

1. Introduction

1.1 This briefing attempts to provide an overview of the current scale and prevalence of known Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) in Haringey

2 Background

2.1 In the recent inspection of Haringey Children's Services a number of recommendations regarding 'risk' (including the risk of CSE).

Recommendation 3: Ensure that all children in need receive a timely assessment and the support that they need at an early stage to safely reduce risk

- Assessment timeliness has increased since April 2014 from 76% to 91% in the year to date (with 100% being achieved for the month of July and 99% in August)
- The percentage of those assessments in the year to date with CSE as a factor completed on time was only 74%

2.2 The LSCB Ofsted inspection report also provided two recommendations that related to CSE:

- Review Haringey's CSE multi-agency guidance and consider whether the involvement or association with gangs by young women should be included as a risk factor to strengthen arrangements to provide a co-ordinated response to this vulnerable group of young people.
- Accelerate plans to formally agree the draft CSE strategy and ensure it is clearly linked to the gang action plan. Make clear how the strategy will link to front-line practice and what success criteria will be used to measure and evaluate progress.

3 Scale and prevalence

3.1 Over the last 12 months 116 children have been recorded on FWi (Social care MI system) as having a flag of CSE. As CSE is flagged at different stages on the child's journey through Social Care this could be as a presenting need at contact, a factor found following assessment or having a standalone CSE referral episode. In essence, the figure itself should be tempered with the understanding that only a proportion of these cases have been formally assessed as at risk of CSE, whilst many are initially 'flagged' given the presenting information upon a contact. This is evidenced by less than half (54) of these cases having a CSE episode opened.

3.2 It is challenging to understand this in a national context, given that many local authorities have only just started to collect the data and therefore comparative analysis is itself a challenge. Some initial figures indicate an emerging picture for CSE, Havering for example had 256 children at risk of CSE., whilst Northampton had 230 cases and Manchester 452, over the last 12 months (2014 FOI release).

3.3 Police crime recording shows a figure of 21, this is in line with Islington and Camden and slightly lower than Enfield and Hackney.

3.4

Rolling year to Oct 2014	Number
First contact to Social Care with CSE as a presenting need	55
Child and Family assessments with CSE as factor	38
Stand alone CSE Episodes recorded on FWi	51
Total individual children	116

3.5 Fig. 1. Shows the overlap of CSE flags for children 116 individual children.

3.6 Fig. 2. Shows a simplified pathway through social care with the episodes where CSE may be flagged.

Fig.1. CSE flagged on Fwi. In last 12 months

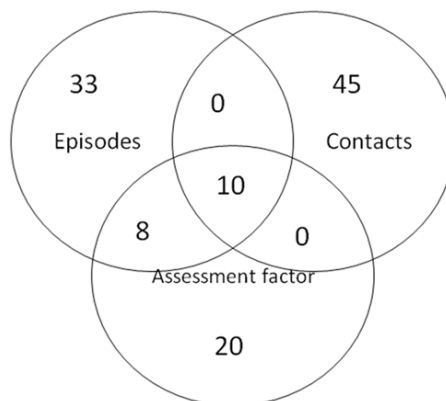
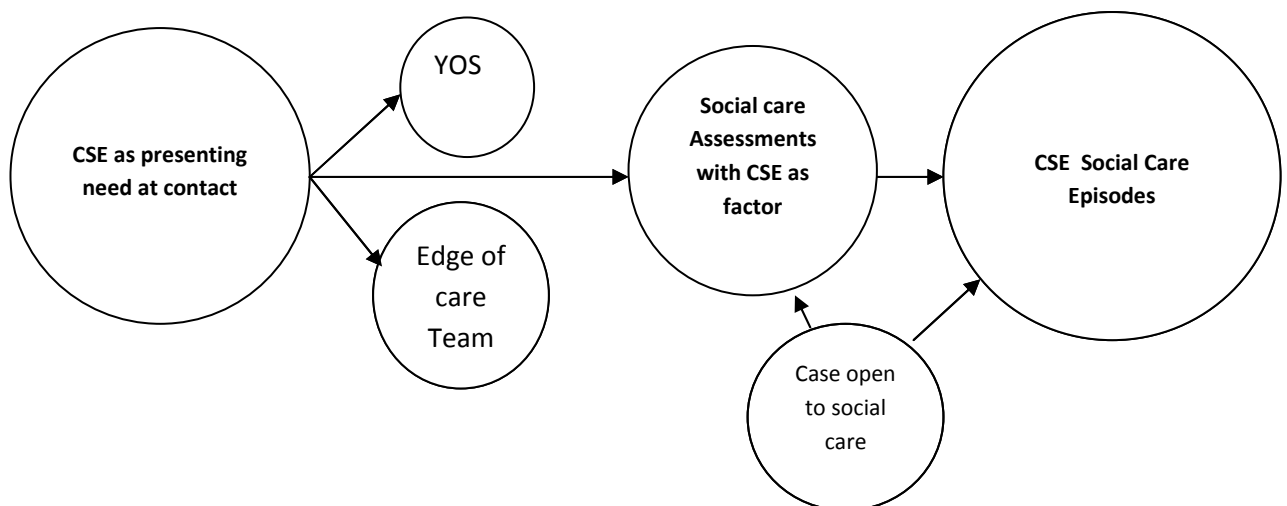


Fig. 2. Simplified workflow to illustrate pathway CSE in social care for the past 12 months



4 Risk factors:

4.1 Missing children

- In the last 12 months Children's Services have received 238 contacts with "missing child" as primary need (209 children, some were missing more than once).
- A vast majority of these contacts come from the police.

4.2 Missing from Care

- 17 children have been recorded as missing or absent from their looked after placements since April 2014, a majority of these are from residential homes or hostels, despite these placements only being 5% of all looked after children's placements.

4.3 Gangs

- In 2013 there were 103 gang related crimes. As shown in the map below the most persistent hotspot is in the Wood Green area, predominantly in Noel Park Ward which alone contributed to 16 offences (15% of all gang flagged crime).

4.4 Missing Education

- In September 2014, 145 children in Haringey were missing education. This number has been fairly stable over the last few years and always includes a number of children who are new to the borough and are awaiting allocation of a school place.
- 8 LAC children are recorded as missing education in September, down from 16 in March 2014

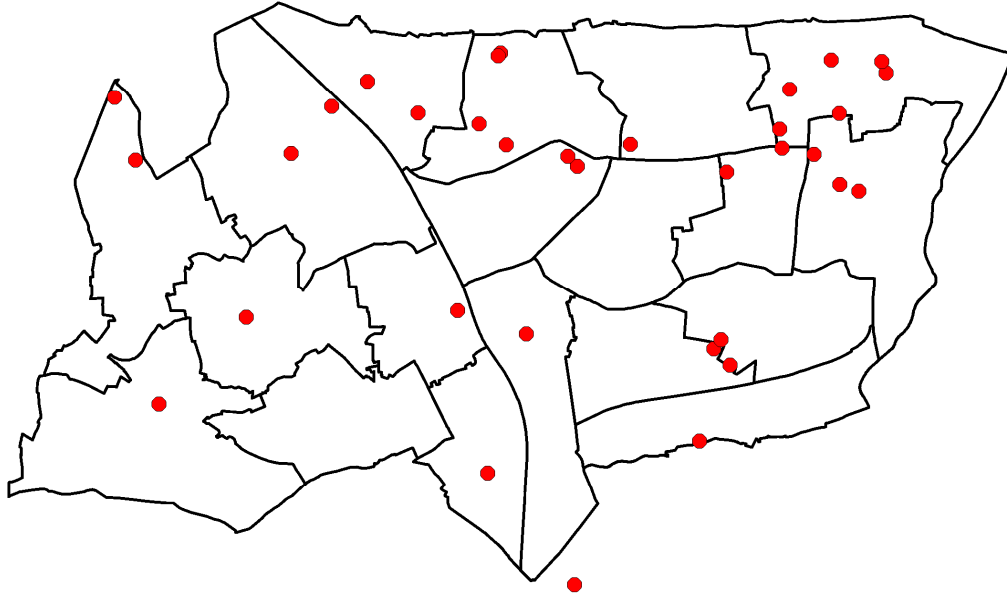
4.5 The following CSE risk factors have been found as presenting needs at contact to social care in the last 12 months

- CSE - 56 cases
- Domestic Violence - 1,560
- Missing person - 238
- Absence from school - 25

5 Location

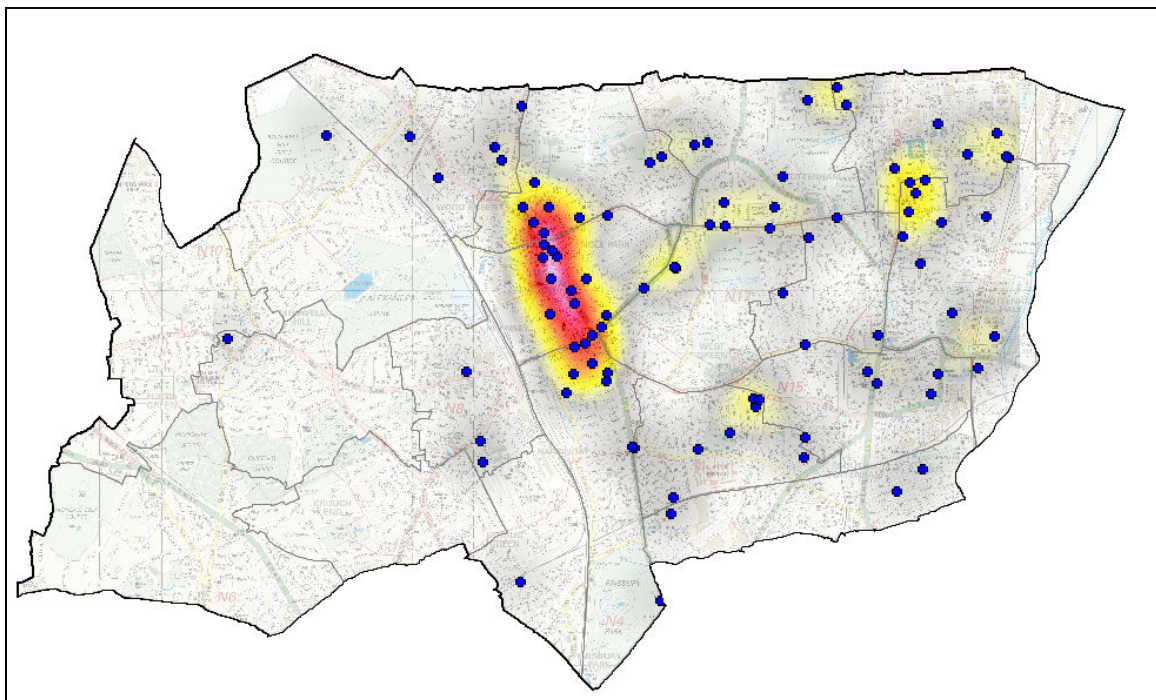
5.1 Below is a map showing the approximate location of addresses of the CSE cases currently open to social care in Haringey

Current CSE episodes



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5.2 The above locations can be compared with the locations of gang crimes, as a proxy for the gang related risk factor.
Gang crimes location 2013



6 CSE anecdotal evidence and data for ADCS safeguarding pressures research

- The figures below from Haringey will be used in the analysis for the ADCS report due to be published at the end of this month/ early November
- There has been an increase in the demand for service provision in relation to 15-17 year old, homelessness, risky behaviours and sexual exploitation featuring regularly. There has not been any significant change in the needs of young people 15-17 year olds. However, some of the worrying concerns are: gang affiliation and young people caught in gang conflict and risky behaviours and sexual exploitation.

6.1 For all assessments completed in 2013/14 by number of factors identified at the end of assessment

UASC: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk of harm as an unaccompanied asylum seeking child (9A)	8
Missing: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk of harm due to going/being missing (10A)	25
Child Sexual Exploitation: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk of harm due to child sexual exploitation (11A)	19
Trafficking: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk of harm due to trafficking (12A)	7
Gangs: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk of harm because of involvement in/with gangs (13A)	28
Socially unacceptable behaviour: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be at risk due to their socially unacceptable behaviour (14A)	90
Self-harm: Concerns that services may be required or the due to suspected/actual self-harming child may be at risk of harm (15A)	16
NEGLECT: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be suffering or likely to suffer significant harm due to abuse or neglect (16A)	186
EMOTIONAL ABUSE: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be suffering or likely to suffer significant harm due to abuse or neglect (17A)	263
PHYSICAL ABUSE: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be suffering or likely to suffer significant harm due to abuse or neglect (18A)	300
SEXUAL ABUSE: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be suffering or likely to suffer significant harm due to abuse or neglect (19A)	57
Alcohol misuse: Concerns about alcohol misuse by the child (1A)	14
Alcohol misuse: Concerns about alcohol misuse by the parent/carer (1B)	136

Alcohol misuse: Concerns about alcohol misuse by another person living in the household (1C)	32
Drug misuse: Concerns about drug misuse by the child (2A)	30
Drug misuse: Concerns about drug misuse by the parent/carer (2B)	88
Drug misuse: Concerns about drug misuse by another person living in the household (2C)	39
Domestic violence: Concerns about the child being the subject of domestic violence (3A)	223
Domestic violence: Concerns about the child's parent/carer being the subject of domestic violence (3B)	470
Domestic violence: Concerns about another person living in the household being the subject of domestic violence (3C)	108

7 Data sufficiency

7.1 The figures in this paper are based on

- Data collected on Fwi (Social care MI system)
- Gangs data from police

7.2 Data on CSE as a factor at assessment for social care was introduced for the 2013/14 Children In Need census and comparison with other LAs will be available following publication. The first release is due on 29/10/14.

7.3 Although there seems much work across the Council and beyond regarding CSE it does not appear robust in terms of a unified approach with partners that is well understood across the partnership and in the community. This means there is no reliable single source of data to gain a definitive picture of the scale and detail of prevalence of CSE in Haringey.

7.4 Anecdotal evidence from Social Care First Response suggests that there is no concern over widespread institutionalised turning a blind eye to known issues or offending around CSE, further there is no evidence to suggest that children are not being listened to.

7.5 Under recording of missing from placement episodes on Framework i is a known problem for looked after children.

7.6 Ofsted recommendation 7:

Information on missing children is not analysed regularly or in sufficient depth to assess trends or outcomes.

7.7 Return to care interviews following a missing from placement episodes, these are carried out by the youth service as an arm's length from social care but are not always conducted in timely way with effective learning.

7.8 CSE is not recorded as a specific category on the YOS information system.