

Professionals Toolkit

Version 1 (March 2015)

Identifying and responding to

Child Sexual Exploitation

Welcome

To the

Professionals Toolkit

This toolkit should be used by **anyone** who works with children and young people in London of Hillingdon.

You should use this toolkit when:

- **You want to know more about how to identify and respond to sexual exploitation**
- **You need advice to make decisions about responding to suspected exploitation**
- **You need advice to take action to get specialist help for a young person**

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Section One

Introducing Sexual Exploitation

1. What is child sexual exploitation?

Sexual exploitation is a form of sexual abuse and should be responded to by professionals with the same seriousness when dealing with other forms of sexual abuse. This means that where there is harm or a concern of harm to a child or young person resulting from sexual exploitation child protection procedures must be followed to make a referral to Children's Services.

The Government's definition of sexual exploitation is as follows:

"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 another 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". (DfE, 2009)

1.2 Some types of sexual exploitation

Grooming

The perpetrators of sexual exploitation are often well organised and use sophisticated tactics. They are known to target areas where children and young people might gather without much adult supervision, such as shopping centres, cafes, takeaways, pubs, sports centres, cinemas, bus or train stations, local

parks, playgrounds and taxi ranks, or sites on the internet used by children and young people. The process of grooming may also take place in adult venues such as pubs and clubs. In some cases perpetrators are known to use younger men, women, boys or girls to build initial relationships and introduce them to others in their networks. Children and young people can then be groomed into 'party' lifestyles where they go to houses/flats with numerous men and other young women. These 'parties' often introduce children and young people to alcohol and drugs and offer a space to 'chill'.

Power-Control Relationship

Children and young people are often sexually exploited by 'boyfriends' or people with whom they feel they have a relationship, however they can also be sexually exploited by those they do not know. Whether they are boyfriend or not, the perpetrator will always hold some kind of power over the victim. This power increases the dependence of the victim as the exploitative relationship develops. Other perpetrators will include friends, peers and friends of older siblings. In some cases, perpetrators may target young people through their parents or carers, by providing drugs, alcohol or money to the parents or carers. This can often mean that the parents or carers approve of the perpetrator as a potential boyfriend or girlfriend as they are trusted and needed by the family.

Levels of Coercion

Sexual exploitation involves varying degrees of coercion, intimidation or enticement, including unwanted pressure from peers to have sex, sexual bullying (including cyber bullying), and grooming for sexual activity. This may lead to the young person believing that they have consented to sexual activity whereas a genuine consensual relationship should be built on mutual respect and trust between young people of a similar age and a similar physical and emotional maturity.

Use of Technology

Technology is likely to play a part in sexual exploitation. This could involve the victim being deceived into sharing moving or still sexual images which are then used to intimidate, threaten and coerce the victim further to share more images or to meet face-to-face for sexual purposes.

Boys & Young Men

Professionals should be aware that both men and women have been known to be perpetrators of sexually exploitation. Young men may be groomed through 'casual' social relationships formed at common meeting places with perpetrators introducing them to a 'macho' lifestyle of cafes/bars/arcades, etc. This may develop into socialising and making money from criminal activities such as shoplifting or car theft and be linked to other risky behaviours such as drinking and smoking. Many young men and boys who are being exploited will be secretive or ambiguous about their actual sexual orientation.

Victims of Exploitation

Children and young people, who are themselves the victims of exploitation, may introduce other young people to their abusers. This may not be a deliberate attempt to groom others into sexual exploitation, but rather a way of ensuring that their abuser's attention is deflected away from themselves. These children and young people are themselves victims and should not be prosecuted except as a last resort when other interventions have failed and there is an absolute need to protect others.

Professionals should be alert to organised familial abuse or abuse within closed community groups. This may include trafficking of children into, within and out of the UK.

1.3 Which young people are most at risk of sexual exploitation?

Any child or young person may be at risk of sexual exploitation, regardless of their family background or other circumstances. This includes boys and young men as well as girls and young women. However, research shows us that some groups are particularly vulnerable, these include children and young people;

- Who have a history of running away or of going missing from care or home
- With special educational needs
- Leaving residential and foster care
- Who are migrants
- Who are unaccompanied asylum seekers, who may be particularly vulnerable to being coerced / trafficked into prostitution
- With persistent school absence

- Who have disengaged from education, or have been excluded
- Who are abusing drugs and alcohol, and those involved in gangs;
- Who have previously been sexually abused at home, and/or are living with domestic violence
- Who are being looked after by the local authority or are care leavers
- Who are homeless
- Who are isolated from peers and/or are being bullied at school;
- Who are estranged from their families
- Who lack self-esteem
- Who self harm
- Who have no financial support
- Who have a past history of sexual or physical abuse
- Who may have attempted suicide
- Who are young men unsure of their sexuality

Practice and research have identified that children, particularly girls who are involved in sexual exploitation or prostitution, have frequently been coerced into this by an older man, who poses as, and who they view as their boyfriend. They are, therefore, physically and emotionally dependent upon him and this may be reinforced by the use of alcohol and drugs.

Children and young people do not make informed choices to enter or remain in situations in which they are sexually exploited. They do so from coercion, enticement, manipulation or desperation, because they can see no alternatives.

1.4 What are the potential signs of Sexual Exploitation for me to look out for?

Anyone who has regular contact with children and young people is well placed to notice changes in behaviour and physical signs which may indicate involvement in sexual exploitation. They should also be able to recognise where children and young people are vulnerable to being sexually exploited.

The indicators below are recognised as factors linked to child sexual exploitation, many of which feature in the CSE Assessment Tool (see Section 2). This is not an exhaustive list and the presence of any of the indicators should not be taken as proof of involvement or as predictive of future involvement in sexual exploitation.

The presence of any of these indicators should give rise to considering whether an assessment of the child is required to determine their needs and whether they are or are likely to be suffering harm. All assessments and referrals should be carried out in line with local Child Protection and Safeguarding Procedures.

- **Physical symptoms:** for example, sexually transmitted infections, or bruising suggestive of physical or sexual assault
- **Prostitution:** Reports from reliable sources, suggesting involvement in prostitution
- **Crime;** involved in petty theft from shops
- **Multiple older partners:** Repeatedly consorting with unknown adults by phone or internet outside of the usual range of social or family contacts and/or other children known to be involved in prostitution
- **Unexplained income:** Accounts of social activities with no plausible explanation of the source of necessary income
- **Acquisition of expensive items:** clothes/mobile phones/other expensive possessions without plausible explanation
- **Money:** Possession of large amounts of money without plausible explanation
- **Poor family relationships:** hostility in relationship with parents/carers and other family members
- **Staying Out all night:** Frequent reports of staying out overnight
- **Missing:** Episodes of running away/going missing
- **Persistent absconding:** from placement, or late return without plausible explanation
- **Returning from running away/going missing:** looking well cared for, despite having no known base
- **Unusually long absconding:** from placement with no known base

- **Pattern of street homelessness**
- **Having keys to other premises** other than those known about
- **Absence from school:** Persistent unexplained absence from school
- **History of sexual abuse**
- **History of neglectful and/or emotionally abusive care**
- **Substance misuse:** regular drug or alcohol misuse affecting the young person's ability to function
- **Despair/self-harm:** including statements of intent to harm self, severe sleep disturbance, self-harming through cutting or overdose, eating disorder, intensive acting out, including promiscuity
- **Volatile, aggressive behaviour:** risk taking behaviour that makes the young person vulnerable and puts others at risk

Sexual exploitation is often linked to other issues in the life of a child or young person, or in the wider community context. For this reason, it should not be regarded as an isolated issue. Sexual exploitation also has links to other types of crime. These include:

- Child trafficking (into, out of and within the UK)
- Domestic violence
- Sexual violence in intimate relationships
- Grooming (both online and offline)
- Abusive images of children and their distribution (organised abuse)
- Organised sexual abuse of children
- Drugs-related offences (dealing, consuming and cultivating)
- Gang-related activity
- Immigration-related offences

- Domestic servitude

Sexual exploitation also has links to other factors likely to affect the welfare of children and young people including:

- Running away from home and going missing
- Drug and alcohol misuse
- Sexual health
- Sexually risky behaviour
- Bullying
- Domestic servitude, neglect and violence
- Teenage pregnancy
- Long-term sexual, physical and psychological harm
- Forced marriage
- Self-harm and suicide

1.5 What are the issues facing professionals working with suspected/actual victims of CSE?

Resistance

You should provide prompt, decisive and effective responses when you identify that a child or young person could be at risk of sexual exploitation.

However, it is the experience of projects across the country that it can be very difficult to engage children and young people in this situation. It can take six months or longer for a child or young person to become engaged. In some cases it never happens, but children should not be labelled as hard to reach; efforts must be made to reach out to these children and young people, rather than expecting them to voluntarily come to services. For example, their resistance may arise from thinking that they do not want or need protection from sexual exploitation as perpetrators groom their victims so that they are compliant to being sexually exploited and are frightened to report their abuse.

Challenging

Children and young people who are at risk of sexual exploitation or who are being sexually exploited may display highly complex and challenging behaviours. They may appear abusive and anti-social and may become involved in bullying and exploitative activities towards others. These behaviours may mean that professionals experience difficulty in recognising the young people's vulnerability and in responding to it.

Anxiety

Many things can get in the way of raising the issue with both boys and girls we are working with. Not least, our own anxiety about how this will affect the client/ worker relationship; particularly if the young person reacts badly to any suggestion of sexual exploitation (whether this is or isn't an issue for them). Workers may also feel that, if disclosure is made, then they do not have the awareness or knowledge about the subject to be able to support a young person after disclosure is made.

1.6 How can I be effective in supporting suspected/actual victims of CSE?

Research by The University of Bedfordshire highlights that children and young people found the following approach most effective in the relationship with professionals:

Respect for a young person

Research found that the core of good practice is recognising that a child or young person needs and deserves help and support to safeguard them from abuse, and to move on from that abuse. Children and young people need to be recognised as an individual and not as a sexual exploitation 'case' coupled with a strong belief that the young person can and should have a better life.

Gaining Trust & Confidence

Gaining the child or young person's trust and confidence is important if he or she is to be safeguarded from harm and enabled to escape from sexual exploitation. Often the process of engaging with children who are being sexually exploited can be difficult and lengthy and it can take time for professionals to build up trust and overcome their resistance to being helped and supported to exit the abusive situation.

Recording Information

Follow internal reporting and recording procedures to record information about young people at risk of sexual exploitation, raise concerns in your supervision, and in accordance with information sharing guidelines contact other agencies that may be working with the young person.

Ensure that recording is factual and evidenced based. If recording opinion state “in my profession opinion.....”

Sharing Information

The early sharing of information is seen as key to providing effective early help where there are emerging problems. At times, other agencies may be holding information that's crucial to determining the level of risk a young person is facing.

Multi-agency approach

All professionals working with children and young people have a responsibility to identify the symptoms and triggers of sexual exploitation, to share that information and work together to provide children and young people with the help they need. A coordinated multi-agency response is seen as crucial to effectively identify, assess and safeguard a young person being sexually exploited. There are also a number of national organisations that will support you – please see Section 3 of this toolkit for further information.

Pace & Space

For young people this means professionals investing in the time required to allow them to work at their own pace. It also means providing a space to work in which they feel both comfortable and safe. Ensuring that services are accessible is particularly important for those groups that, at present, are not widely accessing specialist services including boys and young men, young people from BME communities and young people with disabilities;

Judging the response to wider issues

For young people there may be any number of practical issues that need to be addressed if the sexual exploitation is to be tackled. But there is a balance to be struck between addressing their needs and over-burdening young people with services. It is important to assess what is of most concern, what is at the crux of their problems, and to focus on those issues.

Communication

Consider barriers to effective communication e.g. language, learning disabilities, sight or hearing impairments. When talking about sex, consider the language/ terms used; are they age appropriate and clear? Check out your own understandings rather than make assumptions about what you are hearing. Our body language can also give away any feelings of awkwardness, embarrassment etc. that we may feel. Also, we may believe that we are taking a non-judgemental and supportive stance but our body language can communicate the opposite. Give positive cues that we are interested and listening—good eye contact, nodding etc.

Looking After Yourself

Working with young people at risk of sexual exploitation can be tough and challenging. You should therefore always ensure that you get the right level of guidance and supervision from your line manager so that you feel supported and confident that you are working effectively and doing your best to support the young person.

Section Two

Assessing Risk

2.1 How do I go about using the assessment tool?

When to use this assessment tool

The UK Government 's Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation: Action Plan (2011), along with the local CSE action Plan 2013-14 emphasizes the need and importance for continued data monitoring to assess the nature and prevalence of Child Sexual Exploitation in Hillingdon.

It is hoped that the tool will be useful to all agencies, both statutory and voluntary, who are engaged in work with vulnerable young people at risk of child sexual exploitation. This tool should therefore be used regularly in response to:

- a) Whenever there is reason to suspect that a child is being, or is vulnerable to being, sexually exploited (please see Appendix for Checklist).
- b) When the London Borough of Hillingdon Children's Safeguarding Board requests an audit of suspected or actual cases of CSE in your service.

How to use this assessment tool

- 1) This assessment tool can be completed by accessing LBH LSCB website. The completed risk assessment, including the CSE analysis should be attached to a referral to CSC , discussed as part of a multi-agency meeting, recorded in child/young person's case file.
- 2) This tool is not intended to be used directly with the child who is the subject of concern. It is for use by those working with children who should answer the questions based on information known to them or acquired from other relevant workers.
- 3) Where a question cannot be answered directly by the worker completing the tool, consideration should be given to contacting other workers involved with the child.
- 4) Questions can be left unanswered when the information is not known to the worker completing the tool and where they feel it inappropriate to contact another worker. It should be noted, however, that the tool is less reliable when questions are left unanswered.
- 5) In Section 2, this assessment categorises the risk of CSE in three levels – low, medium and high. To assess the level of risk, where a risk factor is present a discussion with a Team Manager and CSE Prevention Manager should take place to agree the level of Risk before progressing.

2.2 Do I need the consent of the young person to make an assessment?

You do not need to have the agreement of the young person to complete the assessment form.

2.3 Do I need the consent of the young person to share the assessment?

In deciding whether there is a need to share information, professionals need to consider their legal obligations, including whether they have a duty of confidentiality to the child. Where there is such a duty, the professional may lawfully share information if the child consents or if there is a public interest of sufficient force. This must be judged by the professional on the facts of each case. Where there is a clear risk of significant harm to a child, or serious harm to adults, the public interest test will almost certainly be satisfied. However, there will be other cases where practitioners will be justified in sharing some confidential information in order to make decisions on sharing further information or taking action – the information shared should be proportionate.

2.4 Do I need to involve parents and carers in this assessment?

It is vital that professionals recognise the key role that parents and carers can play; Parents and carers are most likely to be the first to be aware of a change in a young person which may give cause for concern and generally know the young person better than anyone else, being a crucial source of understanding of the exploitative situation and the young person's needs.

It is equally important to recognise that sexual exploitation can be very difficult for parents and carers to deal with, and places enormous strain on the family or carers. They need help to support their children and to keep them safe, and to enable them to cope. In all cases parents should be encouraged to access specialist support services (see Section 3: Useful Contacts for further information).

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Monitoring & Assessment Tool

Section I: Child (Victim), Perpetrator & Agency Information

| A. Personal Information | |
|--|--|
| Client | |
| Client's Name | |
| Gender | |
| Date of Birth | |
| Address | |
| Postcode | |
| Ethnicity (see adjacent table for codes) | |
| Disability (if known, please specify) | |
| Perpetrator | |
| Perpetrators' Name/s (if known) | |
| Ethnicity (if known) | |
| Age/s of Perpetrators (actual/estimate) | |
| Agency | |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Worker's Name | |
| Agency Name | |
| Address | |
| Phone / Email | |
| Does the client have a social worker? | |
| Date form completed | |

| CODE | DESCRIPTION |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| W2 | White British |
| W9 | White Irish |
| M1 | Any other white background |
| M2 | White and Black Caribbean |
| M3 | White and Black African |
| M9 | White and Asian |
| A1 | Any other mixed background |
| A2 | Indian |
| A3 | Pakistani |
| A9 | Bangladeshi |
| B1 | Chinese |
| B2 | Any other Asian background |

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| B9 | Caribbean |
| 01 | African |
| 02 | Any other black background |
| 03 | Arab |
| 04 | Any other ethnic background |
| 05 | Not Known / Prefer not to say |

| B. Looked After Status | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Lives with family, no experience of care | | Young person is looked after: foster family | |
| Lives with family members, previous experience or care | | Young person is looked after: residential unit | |
| Care Leaver | | Young person is in Secure/Custody | |
| Supported Accommodation | | Independent/Co-habiting | |
| Hostel/Bed & Breakfast | | Other (please state) | |

C. Education/Training/Employment Status

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| At school (full-time) | | Temporary Exclusion | |
| At School (part-time table) | | Permanent Exclusion | |
| At College (full-time) | | Not on school roll | |
| At College (part-time table) | | Vocational Training | |
| Pupil Referral Unit | | No longer in education | |
| Other (please state) | | In employment | |

D. Basis of CSE Concerns

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Disclosure of exploitation | | Going missing | |
| Incident or suspected incident of sexual exploitation | | Breakdown in communication with carers | |
| Concerns about relationship with older male/female | | Unexplained money or items | |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | | |
| Alcohol/drug use | | Changed behaviour | |
| Peers involved in prostitution | | Other (please state) | |

| E. Actual/Suspected Perpetrator of CSE | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|--|
| Older boyfriend/girlfriend | | Group of young people | |
| Peer boyfriend/girlfriend | | Relative/s | |
| Single Adult | | Unknown | |
| Group of Adults | | Other (please state) | |
| Single young person | | | |

| F. Actual/Suspected Method of Coercion (please tick those that apply) | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Grooming by an individual | | Use of indecent pictures to force / coerce child | |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| | | | |
| Pressure from exploited peer | | Gifts (e.g. phone top ups) | |
| Gang or group related | | Through social networking sites | |
| Unknown | | Other (please state) | |
| Drugs or Alcohol | | | |

Section 2: Risk Assessment

| 1) Missing Episodes | |
|---|--|
| 1) No missing episodes. | |
| 2) Stays out late, no missing | |
| 3) Occasionally truants, goes missing, prolonged episodes | |

| 2) Education | |
|---|--|
| 1) Engaged in full time education, training or employment | |
| 2) Registered in full time education, irregular attendance or Young person is attending PRU/receiving private tuition (full time equivalent). or Young person is attending college or a training scheme (part time or irregular attendance) or is employed on a part time basis | |
| 3) Young person excluded from school, no provision being made | |

| | |
|--|--|
| or Occasionally goes missing, short episodes. | |
| 4) Frequent truanting or short missing episodes. | |
| 5) Frequent and prolonged truanting or missing episodes. | |

| | |
|---|--|
| or Young person undertaking some education or training (part time). Poor attendance. | |
| or Young person is attending PRU/receiving private tuition (not full time) | |
| 4) Not engaged in full time education, training or employment BUT shows an interest in accessing opportunities. | |
| 5) Not engaged in education, training or employment. Shows no interest in accessing educational or training opportunities. | |

| 3) Drug use | |
|--|--|
| 1) No concerns. | |
| 2) Some concern about use of drugs. | |
| 3) Problematic drug use, of concern. | |
| 4) Suspected drug use or dependency. | |
| 5) Drug use known-disclosure. Appears dependent on drugs. | |

| 4) Relationship with carers | |
|--|--|
| 1) Significant understanding and good communication. | |
| 2) Some mutual understanding and positive communication. | |
| 3) Some mutual understanding. Poor communication. | |
| 4) Poor and negative communication, some warmth. | |
| 5) Poor communication, low warmth, attachment or trust. | |

5) Accommodation

| | |
|--|--|
| 1) Young person is satisfied with accommodation. Meets the young person's needs. | |
| 2) Young person is generally satisfied with accommodation. Accommodation meets most of the needs of young person. Some concerns about longer term stability. | |
| 3) Unstable or unsuitable accommodation. Young person is not satisfied where they are living. | |
| 4) In temporary accommodation. | |
| 5) Homeless | |

6) Alcohol Use

| | |
|---|--|
| 1) No concerns | |
| 2) Some concerns about use of alcohol. | |
| 3) Moderate alcohol use, increasing concerns. | |
| 4) Alcohol dependency suspected. | |
| 5) Young person is dependent on alcohol | |

7) Risk to others

| | |
|---|--|
| 1) No concerns about placing others at risk. | |
| 2) Reduced concerns about influence on other young people | |
| 3) Some concerns raised about influence on other young people. | |
| 4) Concerns raised that young person may be exposing other young people to risk | |
| 5) Places other young people at risk. | |

8) Rights and Risk awareness (relating to consent)

| | |
|--|--|
| 1) Asserts own rights, recognises risk and exploitation. | |
| 2) Knows rights and risk in self and others. | |
| 3) Some sense of own and others' rights. | |
| 4) No awareness of own, some sense of others. | |
| 5) No awareness or assertion of rights. | |

| 9) Engagement with your service | |
|--|--|
| 1) Good engagement, | |
| 2) Reasonable engagement, regular contact. | |
| 3) Some engagement with service, occasional contact. | |
| 4) Brief engagement with service: early stages or sporadic contact. | |
| 5) Not engaging with service/no contact | |

| 10) Sexual health awareness | |
|--|--|
| 1) Good engagement with sexual health issues / no longer at risk | |
| 2) Engaging with sexual health issues / reduced risks to health | |
| 3) Young person is beginning to engage with sexual health issues / decreasing risk to health | |
| 4) Minimal engagement with sexual health issues / health is at risk | |
| 5) No engagement with sexual health issues / health is at risk | |

| 11) Do you know if the perpetrator/s has been involved in similar behaviour before? | |
|--|--|
| 1) Not known | |
| 4) Suspected to have been involved | |
| 5) Yes | |

| Risk Category | <i>Insert risk category here</i> |
|--|---|
| Risk Category | Response Guidance |
| <p>No longer at risk</p> <p>Or minimal risk.</p> | <p>Young person no longer places self at risk or concerns may relate to 'normal teenage behaviour'. Monitor the young person's situation and complete another assessment when concerns are raised again sharing your findings with your Team Manager.</p> <p>Low level concerns which correlate to Risk Category 1. Outcome = Strategy Meeting to be held. Decision to be made regarding a CIN plan for 12 weeks due to minimal risk or an Early Help Assessment due to no risk, but as preventative measures.</p> <p>External professionals to complete Child Protection Procedures for referral pathway, attach CSE Risk assessment to the referral.</p> |
| <p>Concerns are not immediate, but some behaviour in the young person's life puts them at risk.</p> | <p>Young person remains vulnerable to exploitation but not at immediate risk but some behaviour in young person's life put them at risk. e.g. has new set of peers, still goes missing.</p> <p>Medium level concerns which correlate to Risk Category 2. Outcome = Strategy Meeting to be held. Joint Section 47 with Police to be completed. Child and Family Assessment to be completed. Child in Need Plan for at least 12weeks or Initial Child Protection Conference. It is important to note that within a CP Plan an outcome should include if significant concerns occur then Children's Social Care will discuss with the Legal. Team.</p> <p>External professionals to complete Child Protection Procedures for referral pathway, attach the CSE Risk assessment to the referral.</p> |
| <p>Urgent and immediate concerns about risk</p> <p>Experiencing current exploitation</p> | <p>Young person's lifestyle places them at a high risk e.g. associating with peers involved in prostitution or sexually exploited, multiple risk taking e.g. missing frequently and concerns about drug taking/alcohol use.</p> <p>High level concerns which correlate to Risk Category 3. Outcome = Strategy Meeting to be held. Joint Section 47 with Police. Initial Child Protection Conference. It is important to note that within a CP Plan an outcome should include if significant concerns occur then Children's Social Care will discuss with the Legal. Team. Initial Child Protection Conference. It is important to note that within a CP Plan an outcome should include if significant concerns occur then Children's Social Care will discuss with the Legal. Team.</p> <p>External professionals to complete Child Protection Procedures for referral pathway, attach the CSE Risk assessment to the referral.</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| | Take action now- consult with your child protection lead and/or line manager and discuss making an immediate referral to Hillingdon's Children's Social Care Triage MASH & Assessment Team on 01895 558641 (out of office times, contact the Emergency Duty Team on 01895 250111). Attach this CSE assessment form to the referral form. In an emergency, contact the Police on 999 , non emergency 101. |
| | |

CSE Analysis Form

| NAME OF YOUNG PERSON: | | DOB: | DATE OF ANALYSIS: |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| YOUNG PERSON RISK TAKING BEHAVIOURS/INDICATORS | ASSOCIATES/ADDRESSES/HOTSPOTS | | |
| ALLEGED PERPETRATOR/S | POLICE ACTIVITY | | |

