

Child Sexual Exploitation

Member Development Seminar
26th January 2015

Definition of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

- The sexual exploitation of children involves situations where young people (or a third person or persons) **receive 'something'** (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of their performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities.
- It can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; e.g. being persuaded to post sexual images on the internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain.
- In all cases, those exploiting the child **have power over them** by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources.
- Violence and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised mainly by the **child's limited availability of choice** resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability.

The government guidance requires agencies to work together to:

- Develop local prevention strategies.
- Identify those at risk of sexual exploitation.
- Take action to safeguard and promote the welfare of particular children and young people who may be sexually exploited,
- take action against those intent on abusing and exploiting children and young people in this way.

Bracknell Forest activity

Two groups meet in Bracknell Forest to monitor the work in relation to CSE:

- The LSCB Strategic Sub Group.
- The CSE Operations Group (formerly Mapping Group).
- Role of the CSE Strategic Group is to:
 - develop the LSCB Strategy and monitor the implementation of the action plan;
 - completed in June 2013 and approved by the Local Safeguarding Children's Board;
 - provide Strategic co-ordination and oversight of multi agency activity in this area of practice.
- Members of the CSE Strategic Group are the strategic leaders of the LSCB partner agencies.
- CSE Strategic Group also considers national developments and report recommendations i.e. Jay report – CSE in Rotherham 2014, OFSTED thematic Inspection Report 2014.

CSE Operational Group

- Children's Social Care (CSC) developed a multi agency professionals mapping group in late 2011 due to concerns about a number of young people, predominately females, who were regularly missing, had issues with school attendance, were using drugs and engaging in risky relationships.
- During 2013 concerns relating to CSE were highlighted in a number of high profile disclosures and criminal trials nationally. In early 2014 the mapping group was developed into a formal CSE operations group to aid the prediction and prevention of children who may be at risk of exploitation in the area.
- The Operational Group meets monthly and has representation from all relevant partners.
- The referral route to the group is usually via a CSE risk assessment tool, however it is sometime via a CAF - in these instances one outcome would be for the lead professional to complete a CSE risk assessment.

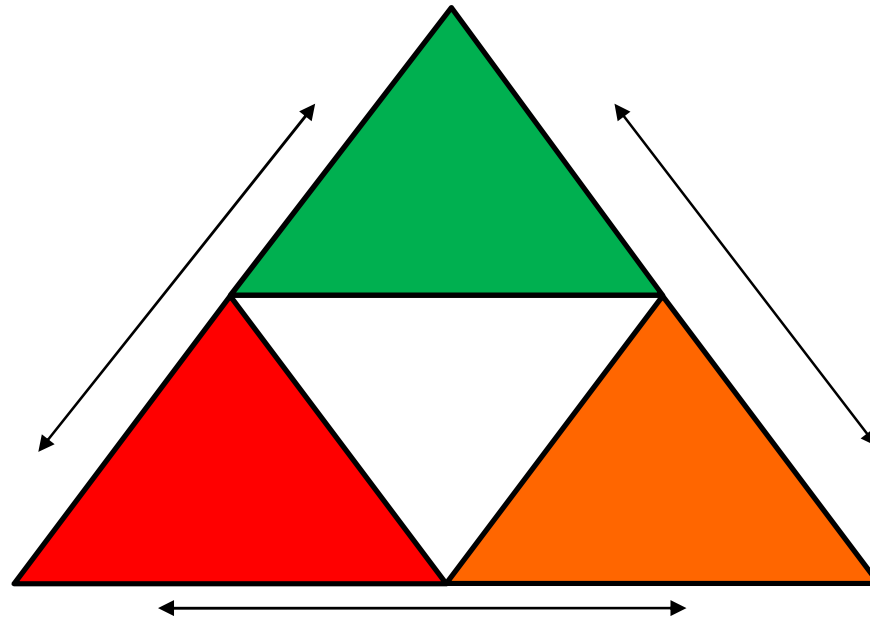
CSE Operational Group continued

- All young people who are identified as at risk of CSE are required to have a CSE action plan, this ensures everyone is clear who is doing what to minimise the risk. This may be in the form of a Child In Need, Child Protection or Looked After Child Plan. If a young person is not subject to any of these plans, a CSE action plan must be completed.
- The Operations Group reviews each young person at risk, with agreed levels of concern (1, 2, 3 or Archived), to ensure that there are sufficient actions taking place to reduce risk, as well as ensuring each relevant agency is aware of all the current information relating to a YP.
- New completed CSE risk assessment tools are discussed.
- Any concerning adults who are linked to the young people are mapped, with particular relevance to the identification of organised groups.
- The meeting is used as an opportunity to look at training and audit reviews when knowledge is shared and attendance promoted on any recommended training plus feedback on any learning from audits / reviews.

Sexual Exploitation Risk Assessment (SERA) Model

Description of young person with risk indicators in level 1

Smaller number of risk factors identified or movement from levels 2 or 3. For example: sexualised risk taking behaviours, beginning to truant from school, occasionally going missing, going to known places of concern, early signs of problem drugs or alcohol use.



Description of young person with risk factors identified in level 3

Multiple risk factors. For example: entrenched in one or more abusive relationships, contact with known perpetrators, going missing and running away from home regularly, problem alcohol and/or drug use, experience of violence, intimidation and fear.

Description of young person with risk factors in level 2

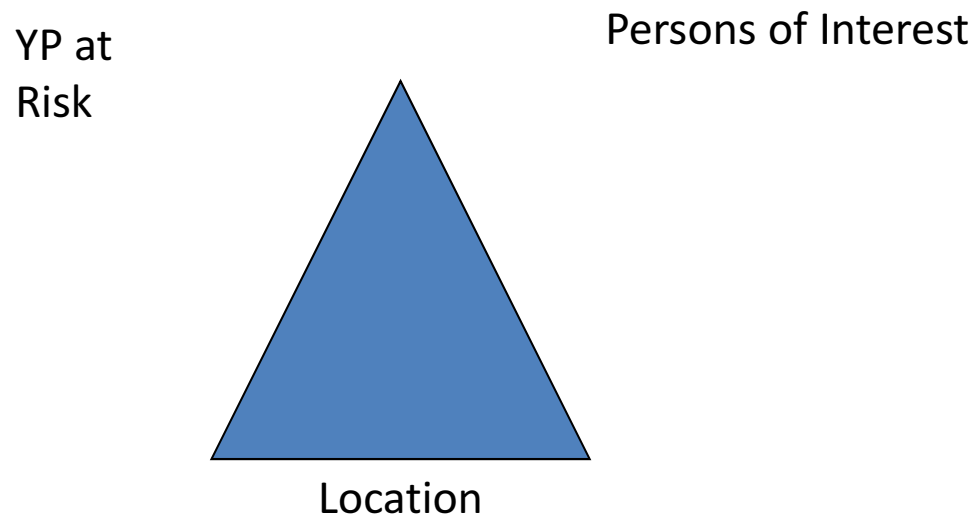
Fewer risk factors or signals (or reduction from level 3). For example: regularly going missing, swapping sex for goods, monies. Truancy regularly from school. Going to places of concern 'HOT SPOTS', involved with vulnerable peers, experiencing violence, intimidation and fear. Developing drug and alcohol use.

Underlying Causes of the Problem

We use the Problem Analysis Triangle (PAT) which recognises that for a crime to be committed, the following elements must be present:

- a Victim / YP Person at risk
- an Offender / Person of interest
- a Location

If one or more of these elements do not occur, then a crime cannot be committed. By identifying common elements in incidents that make up a problem, it may be possible to prevent further crimes by removing or altering one or more of the elements.



Current cases in Bracknell

SERA level	Number of cases
Level 1	4
Level 2	2
Level 3	2

Any questions ?