

Child Exploitation Policy and Procedures

April 2014

DOCUMENT PROFILE	
Document Status	Agreed by Board April 2014
Short Title	Child Sexual Exploitation Policy
Document Purpose	Policy and procedures for organisations in contact with children
Target Audience	Staff in statutory departments and third sector agencies who work with children in Jersey
Author	CSE and Missing Persons Sub Group
Publication Date	April 2014
Review Date	Annual: April 2014
Approval Route	Safeguarding Partnership Group Board
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2 Introduction

This policy has been produced by the Jersey Safeguarding Board Child Sexual Exploitation and Missing Persons sub group.

In 2012 the UK Government Department for children, schools and families (DCSF) provided a Step by Step Guide for frontline practitioners to follow if they believe a child is being sexually exploited. The steps have been followed as a guide for developing this policy and practice document in regard to managing the presence of CSE within Jersey.

2.1 Defining Child Sexual Exploitation

A working definition of child sexual exploitation (CSE) was provided by the UK Government Department for children, schools and families (DCSF)¹:

'Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' eg food, accommodation, drugs alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and or others performing on them sexual activities. Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain. In all cases, those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child or young person's limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and or emotional vulnerability'.

1

http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/https://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/Safeguarding_CPY_from_sexual_exploitation.pdf (p9)

3 General Principals

The UK government publication **Child Sexual Exploitation and the Response to Localised Grooming (CSE &Response) Sep 2013** advises that there is a need to promote cross agency collaboration and information sharing within CSE procedures.

Jersey MASH will process all enquiries around CSE and will be the initial management point for subsequent action. Data analysis will be done in collaboration with the Police. This will support the creation of a problem profile and allow for profiling and data patterning.

It is important that young people are seen as victims at all times and not collaborators of CSE, this principle will underpin all investigations and service provision, even when the young person chooses not to participate in a professional intervention. Authorities have previously referred to child victims as ‘promiscuous’ or ‘prostitutes’.

- 1 Sexual exploitation includes sexual, physical and emotional abuse and in some cases, neglect.
- 2 Children do not make informed choices to enter or remain in sexual exploitation, but do so from coercion, enticement, manipulation or desperation.
- 3 Young people who are, or at risk of being sexually exploited will have varying levels of needs. They may have multiple vulnerabilities and therefore an appropriate multiagency response and good coordination is essential.
- 4 Law enforcement must direct resources against the coercers and sex abusers, who are often adults, but could also be the child’s peers. However, it’s recognising that these peers may also be victims themselves.
- 5 Sexually exploited children are children in need of services under the Children Law (Jersey) 2002. They are also children in need of immediate protection.
- 6 A Multi-agency network or planning meeting/discussion should take place for all children considered at risk of sexual exploitation. Child Protection Procedures should always be followed as appropriate in relation to the risk assessment.

4 Identification of Cases

Frontline childcare practitioners in both the statutory and voluntary sectors need to have an awareness of CSE, but awareness-raising will also be offered to less obvious workers who may be in a position to observe activities of concern. These workers can be employed in sports centres, parks, libraries, environmental services that visit premises and service registration officers. CSE operates from areas that are less clearly monitored by trained children's workers such as takeaways, pubs, taxi companies and open park areas. These premises are regularly visited and approved by other services, if such workers are aware of signs of CSE activity this could be forwarded to MASH as an enquiry.

CSE does not just occur through direct contact, information technology means that children can be exploited using media devices. On line social sites and sexting are two areas that are frequently used to groom and maintain contact with victims. Awareness of how these areas need to be monitored is important in maintaining a young persons safety and can often be the first indicator of a concern.

It is important that fixed ideas are not developed around who might be the potential victims and perpetrators of CSE. Recent high profile cases give the suggestion that it is perpetrated by ethnic minorities, against groups of white females, however there is also evidence that ethnic minority children are at risk, boys and girls are both vulnerable to same sex abusers and young people with learning difficulties are vulnerable. It is important that presenting concerns do not become skewed by the beliefs of professionals as this could lead to indicators being overlooked and young people being left without assistance.

Parents often have the most comprehensive picture of concerns around their child and they may approach a trusted person or professional with this knowledge. It is important that they are encouraged to report their concerns to the MASH, or the professional concerned notifies them that an enquiry is

being made. At all times the parents concerns will be dealt with sympathetically as they will be an important source of support to the young person.

4.1 Training and awareness raising

Training and awareness campaigns are vital to help both professional and volunteer workers identify concerns, which need to be forwarded to MASH as an enquiry. It is important that literature is available to the general public advising them to share any concerns by making an enquiry to MASH. The Safeguarding Board will take responsibility for ensuring that multi agency and pool trainer training is provided to professionals.

4.2 Vulnerability to CSE

Some groups of young people are more vulnerable to CSE predators. Workers must be mindful of circumstances that might leave a young person exposed to considerable risk. Children in care are a vulnerable group and they require protection from CSE. Residential and foster care workers and children's social workers need to have close working relationships with all agencies to be able to protect these young people.

The Jersey police database needs to have alerts against all looked after children, if young people are then found engaged in activities or areas of concern the information can be fed back to their carers and social workers. Where a child has an allocated social worker the worker will need to be vigilant. Specific attention must be paid to awareness raising with foster carers, care home staff and social workers.

5 What to do with concerns: making a MASH enquiry

The professional or concerned person will make an enquiry to Jersey MASH where different sources of information and relevant historical information can be pulled together into an information package.

Within **educational settings** including schools and youth projects and other face to face settings the frontline worker will discuss their concerns with the agency designated child protection lead. That lead will use the pilot checklist attached at appendix one and if indicators of CSE are present will make a MASH enquiry and include the filled in checklist.

Within **health settings** including voluntary sector sexual health provision the British Association of Sexual Health and HIV tool at appendix two will be used at client interview. Similarly if indicators of CSE are present a referral will be made to MASH.

Tel: 01534 519002

E mail: Enquiries-MASH@gov.je

Enquiry forms can be downloaded from:

www.gov.je/Caring/IndependentMonitoring/SPB/Pages/MultiAgencyChildProtectionProcedures.aspx

The enquiry will be made regardless of whether or not the young person gives consent, many young people subject to CSE are resistant to intervention by services. The information will be processed as an enquiry – see the flow chart at **appendix three**.

Where indicators of CSE are evident within an enquiry, the childrens service decision maker will begin or continue the CSE screening checklist at appendix one. All suspected CSE will be initially processed as Tier three and Tier four information. The MASH information package will be handed over to CIRT team to complete the assessment.

5.1 The Assessment

MASH is the first point of the assessment process. The screening checklist is begun or continued by the decision maker. This determines what route the

CSE assessment process will travel. Two indicators or more will place the enquiry within Tier three or four.

Any of the following information will automatically rank this enquiry Tier four (high risk).

1. It is alleged that a child under the age of 13 has engaged in sexual activity.
2. Alleged sexual activity with a young person under the age of 16 years.
3. A person in a position of authority has allegedly had a sexual relationship with a person aged 16, 17 years.
4. An alleged rape has occurred.
5. A victim has allegedly been given alcohol to the point of incapacity either they or their family have been subject to threats of violent harm.

Strategy discussion will take place amongst the MASH partner agencies. If the risks are determined as Tier three or four the enquiry will progress to an immediate Children's Initial Response Team (CIRT) referral and safeguarding processes, which will begin with further multi agency enquiries and strategy meeting involving at least police and children's services. An information feedback loop is built into the assessment process.

Once the enquiry is received by CIRT a person with parental responsibility must be contacted in regard to the concerns. Information will be checked and gathered, if this raises concerns to Tier three or four the case will be directed back to safeguarding processes. If it is decided that the enquiry is classified as Tier one or two the parent and child will be invited to a multi agency need meeting to discuss the concerns and look at ways to support the parent in protecting the child. If available this meeting will include a MAST worker. If the concerns are reduced at the point of the multi agency meeting and the parent is able to protect the child with support from Tier one and two services then the enquiry can end at this stage.

Any criminal investigations will progress from this point and the child's need for immediate protection will be considered. If the child's family are unsupportive or implicit in the exploitation then legal action according to multi agency safeguarding procedures will need to begin. If the child is looked after then the child's social worker; senior residential manager and or fostering manager need to be incorporated into strategy discussions.

If the concerns remain at Tier three or four following the meeting, an Initial Assessment will be completed and a multi agency CIN plan formed. The case would then progress to a Community Support Social Work team for a Core Assessment, it is recommended that cases remain open to children's services until the child is no longer at risk of exploitation and a recovery support plan is in place.

Each strategy debrief will consider how best to progress the child's welfare, it will consider the options open to them both within safeguarding and CIN procedures. If there is clear evidence that the young person has been subject to or on the fringe of abuse and the parent has clearly failed to address obvious concerns around the child's behaviours; or the strategy group are concerned that parent may lack to capacity to do protect a young person in their care; the child will be referred to an Initial Child protection Conference (ICPC) and a protection plan considered. If the parent has shown evidence of capacity to support the child but there are indicators that support is required the family will be subject to an initial assessment and referred into the community support team for a Core Assessment.

If a parent has been found to be actively involved in CSE regarding young people outside of their family then the children with whom they reside or have contact must immediately be made subject to a MASH enquiry and appropriate child protection processes be put into place.

If a parent/carer of a victim is found to have links with the CSE perpetrators that cause the immediate safety of the young person to be brought into question then both police and children's services need to consider how to

protect the child within the range of legal and statutory powers within their disposal.

6 Multiple referrals: Police role

If there are a number of referrals efficient and legally sound MASH information sharing protocols, effective joint working and strategic support are essential. Complex child abuse procedures are detailed at **appendix four** and will be incorporated into the reviewed Multi Agency Procedures.

Where a number of cases are involved a single manager from Children's Services needs to have an overview of the investigative processes from the initial multi agency strategy meeting to the conclusion of all investigations. Each child identified within an investigation as a potential victim will be forwarded as a new CSE enquiry and be processed through MASH accordingly. Names of alleged perpetrators need to be stored on Children's Services Databases, for present and future mapping.

The Safeguarding board needs to be notified of any potential organised Child Sexual Exploitation at the point of identification.

Where a single child is involved this will run through safeguarding processes. The strategy debrief will be critical in capturing information for developing any future CSE enquiries and mapping areas of potential perpetrators.

7 Other partner agency roles

7.1 Education:

Education services have a key function educating young people about dangers and the importance of keeping themselves safe. This is delivered through the Personal, Social, and Health Education (PSHE) curriculum. A 'Healthy Relationships Programme' is already delivered both in primary and secondary schools in Key Stage 1, 2 and 3 with the aim that children and young people will be able to recognise and understand healthy, respectful

relationships and report any concerns to a trusted adult/teacher when they have concerns or worries.

All PSHE Co-ordinators have access to the online National Working Group (NWG) resource (UK) to support this work and enable staff to keep updated on current issues around CSE. The NWG is the only CSE network for statutory and voluntary agencies tackling CSE, connecting with other agencies across Europe, South East Asia, Africa and the US.

Designated Child Protection teachers within each secondary school will have received extra training in CSE so they can support colleagues and make appropriate referrals to MASH. If a disclosure is made by a child in school or a teacher has concerns the designated Child Protection lead will complete a MASH Enquiry.

Primary schools need to be involved in awareness training, CSE is not restricted to older adolescents and younger children could be recruited. Awareness of which children could be vulnerable is important at primary level as resilience building and age appropriate safety education needs to be considered earlier for children who are LAC, CIN or subject to CP plans or have indicators of concern, for example an unresolved loss or developmental issue. School counsellors, MAST services and EWO's need to be aware of any signs of CSE activity within school groups; these workers are often in key positions to hear concerns throughout the school community about particular young persons.

Youth services providing community outreach and counselling services are in a unique position to gather information in regard to young people and need to be especially vigilant and aware of the issues.

7.2 Health Services

Front line health professionals such as GP's, Emergency Department workers, gynaecological clinics and the Brook Advisory agency are in a

primary position to observe and record indicators of concern and then report. Consideration will be given to using the British Association of Sexual Health and HIV screening tool at appendix two.

CSE often involves the exploitation of a young persons desire for drug and alcohol or the introduction of substances, therefore it is important that CAMHS or the Alcohol and Drug service make enquiries into how a young person accesses substances.

8 Data collection

It is important that information from enquiries and police intelligence is collated and analysed. The Jersey Safeguarding Children's Partnership Board CSE sub group will collate an annual report on CSE activity, the data incorporated will include disclosures, complaints, investigations, prosecutions and convictions. The data is to be collected from both Children's Services and the police. Within MASH analyst capacity will be developed with multi agency support. This will ensure that adequate profiling and identification of patterns in offender and victim behaviour allowing successful intervention.

9 Supporting out of CSE and into recovery

9.1. CSE assessment factors

CSE assessments at both initial and core level will take into account a number of factors,

- 1. Family and wider circumstances for example issues of loss or attachment problems or history of previous abuse.**
- 2. Developmental problems and educational attainment and attendance**
- 3. Peer group relationships**
- 4. History of previous police involvement.**
- 5. The areas of behaviour that were linked to CSE, i.e. substance misuse, absconding, sexual exposure and harm, offending,**

homelessness, social activities and groups, gang membership must be addressed.

9.2 Rescreening

Where an ongoing package of support is agreed within children's services all multi agency meetings either core groups or CIN, must consider a CSE agenda and assess whether there are indicators that the child is likely to be engaging in ongoing activities. If appropriate the CSE checklist can be used to rescreen activities and assess the risks. At all times any plan must prevent the young person from being vulnerable to CSE.

9.3 Areas of need

CSE victims have a number of specific needs that must be addressed within planning for their futures and appropriate agencies must develop responses that are sensitive and specific.

These areas can include,

1. Physical and sexual health
2. Drug and alcohol misuse
3. Guidance around appropriate internet use
4. Re entry into school and activities, especially if the local community is aware of what the child has been involved in.
5. Emotional harm and wellbeing, these victims have a complexity of emotional needs that will need to be addressed,
 - Previous experiences of loss and harm may have been unaddressed and have led to vulnerability, lack of resilience or behavioural problems that are chronic and go back to early childhood.
 - The child may have recent episodes of trauma both physical and sexual that are as yet unprocessed.
 - CSE brings a complex mindset to the victim perpetrator relationship, particularly when it is framed within a

boyfriend/girlfriend relationship. The child may tolerate physical and sexual harm for the sake of emotional and material gain and adopt a state of psychological denial. Whilst in this state the child has disassociated from their actual experiences and created an alternative narrative. For example the young persons account may reflect as ' I said ok, although I did not want to do it because I knew they liked me, when it hurt they gave me some drugs to help'. Issues of abuse and care become confused for the young person and they will protect themselves by denial of the abuse. This impacts on how they relate to services. It would appear from survivor accounts that when the young person does begin to recognise the relationship within a CSE framework they become flooded by shame and anger. The child would be vulnerable to extreme self harm if not cared for and appropriately supported during this period.

- Young persons involved in CSE often have a history of self harm and risk taking behaviours; this needs to be considered when undertaking both risk assessments and care planning.

9.4 Emotional wellbeing

Agencies dealing with the emotional wellbeing of CSE victims need to develop an informed model that might sit slightly aside of conventional medical/therapeutic thinking. Subject to assessment, CAMHS have a key role to play as part of any multi-agency response to CSE including assisting with the training of professionals and adapting models of supporting the young persons and their families. There is evidence that narrative based therapies are effective and this will address the difficulties that the young people experience in making sense of their experiences and managing symptoms of trauma. Families also need assistance, it is important that they perceive their child as a victim and that they are able to separate the consequences of CSE from the more common challenges of parenting adolescents. CSE occurs most commonly in less resilient families and it is important to recognise the underlying issues that may prevent an affected family from moving on.

9.5 Physical and sexual health

The young persons physical and sexual health is of vital importance and services will be offered as part of any Tier one, Tier two , CIN or CP plan. If the young person does not wish to have an examination from a specialist service then advice can be sought from a trusted medical professional such as school nursing or the GP service. Young people consenting to Forensic Medical Examinations will be given follow up advice and assistance from community professionals. Examinations can also allay the concerns and worries of parents; however they will be driven by the young persons consent.

9.6 Long term consequences

CSE issues can have long term consequences for the young person, therefore consideration needs to be given how adult services may be informed of any issues, without the young person feeling that they have become 'defined' by their experience or are required to recount the experience whenever they may need assistance. It is important that the young person does not remain defined as a 'victim' in adulthood but services need to be sensitive to any potential long term needs the young person may have.

9.7 Case closure

It is imperative that cases are not closed to services until the child is deemed no longer at risk of CSE, the decision to end an intervention must be taken at a multi agency level. This applies to whether a young person is subject to a protection or CIN plan or is being supported within Tier one and two services.

9.8 New information

If at any time during an intervention, new information is found in regard to CSE activity or any new risks are posed to the young person a fresh MASH enquiry must be made from universal or Tier 1 services within 24 working hours. This includes the MAST service.

9.9 Allocated social worker

If a young person is subject to a protection or CIN plan, the social worker must report the information to a children's service manager and the police, a

decision made to convene a strategy meeting will be made. There will be no delay in forwarding information and if this information is gathered through out of hours practice it will be dealt with in this way. Where a young person or their family remains resistant to help, then multi agency meetings must use their resources imaginatively and be persistent in seeking and maintaining any form of direct or indirect communication with the child. It is important to consider the child's views and wishes at all times and where possible blend these into solutions.

10 Identifying and prosecuting perpetrators

The police and law officers will lead on the identification and prosecution of perpetrators. The police are required to use all aspects of law around both sexual offences and the protection of children in prosecuting perpetrators of CSE. It is important to recognise that legal representatives supporting both Police and Children's Services undertake specialist training in respect of CSE. The collation of intelligence is important and the definition of specific areas as 'hotspots' for trained observation will assist enquiries and prevention. Areas that attract young people but are less regulated than formally organised spaces. Any area that has a concentration of fast food outlets and takeaways, taxi facilities, cinema, leisure centre, restaurants, shopping malls, parks is a potential area of recruitment. Any area that has high levels of runaway activity needs to be mapped as a hotspot. Similarly probation services need to map areas of employment for known offenders, if patterns of employment arise in these areas this intelligence needs to be forwarded and shared with other agencies.

It is important that intelligence systems around Missing Persons (MISPERS) and CSE are interlinked within all organisations.

11 Ensuring Victim Support through legal proceedings

Young people need to have access to supportive professionals or agencies to support them through court processes if prosecutions are to be successful. Consideration of the best service to provide this is essential. Victim support services Tel: 440496 and Police family liaison services will be made available to the young person. They will also be assisted by the sexual offences liaison officer and Witness Care Unit of the States of Jersey Police.

A young person will not be deterred from accessing pre trial therapy as this could ensure their emotional well being through a court hearing. A pre court familiarisation visit will take place and all aspects of cross examination will be explained. Interviews need to be in accordance with ABE guidelines and undertaken by ABE trained staff.

Court staff need to be familiar with CSE issues. The CSE strategy includes advocating adoption of Pigot 2 standards from Section 28 of the UK Youth Justice Act covering video evidence and victim support.

If a young person is involved in statutory legal proceedings as a result of or in addition to criminal proceedings, the impact of CSE upon the child's needs must be considered. Given the complexity this may add to any proceedings the child needs to have independent legal advice within statutory proceedings and this will be authorised by the courts.

12 Acronym glossary

Acronym	Unabbreviated
ABE	Achieving Best Evidence
BASHH	British Association of Sexual Health and HIV
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services
CSE	Child Sexual Exploitation
DCSF	UK Government Department for children, schools and families
ED	Emergency Department
MASH	Multi agency safeguarding hub
MAST	Multi agency support team
LAC	Looked after children
CIN	Child In Need (without legal basis in Jersey)
EWO	Education Welfare Officer
ED	Emergency department
CIRT	Children's Initial Response Team
CP	Child Protection
MISPERS	Missing Persons



Safeguarding
Partnership
Board

Appendix 1

Child Sexual Exploitation Checklist

**Six month pilot July to December
2014**

Safeguarding Partnership contact: safeguardingpartnershipboard@gov.je/442802

Purpose and use of the checklist

The checklist is intended to support all agency designated child protection leads. Any frontline worker who is concerned that CSE may be an issue for a young person will discuss the concern with the designated child protection lead. As part of the discussion the form can be filled in and will be sent to MASH with the standard enquiry form. If the child has a social worker the form can be sent to them for information and copied to MASH.

The form has a second function in informing the development of a **'problem profile'** to support the policing approach to CSE in Jersey. The information in the problem profile will be shared with the multi agency partners that make up the Safeguarding CSE sub group. This group includes representatives from the Youth Service, Education, Brook, Health and Social Services. More information on the problem profile and CSE can be found in the Children's Commissioner 2013 Report into CSE 'If only someone had listened' www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk

When it is appropriate to refer into MASH

- If the young person is under 13 and any indicator is present
- If the young person has learning difficulties and any indicator is present
- If the young person is under 18 and any medium or high level indicators are present
- At the discretion of the professional involved

The MASH enquiry form is available here:

<http://www.gov.je/Caring/IndependentMonitoring/SPB/Pages/MultiAgencyChildProtectionProcedures.aspx>

Telephone 519000

The definition of CSE

Lower Level Indicators	✓	NK
Regularly coming home late or going missing		
Regular unexplained absences from school disaffected/unusually quiet/withdrawn when there		
Overt sexualised/careless dress		
Sexualised risk taking including on internet including sexting		
Unaccounted for monies or goods/gifts		
Associating with unknown adults		
Association with other young people at risk of CSE or who are being sexually exploited		
Reduced contact with family and friends and other support networks/ previous leisure activities		
Sexually transmitted infections/testing and/or pregnancy/termination		
Experimenting with drugs and/or alcohol		
Changes in emotional wellbeing including aggression towards sibling, pets or others		
Eating disorders		
Self harm that does not require medical treatment		
Unexplained injuries		
Medium Level Indicators	✓	NK
Multiple callers (unknown adults/older young people)		
Getting into cars with unknown adults		
Associating with known CSE adults/other sex offender adults		
Being groomed on the internet		
Offering to have sex for money or other payment and then running before sex takes place		
Disclosure of a physical assault then refusing to make or withdrawing a complaint		
Being involved in CSE through being seen in hotspots i.e. known houses or recruiting grounds		
Having a boyfriend/girlfriend/same sex relationship with a controlling adult		
Non school attendance or excluded		
Staying out overnight with no explanation		
Breakdown of residential placements due to behaviour		
Unaccounted for gifts, money or goods including mobile phones, drugs and alcohol		
Multiple sexually transmitted infections		
Self harming that requires medical treatment		
Repeat offending		
Gang member or association with gangs		
High Level Indicators	✓	NK
They or their family have been threatened with harm		
Child under 13 engaging in sexual activity		
Pattern of street homelessness and staying with an adult believed to be sexually exploiting them		
Child under 16 meeting different adults and exchanging or selling sexual activity		
Being taken to clubs and hotels by adults and engaging in sexual activity		
Disclosure of serious sexual assault and then withdrawal of statement		
Physical abuse by controlling adult/physical injury without plausible explanation		
Abduction and forced imprisonment		
Being moved around for sexual activity		
Disappearing from the 'system' with no contact or support		

Being bought/sold/trafficked		
Multiple miscarriages or terminations		
Harmful alcohol and drug use		
Receiving rewards of money or goods for recruiting peers into CSE		

The Safeguarding multi agency policy on CSE 2014 gives this definition of CSE:

Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships 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 them performing, and or others performing on them sexual activities. Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain. In all cases, those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child or young person's limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and or emotional vulnerability.

The definition of CSE is much broader than actual Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) including contact and physical offending.

Name of Person Completing:

Date:

Please tick not known (NK) when you do not have the relevant information.

Background vulnerabilities

Vulnerability	✓	NK
Disability/learning difficulties		
Emotional neglect by a parent or carer or family member		
Living in a care home		
A victim of bullying		
Involved in bullying		
Isolated from peers or social networks		
Low self esteem		
Unsuitable or inappropriate accommodation		
Lack of a positive relationship with a protective or nurturing adult		
Physical abuse in the home		

Witness to abuse in the home		
Breakdown of family relationships		
Family history of substance misuse		
Family history of mental health difficulties		
Sexual abuse		
Complex family relationships		
Experience of significant loss in their life		
Poverty/economic migrant		

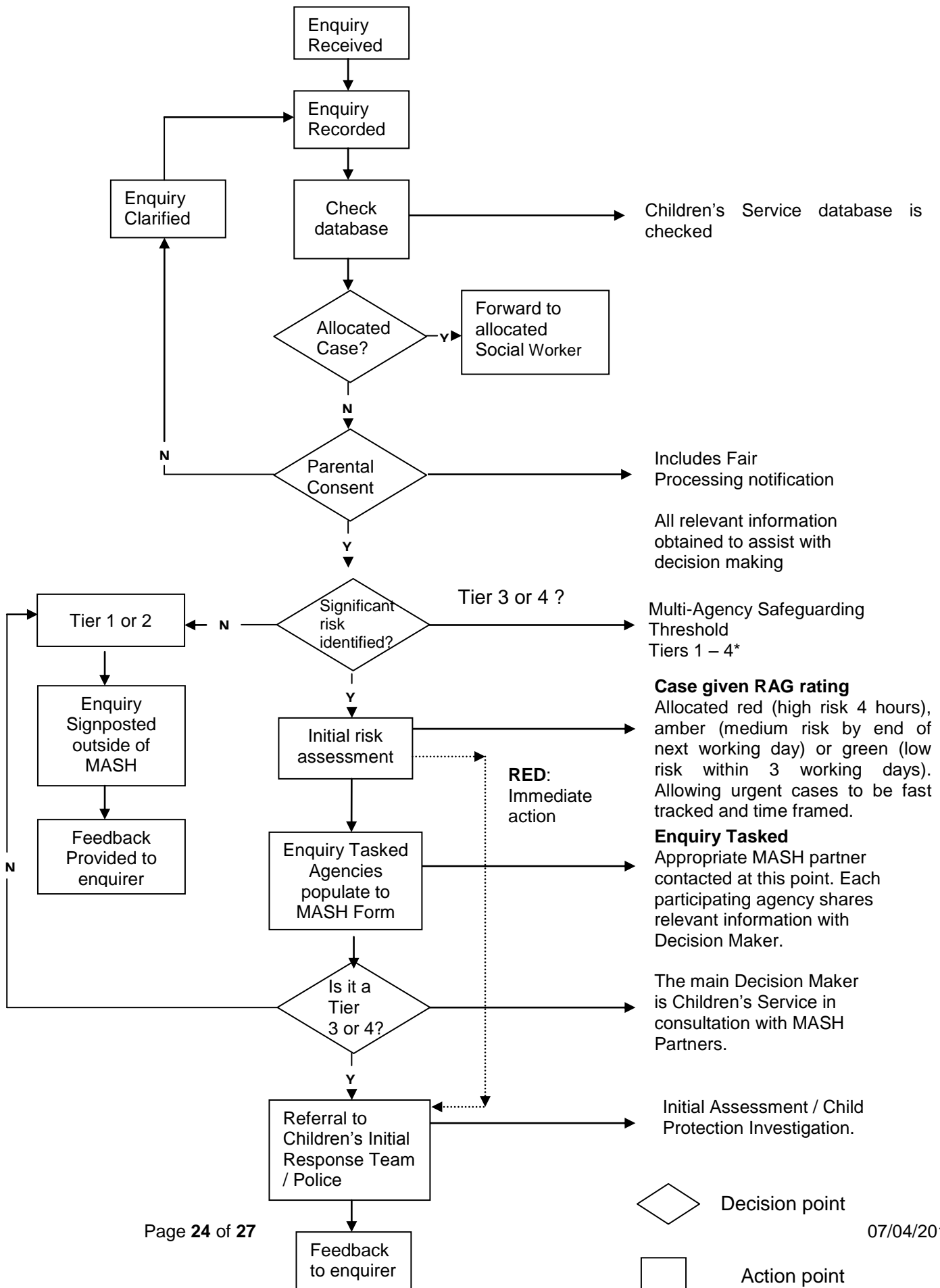
Age

Gender

Self reported ethnicity; please tick

White	
Jersey	
British	
Irish	
French	
Portuguese / Madeiran	
Polish	
Other	
Asian	
Pakistani	
Bangladeshi	
Chinese	
Thai	
Other	
Black	
Caribbean	
African	
Other	
Mixed	
Asian	
Caribbean	
African	
Other	

Notes



*Please refer to Multi-Agency Safeguarding Procedures February 2011

Supplementary guidance referred to in 'Working Together 2010' Complex Child Abuse Inter-agency issues Home Office. Communication Directorate, 2002

1	Begin every investigation with a strategy discussion to agree terms of reference and ways of working. Terms of reference should include assurances that the team will have full access to records and individuals that hold important information.	
	Use regular strategic planning meetings and reviews to consider the conduct of the investigation, next steps and the effectiveness of joint working. Always minute meetings.	
2	It is essential that the managers of the team have training and expertise in conducting investigations, legal processes, disciplinary proceedings, children's welfare and profiles and methods of abusers (in cases of sexual abuse).	
3	Team members need expertise in conducting investigations, child protection processes and children's welfare and should be committed to working closely together.	
4	Involve the most senior managers from involved agencies at a strategic level. They should ensure that the appropriate resources are deployed and staff is supported and should agree upon the handling of political and media issues arising from investigations.	
5	The police should appoint a Senior Investigating Officer of appropriate rank and experience and should consider the use of Major Incident Room Standards Administrative Procedures and UK Home Office Large Major Enquiry System.	
6	Ensure that records are safely and securely stored.	
7	Recognise and anticipate that an investigation may become more extensive than suggested by initial allegations.	
8	Where a social services department's own staff or foster carers are being investigated it is essential to ensure independence and objectivity on the part of the social work team.	
9	Where it is practicable in the circumstances to conduct a rigorous and impartial investigation using States of Jersey staff it is essential to ensure sufficient distance (in structural and geographical terms) between such staff and those being investigated. This means that the inclusion of staff members or managers from the institution or workplace under investigation should be considered with particular care.	
10	Relevant areas for decision making include the timing, parameters and conduct of the investigation; lines of accountability and communication; the safe and secure storage of records; the deployment of staff and resources; and a communications strategy encompassing members of staff, children and families, the media and SSI Social Care Region.	

11	Secure access to expert legal advice. The interrelationship between criminal, civil and employment processes is complex.	
12	Consider first whether there are any children involved who need active safeguarding and/or therapeutic help and how this should be achieved in a way that is consistent with the conduct of criminal investigations.	
13	Make a thorough assessment of victims' needs and provide services to meet those needs.	
14	It is good practice to provide a confidential and independent counselling service for victims and families. Agree guidelines with counselling and welfare services on disclosure of information to avoid the contamination of evidence.	
15	Provide care and support for the investigation team –much of the work may be difficult and distressing.	
16	Put in place a means of identifying and acting on lessons learned from the investigations (e.g. in respect of policies, procedures and working practices which may have contributed to the abuse occurring) as the investigation proceeds and at the close of the investigation assess its handling and identify lessons for conducting similar investigations in future.	

