetings held per quarter (rather than number of requests or open cases). *an initial meeting may not be the 'initial meeting', as a professionals meeting may have been held prior to this.

		Quarter 1 (April-June 2015)	Quarter 2 (July-September 2015)	Quarter 3 (October – December 2015)	Quarter 4 (January – March 2016)
Types of meeting held	Professionals meeting	8	8	3	1
	Initial CSE meeting	6	5	9	8
	First review	2	4	1	6
	Further reviews	6	7	2	3
	TOTAL	22	24	15	18

Attendance of young people and carers at eligible meetings: initial meeting and reviews.		Quarter 1 (April-June 2015)	Quarter 2 (July-September 2015)	Quarter 3 (October – December 2015)	Quarter 4 (January – March 2016)
	Young People	4	2	5	8
	Parents/Carers	7	9	10	9
	Young people (% attending at eligible meetings)	29%	13%	42%	47%
	Parents/Carers (% attending at eligible)	50%	60%	83%	53%

	meetings)				
Young person seen or conveys views prior to meeting	Young person seen or conveys views prior to meeting	8	2	5	1
	% from eligible meeting	57%	13%	42%	6%

Outcome of first meeting: either professional or initial.		Quarter 1 (April-June 2015)	Quarter 2 (July-September 2015)	Quarter 3 (October – December 2015)	Quarter 4 (January – March 2016)
*for those cases where these were held in 2015/16	Low risk	4	3	1	0
	Medium risk	2	4	3	2
	High risk	3	6	1	5

Risk Level of all cases open in 2015/16 *up to end quarter 2		First Professional meeting	Second Professional meeting	Initial CSE Meeting	First review	Second review	Third review	Fourth review	Fifth review
	High	17	5	20	10	7	3	2	0
	Medium	10	2	19	9	4	3	1	1
	Low	5	0	6	6	4	2	1	0

NB The number of meetings (level of risk) will not necessarily equate with number of meetings held in the year 2015/16, as some of these meetings will have been held in the previous year, although the case has remained open for some or all of 2015/16.

Appendix B - Case Study

Kai Thomas is a 13 year old male. His parents work different shifts and have two other children, Marcie (9) and Tarnia (12). There have been 4 call outs for domestic violence incidents in the home and Mr. Thomas is now on bail with conditions to stay away from Mrs Thomas. Since this happened there have been several occasions when Kai has been left babysitting or responsible for the two younger children. Kai began to go missing and took risks that make him vulnerable to harm, they include going missing overnight, hanging around with older males and associating with gangs, underage drinking and cannabis use. The Police were called 6 times in one month due to missing episodes and on one occasion he was found drunk at a party in a known sex offender's home. There are reports from his sister, that he has been bullied a lot at school and some evidence that he may have used other substances. Kai spent much of the day in his room on his laptop. Since the missing episodes stopped Kai has been violent in the home (punching doors and walls, picking fights with his siblings and has become quite withdrawn). Kai was excluded from School due to his behaviour – before this happened he was seen as a high achiever. The police referred this case to social care as a CSE concern.

Professional response: New referral

Immediate steps to ensure Kai was safe were taken by police and social care. The social worker completed a CSE Risk assessment and a single assessment. This identified medium and high risk concerns, so the manager discussed Kai with a child protection manager and agreed the threshold was met for a CSE Strategy meeting.

CSE Risk Assessment:

indicator	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
<i>Going missing</i>	Missing episodes	Associating with known CSE adults (Party at known sex offenders home)	Missing and found in a sex offenders home
<i>Associating with potential risky individuals</i>	Associating with unknown males off and possibly on line	Possibly been groomed off and on line; Seen in hotspot	
Use of drugs	Experimenting with Drugs – (Cannabis use to be confirmed)	Associating with delinquent peer group	
Self harm	Possible self-harm (Punching walls and doors)		
Unexplained items		Unaccounted for goods (drugs/alcohol at party)	

Some of the information on the missing episodes was unknown; however one was known and would be deemed as having been a high risk of sexual harm to Kai.

Identified Vulnerability Factors:

Domestic Violence	Bullied	Low self esteem	Identity issues
Substance Misuse	Self Harm	Isolation	Cultural differences
Significant Loss (Father)	Previous Social Care Involvement	Missed school work	Family conflict/child blaming issues

Identified Models of Abuse:

Cases rarely present with one model of abuse. The early models of abuse identified (not confirmed) in this case were:

Adult on Child	In context to gangs and delinquent peer groups	Risk taking that made the child vulnerable to abuse
On and off line abuse	Party Scene/youth culture	Peer on peer

Risk Summary:

The single assessment and information from partner agencies was used to check out indicators and models of abuse, alongside broader family issues. A police and social care check was undertaken on the known sex offender and any other person named who posed a risk to Kai. Kai was introduced to the offender through a peer who was also identified as at risk and referred for a CSE meeting.

Risk status: High risk of CSE.

Identified perpetrators and other risks: 1 adult and 1 address.

Direct work:

The professionals involved prioritised the work on the highest risks, and then worked systematically through the other issues. Engaging Kai and his family was paramount to the success of this case and to ensure professionals could eliminate some of the identified risks.

Support began on the CSE strategy with intensive 1-1 work via specialist services, therapeutic work through drama therapy whilst on the waiting list for CAMHS, and work with mother to understand Kai's behaviour and the risks. The sex offender was arrested and recalled due to license conditions that he could not have contact with anyone under 16. Kai engaged well with support, particularly drama therapy, and disclosed actual abuse.

The missing episodes stopped after a short time and due to professional input, parental cooperation and input and recognised protective factors the level of risk to ongoing CSE was agreed at Medium at the first review. Within 6 months, his risk had reduced to low and was maintained for 4 months. His case will be heard at court in the New Year. Building trust and helping Kai understand his reactions within a gendered perspective of sexuality and risk were crucial to him understanding his own feelings of guilt and blame, and to be able to move on with improved self-esteem and healthier relationships.

All names have been changed.

Appendix C - Example support plan:

Support plans are unique to each case depending on the presenting factors; a thorough risk assessment is undertaken using the risk assessment toolkit and an initial assessment. The information we require is set around:

- Understanding the risk/concerns
- Identifying Victim and Perpetrator – protective factors and vulnerabilities
- Support and educate Victim
- Disrupt/prosecute perpetrator
- Recovery for the victim and family.
- Reduce and where possible remove the risks.

The plans are outcome based and have a clear structure depending on the risks to the child:

Outcome	Action	Who By	Timeframe
TS is educated about relevant and related CSE issues and ongoing risk	1-1 and group work on understanding CSE sessions on understanding true consent sessions on safe use of the internet and apps	Specialist service and young person //---// //---// //---// //---// and parent support worker	6 week course, 1 session per week beginning on 20 Aug 14 2 Sessions by 1 st Sept. 3 week course, 1 session weekly dates to be confirmed with parents and child contingency If TS does not engage with sessions consider providing them to whole year group in school or parents and young people at the same time.

<p>TS to not go missing from home or school</p>	<p>Alert on SNT in relevant areas</p> <p>Understand triggers via return interviews and analysis of current information,</p> <p>Type of misper (running to someone or from home/individual etc.)</p> <p>Report all missing episodes to police</p> <p>Review on Missing Strategy meetings</p> <p>Keep track of associates and any addresses visited – Share via Liberty Reports if they are deemed a risk</p> <p>1-1 support to understand the risks of going missing</p>	<p>Social Worker</p> <p>Runaways Worker and young person</p> <p>Parents/School</p> <p>Runaway's Worker</p> <p>Parents/Professionals</p> <p>Specialist service and young person</p>	<p>Immediate</p> <p>Immediate review of historic information and session to be planned with yp/parent in next two weeks.</p> <p>Immediate and ongoing</p> <p>Next meeting xxxx</p> <p>If threshold met</p> <p>Ongoing review at network meeting and CSE review</p>
<p>Any person or place that pose a risk to TS to have their contact with her disrupted/criminalised if appropriate</p>	<p>Share information via operation liberty report forms</p> <p>Police checks to be completed and review use of civil or criminal orders if appropriate</p> <p>SNT alert on specified address or hotspots for</p>	<p>All professionals & parent to share with SW who will complete forms.</p> <p>Police/SW</p> <p>Social Worker or Police</p>	<p>As information arises</p> <p>As necessary</p> <p>As they arise</p>

	<p>increased patrols/ PVU officer to be attached to case</p> <p>Serve abduction order/s49 CA Order</p> <p>Checks to be made on any licensed person/premises and information shared with Licensing via Say Something Campaign</p> <p>Update core group on the Police investigation</p>	<p>Police/SW</p> <p>Police/SW/Core Group</p> <p>All/SW LEAD</p> <p>OIC</p>	<p>If Appropriate within 2 days</p> <p>Update at CSE Review</p> <p>Updated at CSE Review</p>
<p>TS to be educated about Healthy Relationships and rights, safety, risk taking and consequences and the law.</p>	<p>Work over a set period and evaluate the impact of it</p> <p>If perpetrator is named check whether they have presented with STI's that match child/YP's and corroborate any other information shared</p> <p>Share information about any person or place that poses a risk to TS via Op liberty forms or 101/999 as appropriate</p> <p>Eco map and genogram to be completed to assist analysis of associates and risks.</p> <p>Be aware of thresholds and escalating risk and</p>	<p>School Nurse and Social Worker</p> <p>Police/Health</p> <p>All professionals and family</p> <p>All</p> <p>SW/Core or Network Group</p>	<p>Three week course begins xxxx Immediate</p> <p>As soon as possible</p> <p>Review every 3 – 6 months</p> <p>ASAP</p> <p>Ongoing /As required and 6</p>

	review/refer as appropriate Work with family on improving relationships and consistent boundaries	SW/Family	weekly risk assessment SW/Core Group
TS's to be protected from STI's, BBVs and pregnancy and Contraception	Encourage TS to go to GUM for full screening and contraception advice Provide information in different formats to ensure there is full understanding and good reflection by TS. Alert to be placed on A & E, GUM, The Space and Walk in Centres to ensure SW and Health colleagues notified if she presents, what for and who with.	School Nurse / Gum Social Worker/TS School Nurse to contact all relevant depts.	Review at core group and consider contingency if not engaging Review work at regular timeframes i.e. six weekly evaluation etc. Report for CSE Review and any core/network group
TS to have necessary counselling and therapeutic support	Referral to therapeutic services – SV2, Drama therapy, CAMHS or CAU as appropriate	Social Worker	When TS is ready to engage – if no engagement and required then consider lower level counselling work or peer mentoring.

The plan aims to enable children and young people to make safe choices through a concerted campaign of awareness raising and education. This includes tailored input, for instance understanding consent, internet awareness, what is CSE, How to identify perpetrator behaviours, risk taking and the consequences. We also educate on related factors such as the dangers of missing episodes, drug and alcohol issues and use in CSE cases. Understanding the push factors and other triggers and incorporating them into the work alongside therapeutic support for the impact of the abuse is also key to successful outcomes. .

This is achieved through a number of practical resources and specialist service input. Whilst supporting the victim there will also be a focus on disrupting the perpetrator and gathering information to add to the police intelligence. The plan also aims to prosecute offenders, so if there is sufficient intelligence of the risk posed, a civil or criminal order may be used. Work also takes place with the parent/carer, siblings and peers where appropriate. The work must be prioritised and well-coordinated by the lead professional of the Core or Network group.

The CSE strategy aims to prevent the abuse of children and young people, through the provision of accessible, early support, awareness raising and good prevention work. The support to victim is accessible and designed around their needs. Diversionary work is also included in all plans to ensure the child has some confidence building activities and to ensure that the focus of the work is varied. This can also assist relationship building. The young person is invited to identify one professional to speak to them about the CSE concerns; other professionals focus on their day to day work, practical support and gathering information to assist disruption and police prosecutions.

The multi-agency teams work closely with the Police to identify, disrupt and prosecute perpetrators of this crime, to prevent or reduce the duration of abuse and minimise the impact on the victim and their family. In the majority of cases the aim is to reduce the risk or remove it within the first 3 months of the plan.

Note: the plan above is an example and can be developed further depending on the case. The plans should be unique and concise with no more than 5 outcomes and a series of actions that assist to protect the child and disrupt or remove the risk.