

Child Sexual Exploitation Review

Derbyshire County Council - Improvement and Scrutiny Committee – People



Final Report of the Review Working Group

18 May 2016

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1. Introduction

Councillor John Frudd, Vice-Chair of the Improvement and Scrutiny – People Committee and Chair of the Working Group, introduces this report;

“Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a serious abuse and a crime which is a national problem that hurts the most vulnerable people.

We carried out this review to make sure the council and its partners are doing everything possible to keep children safe and support victims. We have consulted widely with young people, residents and organisations to understand the awareness and perceptions of how CSE is being deterred. Also, what is being done and what can be done by everyone involved in ensuring the safeguarding of young people.

This report presents our findings of how the Authority is working with partners to deter CSE and support victims. Members and officers of Improvement and Scrutiny, Cabinet and officers have worked together to bring this report to a conclusion with partners, including the residents of Derbyshire and I would like to thank all those involved for their assistance and contributions.”



Councillor John Frudd

**Vice-Chair, Improvement and Scrutiny Committee -
People**

2. Executive Summary and Recommendations

The review has found that there has been valuable partnership working to increase awareness and manage the risks of CSE in Derbyshire. This has been confirmed through recent audits showing excellent working practices, including from the charity Safe and Sound and the independent auditor Adele Gladman. All recommendations that were proposed in the audits have been incorporated into the CSE action plan. An independent peer review of the Derbyshire Safeguarding Children's Board judged it to be a highly effective. Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary's assessment of Derbyshire Constabulary was good in regard to Police Effectiveness (Vulnerability) which highlighted good partnership working. Additionally, feedback from partners is that Derbyshire is leading the way in some areas, for example partnership working in relation to taskforce meetings to share information of CSE risks. Prevention work has been a focus, most notably through the successful 'Chelsea's Choice' drama, which was seen by over 7,000 school children with a measurable increase in awareness of CSE after watching the production. The consultation with residents and organisations highlighted good levels of awareness of CSE and the on-line use by their children. The vast majority of organisations felt they had a role to play in preventing CSE, with high levels of valuable staff training being undertaken.

The review has also found areas of development, which build on the excellent work of partners to ensure young people are deterred from the risks of CSE. Providing support to victims of CSE, those who have experienced or are at high risk, is imperative. This needs to include therapeutic support where it is suitable for the victim. The consultation highlighted that parents received information on CSE mostly from news reports and nearly a quarter had not previously sought information on CSE. Parents stated they would prefer information on CSE delivered via schools. Continued support and offer of advice to school staff is imperative, as they can potentially be the first to spot signs that a young person is at risk of CSE. Also, it is important to put in place monitoring information which allows the Authority and its partners to understand if work to deter CSE is really making a difference.

Lastly, the issue of CSE is highly complex and very difficult to respond to. The review endorses all the work that has gone into raising awareness of CSE, not only to young people, but parents, carers and the population as a whole. It is indeed 'Everybody's Business' to deter CSE and this can be helped through regular training and knowledge sharing by all.

The working group Members have made the following recommendations which the Improvement and Scrutiny Committee – People is asked to accept and refer to Cabinet for approval and implementation of the proposals;

1. The working group recommends the development of key performance indicators which can regularly measure awareness levels of CSE.
2. The working group recommends the consideration of mainstreaming / continued support of a CSE partnership-working post in the Public Protection Unit.
3. The working group recommends that officers review learnings from the Chelsea's Choice production to ensure such activities in the future have maximum impact, for example working with teachers and children so they are fully prepared before and reviewed consistently after.
4. The working group recommends working with schools in consideration of key performance indicators that measure how confident teachers and other school staff are at spotting signs of CSE.
5. The working group recommends working with schools so that CSE awareness modules are part of children's transition from primary to secondary school.
6. The working group recommends the continued offering of support to schools for CSE, including on-line safety and on-line gaming guidance.
7. The working group recommends that consideration is given to having Member representation on an independent CSE Scrutiny Panel.
8. The working group recommends the consideration of Parents Against Child Exploitation's (PACE) resources for their use by both professionals and residents in relation to CSE.
9. The working group recommends that effective therapeutic interventions and support for victims of CSE continues to be commissioned.
10. The working group recommends any future update to the Scrutiny Committee on Starting Point includes how well it is receiving and referring CSE incidents.
11. The working group recommends that guidance and information is made available to all parents in regards to on-line gaming and accessing video streaming website.

12. The working group recommends that work is undertaken, including with schools, to ensure parents have access to CSE information through websites and schools.
13. The working group recommends that there is regular performance monitoring of the Police non-emergency number in relation to CSE by the Derbyshire Safeguarding Children's Board.
14. The working group recommends Members work with their local District, Borough, Town and Parish Councils to raise awareness and support of CSE services for victims in their local areas, for example through Local Area Committees and Parish Forums.
15. The working group recommends that the Derbyshire Safeguarding Children's Board is provided with the consultation findings from this review and work is undertaken to analyse the results further and share with partners to support work on their stated priority of CSE.
16. The working group recommends that consideration is given for CSE training provision to those in health related posts, for example Public Health.
17. The working group recommends that, as part of the Member Development Programme, a bespoke Member-driven training programme is established to develop safeguarding and CSE skills.

The Improvement and Scrutiny Committee – People will monitor the implementation of these recommendations as and when appropriate.

3. Background to the report

The review of how the Authority is working to deter child sexual exploitation was agreed by the Committee on 1 July 2015 and it to be undertaken by the standing safeguarding working group. Past work undertaken by this group including children's safeguarding issues such as on-line safety, those at risk, those in care as well as CSE. The review scope considered the following lines of inquiry:

- The current CSE strategy and action plan and how it is delivering services to prevent CSE in Derbyshire with partners (including on-line safety)
- How CSE risks are identified and monitored
- Consulting with young people, residents and organisations on their knowledge and awareness of CSE and on-line safety
- The CSE training provided to staff and whether front line staff feel that they have the right skills and tools to equip them to work effectively with CSE
- Good practice in other authorities

It is important to note that the scope of the review does not include child abuse (although CSE is recognised to be a part of child abuse). The working group note the work the Authority is undertaking in response to historic and new child abuse cases. For the purposes of this review, the working group used the following definition of CSE:

"CSE is the abuse of children and young people up to the age of 18, particularly where the young person is being manipulated, coerced or forced into engaging in sexual activity. As a form of manipulation and control, the young person may receive gifts, affection, drugs, alcohol or attention from their abuser. Commonly, the young person may believe they are in a loving, consensual relationship, when in fact they are being exploited."

Members also note the Government's consultation which is currently being carried out regarding a new definition of CSE and the response from the Authority and partners.

4. Initial Research

A desk research exercise was carried out of the current and historic international research and practice that has been carried out in regard to combating CSE.

The Virtual Staff College (VSC) undertook a desk review, advised by Dr David N Jones, former President of the International Federation of Social Workers and currently Chair of a Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB). This chapter summarises the findings of 'Child Sexual Exploitation: A study of international comparisons'. Additionally, the National Working Group (NWG) completed a desk research of recommendations that have come from a range of reports, inquiries, serious case reviews and research into CSE from the last few years. Ofsted's report into Leeds City Council's Safeguarding Services is also cited. This was the only Children Safeguarding Services to be rated 'outstanding' by Ofsted.

Main findings

The VSC comparative study has not identified fundamental differences in the response to CSE between the UK and the other countries studied. The elements which make up the UK response are broadly replicated elsewhere. The study did not set out to undertake a formal comparative evaluation of national systems, but a quick overview suggests that the UK structures are probably more established and systematic than those found in most countries, for all their argued shortcomings, with the possible exception of Sweden. Given this, the main recommendation was government and relevant public agencies should continue to develop and refine current strategies, remaining open to learning from other countries and mindful that there are no ready solutions to successfully addressing the sexual exploitation of children and young people. The findings from this report suggest that:

- CSE always involves an abuse of adult power in relation to young people, a lack of respect for their development and a denial of their rights;
- All young people have rights, especially in respect of their bodily integrity;
- All young people should know about the risks of CSE, how they can avoid becoming involved and where they can seek help;

- CSE involves a significant minority of young people, many but not all of whom are in vulnerable circumstances;
- Young people being cared for away from home and family are significantly more at risk of being drawn into CSE;
- Young people involved in CSE frequently do not understand or perceive the risks in their behaviour, may well resent and resist intervention and in some cases require protection from their own behaviour;
- There is an apparent reluctance (with the exception of Sweden) to acknowledge that prevention requires a twin focus – a) on protecting young people and better equipping them to protect themselves; and b) on interventions for perpetrators and those at risk of committing offences which are an appropriate balance of treatment and criminal responses;
- Intervention to prevent and disrupt CSE must almost always involve coordination between law enforcement and youth and care services;

The report went on to make the following recommendations in respect of local authorities:

- Public authorities should be explicit that sexual exploitation of young people will never be tolerated and will be reported whenever it is suspected, and that the rights of children and young people will be respected;
- Government, professional bodies, media structures and advocacy bodies should work together to prevent sexual exploitation of children in media coverage, including preventing the sexualisation of children and young people in pictures and videos;
- Training should be provided for those engaged in the 'night economy' including hotels, clubs, taxi firms and restaurants, to raise awareness of the risks of CSE and identify what to do when there are suspicions;
- Those providing out of home care and youth services for young people should receive training in the identification and disruption of CSE and in good practice to support young people who may be at risk of becoming involved in CSE.

- Agencies providing services for young people should recognise that CSE is a specific form of child abuse which should be managed within the LSCB partnership in each locality,
- Disruption of CSE activity involving adolescents requires distinctive strategies which may not necessarily replicate standard procedures for intervention in child abuse involving younger children;
- Agencies should ensure that there is joint training for police, social workers and others involved in direct work with CSE victims and those who exploit them;
- The knowledge and skills of youth and community workers should be recognised as making a significant contribution to the management of CSE;
- Public bodies, national and religious institutions and the general public should report suspicions of CSE to the appropriate authorities;
- Government and others making public comment on CSE should make clear, when voicing criticisms of service agencies in relation to past practice involving non-recent abuse, that the context for historic abuse has changed and should not be presented as typical of current practice.

The recommendations listed above are in keeping with those that have been presented in a range of reports, inquiries, serious case reviews and research into CSE from the last few years.

Louise Casey's (Director General – Troubled Families, CLG) report into Rotherham Council was published on 4th February 2015, as a result of the CSE issues experienced by victims uncovered by the Jay Report. Pre-dating this review were two separate enquiries (Communities and Local Government and Ofsted) into CSE, which were published on the 19th November 2015.

The CLG Committee's enquiry into CSE issues in Rotherham revealed systemic failures in local council scrutiny, governance, and leadership. Ofsted published findings of their 'thematic' inspection of CSE. Such inspections look to seek good and bad practice from a 'deep dive' into a collection of authorities' work on CSE.

The Ofsted inspection of eight local authorities work into CSE found that local arrangements to tackle sexual exploitation were often underdeveloped, and leadership frequently lacking. Additionally, some areas had only begun to

address the issue strategically within the last 12 months, despite statutory guidance being issued more than five years ago.

There have also been various other reports that provide evidence of CSE independent of government inspections. An independent report completed by Ann Coffrey, MP in October 2014 highlighted the experiences of young people in Greater Manchester. The main themes were being approached in the street (often when wearing school uniform), a lack of trust in reporting incidences to the Police, worries over usage of some website in terms of bullying but no longer feeling threatened being on-line as “you can just block or delete it”. The report laid out numerous recommendations in relation to Great Manchester’s public agencies, although these can be considered in relation to other areas.

In terms of the Police’s response to CSE issues, Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary’s (HMIC) produced a series of reports in July 2015 on the protection of children. One report looked specifically at findings from 21 inspections of police forces’ responses to child protection. Another report focused on how police forces deal with children who are being exploited on-line. A third report examined how police forces are sharing and cross-checking information on criminality. HMIC concluded that pockets of excellent practice observed across all inspections were the result of dedicated and professional individuals and teams, rather than a united, understood and applied focus on protecting children at force level. Additionally, not enough is being done in police forces to find out the effects on children of police intervention, nor to understand their experiences when they come into contact with the police. This means that forces do not know what works in protecting children or how successful or positive their impact is on children. Overall, the findings from HMIC’s child protection inspections demonstrate an under-recognition and under-estimation of risk. The reports warn that if the child protection system is in some cases struggling to manage the current demands made of it, it will not cope with a greater number of cases which are likely to be uncovered in the future.

Barnardo’s, the British charity which cares for vulnerable children and young people produced a briefing which summarised the findings of a two-year programme. 31 case-studies with families highlighted three overall themes; knowledge and confidence about keeping safe, self-awareness and self-esteem and finally, relationships at home. Their recommendations focused on recognising the vital role of parents and carers in protecting children at risk of CSE and the importance of raising awareness.

The NSPCC conduct annual state of the nation reports on child safety. Their most recent report highlights that the UK have seen the number of recorded sexual offences against children increase by between 12% and 39% in 2013/14 compared with the previous year. This surge could partially be accounted for by an increased willingness to report abuse following media focus on the issue, which is to be welcomed. However it does mean that more children are speaking out, only to find little support to help them recover from abuse.

This increase in official figures is mirrored by the NSPCC helpline and ChildLine – both of which saw a rise in people coming forward. Helpline contacts have risen every year since 2009/10 – and the nature of these contacts has been increasingly concerning. Referrals to statutory agencies this year hit the highest ever peak of 46% of contacts. For ChildLine, counselling sessions where the main concern was sexual abuse or online sexual abuse accounted for 45% of discussions. On the ChildLine website, sexting (sexually explicit photographs or messages via mobile phone) was the most viewed ‘ChildLine Explore’ page in 2014/15.

The NSPCC go on to say that an increased confidence in confronting sexual abuse should be welcomed. An NSPCC study into disclosures of childhood abuse showed that for some children disclosure was often significantly delayed from the start of the abuse – by 7.8 years on average. Delay can have damaging consequences.

Members noted the Local Government Association’s (LGA) resource pack for councils on the issue of CSE. This contains case studies and recommended key lines of inquiry for Members to pursue when scrutinising the work regarding CSE. The recommended key lines of inquiry were incorporated into the working group’s review of CSE.

Main conclusion

Perhaps the greatest challenge is to recognise that CSE is a symptom of deeper social challenges. Building a national culture of mutual respect for human dignity is probably the foundation of an effective CSE strategy in the UK and around the world. This presents a real challenge, demanding political and professional leaders with vision and integrity – and a determination to build a culture of respect for those who are vulnerable and at risk.

5. Report Findings

5.1 The current CSE strategy and action plan and how it is delivering services to prevent CSE in Derbyshire with partners (including on-line safety)

Derbyshire Safeguarding Children's Board (DSCB)

Members were briefed by the Chair of the DSCB on the Board's co-ordinating role in regard to CSE.

Members noted the agreement of a joint City and County CSE strategy. It is a comprehensive document, focusing on prevention, protection and prosecution. Key principles include partnership working with parents and other professionals; cross-county working; and recognising links to other issues such as when a child goes missing and substance misuse. Separate action plans have been retained for each area and the CSE sub-group regularly reviews progress of ongoing work. The DSCB CSE action plan was reviewed and updated after the Jay Report, which was an independent inquiry into practice in Rotherham from 1997-2013, to ensure actions were robust and young people were being appropriately safeguarded.

There has been ongoing development of safeguarding children policies and procedures – a new chapter, Safeguarding Children Abused through CSE, has been added to the online procedures. This raises practitioner awareness of the CSE Risk Assessment Toolkit and the Operation Liberty form, which is the mechanism by which information and possible intelligence regarding CSE can be shared with the police in Derbyshire. The chapter identifies actions that should be taken in relation to each level of risk, and is clear that all levels of risk require some response.

An e-safety strategy was developed in recognition that online abuse is a growing issue. The strategy states that "all young people who have been the subject of indecent images or sexual exploitation...will be protected from further abuse and given appropriate support." An action plan has been agreed. Members noted that this will remain a high priority for DSCB.

Members also noted that the Derbyshire Child Sexual Exploitation Guidance and Toolkit for professionals was implemented this year. The purpose of the guidance and toolkit is to enable professionals to use the concerns they have about a child, and use presenting indicators as a means of assessing their level of risk of child sexual exploitation in a quick and consistent manner.

Members noted the comprehensive guidance, including suggestions for intervention, disruption techniques, and sources of further guidance. This will be used by practitioners and inform good practice, which in turn will benefit the young people affected by CSE.

The DSCB has also continued to audit the work being delivered regarding CSE. Over the last year the Board commissioned an independent audit into practitioner responses to children and young people at risk of CSE in the Derbyshire area. This is covered in the sub-chapters below in more detail.

Members also noted the work in regarding trafficking, Derbyshire being one of 23 local authorities who engaged in a government trial of new independent, specialist advocates for child trafficking victims.

Overall, Members noted the independent peer review of the DCSB, carried out by Lincolnshire Safeguarding Board to evaluate the boards' governance arrangements. The review concluded that the DSCB is a highly effective board with a number of key strengths.

Performance Improvement Board

Members noted the regular performance monitoring of safeguarding which is reported by the Performance Improvement Board. This report provides the DSCB with an update on the performance of safeguarding services. Members also noted that the analysis has been communicated more widely, for example to the Corporate Management Team and to Members through the Improvement and Scrutiny People Committee's Safeguarding working group.

Information available for the 12 months ending December 2015 shows that CSE was flagged as a potential issue in 5.2% of referrals to Social Care. This represents a 2.4 percentage point increase when compared with 2.8% for 2014/15.

For the 12 months ending December 2015, the percentage of referrals where CSE was flagged as a potential issue where a decision was made within 1 working day (92.7%) was 0.5 percentage points higher than for all referrals (93.2%) and 2.2 percentage points higher when compared with the percentage for 2014/15 (90.5).

For referrals to Social Care during the 12 months ending December 2015 where CSE was flagged, the most common outcome in Derbyshire was to progress to a Strategy Discussion (35.7%), although this was not always the most common outcome for each locality, the percentage of which varied between localities from 66.2% in High Peak & North Dales to 11.7% in

Chesterfield. Information for the 12 months ending December 2015 shows that of the 6847 social care assessments completed, 313 (4.6%) had CSE flagged as a potential issue. Additionally, 222 (70.9%) of social care assessments where CSE was flagged were completed within 45 working days of referral. This compares with 74.4% of all social care assessments completed within timescale (as reported above).

The working group recommends the development of key performance indicators which can regularly measure awareness levels of CSE.

CSE action plan

Members noted the CSE action plan which underpins the CSE strategy. The CSE action plan is a 'living document' and is regularly updated. The plan covers many different areas and ensures that work is coordinated and is linked to the strategic aims.

The output and outcomes of the CSE action plan are highlighted in the following chapters, and Members are reassured that the wide range of activity by many different partners can be managed by the plan and through the CSE sub-group.

CSE sub-group

Members noted the work of the CSE sub-group which has been set up as part of the DSCB. The CSE sub-group has numerous task and finish groups which include developing the action plan in regard to, among others, training and communications. The CSE sub-group meets regularly to update on progress and has attendees from many agencies. Outputs and outcomes of the sub-groups work is communicated up to the DSCB main board.

Members noted that the Child Protection Manager (Vulnerable Young People and CSE) is only a temporary post until October 2016. The evidence gathered throughout the review highlighted the hugely important work of ensuring that partnership working is co-ordinated and the CSE strategy is implemented through the action plan. The sustainability of this important work may need to be clarified.

The working group recommends the consideration of mainstreaming / continued support of a CSE partnership-working post in the Public Protection Unit.

CSE Audits

Members noted the audit conducted by Adele Gladman in late 2014 and the work carried out by the Authority to implement its recommendations and findings, which included:

- The positive working and that Derbyshire was ahead of other authorities in some aspects of CSE work.
- There has been follow up work in regard to one case which featured in the original audit, with a visit to the Police HQ to look at the systems being used.
- There was also follow up on looking at how the Police are putting the victim at the forefront.
- The original audit also picked up whistle blowing policies that people can use if they have concerns about CSE.

Members noted all the recommendations from the audit have been put into the CSE action plan.

In addition, Members noted the Safe and Sound audit. Safe and Sound were provided with the names of all children on the Authority's records who went missing. National research has shown that young people that go missing are vulnerable to being targeted by perpetrators involved in CSE. The key findings were:

- 30% of people who went missing from care from June-December 2013 exhibited indicators of CSE.
- This figure was 95% for those who lived at home and went missing.
- Indicators of CSE were recognised by professionals working with the young person in most cases.
- However this was not always in the early stages of a young person's exposure to risk of CSE.
- There was some poor recording identified, as well as some issues around information sharing and partnership working.

As part of the audit, and to address some of the issues found, 11 recommendations were presented to the Authority by Safe and Sound. Members noted that these are now being incorporated into the CSE Action Plan.

School safeguarding audits

Members noted the findings from the most recent published school safeguarding audit which showed there continues to be a link between Personal, Health and Social Education (PSHE) in the school curriculum and confidence in dealing with the sensitive Safeguarding issues. Those schools who have a recognised PSHE programme use the NSPCC School Service and can demonstrate they are addressing the subject of CSE, grooming and on-line Safety.

Members noted the audit summary finding that there remains some inconsistency and levels of commitment around the County as this does depend on the awareness of the staff re the issue at primary level. Also, the levels of confidence in tackling the issues and in some cases a willingness to accept that the issues exist at a primary level school age.

Members also noted that there are now around 200 Primary Schools in Derbyshire who have used the NSPCC Schools Service and who are now requesting the service for a repeat visit. Awareness needs to be continually raised regarding CSE issues within Primary Schools. This includes assisting teachers with the understanding that we have very young children at risk and that they are being targeted either face to face or online. Primary Schools do play an essential role in educating their children along with their parents/carers about the dangers. Primary Schools need further understanding that they also play an important role in the CSE preventative agenda and how to equip young children with skills to deal with this and develop resilience for when they are in transition to Secondary School. This is covered in more detail in the sub-chapter 'CSE in schools'.

Members also noted that there is confidence from the audit returns and from the Secondary Forums held in the autumn that most secondary schools have and are planning to embed CSE into their curriculum. There are links with a strong PSHE curriculum and those schools providing lessons, workshops and inviting in external contributors. There is awareness in secondary schools and a correlation with reporting concerns into the Police and Starting Point as a result of either individual or group disclosures. This can follow preventative work undertaken in a school and when in the course of establishing open

environments where students can approach and talk to school staff about this and related issues. An example is that many of the secondary schools now have student support services with trained staff, where they have bought in additional productions of Chelsea's Choice and invited in additional workshops including working with the police.

Members noted that there are current shortfalls around the provision of training for Safeguarding Designated Leads and support mechanisms to support and sustain the work. This is covered in more detail in the sub-chapter 'CSE in schools'.

Preventative work including 'Chelsea's Choice'

Members noted and were fully supportive of 'Chelsea's Choice', a preventative programme for schools run by the Alter Ego theatre company. This was delivered to schools across the county for a total of seven weeks from November to December 2014 and February 2015. This was a joint initiative funded by the DSCB, Derbyshire Community Safety and the Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner.

53 schools and other settings (including special schools and support centres) took part, with a total of 75 performances for mainly year 8 students. This included a performance for out of school tutored/electively home educated young people and supporting staff/adults. The total audience figure was 7,350 young people.

Members noted that with this CSE awareness raising event for Derbyshire's young people, a parent and carer CSE information leaflet was developed by DSCB and Safe and Sound. This awareness for parents and carers was circulated widely by schools and added to school websites and other forums for future reference. For the period of the productions, Derbyshire Police hosted an on-line virtual surgery in the evenings, which was offered as an additional resource to young people who may have wanted to speak further to a professional regarding CSE or other issues.

Members noted the impact of this programme can be illustrated by the fact that there were 14 concerns/ disclosures from 11 of the schools who participated. The evaluations returned from schools also indicated an increase in the awareness of CSE knowledge among young people and the professionals working with them.

Initial feedback from young people regarding what was learnt included, "never get involved in the wrong crowd and don't do things to please anyone else. Be

yourself.” Another student said they had learnt “not to get involved in bad relationships.”

Members noted the feedback results which showed that 11% of young people felt they knew a bit or ‘loads’ about CSE before the Chelsea’s Choice production. This increased to 93% after the production. When asked to state one thing they learnt which they did not know before, 55% said they ‘learnt about the Dangers (how to keep safe on line & in the community)’. Members also noted that 40% stated the production would make a difference to their use of social media. Also, encouragingly 27% were already aware of the dangers and had privacy settings. However, Members noted that 18% said it would not make a difference. Also 8% stated they don’t use social media.

The feedback also showed that 24% of the respondents would report concerns to their parent/carer or another adult. The view from officers is therefore more work in the school needs undertaking with parents/carers if their child reports to them and how they understand the issues, know how to respond, report and protect.

Members noted that feedback from young people indicated that e-safety is a major concern for them. Another positive outcome of the whole Chelsea’s Choice project is the sustained impact it appears to have had on a large range of people, from young people, school staff and other safeguarding professionals, many of whom continue to speak about Chelsea’s Choice.

The working group recommends that officers review learnings from the Chelsea’s Choice production to ensure such activities in the future have maximum impact, for example working with teachers and children so they are fully prepared before and reviewed consistently after.

On-line safety

Members noted the heightened priority of on-line safety. This work has come about due to the large rise in non-contact sexual exploitation, particularly among children.

Members were provided with evidence that there is under-reporting of incidents of child sexual exploitation, particularly non-contact sexual exploitation via the internet. The ‘Think You Know’ website allows users to report abuse, for example a child reporting that they have been inappropriately contacted by someone whilst on-line. There are 1,600 reports of abuse across the country. The reporting is monitored 24 hours a day and someone can intervene if a child is in immediate danger.

Members noted a recent small study which showed that 30% of 9-10 years old had accessed hard core pornography via their laptop/desktop. This study did not include smart phones or tablets. 'Sexting' has become a prevailing issue, and Members noted the work by the Authority and partners of awareness raising campaigns on this subject being delivered to school children. Members noted report findings where when these photos are shared, it is estimated that 80% of the images are picked up by sexual offenders/people intending to groom. Another recent study showed 40% of 13-16 year olds send images of themselves, which could be classed as 'sexting'. The vast majority, nine in ten, were female.

Members noted the wide range of work to raise awareness and tackle the issues surrounding on-line safety, which included:

- An informative and educational launch of a Christmas Sexting campaign included a covering letter from Derbyshire Police to all parents/carers;
- A leaflet on CSE, and on- line Safety was sent to 40,000 primary age pupils along with an informative letter to parents and carers.
- A CSE Tool Kit specifically for Primary Schools is currently being drafted along the lines of the Secondary School CSE Tool Kit.

CSE in schools

Members noted the work of the Authority in relation to delivering safeguarding and CSE support to schools in Derbyshire. The role of the Child Protection Manager for schools was developed as schools were requesting an interface with the Authority on children's safeguarding. The role is based in the Central Referral Unit at Derbyshire Police and covers a multiple of roles, including child protection, education improvement and safeguarding.

Members noted that schools are very worried about CSE issues and take it very seriously. Feedback from schools was that understanding CSE and training on CSE was the most important need. This has been gathered through safeguarding audit returns and the well-attended School Forum events, where over 200 schools come together twice a year. Members noted that the DSCB is putting on 3-6 training sessions for schools to help raise awareness and CSE skills in schools.

Members noted the 2013 national research by YouGov which showed 43% of teachers would not be confident of spotting the signs of CSE. It is hoped that this should now improve given the national and local spotlight on CSE.

The working group recommends working with schools in consideration of key performance indicators that measure how confident teachers and other school staff are at spotting signs of CSE.

Members noted the importance of the transition between primary and secondary school in relation to CSE. Ofsted have now included in their inspection how schools prepare for transition. This is usually a key time for children and where they can be vulnerable, for example moving to a much larger school and meeting new children. More Primaries are reporting concerns around internet use amongst very young children and their increased vulnerability to be targeted. Members noted that some of Derbyshire Primaries are using resources available and over 170 have invited the NSPCC Child Line service into their school to support the work. Furthermore, Members noted the consultation results (as in section 5.3) that the vast majority of respondents (90%) thought children should receive information on CSE in primary school.

The working group recommends working with schools so that CSE awareness modules are part of children's transition from primary to secondary school.

Members also noted the emerging evidence of secondary schools using the CSE toolkit and resources. Schools have bought in additional performances of Chelsea's Choice, using other external providers and evidence from schools that are now embedding CSE into their curriculum.

CSE in Personal, Health and Social Education (PHSE)

PSHE is not a statutory duty in schools, however many schools including Academies recognise its importance and have retained it within their curriculum. Members noted however, not all secondary schools have adopted this approach and there is a link between schools that have less of a commitment to PSHE and weaker safeguarding in the school or setting. This is especially evident in Secondary Schools who have devolved PSHE into tutor time, or given over a few days per year to explore sex and relationships along with issues like CSE and on-line safety.

Members also noted that in support of raising awareness of CSE for young people, teachers and other school staff had the opportunity to attend

curriculum training. This has ensured the messages relating to CSE are sustained in schools and could be revisited as part of PSHE. A resource to support the curriculum delivery of CSE in Derbyshire's secondary schools has also been developed and shared. Members noted the continued activity relating to CSE and the commitment to sustain the positive steps already taken to raise awareness with both young people and professionals. Members noted the School Improvement Service CSE module, which is an excellent piece of work according to Safe and Sound. Added to this, the findings from the consultation with parents/guardians (as in section 5.3) that children are accessing on-line gaming and video streaming sites such as YouTube make it vital that schools are being supported in the area of CSE and on-line safety.

The working group recommends the continued offering of support to schools for CSE, including on-line safety and on-line gaming guidance.

Elective Home Education

Members were briefed on the work of the Authority in relation to home education. Members noted that there are currently around 530 young people known to be home educated in Derbyshire. Schools have a duty to inform the Authority of any removals from school roll for the purposes of home education. As it is not a statutory duty for parents/carers to inform the local Authority of children being home educated, the number will not give the full picture. Members noted some of the reasons for elective home education, including:

- Young person did not get their preferred school place
- Physical and Mental Health issues
- Financial issues
- Transport issues
- Holidays in the school term
- Special needs
- Bullying
- Religious or cultural
- Philosophical

The Authority does offer and carry out home visits to those parents who will accept these. It is not a legal requirement, however. The Department for Education guidance to authorities regarding elective home education states that there is no routine monitoring role for the Authority. However, the LA can intervene if it appears that a suitable education is not being provided. The council can also be involved, in the usual way, if there are any safeguarding concerns. Although some authorities have reduced their home visits, Derbyshire continue to offer and undertake such visits. Members noted that the Authority takes a partnership approach when working with home educated young people and their parents/carers. Members also noted the various home education groups and organisations in Derbyshire.

The Authority published a guidance document for those parents who are or are considering elective home education. Guidance is also provided to members of the Multi Agency Teams and Starting Point. Members noted that the safeguarding concerns occur in and out of home education. However, there was concern to safeguarding if the local Authority has no ability to know such a child exists. The local Authority may become aware of the child if they have been referred from another public organisation, for example Nurse, GP or A&E.

Community Safety

Members noted the work of the Derbyshire Community Safety team regarding awareness of CSE issues in the wider community including licensed premises and taxis. The Say Something if you See Something campaign (SSSS) seeks to equip local businesses and communities with tools for identifying and responding to children who need protection from exploitation.

The recent poster campaign to highlight SSSS has been widely advertised in public buildings, open public areas, shops and licensed premises. Initial feedback has been very positive in terms of increased awareness and referrals.

CSE task force

Members noted the CSE taskforce which has been set up containing Police and other partners, including from the Authority. The taskforce looks at where people at risk of CSE are gathering to identify hotspots. The taskforce meets monthly and uses task and finish groups to complete actions from the CSE strategy and action plan.

Members noted the need to work in schools, youth clubs and children's homes to understand what policies are in place and if there being adhered too. Members also noted that it is hard to prosecute offenders, in part due to the demand for investigations increasing and that one area that may need focusing is 'return' interviews by the police after children have gone missing, particularly from care homes.

Multi Agency Teams (MAT)

Members of the working group met with representatives of the MATs in Amber Valley. There was a mix of Family Resource Workers, Youth Workers, Personal Advisors and Education Welfare Officers.

Members noted that the most appropriate worker is the single contact for a family although some MAT has sole workers in different areas (eg a Family Resource Worker doing some Youth Working). The work done can complement pastoral work in school, however the pastoral work can be seen as being punitive and 'being told off'.

As covered in a separate sub-chapter, the transition between primary and secondary is vital for children, according to MAT workers. Members noted some concern that the deletion of Education Welfare Officers and their role merged into other roles may impact outcomes for children. Concerns were also raised about a lack of understanding in schools over role of Education Welfare Officer.

Members noted that MAT workers felt there should be a member of CAMHs linked to each MAT which did not seem to be the case in some teams. Also, issues were raised over some children not engaging with CAMHs. This issue is covered in more detail in the sub-chapter Public Health commissioned services.

Members also noted the positive reception of MAT workers of the guidance published on CSE by the Safeguarding Board.

Safe and Sound

Members noted the jointly funded Framework contract between the Police and Crime Commissioner, Derby City Council and Derbyshire County Council for provision of Child Sexual Exploitation services by Safe and Sound.

Safe and Sound are one of the largest independent charities in the country working on CSE. Their structured programme provides one-to-one support, training, referrals and awareness-raising. They work mainly with the police but increasingly with other public agencies, such as local authorities, health etc...Only recently have they started to work in Derbyshire on a one-to-one support basis. In the past it had been a signposting facility. Some of the children have no support from other agencies. Others have a lot, and in these cases Safe and Sound may not get involved as much.

Members noted the work Safe and Sound have contributed to the newly formed CSE strategy for Derby and Derbyshire as detailed in previous sub-chapters. They are also part of the CSE sub-group of the DCSB. Safe and Sound have been commissioned to provide one-to-one support to 15 young people considered to be high risk. A specialist team has been set up by Derbyshire Police (Spoke Team) which has provided support, advice and guidance to individual professionals and organisations.

Members were encouraged that the Authority and partners are proactively working very well in comparison to others, according to Safe and Sound. However, although there is evidence of good work, all wards in Derbyshire have some sort of CSE issue, be it investigatory work, referrals or knowledge that it may occur. They also felt the Chelsea's Choice was an excellent production and a Safe and Sound representative at all productions to ensure there is support for children and adults who may wish to disclose anything as a result of seeing the production.

Members noted the work of Safe and Sound and commend its value to the development of CSE awareness, professionals' skills and victim support. The work to establish and develop, with the Police, an independent CSE scrutiny Panel is to be applauded and Members would be keen to contribute in anyway they can.

The working group recommend consideration is given to having Member representation on an independent CSE Scrutiny Panel.

Parents Against Child Sexual Exploitation (PACE)

Members noted the work of PACE in relation to supporting victims of CSE and their parents. PACE is a national charity which now has 20 members of staff and is in their 20th year. They work with and alongside parents, carers and

public agencies to support children subject to or at risk of CSE. There is a national telephone number and an office based in Leeds. The charity tends to get 50% of self-referrals. More referrals are coming from safeguarding boards, as awareness of the charity's services increases. Most referrals come when the child is at high risk of CSE.

Members noted the charity's strategy which is based on four areas:

- Increasing information
- Managing behaviour at home
- Action of the perpetrator
- Access to specialists' support services

Although they mainly work in North East and North West England, they have volunteer befrienders across the country and these have seen to work well. The befrienders are matched with victims and spend time listening to their needs.

There are resources available on-line for parents and practitioners. One is called 'Keeping it Together' which is a parent's guide to dealing with CSE. A free eLearning resource is also available and has been used by over 20,000 parents. PACE use local champions to increase the awareness of their resources and publicise via NWG and LCSB's including Derbyshire's. They have also produced a Community Briefing Pack which helps train local community's and cascade the training out wider.

Members also noted feedback from PACE, in that parents sometimes feel 'failures' in respect of their children who are victims of CSE. It is becoming increasingly evident that teachers, after parents can be vitally important in spotting the signs of a child being victim of CSE. Members and officers noted the opportunity for PACE to publicise their resources via school active websites and the bi-annual school safeguarding conferences.

The working group recommends the consideration of Parents Against Child Exploitation's (PACE) resources for their use by both professionals and residents in relation to CSE.

Public Health

Members noted the work of Public Health, the Health Needs Assessment and the different commissioned services of Public Health in the area of CSE.

There is currently work, by Children's Services and Public Health working together, to finalise an interim CSE needs assessment. A more in-depth piece of work is proposed by Public Health in 2016-17 as part of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

It is proposed to undertake a health needs assessment of child sexual exploitation in Derbyshire. The health needs assessment will aim to add to what we know about the scale and nature of CSE, the needs of victims, the prevalence of underlying risk factors for victims and perpetrators, and the evidence-base for effective service delivery across all partners.

The health needs assessment will look to add value to existing data and information and builds on the recommendations from the CSE audit. It will look at the broader therapeutic services and include comparative data where possible. Members noted, however that data on CSE is difficult to collect in some cases.

Members noted that different agencies are being consulted on the health needs assessment and it will go through the CSE sub group to the DSCB. There will be work done on prevention, looking at vulnerability and risk factors. It may also inform the development of a 'pathway' to ensure wrap around services which can be commissioned by different agencies, for example, Clinical Commissioning Groups, local Authority social care and public health.

Health commissioned services

Members noted that the research evidence on the links between CSE and health is limited. For example: 'This is a very difficult group to research, the few studies that do exist ... are not designed to give estimates of prevalence or provide representative data on patterns of health needs' (Health Working group report on Child Sexual Exploitation, 2014).

Physical and mental health problems can both contribute to and arise from sexual exploitation. All the children interviewed for the Children's Commissioner's Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and Groups (CSEGG) inquiry had experienced physical violence and 48% had injuries requiring a visit to an A&E department. Other adverse health impacts include:

- Drug/alcohol problems
- Self-harm
- Mental health problems (e.g. depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety)
- Sexual health problems
- Pregnancy/miscarriages/terminations

Members noted the work to commission services for young people in relation to CSE. Services include Children's Substance Misuse and Children's Sexual Health. Members also noted that there is a Joint Commissioning Group, containing representatives from the Authority, Health and other agencies which will be responsible for commissioning these types of services for Derbyshire.

Members noted the extra money being made available by the NHS to develop the 'Future in mind' programme. This includes support for CSE. Members also noted that there will be a repeat consultation with schools to understand those children aged 13 and their mental and emotional health and wellbeing. Members noted the importance of providing therapeutic support to those victims of CSE who require it.

The 'Future in Mind' project will help clarify the commissioning priorities of the Authority and its partners in regard to mental health. Members noted the importance of this work and the need for the relevant support for CSE victims, both recently experienced and historic sex abuse (including those recently disclosed). Members also noted that the importance of ensuring support for these victims is being included when developing commissioning priorities. Money has been allocated to the CCG's from the Department of Health, which has been half way through the 2015/16 financial year. Work has been completed on allocating the funding. This includes expanding the Safe and Sound and SV2 services to include counselling services. A range of services will be available via telephone, one to one support, peer support etc.

The working group recommends that effective therapeutic interventions and support for victims of CSE continues to be commissioned.

Members noted that GP's are getting better at knowing how and where to refer people in respect of mental health and wellbeing. However, the Authority is developing more detailed information and engaging with GP's to ensure they are more informed. Members also noted that Starting Point needs to have all this information to ensure appropriate referrals and support. Members additionally noted that waiting lists for those wanting Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) support is coming down now there has been more funding put towards it from the Futures in Mind programme.

Members noted commissioned services such as Safe and Sound that are contracted to work one to one. However these are not therapeutic services. Additionally, SV2 are commissioned by OPCC, County and City Councils. They provide support for victims of sexual violence, including medical examinations. There is a 1.6 FTE support and a separate counselling service. It is proposed to extend the counselling service as currently it is only for those aged 14 and over. Members noted that SV2 support those who are victims of a sexual violent act, and this may not extend to those who have been victims of CSE. Members also noted the work on understanding gaps in provision and looking to fill them. A map of provision will be developed showing providers, what they do and where.

Additionally, general emotional support is also provided by Relate and Action for Children. Additional funding has also been provided to both Relate and Action for Children through Future in Mind. Members noted that CAMHS South Derbyshire have conducted a quick data gathering exercise on how many children are at risk of CSE and who they have worked with in the past. Members also noted the work of the Horizons service which is provided by Derby Teaching Hospitals Clinical Psychology Department. This organisation supports children in care with complex needs and provides therapeutic interventions. They have completed an audit of those who have experienced CSE or judged high risk.

Derbyshire Constabulary

Members noted the important and successful work done by the Police, as assessed by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabularies (HMIC). Members also noted HMIC's findings that increasingly, the constabulary is focusing on so-called hidden crimes such as domestic abuse and child sexual exploitation with a view to protecting the most vulnerable members of the community.

The inspection of how Derbyshire Constabulary deals with victims who are vulnerable in some way found examples of good practice, in particular, officers and staff are quick to put in place effective protection for domestic abuse victims. In addition, the constabulary has recently increased the number of specialist staff and officers dedicated to dealing with cases of domestic abuse and child sexual exploitation, and its central referral unit will improve the service the constabulary provides to victims.

The HMIC report went on to state that increasingly, crime in England and Wales is committed online and through the use of digital devices such as tablets, computers or mobile phones. All forces have to retrieve data from these devices and examine them for evidence. Police staff, in what is known as the high tech crime units (HTCU), carry out these examinations. In Derbyshire, there is a well-managed HTCU which has an effective prioritisation process to deal with the most serious offences first. For example, in cases involving child safeguarding issues, a mobile phone containing vital evidence can be examined immediately. For lower priority cases, teams also have the ability to examine some devices locally, without having to submit them to the HTCU.

Members noted HMIC's findings that the Constabulary has good working arrangements with partner organisations. It has established a central referral unit (CRU) which provides a 'gateway' through which local partners can share information. This enables care plans to be developed more rapidly to protect vulnerable people. Some partners, such as children's, health and education services, recognising the benefits, have seconded their own staff to work in the unit.

The Public Protection Unit (PPU) is the lead unit within the Constabulary with responsibility for protecting vulnerable people and supporting victims. The PPU is staffed with specialist resources and a recent review has increased the number of officers dealing with domestic abuse and child sexual exploitation. Information sharing protocols with partner organisations have been agreed to ensure work to tackle child sexual exploitation brings together public sector partners and voluntary organisations in an effective alliance.

Bolsover District Council

Members noted the scrutiny work of Bolsover District Council. The Council produced an annual Community Safety Plan which had to tie in with the Police and Crime Commissioners plan and the Derbyshire County Council plan. This year, extra priority had been given to organised immigration crime which

included child sexual exploitation (CSE). The main aim of the three plans was to raise awareness and ensure prevention, protection and prosecution. The District Councils main role was prevention.

5.2 How CSE risks are identified and monitored

Higher Risk CSE

Members noted the work of the PPU, based at Derbyshire Constabulary Headquarters. The Child Exploitation Investigation Unit predominantly consists of the CSE Unit (off line CSE although it is accepted many cases are cyber enabled) and Paedophile Online Investigation Team (POLIT) who deal with online CSE. Both teams focus on the medium and higher risk investigations. Lower risk is conducted through the divisional boroughs with the specialist team being available to offer support/guidance.

Members noted that in the POLIT, there are 2 Detective Sergeants, 6 Detectives, 2 Investigative Support Officers and an Intelligence Officer. Derbyshire is part of a national pilot to show how authorities deal with on-line images used by high-risk individuals. This is through the University of Liverpool. Members also noted that the College of Policing undertook a review the work of the Force in regards to CSE.

Members found the team is resourced well and take enforcement action on every POLIT investigation. There has been a 40% increase in POLIT investigations, for example, in November 2015 alone there were 24 new cases. Overall, there are currently around 121 new cases. Enforcement includes warrants to enter homes and do history and background checks, for example if their on register. Categorisation of level of risk (L/M/H/VH) is determined using tools (KIRAT 2). In addition, images collected are classified A/B/C in terms of content. All this evidence is then used to help charging decisions for Crown Prosecution Service and criminal convictions.

Lower risk CSE

Members noted the variety of difference CSE models due to the nature of the offending. For example; inappropriate relationships, the boyfriend model (as described in Chelsea's Choice), gang related etc...Lower risk CSE is tracked via Police Officers and Police Community Support Officers in local vulnerability units or in community policing roles.

As highlighted in the sub-chapter CSE taskforce meetings, three-weekly meetings take place with different agencies to discuss CSE and includes partners from Health, Education, Local Authority, A&E and Police Intelligence. Meetings discuss various issues and gather intelligence, based around:

- Locations – hot spots and how disruption can occur
- Offenders
- High Risk Victims

Traditional performance data fails to show the bigger picture of what success looks like with regard to CSE disruption, which can be hard to measure in traditional forms. Members noted that the Police in Derbyshire have had to upskill staff in CSE issues. Safe and Sound have helped in providing vulnerability training, which includes 90 minutes on CSE which has gone to all frontline police staff. Members were encouraged by the Police feedback that partnership working was going well. This is helped by the three-weekly meetings as mentioned

Central Referral Unit

Members visited the Central Referral Unit (CRU) at Derbyshire Constabulary headquarters and met various Police and civilian staff.

The CRU covers referrals about:

- Child Abuse
- Vulnerable Adults
- Domestic Violence
- MARAC's
- Sarah's Law – sex abuse referrals
- Clare's Law – domestic violence referrals

The CRU collates, manages and distributes data and information regarding the above to various partners. Referrals can also come in from members of the public. The CRU can prioritise calls – detective sergeant or senior member

of support staff can help determine this. 101 calls are also monitored. Calls for incidents of domestic violence mean that an officer will go out and undertake a Domestic Violence Risk Assessment. This is based on the Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour Based Violence (DASH) Risk Identification, Assessment and Management Model. However, Derbyshire do allows overwriting the standard form and questions. Information is then stored at CRU and referred out or stored for future work. The CRU now refers all domestic violence instances where a child is present in the environment to the appropriate agencies. For example, they don't have to be at the scene when the domestic violence took place, but may visit at weekends.

Members noted there are approximately 20-30 cases per day in Derbyshire of domestic violence instances where a child is marked as present. The issue of child self-neglect was raised as a potential issue for the future.

Missing children that have CSE concerns are referred to the relevant officers. Those who are missing mainly return quickly and tend to be 13-15 years old. No data is kept on the reasons why children go missing – Police look at each instance on its own merits.

Members noted that officers working on in missing children cases are involved in Starting Point, which has been subject to a separate scrutiny review in 2015. The review's findings showed excellent preparatory work as it went live and recommended an update to be presented to the Committee at future dates.

The working group recommends any future update to the Scrutiny Committee on Starting Point includes how well it is receiving and referring CSE incidents.

Vulnerable adult referrals come from Social Care, Mental Health, Police, Hospitals and DV Unit, among others. Police staff looks to see if a crime has been committed and this can be taken further if necessary including criminal investigation. If an incident is assessed as low level the information is referred to Safer Neighbourhood Teams.

5.3 Consulting with young people, residents and organisations on their knowledge and awareness of CSE and on-line safety

As part of the review, Members were keen to gain an understanding from parents/guardians and organisations of their views of CSE. To this end, an on-

line consultation was conducted open to all residents and organisations in Derbyshire. The consultation ran from 1st February to 1st April 2016. This period coincided with national CSE awareness day on 18th March. Communication of this, together with the consultation was delivered through posters, social media and email messages. Additionally, the Chair of the working group was interviewed on Radio Sheffield regarding the consultation and the CSE review.

To ensure that the consultation targeted appropriate questions to the right audience, there was a separate questionnaire for parents/guardians and one for organisations. In all, 216 parents/guardians responded to the consultation, together with 165 organisations. This volume of feedback regarding CSE will be of immense value, not only for the purposes of the review, but for the Children Services department and all partners involved in the work of CSE.

Parents/Guardians

Members noted the findings from the 216 respondents from the parents/guardians questionnaire. A full summary of the results can be found in appendix one.

The vast majority of respondents (89%) was a parent of child/children under 16 and had one or two children. This is representative of Derbyshire as a whole, where Census data shows 86% of families with children have one or two children. Additionally, 80% of the children went to school in Derbyshire. Other demographic information collected from the consultation highlights being representative of Derbyshire, with 94% not considering themselves disabled and 97% of being in the white ethnic group. However, Members noted that 84% of respondents were female; therefore the consultation is not gender representative of Derbyshire.

Overall, nearly all (99%) of respondents thought CSE affects both boys and girls and 80% agree that CSE is a concern in Derbyshire.

Members noted the greater use by children of tablets / computers than mobile phones. Whereas only 9% of respondents stated their child does not have access to a computer or tablet, this increased to 39% for mobile phones.

In terms of monitoring their child's internet activity, 53% of parents stated they regularly check on what their child is doing via their tablet or computer. A further 23% talk to them about how to stay safe on-line.

Members also noted parents' awareness of websites and apps which their child uses. Facebook, Whatsapp and Instagram were selected by around a

quarter of respondents (multiple selections were allowed). However, the top two were YouTube (67%) and on-line games (45%). The latter is of importance to understand further, given the accessibility and sharing of information, for example through message boards linked to the on-line game. Members noted the guidance that is available from the NSPCC and campaigns such as 'Ask About Games' from the games trade body, Ukie. Developing further relationships with this body would be beneficial.

Furthermore, there are institutions such as Get Safe Online (www.getsafeonline.org). Indeed, an OnePoll survey commissioned by Get Safe Online with 2,000 parents showed 37% felt they had no control over their 'kids' online gaming. Also, a quarter was unaware of the security risks to their 'kids' from online gaming and knew their 'kids' had disclosed personal information.

The working group recommends that guidance and information is made available to all parents in regards to on-line gaming and accessing video streaming website.

The vast majority of respondents (95%) stated they were aware of the amount of time their child spends on the internet and 83% were aware of the information which their child shares on-line, for example photos and videos. Furthermore, 86% felt they were aware of the parental controls that can be used on computers, tablets and mobile phones.

Members noted that the source which most respondents stated they had obtained information of CSE was news reports (39%). This was followed by from schools (34%) and websites (25%). Members also noted that 24% of respondents had not previously obtained information on CSE. In terms of where respondents wish to look for information on CSE, the majority (63%) gave schools as a preference (they were allowed up to three choices). Members noted the consultation results which suggest schools are a key information source for parents regarding CSE. Websites was also a preferred option (58%) for parents, nearly double the next preferred option of Derbyshire County Council (34%).

The working group recommends that work is undertaken, including with schools, to ensure parents have access to CSE information through websites and schools.

Members also noted that respondents would contact the Police first if they had concerns about a child being victim of CSE. This was overwhelmingly chosen as the first organisation by two thirds (64%) with the DSCB next at 10%.

Members noted this may have implications regarding the Police non-emergency number contact service (101), especially given the recent issues encountered with call waiting times and abandoned calls increasing. Although action is being carried out to remedy the issue, Members felt it prudent to ensure there is sufficient ongoing monitoring of police contact performance in relation to CSE. This is pertinent given that two thirds (67%) of respondents are aware of the 101 number.

The working group recommends that there is regular performance monitoring of the Police non-emergency number in relation to CSE by the Derbyshire Safeguarding Children's Board.

Members also noted that there was lower awareness of Call Derbyshire and Starting Point (27% and 23% respectively) compared to nearly half of respondents who stated they were aware of Childline and NSPCC. This may be partly due to Starting Point being relatively new. A recommendation has already been proposed in this review regarding receiving an update on the performance of Starting Point.

Members additionally noted that the vast majority of respondents (90%) thought children should receive information on CSE in primary school. Respondents also felt information should be provided in secondary school (92%) and 80% stated it can come from family members. Members noted that there is a recommendation in this review regarding children receiving information on CSE in the transition from primary to secondary school. The consultation findings do back up this recommendation proposal.

The consultation also invited respondents to provide comments on what more can be done to help protect children from CSE. Analysis of the comments highlighted some key themes. Of the 50 comments received, nearly half (20) encouraged more raising of awareness of CSE including on-line safety. This included to both parents and children. A further 12 comments felt activity can be through schools, including support for schools to educate children and parents. Suggestions included open evenings, workshops and specialist speakers. Nine comments were made about how preventing CSE is not just the duty of professionals but for us all. An illustrative diagram of the key themes can be found in appendix two.

Groups/organisations

Members noted the findings from the 165 respondents from the groups/organisations questionnaire. A full summary of the results can be found in appendix three.

The majority of respondents were from public sector organisations (81%) with 10% from community and voluntary groups and 6% from the private sector. Organisations from the public sector included many schools from Derbyshire across all key stages. Overall, 93% of respondents felt they had a role in preventing CSE. Members noted the comments which were invited to explain what respondent's organisations do or could do to help prevent CSE. Of the 132 comments received, 31 were about education and raising awareness of CSE. A further 19 were around the work of schools directly in educating and safeguarding and 14 were about referrals and sharing information. A further 8 were on working with CSE victims and those at risk. There were 60 comments regarding what else can be done to prevent CSE. Some common themes came out, including information sharing and the referral process. Another theme was specialist provision, including counselling, drama provision, targeting work to 15 and 16 year olds and education on positive relationships. Other themes were raising awareness of CSE and partnership working.

Members noted that some respondents would contact Derbyshire County Council (24%), Derbyshire Police (27%) or the DSCB (33%) first if they had a CSE concern. Although this is in contrast to the much higher percentage of parents/guardians who would go to the Police first, it is perhaps understandable given that the organisations would have knowledge of referral routes. However, organisations did choose the Police the most (65%) in terms of who they would also contact (after giving the first preference).

Members noted the results of the question asking respondents a number of statements that best describe how they think their organisation helps prevent CSE. Working with the Council and Police to support victims and survivors of CSE had the largest polarisation. Although 33% of respondents felt it was the most important, 35% also stated it was of lower importance (choosing 4 out of the 5 point scale). Further analysis of those respondents who felt it was of lower importance showed, of the 57 respondents, 41 were from schools and seven were from various areas of Derbyshire County Council. Members noted that these results may be due to the perception that CSE victim support is a specialist area which needs expert professionals. Whilst this is true, it should be noted this should not preclude all organisations from putting the victim and potential victims at the heart of all activities, including ensuring where they can be referred too.

When asked if the description making sure staff know who to contact if they have CSE concerns, 60% felt this was important and 65% felt it was important to provide information to children about CSE. There was more of a spread of

levels of importance when respondents were asked about providing information to parents and carers about CSE. Given the findings from the parents consultation regarding where they would like to obtain their information from (schools, websites), Members noted that there may be some buy-in needed to ensure provision is given the required level of importance.

Members also noted there was a high level (88%) of staff training and information provision regarding CSE by organisations. Furthermore, the vast majority (94%) strongly agreed / agreed that the training or information provided was valuable. The majority of respondents (78%) strongly agreed / agreed that organisations are working together to tackle CSE. Of this, nearly a quarter (23%) strongly agreed suggesting there are still opportunities for improved partnership working. This is to be expected, as there is a continual drive for development. Members noted that part of this is raising awareness, a responsibility which falls on everyone – it is of course ‘everybody’s business’. This includes Members themselves, who have strong local contacts and connections in their respective electoral divisions, together with the district council and parish wards

The working group recommends Members work with their local District, Borough, Town and Parish Councils to raise awareness and support of CSE services for victims in their local areas, for example through Local Area Committees and Parish Forums.

Members noted the findings from consultation with the Keeping it Real (KIR) Programme. This focused on young people’s knowledge and awareness levels of current CSE service providers.

The young people said that they would contact parents, police, youth workers, social workers and Sexual Health Services if they had a concern about CSE for themselves or a friend. The services that young people are aware of with regard to CSE included GP’s emergency contraception, walk in centres, KIR Programme, Childline, Frank, Reporting Button via the CEOP website, Barnardo’s and Sexual Health Services. Young people heard about these services from schools, KIR Programme, adverts ‘pop ups’ whilst playing on devices/computers.

Members noted the findings from the consultation regarding the CSE services young people would like to see delivered and how. They stated CSE services should be delivered through more KIR Programmed groups. This and other groups could be provided out of young people’s local areas as not to stigmatise, with transport provided there and back. In terms of how the service

should be delivered, the preferred formats would be groups, one-to-ones, a mixture of both and support groups

Members also noted that the young people stated there is not enough provision of information through social media, websites and posters on CSE. They felt that they have to search for any information and need eye catching posters, produced by young people working with designers. Peer mentors were also seen as a good way of being able to talk about CSE to people their own age.

It was felt that other ways information can be communicated can be via leaflet, texts, SnapChat and Twitter. Members did note some feedback that the YOUTHINC website was not used to find information on CSE. However, this may be just an outlier based on a few comments.

Members noted that there was evidence of some knowledge of how to use social media safely. This included using security settings, not talking to 'randoms' (unknown people), keeping their profile safe, having privacy settings high, blocking people you don't know and not sharing personal information.

There was also evidence of knowledge of the dangers of sharing photos and messages on-line with others. This included losing control of photo (for example no longer being private), receiving photos from others, distribution of pornographic images and sexting.

The consultation results not only support the review and its recommendations, it also provides the Authority and its partners with some detailed information to support their work in preventing CSE and supporting victims and their families.

The working group recommends that the Derbyshire Safeguarding Children's Board are provided with the consultation findings from this review and work is undertaken to analyse the results further and share with partners to support work on their stated priority of CSE.

5.4 The CSE training provided to staff and whether front line staff feel that they have the right training and tools to equip them to work effectively with CSE

CSE Training Provision: Integrated approach

Members noted the integrated approach to CSE training which is being implemented by the Authority with its partners. Initially Children's Services delivered 4 to 6 sessions a year for their own staff. Community Safety have

now modified the course material so that the examples and scenarios used are more relevant to a range of partner organisations.

Members noted the “Recognising and reporting CSE” which is a half day course delivered to 50 participants at a time. It has been delivered once a month. To ensure its sustainability the course is delivered by a pool of trainers from partner organisations. A company called “Paper Data” have evaluated 3 courses so far. The results suggest that the course leads to an improvement in the participants understanding of CSE. The results from the consultation with organisations seem to back this up.

A CSE e-learning package has also been launched. This course will have the same objectives as the half day course but will not cover the topic in such depth. Three ‘Say Something if you see Something’ courses have been piloted with taxi drivers, two in Chesterfield and one in Ilkeston. They were delivered by Licensing Managers from Chesterfield and South Derbyshire. Members also noted the work being carried out to deliver messages in licensed vehicles, public buses etc...intend to raise awareness of CSE.

Members further noted the work of Safe and Sound for CSE training. This group was commissioned in 2013 to provide basic CSE awareness training and intermediate and advanced level CSE to staff involved in working with and supporting children and young people across Derbyshire. In 2014/15, approximately 500 individuals were trained.

Members were encouraged by the results of feedback of participants, with at least 60% improved knowledge, based on scoring themselves pre and post training. The value of the training was scored on average 9 out of 10, as well as the trainer. Overall, 95% of respondents stated they achieved their learning outcomes.

However, Members also noted the feedback that further advanced training was required for some staff, for example front line practitioners including residential staff. Safe and Sound analysis of training needs shows that 973 members of staff should be targeted with a further 650 to be potentially targeted in 2016/17. Members noted the wide range of posts in the target groups, for example, youth workers, social workers, foster carers to name only but a few of the extensive list. However, there appears to be an absence of health related staff posts in the target group lists, for example sexual health

workers in Public Health. This also appears to apply to call handlers, for example staff in Call Derbyshire.

The working group recommends that consideration is given for CSE training provision to those in health related posts, for example Public Health.

Members were encouraged that the recommendations from Adele Gladman's audit were taken into account when designing the training course content.

Wider safeguarding training

Members noted that the DSCB run a comprehensive training programme designed for people who work with or for children and covers safeguarding issues at different levels. A recommended training programme for Members is 'Everybody's Business', which provides the foundation for safeguarding issues to be understood. The programme also offers some subject specific training, including:

- Neglect
- Child Development
- 'Toxic Trio' - Domestic Violence, Parental Mental Health and Substance Misuse
- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Domestic Violence

The working group recommends that as part of the Member Development Programme, a bespoke Member-driven training programme is established to develop safeguarding and CSE skills.

5.6 Good practice in other authorities

Members noted the good practice examples from various research and inspections. Although these are too numerous to mention them all, the two examples illustrate good work which can be shared by professionals.

Victoria, Australia:

The Office of Professional Practice, within the Department of Human Services (DHS), has been running a child sexual exploitation prevention project with Victoria Police over the past few years to establish a more effective response to the sexual exploitation of young people. It has been focusing on young people who are in out of home care as they are seen as most at risk of child sexual exploitation (Australian Institute of Family Studies, 2014).

The work has been led by the DHS, which has co-located officers into the Victoria police force to build a strong network between the two organisations. Close collaboration occurs with the specialist Victorian Police squads, who work with child abuse and sexual crime, and the sex crimes division. They are also helping police understand and effectively use the Australian National Child Offender Register (ANCOR) reports.

The project has trained about 2,000 people in the last year. It has brought police, child protection officers and residential care workers together through this training – encouraging them to work together and think about how they can respond in more effective ways through increased collaboration.

The aim is to put in place a more proactive response to child sexual exploitation. Teamwork between social care and residential care officers and the police is critical so that information sharing occurs in a more targeted way.

The work is encouraging more senior and experienced staff within the social care and residential care setting to work on the more difficult serious cases and is increasing the training and supervision that staff receives to handle such cases. The aim is to create an environment where young people are more likely to disclose and that staff are more capable of identifying and understanding the patterns around 'grooming'.

Leeds City Council

According to Ofsted, considerable progress has been made by Leeds City Council over the past two years in tackling CSE. Practitioner awareness training has been rolled out across the partnership. A CSE risk and identification tool, together with a vulnerability risk management plan, supports social workers to analyse a child's vulnerability and risk of sexual exploitation. In 2013 a Child Sexual Exploitation and Missing Coordinator was appointed, based within the Integrated Safeguarding Unit. A CSE project worker was also appointed to work extensively with looked after children and care leavers, providing a clear focus, together with advocacy, access and assertive

outreach. This is providing clear support pathways for children and young people identified as being at risk of, or experiencing, sexual exploitation.

The LGA's resource pack on CSE contains further examples of good practice, covering prosecutions, improved information sharing, joint training, risk assessment, and awareness-raising (including for those responsible for licensed premises).

6. Report conclusions

The working group acknowledges the work that the Authority has done with partners to raise awareness of CSE and support victims.

The challenge for all is to ensure that the processes are in place to ensure that all stakeholders are fully supported to prevent and protect vulnerable children and prosecute those who commit such crimes.

The findings and recommendations from this report will help the Authority's continual improvement in the safeguarding of young people in and around Derbyshire.