Southend, Essex and Thurrock

Strategic Child Sexual Exploitation Group

Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy

2015-2016

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SET Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy 2015/2016

1.0 Purpose of this strategy

1.1. A successful approach to combating child sexual exploitation requires a clear strategy and a co-ordinated multi-agency response; this document lays the foundation across Southend, Essex and Thurrock (SET) by setting out our view of the core strategic strands (Appendix 1) of our approach to CSE and our priority areas of work, and explaining how these will be delivered and measured.

1.2. This strategy outlines the overarching approach to tackling child sexual exploitation across SET, and sits above a number of operational tools including the risk assessment tool, clarification as to referral pathways through an agreed operating protocol and a revised action plan. When combined, these documents provide a coherent Essex-wide response which is both needs-led and outcomes-focussed.

1.3. There are clear links between this strategy and other strategies/practice guidance across SET – for example our work with missing children, those young people involved in gangs and our work with children/young people at risk of female genital mutilation, honour-based violence and forced marriage. It is important that our work in relation to child sexual exploitation is developed alongside related areas of practice to ensure that children and their families are supported in regard to these inter-linked safeguarding issues, and that professionals can deliver coherent and effective interventions.

2.0 Definition of Child Sexual Exploitation

The definition below is the widely-used definition published by the Government in 2009 (DCSF).

- 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.'

It is widely accepted that child sexual exploitation invariably includes a range of grooming processes.

3.0   The SET Context

3.1   The SET Child Sexual Exploitation LSCB sub-committee was established in March 2013 to bring together partners from relevant agencies across Southend, Essex and Thurrock, supported by each of their LSCBs, to develop a partnership response to CSE.

3.2   The sub-committee drew up a Terms of Reference, and established an action plan to track joint activities, particularly around awareness raising, the establishment of Champions ("Lead Professionals") within agencies and training programmes; the Sub-committee worked to agree an assessment toolkit and agreed referral pathways for each local authority.

3.3   Whilst clear progress was made in those areas, the national child exploitation picture and profile has developed considerably. A review of the functioning of the sub-committee has taken place, and the Southend, Essex and Thurrock Child Sexual Exploitation (SET-CSE) Strategic Group has replaced the SET-Child Sexual Exploitation Sub-committee.

3.4   The focus of the SET-CSE Strategic Group is to ensure that it is delivering strategic oversight and direction in respect of the child sexual exploitation response across the county of Essex. This incorporates a revised Terms of Reference (a separate document) and a revised Structure and Governance.

3.5   The SET-CSE Strategic Group operates across the three local authority areas. Whilst having a county-wide remit, the Strategic Group will report on a regular basis to the Southend, Essex and Thurrock Local Safeguarding Children's Boards.

3.6 In addition, operational child sexual exploitation groups exist across the county within the three local authorities and they will report to the Strategic Group as necessary.

4.0 <u>Specific issues related to child sexual exploitation</u>

4.1 As Louise Casey has accurately described in her view of Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council and her subsequent paper "Reflections on Child Sexual Exploitation" (March 2015), child sexual exploitation is a particularly complex issue that is hard to tackle, hard to get right and no-one should underestimate this. In essence, there are rarely straightforward responses to the challenges that individuals and agencies all face in trying to prevent and protect young people becoming involved in child sexual exploitation.

4.2 Child sexual exploitation takes a number of different forms. A common form identified as the 'boyfriend model', in which an offender befriends and grooms a young person into a 'relationship' and then coerces or forces them to have sex with friends or associates, is but one identified activity of CSE. Other forms of sexual exploitation are becoming increasingly more visible, such as peer on peer exploitation, organised networks of CSE and trafficking, gangs and drug related CSE, as well as the sexual exploitation of children and young people through technologies. What marks out exploitation is an imbalance of power within the relationship. The perpetrator always holds some kind of power over the victim, increasing the dependence of the victim as the exploitative relationship develops.

4.3 Any child/young person may potentially be at risk of sexual exploitation, regardless of their background or other circumstances. This includes boys and young men as well as girls and young women. However some groups are particularly vulnerable – those with a history of running away or going missing, those with special needs, those in care, unaccompanied asylum-seeking children, those out of school, those abusing drugs and alcohol, and those involved in gangs.

4.4 Sexual exploitation involves varying degrees of coercion, intimidation or enticement, and may include unwanted pressure from their peers to have sex, sexual bullying and grooming for sexual activity. Much of this will be online activity.

4.5   The perpetrators of sexual exploitation are often well organised and often well-versed at grooming processes. They are known to target areas where children and young people gather such as shopping centres, cafes, takeaways, etc., or sites on the internet used by children and young people. In some cases perpetrators use younger men, women, boys or girls to build initial relationships and introduce them to others in the perpetrator networks.

4.6   Young people can also be sexually exploited through informal and unorganised groups of people. Children and young people, who are themselves the victims of exploitation, may introduce other young people to their abusers.

4.7   Child sexual exploitation has links to other types of crime, including:
- Child trafficking (into, out of and within the UK)
- Domestic violence
- Sexual violence
- Grooming (online and offline)
- Downloading of indecent images of children
- Organised sexual abuse
- Drug related offences
- Gang related activities

4.8   A number of other factors may be indicators that a child is at potential risk of Child sexual exploitation, for example:
- Running away/going missing
- Drug/alcohol misuse
- Sexual health
- Bullying
- Teenage pregnancy
- Forced marriage
- Self-harm and suicide

4.9   A number of other factors may increase the vulnerability of some young people to child sexual exploitation including:
- Mental health issues
- Non-attendance at school
- Learning disabilities
- Being in Care
- Isolation from family/community
- Immigration status

4.10   Children will not often disclose the abuse for many reasons, such as the perpetrators use of threats/intimidation, however it is also common for the child/young person being sexually exploited not to recognise that they are being abused – it can be a lengthy process to build up a young person's trust, help them recognise they are being exploited, and to help and support young people to overcome their understandable resistance to any interventions.

4.11   Research emphasises the serious impact of child sexual exploitation on the children/young people themselves, and upon their families, including siblings. This includes the impact on parents or carers, who are often distraught, traumatised and under severe stress themselves; parents/carers can feel helpless and guilty for not being able to protect their children.

5.0   Scope of Child Sexual Exploitation across SET

5.1   It is acknowledged that the sexual exploitation of children/young people is usually hidden both from adults generally and from professionals. It is equally accepted that even in areas where there is no clear or obvious evidence of child sexual exploitation taking place; agencies should always assume that this is a potential issue.

5.2   Data on the prevalence of child sexual exploitation across SET has only recently begun to be collected, and the data currently available is not considered to provide a reliable profile of the scale of child sexual exploitation.

5.3   National studies, for example research by the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre, and research by the Office of the Children's Commissioners have identified specific numbers or confirmed victims of child sexual exploitation, but this is considered to be the tip of the iceberg.

5.4   The Board will ensure data of child sexual exploitation is captured from all relevant agencies, covering both concerns and referrals in order that an effective analytical profile across the county can be developed. An outcomes framework has been devised as part of this strategy and will be used to drive delivery of an effective data set.
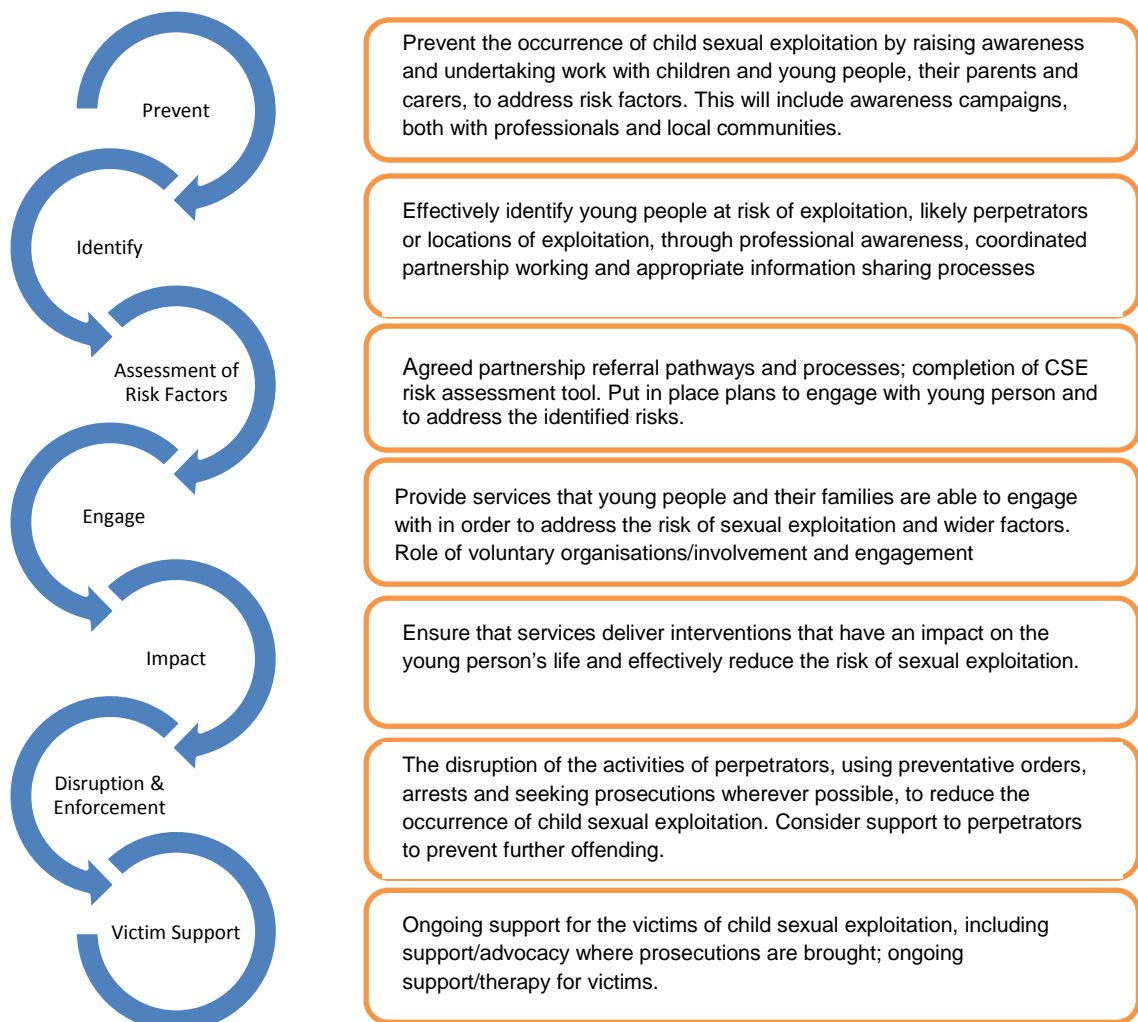

6.0   Key strategic strands of our approach to Child Sexual Exploitation

6.1   The overarching SET Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy recognises the key strands involved within child sexual exploitation. The Group is considering how each strand will be addressed and who is responsible for the overseeing

the delivery of each of these strands. These elements of our collective approach to child sexual exploitation need to be both integrated and co-ordinated.

6.2 The elements reflected below form the essence of the Essex Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy to tackle exploitation across SET. Each partner agency across SET and the three local authorities and three LSCBs are committed to delivering on these areas at both a strategic and operational level.

6.3

Prevent	Prevent the occurrence of child sexual exploitation by raising awareness and undertaking work with children and young people, their parents and carers, to address risk factors. This will include awareness campaigns, both with professionals and local communities.
Identify	Effectively identify young people at risk of exploitation, likely perpetrators or locations of exploitation, through professional awareness, coordinated partnership working and appropriate information sharing processes
Assessment of Risk Factors	Agreed partnership referral pathways and processes; completion of CSE risk assessment tool. Put in place plans to engage with young person and to address the identified risks.
Engage	Provide services that young people and their families are able to engage with in order to address the risk of sexual exploitation and wider factors. Role of voluntary organisations/involvement and engagement
Impact	Ensure that services deliver interventions that have an impact on the young person's life and effectively reduce the risk of sexual exploitation.
Disruption & Enforcement	The disruption of the activities of perpetrators, using preventative orders, arrests and seeking prosecutions wherever possible, to reduce the occurrence of child sexual exploitation. Consider support to perpetrators to prevent further offending.
Victim Support	Ongoing support for the victims of child sexual exploitation, including support/advocacy where prosecutions are brought; ongoing support/therapy for victims.

A further action plan will be developed alongside this strategy to track a programme of work under each of the key strands above.

7.0 **Review of Strategy – December 2016**

This strategy will be reviewed in December 2016 in line with the outcomes framework and associated data set.

8.0 **Measuring Effectiveness**

8.1 The effectiveness of the Strategy will be measured based on progress in delivering each strand of the child sexual exploitation strategy.

8.2 The aim is for each strand to have clear outcomes that can be measured using a range of quantitative and qualitative information and a framework is being developed to support this.

Appendix 1: Key Strategic Strands of our approach to CSE

1   Prevention

- This is a critical component of the overall approach to tackling CSE
- Consists of raising awareness amongst children/young people, so that they can identify what CSE is, and equally amongst professionals so they are aware of how to identify, assess and address CSE issues
- Need to publicise this to children/young people, their families , as well as to professionals and the wider public
- Need to identify what does this look like/how is it being delivered/who is the target audience
- Need to ensure that individual agencies are aware of specific 'preventative' roles and responsibilities
- Wide-ranging and includes (not an exhaustive list)

    - Training programmes (and workshops)
        - For CSE Champions
        - For Practitioners who work with children and young people
        - For District Councils – safeguarding training, specific to CSE, and focusing on their powers and duties (licensing; hotels; fast food outlets etc.)
        - How extensive is our prevention work with schools?
        - How do we measure how effective publicity campaigns are?

    - Engagement with young people
        - How do we ensure that these strategies reach all young people (as well as those considered to be especially vulnerable/at high levels of risk to CSE)?
        - How do we involve young people to raise/discuss these issues with other young people?
        - Peer led training e.g. "having fun and losing control" – tailored programmes – curriculum resource for schools.
        - Understanding young peoples' experiences and perspectives on CSE – to inform the way we support young people and develop services appropriately.

    - Engagement with families
        - Families asking for help should be seen as a sign of responsibility rather than a parenting failure.
        - Agencies with specific roles in relation to CSE include
    - Voluntary organisations

- <u>Youth workers</u>
- <u>Sexual health</u>
- <u>Drug/alcohol services</u> to young people
- <u>District Councils</u>
- <u>Schools</u>
- <u>Statutory Agencies</u> – Police and Social Care

2   <u>Identification</u>

- Are professionals aware of the processes and risk indicators in relation to CSE; have staff attended relevant training?
- All professionals should be aware of the potential indicators that a young person is being groomed
- Are professionals aware of what to do if they have concerns about children/young people?
- Are professionals aware of the strong link between Missing and CSE?
- Are they familiar with the referral pathways; are all staff aware of the CSE Triage Team and its roles/responsibilities in relation to intelligence gathering and information sharing?
- Are staff aware of the operational forums within their own local authority for information to be shared, and for plans to be put in place?
- How are we identifying those children / young people with additional or specific vulnerabilities?
- Careful consideration needs to be given to whether relationships presented by young people as being consensual are such, or whether they are being exploited

3   <u>Assessment of Risk Factors/Intervention/Protection</u>

- Are professionals across all agencies within Essex aware of the assessment toolkit?
  - To what extent are they making use of it?
  - Are professionals aware that it is not a referral form, and not a replacement for professional judgement?

- Are professionals (and the public) aware of referral processes and pathways?
- Are all agencies clear of what to do if they are concerned about a young person, and are they clear what responses they can expect to get?
- Are professionals clear about the processes of referral-assessment-investigation-management of risk?
- Are professionals clear as to when Child Protection Procedures should be utilised?
  - Section 47s/strategy meetings

- CSE risk assessment meetings
- Child Protection Conferences

- Are professionals clear as to what happens if a referral does not reach the threshold for Social Care Interventions?
- Are agencies providing intensive support for young people who are identified as vulnerable/at risk of CSE either through group work or one-to-one work
- Is longer-term engagement work being offered , e.g., based on the Kingfisher (Oxford), Genesis (Leeds) and Make a Change (Ipswich) models
- Interventions will usually include emotional support, easy access, nurturing, trust, informing young people of options/what happens when etc.; young people hopefully move through a process of building resilience, self-esteem, toward regaining some control over their lives. (In some cases this will lead to the disruption/prosecution of perpetrators)
- There is a need for a wider debate in relation to our overall approaches to engagement/intervention/protection
- There is equally a need to have an agreed and clear understanding regarding the respective roles of voluntary organisations and statutory services.

4   Engagement with children/young people

- Once a young person has been identified as being at risk of experiencing CSE, there are a number of ways in which they can be supported. The most appropriate intervention or support for the individual child/young person needs to be identified.
- The most appropriate response is likely to depend on the child/young person's
- Individual circumstances. CSE is characterised by grooming processes and children/young people feeling they have no control over the abuse/ exploitation.
- Providing intensive support for these young people identified as vulnerable/at risk of CSE is often more meaningfully provided by voluntary organisations, involvement and engagement teams, youth workers etc. This work is usually longer-term engagement work – providing emotional support, easy access, trusting adults over a period of time; young people hopefully move through a process of building trust, resilience and self-esteem to regain some control over their lives.
- There will always need to be careful consideration of how the referral process to statutory agencies of a child/ young person identified as vulnerable / at risk of CSE is managed, depending on the individual circumstances of the child/ young person.

5   Impact

- Work with individual young people needs to address all aspects of their life and not focus exclusively on CSE
- Wherever possible, work should always include the young person's family
- A holistic approach recognises that CSE is not generally an isolated incident and is very often interlinked with other factors (e.g. bullying, substance misuse; self-harming; neglect; learning difficulties)
- Work needs to have a demonstrable impact (e.g. the child/ young person's risk rating has decreased/they are going missing less often or not going missing/they are maintaining engagement with professionals/they have greater awareness themselves of CSE / the child / young person has improved relationships with family and friends/positive behaviour changes/reduced substance and alcohol misuse etc.)
- Wherever possible reduce the number of offenders and re-offenders linked to CSE across the SET partnership and reduce the level of criminality linked to CSE.

6 Disruption of Perpetrators & Enforcement

- An effective multi-agency approach that uses local intelligence to identify perpetrators and disrupt activity
- Early use of preventative measures across agencies including Child Abduction Warning Notices, and Sexual Harm Prevention Orders.
- Where possible, arrest of perpetrators leading to convictions
- Whilst disruption of perpetrators is a very high priority, consideration to be given to support for perpetrators who are under 18 (significant % of CSE involves peer upon peer exploitation)
- Awareness of the powers and responsibilities of District Councils, Local Authorities and Police including:
  - Taxi licensing
  - Child Abduction Warning Notices
  - The new Sexual Risk Order (SRO)
  - The new Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO)
  - Closure Notices
  - CSE at a hotel – requirement to disclose information/comply with Police notice
  - Civil Injunctions
  - Section 222 of the Local Government Act 1972

7 Support for victims of CSE

- Ongoing and comprehensive engagement and support for victims
- This is critically important through the criminal prosecution processes and preparation of victims as witnesses

- Availability of therapy for victims
- Includes working with victims of CSE post-disclosure, to understand the young person's story and their experiences of CSE
- Important to collectively move away from putting all the responsibility on the victims to "prove" the CSE in court.
- This includes clarity as to the role of voluntary organisations:

Voluntary organisations play a key role in services specifically to address issues of sexual exploitation – many young people are unlikely to engage with statutory services and are more likely to respond to a voluntary organisation which provides a specialist service.

Voluntary organisations often provide specialist services which include:
- Preventative work through awareness raising and therapeutic outreach
- Intervention as part of an agreed package of support for someone who is at risk of or suffering sexual exploitation. In some cases, partners may agree that someone from the Voluntary Sector is best placed to act as a lead professional
- Therapeutic work with children and young people who have suffered sexual exploitation
- Support to parents and carers to enable them to proactively support their children.

Appendix 2:

Outcomes framework in relation to the work to addressing CSE across SET

1.0   Summary

In order to understand the effectiveness of arrangements and services in place to tackle child sexual exploitation (CSE) in Essex, this outcomes framework has been developed. The purpose of this framework is to provide a model for evaluating the effectiveness of the multi-agency approach to CSE in Essex.

It is recognised that outcome monitoring for CSE can be a particular challenge. The Strategic Board need to understand the extent to which their collective approach is being implemented and the impact that this is having. This framework will support the Strategic Board in understanding the impact of services on outcomes for children and young people experiencing or at risk of CSE.

2.0   Approach

Recognising that CSE is a complex area and that outcomes for children and young people can be hard to evidence, this framework aims to provide a model for measuring outcomes, without being too prescriptive in its approach. It is a combination of quantitative and qualitative measures.

The framework is divided into the following sections:

1. Preventative and awareness-raising
2. Identification of those at risk of CSE
3. Engagement with services by young people and families
4. Impact of services working with young people
5. Disruption and prosecution of perpetrators

Each section includes a statement of "what good looks like".

3.0   The outcomes framework

3.1   Prevention and Awareness-raising

Prevention and awareness-raising is a critical component of the overall approach to tackle CSE. It ensures that there is good awareness of CSE and that referral routes are known, improving local intelligence and identification and supporting effective targeting of resources.

It is extremely important to raise awareness amongst children and young people so that they can identify what sexual exploitation is and equally amongst professionals and parents and carers so that they are supported to recognise CSE. Educating the

wider community is also important, for example working with specific groups such as hotel workers or taxi drivers.

Awareness-raising can take a number of forms including publicity campaigns, briefings and training sessions. Preventative work can cover the community as a whole, or can focus on reducing the risk for specific groups, such as children and young people who go missing or those associating with gangs/groups.

What does good look like?
There is a coherent and comprehensive multi-agency approach to sharing information about sexual exploitation and highlighting risks. This means that professionals, parents and carers, children and young people and other adults that may come into contact with young people are fully aware of the signs of sexual exploitation and know where to go to seek help. This is also a key component of engagement with young people.

Quantitative information:	Qualitative information:
- Number of awareness raising sessions and other settings with young people - Number of CSE training events – professionals - Take-up of CSE training amongst professionals - Number of hits on LSCB websites linked to CSE - Number of incidents of children missing from home and patterns/trends - Number of incidents of children missing from care and patterns/trends - Number of repeat mispers	- The types and impact of preventative work carried out (particularly with schools) - Feedback from CSE training (evaluation forms) - Successes identified as a result of work with youth services, YOS, etc.

3.2 Identification of those at risk of CSE

The identification of young people at risk of sexual exploitation is a key part of a successful multi-agency approach to tackling CSE. In Essex this identification takes place through a number of channels. All cases of CSE are referred to the Police/Social Care Triage Team. Cases will also be referred to Operational forums within each local authority for information to be shared and plans put in place.

Successful identification of young people at risk of or experiencing CSE is heavily dependent on professionals in Essex being able to identify risks and concerns, and there being effective intelligence, information-sharing and referral processes in place.

Equipping practitioners with the knowledge and skills to identify CSE and ensuring that young people, parents, carers or other adults that may come into contact with people know where to go for help is important. It is also important that once cases

are identified, they are responded to effectively with all agencies sharing information and contributing to the response.

What does good look like?	
Multi-agency work to raise awareness of CSE results in better identification of those at the highest levels of risk. When young people are identified there are effective and responsive systems and processes in place to ensure their needs are assessed and a plan developed to meet those needs.	
Quantitative information:	**Qualitative information:**
- Number of CSC cases with CSE as a presenting need - Number of cases referred to the Police/CSE Triage Tram - Number of young people who go missing that received a return home interview - Breakdown of young people identified by ethnicity, gender, age - Number of CSE victims with CiN/CP Plan	- The quality of information-sharing at MACE and vulnerable young people meetings - Quality of assessments of need and plans put in place to meet needs evaluated by case audits

3.3 Engagement with services by young people and families

Once a young person has been identified as at risk of or experiencing CSE, there are a number of ways they can be supported. The most appropriate interventions or support for the individual child/young person needs to be identified.

The most appropriate response is likely to depend on the child/young person's individual circumstances. CSE is characterised by grooming processes and children/young people feeling they have no control over the abuse/exploitation.

Providing intensive support for these young people identified as vulnerable/at risk of CSE is often more meaningfully provided by voluntary organisations, local authority's involvement and engagement teams, youth workers etc. This work is usually longer-term engagement work – providing emotional support, easy access, trusting adults over a period of time; young people themselves hopefully move through a process of building trust, resilience and self-esteem to regain some control over their lives. There will always need to be careful consideration of how the referral process to statutory agencies of a child / young person identified as vulnerable/at risk of CSE is managed, depending on the individual circumstances of the child / young person.

An effective referral process is important to try to ensure that young people are supported to engage with services as early as possible. The continued engagement of the young person and their family is clearly important as young people

experiencing CSE will often accept help from services, but it may take a long time for them to fully engage with the support process and begin changing their behaviour.

What does good look like?	
There are effective mechanisms in place for ensuring that young people at risk of or experiencing CSE are able to access the most appropriate service(s) to meet their needs. Services are successful in getting young people and their families to engage with the work by offering a tailored approach that supports them to change their behaviour.	
Quantitative information:	**Qualitative information:**
- Proportion of CSE cases referred for an on-going service - Number of young people referred to specialised voluntary organisations (SERICC; Children's Society, Barnardo's, Involvement and Engagement Team - Proportion of young people in regular contact (once every two weeks?) with the above services	- Whether the young person is fully engaged with the service - Whether there is parental, carer or family engagement - Information about the types of interventions being delivered - Evidence of work undertaken with young people not referred to one of the specialist services

3.4   Impact of services working with young people

Whilst getting young people to engage with CSE services can be a challenge, demonstrating the impact of those services can be even more so. Although there are some hard outcomes that can be evidenced, in many cases the softer outcomes are more important and have to be achieved before hard outcomes can be demonstrated.

In order to have a successful impact on the young person's life, work needs to address all aspects of their life and not focus exclusively on CSE. Similarly, wherever possible work should include the young person's family. Taking this holistic approach recognises that CSE is not generally an isolated incident and is often interlinked with other factors.

What does good look like?	
Services understand the needs of the young people they are working with and deliver interventions that have a demonstrable impact. As a result of successful interventions, the level of risk is lowered and ultimately young people are no longer at risk of CSE.	
Quantitative information:	**Qualitative information:**
- Average length of interventions with young people - Number of young people whose risk rating has decreased - Number of young people whose risk	- Evidence from case notes that the young person is experiencing positive outcomes as a result of interventions (see below for further detail)

rating downgraded to no longer at risk - Number of case audits undertaken	- Evidence of work with the young person's family, parents or carers - Feedback from young people and their families

Evidence of successful interventions with young people at risk of or experiencing CSE.

Demonstrating the impact of services on a young person's life is challenging, as often improvements are incremental and hard to quantify. The list below provides some examples of positive impacts that may result from work to address CSE. The majority of these will be identified though case audits and as such, it is important that CSE-related work and outcomes are recorded in case files.

As a result of intervention from CSE services a young person may have:

- An improved understanding of risk in relation to CSE
- Better awareness of their own rights and those of others
- An understanding of what an exploitative relationship is
- Improved confidence and self-esteem
- An understanding of grooming and its impacts
- Reduced episodes of going missing
- Been supported to find stable and secure accommodation
- Reduced self-harming episodes
- Reassessed their own relationships and understands how to do this
- A better understanding of how to keep safe online
- Improved relationships with families
- Improved relationships with friends
- A better understanding of the impact of drugs/alcohol
- Demonstrated positive behaviour changes including ceasing criminal activity
- An understanding and awareness of gang affiliation – including ceasing to be gang-affiliated
- Re-engaged with and returned to school/education
- Addressed anger management issues

3.5   Disruption and prosecution of perpetrators

The final part of a successful approach to tackling CSE is effective work to disrupt and prosecute perpetrators. It is recognised that often a focus on outcomes for the young person can mean there is less of an impetus to undertake work focused on perpetrators, as limited resources mean priority must be given to some areas of work over others.

Nonetheless, a focus on perpetrators is still important as disrupting activity is one of the most effective ways of reducing the risk of CSE.

What does good look like?	
There is an effective multi-agency approach that uses local intelligence to identify perpetrators and disrupt activity. Where possible arrests of perpetrators lead to convictions.	
Quantitative information:	**Qualitative information:**
- Number of arrests of individuals involved in CSE - Number of individuals charged for CSE-related offences - Number of individuals convicted for CSE-related offences	- Evidence of the success of any activity to identify and disrupt individuals and networks engaged in CSE - Evidence of information-sharing at MACE(or equivalent) that contributes to improved local intelligence

4.0 Implementing the Outcomes Framework

As set out in each of the sections above, there is an array of information that is needed in order to understand the impact of work to tackle CSE and whether outcomes are improving for children and young people. This evidence base will be built using a number of information sources including (but not limited to) the following:

- Data collection in relation to CSE cases (from the local authority computer systems and MACE tracking processes
- Case file audits
- Police activity data
- Summaries of preventative work and training events
- Performance information and reporting provided by the specific CSE services
- Feedback from professionals
- Feedback from young people
- National research

When combined these information sources should provide the intelligence needed to support strategic leaders in understanding the impact of services. The information set out in this framework will be drawn together in an annual report to the SET-CSE Strategic Board and will also form the basis for an annual report to the three LSCBs. These reports will provide a comprehensive summary of the impact that work to tackle CSE is having and will summarise performance against each of the five priorities. This summary of performance will then be used to identify areas for development and to guide the reshaping of services to meet needs.

Governance Structure Diagram showing the relationships between the following groups:

- **Safeguarding Children's Boards** (top level)
- **Stay Safe – Designated Safeguarding Leads from partner agencies focus on workforce, pathways training and integrated working**
- **Missing and Children Exploited (MACE) – Strategic Multi-agency forums to develop a common understanding of issues affecting vulnerable children.**
- **LSCB Executive Board**
- **CSE & Missing Sub Group**
- **School Safeguarding Networks – Designated Safeguarding Leads from schools**
- **SET Child Sexual Exploitation Strategic Board**
- **High Risk Panels, Practitioner Action Review Groups (South & West) CSE Champion Networks. CSE and Missing Task and Finish, UASC**
- **Child Sexual Exploitation Triage meetings - Family Ops, Police and Children Society high risk case discussion**
- **Multi Agency Sexual Exploitation Group (MASE)**
- **Gold Group – Strategic**
- **Child Protection Operational Groups - Multi agency groups pulled together to discuss, plan and review CP and CiN cases.**
- **Risk Assessment Group (RAG)**
- **SET**
- **Bi weekly tasking and coordinating meeting**
- **Child Abuse Investigation Team**
- **Community Safety Partnerships- Key bodies work together to protect their local communities from crime and to help people feel safer**
- **Southend**, **Thurrock**, **Police**, **Essex**