

## CSE JSNA July 2016

### Definition - What is Child Sexual Exploitation?

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is child abuse and children and young people who become involved face huge risks to their physical, emotional and psychological health and well-being.

The nationally agreed definition of child sexual exploitation which is used across Merseyside is:

Child 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, attention, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, or others performing on them, sexual act or activities.

Child Sexual Exploitation grooming 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"

Child Sexual Exploitation is an area of child abuse that can be overlooked, as evidenced in the Jay report into sexual exploitation in Rotherham, because of the perception of a relationship between the child and perpetrator(s). It is very important that a shared understanding of Child Sexual Exploitation as child sexual abuse which a child cannot consent to exists amongst professionals and the wider community. All children who experience any aspect of sexual exploitation are victims.

### Why is it important?

Nationally, regionally and locally there is risk to children and young people of being sexually exploited. Child Sexual Exploitation is recognised nationally as one of the most important challenges facing agencies today. It has a serious long term and lasting impact on every aspect of a child or young person's life including their health, physical and emotional wellbeing, educational attainment, personal safety, relationships, and future life opportunities.

***"Children who are sexually exploited are the victims of sexual abuse and should be safeguarded from further harm. Sexually exploited children should not be regarded as criminals and the primary law enforcement response must be directed at perpetrators who groom children for sexual exploitation."***

Baroness Morgan of Drefelin  
Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation (2009)

Child Sexual Exploitation maintains a very high national profile and remains a key priority area for the Wirral Safeguarding Children Board (WSCB) partnership. Partnership work to tackle Child Sexual Exploitation is led through the Child Sexual Exploitation strategic group and all organisations have a role to play in ensuring children and young people are protected from sexual exploitation.

The 2014 Jay report into Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham highlighted that 'collective failures' of managers and professionals in partner agencies including Social Care and the Police to acknowledge and respond to the extent of sexual exploitation contributed to 14 years of abuse of

children and young people. The report reminds us that we must not be complacent for one minute and we should use the report's recommendations to test our own responses to vulnerable children, young people and their families, and the effectiveness of our multiagency systems to detect and respond quickly to each and every instance of Child Sexual Exploitation.

The WSCB is very clear that Child Sexual Exploitation is child abuse, and all children and young people who are subject to sexual exploitation are victims, regardless of whether they feel they have been abused or not.

### **Risk factors associated with child 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, some groups are particularly vulnerable. These include;

- Children and young people who have a history of running away or of going missing from home
- Those in and leaving residential and foster care
- Those with special needs and learning disabilities
- Migrant children and young people
- Unaccompanied asylum seeking children and young people
- Children and young people who have disengaged from education
- Children and young people who are abusing drugs and alcohol
- Those involved in gangs

### **What are the signs and symptoms of child sexual exploitation?**

Grooming and sexual exploitation can be very difficult to identify. Warning signs can easily be mistaken for 'normal' teenage behaviour and/or development. However, parents, carers, school teachers and practitioners are advised to be alert to the following signs and symptoms:

- inappropriate sexual or sexualised behaviour
- repeat sexually transmitted infections; in girls repeat pregnancy, abortions, miscarriage
- having unaffordable new things (clothes, mobile) or expensive habits (alcohol, drugs)
- going to hotels or other unusual locations to meet friends
- getting in/out of different cars driven by unknown adults
- going missing from home or care
- having older boyfriends or girlfriends
- associating with other young people involved in sexual exploitation
- truancy, exclusion, disengagement with school, opting out of education altogether
- unexplained changes in behaviour or personality (chaotic, aggressive, sexual)
- drug or alcohol misuse
- getting involved in crime
- injuries from physical assault, physical restraint, sexual assault

### **Wirral's local CSE profile**

Wirral is home to approximately 70,500 children and young people (0-18). The child population of Wirral is predominantly white British (93%) but significant ethnic minority groups exist, particularly Irish, Chinese and Polish. It is a key challenge for all agencies working in Wirral to eliminate the

differences in outcomes for children and young people and to ensure our most vulnerable children receive help at the earliest opportunity.

Wirral's findings include: The young person is likely to be 15-16 years old and female. They may be going missing and potentially associating with older boys/men often meeting these men via social media. They may have low school attendance and be using alcohol and substances. They may have a learning/behaviour difficulty such as ADHD. They may be secretive around the internet/use of phone. They may have a mental health difficulty which could manifest itself in self-harming. They may have a social worker and/or be looked after by the local authority.

Keeping children and young people safe and protected from Child Sexual Exploitation is one of the key priorities of the Wirral Safeguarding Children Board (WSCB), the Local Authority, the Police and partners. Working together in partnership with the wider local community is key if we are going to recognise and effectively deal with CSE in Wirral.

All of the WSCB's safeguarding activity, including the response to CSE across the partnership contributes to ensuring that:

**“Children and young people in Wirral feel safe and are safe”**

The WSCB through its strategic group developed a performance information dataset for Child Sexual Exploitation. The main source of data is held by the Multi-Agency Child Sexual Exploitation (MACSE) meetings which are held each month. All cases where professionals suspect or know that a child is a victim of or at risk of sexual exploitation are referred into the MACSE meetings through the MASH where they are risk assessed and a plan is developed to protect the child and reduce the risk. Cases stay at MACSE until there is no further risk of sexual exploitation. The meetings are jointly chaired by the police and are attended by professionals from key agencies including children's social care, youth services, children's safeguarding, education, health, Catch-22 and preventative services. Through the pan Mersey 'Gold Group' for CSE a Merseyside dataset has been developed.

There is currently no national dataset for Child Sexual Exploitation so at present we are unable to compare Wirral's performance against other areas. Data currently available from the MACSE meetings is presented to the WSCB on a quarterly basis and informs the multi-agency action plan for combatting sexual exploitation. A common dataset has been agreed between the safeguarding board's in Merseyside and the new comprehensive dataset is published each quarter.

Presented below is a summary of findings for quarter 4 (1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016)

- From 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 a total of 25 new cases were referred into the Wirral monthly MACSE meetings. This brings the total number of new cases from August 2014 to March 2016 to 224
- A further 48 children and young people were also discussed during January to March that had been discussed at previous MACSE meetings.
- Five of the new cases were cases that had been open to MACSE and closed within the previous year
- 86% of the cases discussed in the MACSE have been about girls and 14% for boys
- For this quarter young people between the ages of 15 and 16 have been discussed at MACSE.
- 58% of young people discussed during the time frame at the MACSE live in the district of Birkenhead. This is a similar finding to the previous quarter
- 61% of the children have low school attendance
- The main reason for young people being discussed at the MACSE (52%) include an aspect of internet use. This is a similar finding to the previous quarter

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- 54% of the children and young people referred into MACSE from January to March had previously been reported as missing from home. This is a 13% decrease from the previous quarter
- 97% of the children and young people referred into MACSE from Jan to March 16 were children that were open to specialist services (Children's Social Care). Out of the 97% a percentage of those children are looked after by the local authority (47%) increase of 33% from the previous quarter
- 76% of these children open to Social Care are on Child Protection Plans
- 26% of the children subject to MACSE during quarter 4 have a disability. This is a 15% decrease from the previous quarter. Of the children who have got a disability 35% of those young people have ADHD
- 43% of young people discussed at the MACSE have disclosed that they have mental ill health
- There is an increase of 31% with 51% of children and young people stating that they are consuming alcohol and/or substances
- During 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 37% of cases that were open to MACSE closed (21 cases)

### **Gaps in intelligence**

With little national data it is difficult at present to identify gaps in intelligence, although this should become clearer as the data picture builds.

Equally it is difficult at present for the WSCB to give trend information or accurately predict what will happen in the future. It is expected however that the number of Child Sexual Exploitation cases will grow substantially over the next year as both local awareness and confidence in the support from local services increases. Barnardo's have highlighted one case where *"as a result of services being improved because of training, there was a five-fold increase in a period of three months of children and young people being identified as at risk."*

### **What Are We Doing and why?**

The Child Sexual Exploitation action plan is aligned to the Pan Merseyside CSE strategy for 2014-2017. The purpose of the strategy is:

- To focus and co-ordinate multi agency resources in tackling child sexual exploitation available on the WSCB website
- To ensure that children and young people and the wider community across Cheshire and Merseyside, in particular with parents and carers, are aware of child sexual exploitation and its effects
- To enhance training for professionals
- To ensure that young people and the community are made aware of the issues around exploitation
- To bring to justice the perpetrators of child sexual exploitation and to ensure that young people are properly safeguarded in the course of any criminal proceedings

To achieve this, the partnership has set five key strategic priorities:

- **Self-Assessment** – Each area maps service provision for children and young people who are victims of or at risk of sexual exploitation, and profiles sexual exploitation in their area

- **Prevention** – There are three aspects to this priority; awareness raising and community engagement; training for professionals and disruption of perpetrator activity
- **Safeguarding** – This priority focuses on developing a coordinated response to Child Sexual Exploitation which ensures victims are identified and responded to at the earliest opportunity
- **Bringing Offenders to Justice** – Each area will work closely with the police and the Crown Prosecution Service to ensure abusers are swiftly brought to justice and held to account
- **Governance** – Good governance ensures that Local Safeguarding Children Boards can develop the policies, procedures and practice to ensure an effective multi-agency response to Child Sexual Exploitation.

**Key recent activity by the WSCB partnership to combat Child Sexual Exploitation includes:**

- The Merseyside safeguarding children boards in partnership with Merseyside Police have developed a website dedicated to raising awareness of child sexual exploitation. The [www.listentomystory.co.uk](http://www.listentomystory.co.uk) website is a 'one stop shop' for information and advice about Child Sexual Exploitation whether you are a professional, child or young person, parent or carer, or a member of the public.
- WSCB have produced a poster designed by a young person who had experienced CSE
- There is now a care home governance group that is a sub group of the WSCB with CSE as a standing agenda item
- The BLAST project is available on the WSCB website.
- Seen and Heard Campaign-In July 2016 the Department for Health and the Children's Society launched the Seen and Heard campaign to raise awareness of the signs of sexual abuse and exploitation.
- Catch22 are commissioned by the Wirral Safeguarding Children Board to deliver ten multi-agency CSE training sessions. Sessions are also being delivered by PACE and Brook
- Preventative interventions in Targeted Services include group activities (G.I.R.L.S Project and L.A.D.S Project) to reduce risk taking behaviour and 1:1 support packages.
- If You Loved Me – peer education performance, addressing abusive teenage relationships, delivered to secondary schools by Creative Youth Development.
- Targeted Youth Support service have also performed 'On One Condition', a play exploring the exploitation of children and young people across Wirral's workforce offering several performances
- An audit of CSE training for Targeted Services staff has been undertaken to ensure staff are trained at the appropriate level- Findings:
  - A practitioner questionnaire was completed to measure the effectiveness of the CSE training facilitated by Catch 22 and the key findings were:
  - All (100%) participants said that they found the training helpful.
  - 'I found the course very useful and relevant to my job role to help look for the signs of CSE'
  - 'I found the training very informative and well delivered'
  - All (100%) participants said that they shared their knowledge from the training with their colleagues.
  - 'There were a lot of discussions and feedback were shared with colleagues'

- All (100%) participants said that they have applied their learning from the training to their everyday practice.
- 'I speak to young people and their parents about being safe on line'
- 'I am more aware of the signs of CSE particularly when working with families with older children'
- All (100%) participants said that they feel more confident in managing cases with CSE following the training.
- 'I feel more confident in identifying and managing cases with CSE following my training'.
- None of the participants felt that there were aspects of CSE that were not covered at the training.
  
- Intelligence from MACSE meetings used to identify 'hot spot' areas for CSE which are then targeted by Youth Outreach Teams. Operation Stay Safe is a joint piece of work with Targeted Services, police and Catch-22. Local areas identified are targeted and services work together to offer support, advice and guidance to the young people in these locations
- The WSCB offers a full day multi-agency training session about Child Sexual Exploitation. This course is available free of charge to all children's services professionals.
- The Alright Charlie learning resource is designed for use with children aged 9-11 in primary schools and aims to highlight the warning signs of grooming in an age appropriate way. The film is seen through the eyes of Charlie who is groomed by Danny. The resource was designed in consultation with CSE professionals, primary schools teachers and children in years 5 and 6 in primary schools. The resource is accessible to girls AND boys with the viewer never discovering Charlie's gender. This resource is available on the WSCB website [guidance book for professionals](#) and a [workbook for children and young people](#)
- CSE is a standard item for Family Intervention supervision
- CSE is incorporated into the Early Help Strategic Board action plan
- CSE concerns are reported centrally through MASH allowing for information to be immediately shared with the Police and other partners.
- The CSE Screening Tool 2016 is available for professionals to use prior to referral to identify the nature and level of CSE for individual young people. If the tool is completed and CSE is identified the form can be sent into MASH with the referral.
- The CSE1 Referral form, is the referral form used when concerns that a young person is a victim of or is at risk of being sexually exploited.
- The CSE2 Risk Measurement Tool is a risk assessment form which is used at the MASH, with young people and at the MACSE meetings to assess the risk faced by individual young people. Regular use of the tool will evidence whether the level of risk is decreasing over time
- The Multi Agency Children's Sexual Exploitation (MACSE) meetings, chaired by Police and Children's Social Care, oversee individual children considered to be at risk of CSE, identifies risks, agree risk management strategies and track progress every month. This is supported by a Merseyside Multi-Agency Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) protocol agreed in June 2014 and has recently been updated.

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- Performance regarding missing children is reported to the WSCB. Children Missing from Home, Care and Education in Wirral are monitored by Catch 22, a commissioned service, co-located at MASH.
- Restorative Practice Service has a process in place to identify if first time entrants into the criminal justice system are involved or at risk of CSE, in response to high correlation, identified through national research, between young offenders and CSE.
- Police share intelligence about investigations and hot spot areas of police activity at the MACSE meetings and the CSE strategic group and also hold tactical meetings
- Police and colleagues from the Crown Prosecution Service regularly attend the regional Gold Group CSE strategic meetings to discuss the numbers of investigations underway and successful prosecutions. Work is underway to correlate action to combat CSE and identification of perpetrator with subsequent prosecutions and convictions.
- WSCB audit of referrals into MACSE- Findings:
  - Overall, the audit found that in all cases, the CSE protocol and training positively influenced the way in which the CSE concerns were managed.
  - MACSE minutes are widely circulated to agencies and stored appropriately. Clear actions are made at the MACSE minutes for agencies to adhere to.
  - Children who require direct work are identified at the MACSE meetings and recommendations are made for a referral to the appropriate agency. The audit provided evidence that the direct work recommended at MACSE is having a positive impact. In one case, the child's school attendance was very poor (30%) however following the identification of CSE and direct work undertaken by MST; there was a marked improvement in the child's attendance (98%).
  - The audit found that in all cases the child's physical and emotional needs were positively promoted and addressed.
  - Agencies agreed that the majority (83%) of cases followed the referral pathway in accordance with the guidance.
  - The audit found that the CSE2 Risk Assessments were not widely used in the cases audited. The guidance states 'upon receipt at CADT, The MASH Manager will complete a CSE 2 form to assess the level of risk to the child. Both the CSE1 and CSE2 form will be forwarded to the police for discussion at the next MACSE meeting'
  - Risk management of the cases audited was positive and evidenced reduction of risk.
- Ongoing sustainable and robust awareness raising for young people. How young people access services and also providing a rationale for how effective those services are from the view point of young people.
- A CSE team is being developed with partners and part of their role will be about evidencing the journey of young people through services. Recognising better outcomes for young people who may have been either at risk or victims of CSE.
- Learning from serious case reviews has shown problems common to these reviews have included; confusion about sexual activity and the issue of consent (assuming those aged over 16 are engaged in consensual activity); linking Child Sexual Exploitation to risk taking behaviour (rather than viewing that young person as vulnerable); and a lack of action following disclosure, meaning that abuse was allowed to continue.
- Recent research has also highlighted the potential negative health consequences associated with not identifying risk soon enough – including Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), substance misuse, self-harm, STIs, depression, eating disorders and flashbacks.

- Online/ social media technology forms part of most people's lives, especially those of young people. As a result it has been rare to identify cases of child sexual exploitation where the use of technology has not been a factor. This fact is significant, as information technology is having a direct impact in a multitude of ways on the means by which people are able to sexually exploit children. An e-safety strategy needs to form part of a robust response to Child Sexual Exploitation.
- Work is developing with the Police and Crown Prosecution Service to develop a Wirral and pan Merseyside problem profile which will include an assessment of activity undertaken to pursue and prosecute offenders.
- The WSCB commission Catch-22 to deliver the Missing from home and Child Sexual Exploitation service which includes counselling and working with young people to build resilience. This work is mainly undertaken in the short term Literature suggests that appropriate therapeutic support should be available for young people who are at risk or suffering from sexual exploitation. This support should be delivered for as long as individuals need it.
- Engagement and awareness raising across all community groups is essential to ensure a coordinated and successful response to Child Sexual Exploitation. Leaflets have been developed and presentations have begun to engage with groups in the 'night-time' economy such as taxi drivers, hoteliers and pub landlords. Presentations are given monthly as part of the induction process for taxi drivers.

### **Community / stakeholder views**

Key engaged stakeholders in the Wirral Strategy to combat Child Sexual Exploitation include:

- The Wirral Safeguarding Children Board (WSCB). The WSCB partnership includes the local authority, police, health organisations, education, voluntary, community and faith groups and youth services etc. The WSCB set CSE as a partnership priority for both 2013-14, 14/15 and 15/16 and is the lead strategic organisation in Wirral for combatting sexual exploitation. Work is co-ordinated through the multi-agency Child Sexual Exploitation and Missing Strategic group (silver) and the MACSE operational group (bronze).
- Pan Merseyside Strategic Group (Gold). The pan Merseyside group coordinates the activity undertaken by the respective local silver groups. This helps ensure a sharing of good practice and resources and a consistent approach taken to combatting Child Sexual Exploitation. The group should become increasingly influential with commissioning services for Child Sexual Exploitation
- Catch-22. They are commissioned by the WSCB to deliver the Missing from Home and the Child Sexual Exploitation service to children and young people. Catch-22 identify young people at risk of being sexually exploited and work to engage with them to educate and build resilience to enable them to make healthier and better informed choices to protect them from becoming sexually exploited. Catch-22 typically works with 12-15 cases at any time and is also engaged in outreach work. The service also runs a GIRLS group which aims to work with vulnerable girls who may be at risk of becoming sexually exploited. Catch-22 are also commissioned to deliver the multi-agency Child Sexual Exploitation training for professionals on behalf of the WSCB. The full day training is delivered monthly.
- Merseyside Police. The police chair the monthly MACSE meetings and are responsible for ensuring the meetings are well attended and effective.



## Evidence of what works

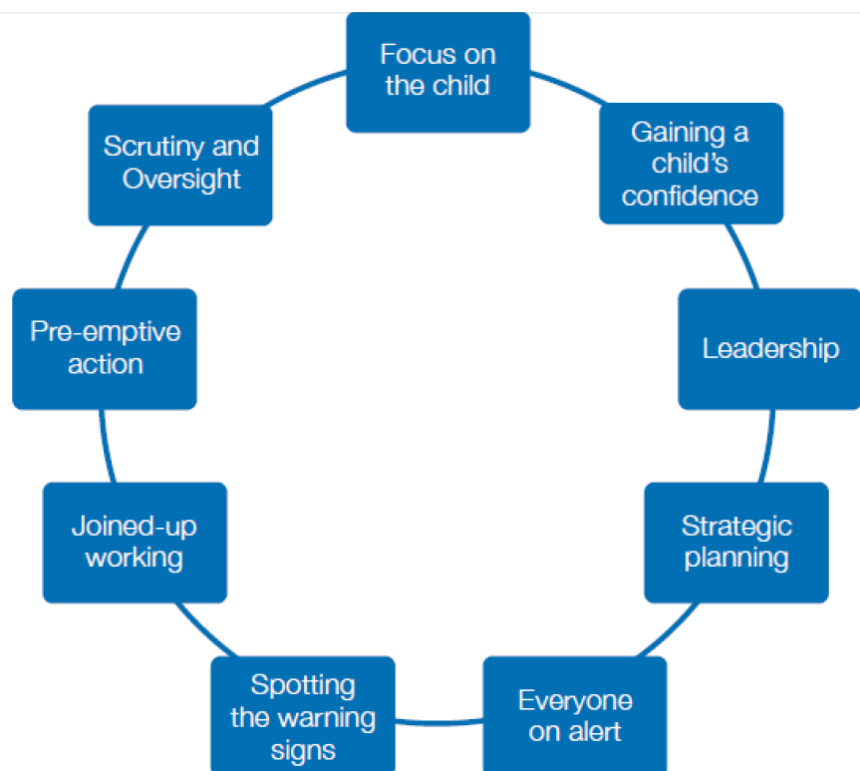
### 1. Nationally

#### The Nine Foundations of Good Practice

The Office of the Children’s Commissioners’ (OCC) 2013 Inquiry into gang and group-based Child Sexual Exploitation identified pockets of good practice across a number of LSCBs. Based on primary research with those areas that are being particularly proactive in tackling sexual exploitation, the OCC identified nine key foundations of good practice that have contributed to “*exemplary approaches to protecting children and young people against exploitation at the hands of gangs and groups*” (p32).

Even though the report focuses specifically on gang and group sexual exploitation, the nine principles are considered transferable to all forms of Child Sexual Exploitation. They are shown in the diagram below:

#### Essential Foundations for Good CSE Practice



The first of the nine foundations; “focus on the child” states that the child should be at the centre of any professional decision making regarding their safety, welfare, care and protection. Importantly however, the guidance warns against placing too much emphasis on a victim making a full disclosure about the extent of the abuse they suffered. The second priority links to this; by building up a relationship of trust (in order to gain a child’s confidence) from the initial point of contact.

The OCC’s research identified leadership as a priority, and found that 77% of key agencies have appointed a lead Child Sexual Exploitation professional; but that fewer than half have Child Sexual Exploitation leads from local authority education and youth offending teams. Areas showing strong operational practice have focussed on creating the conditions (at school, at home, for example) in which “*everyone is alert to the signs that a child may be at risk*”. Based on evidence of how to

achieve these conditions, the OCC published their “Recognition and Telling Framework” to help adults to understand what might be going on for a child or young person.

In November 2013, the NSPCC published the briefing “Learning from case reviews around Child Sexual Exploitation”. The briefing notes that *“it is clear from these reviews that CSE can be particularly hard for professionals to recognise and respond to.”* There were a number of key issues or failings common to several of these serious reviews:

Firstly, in several instances confusion about sexual activity and the issue of consent was cited; a failure to recognise that **“the fact that young people are engaged in what they view as consensual activity does not mean that they are not being exploited”**. Victims may be coerced; some may believe they are behaving as they wish; in addition, 16 and 17 year olds were sometimes viewed (by the authorities) as being more in control of their choices.

Linking Child Sexual Exploitation to risk taking behaviour was raised as a common factor. **“When dealing with troubled children, practitioners need to see young people as vulnerable children in need of protection, rather than focussing on their challenging behaviour”**.

Finally, disclosure of sexual exploitation was identified; in several of these cases, no actions were taken by agencies against perpetrators following disclosure (further, in some instances, no subsequent support was provided to the young person, meaning the abuse continued). The briefing goes on to identify lessons for improving practice; ‘an early and comprehensive assessment’ must be carried out once warning signs are recognised. Such assessment must include issues of ‘capacity of consent’, taking into account the grooming process and issues of coercion which may be experienced.

In terms of interventions, the briefing states that practitioners must balance the young person’s right to make their own decisions and assess their risk, with the need to protect the young person from exploitation. Disclosures must be taken seriously and dealt with as a crime. Actions taken following disclosure should *not* depend upon the victim’s willingness to act as a witness in trial.

The literature suggests that a model of good practice for Child Sexual Exploitation can only be achieved through a clear multi-agency partnership approach and cannot be solely led by one agency. Key features of good practice from recent publications research includes:

- Publication of a clear action plan against which progress, performance and the contributions of partner agencies can be measured
- Clear partnership commitment to combatting Child Sexual Exploitation underpinned by a common understanding that sexual exploitation is sexual abuse which children and young people cannot consent to even if they do not always see themselves as victims
- Development of a clear referral pathway which is shared and understood across the partnership
- Development of an action to ensure high quality Child Sexual Exploitation training exists within agencies and for multi-agency and community partners
- Development of an action to ensure schools raise awareness of Child Sexual Exploitation with young people and work to protect young people at risk or victims of sexual exploitation
- Establishment of a method to proactively share information and intelligence about Child Sexual Exploitation
- Development/adoption of a Child Sexual Exploitation risk assessment tool for use with young people

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- Publication of a local Child Sexual Exploitation problem profile
- Inclusion of young people in the assessment, planning and commissioning of services

## 2. Locally

Since September 2014 Wirral has had an operational Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH). The MASH is an information sharing hub where key agencies that is the front door for referrals for both child protection and targeted services. The MASH consists of the children's social care, targeted services, police, health and Catch-22. In relation to Child Sexual Exploitation each case is immediately directed to the relevant agency, currently Catch-22 but this will soon be the CSE team.

In terms of awareness raising the WSCB has had positive feedback from partners for the following activity:

- Publishing Wirral practice guidance including detailed information about the referral pathway, models of Child Sexual Exploitation, signs and symptoms and mythbusting, particularly views often held about victims by professionals.
- Multi-agency Child Sexual Exploitation training and briefings
- Publication and dissemination of a series of Child Sexual Exploitation posters and leaflets
- Establishment of the Child Sexual Exploitation strategic group and publication of the action plan

## National References

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Thematic Ofsted inspection to evaluate effectiveness of local authorities' current response to child sexual exploitation; 2014; HM Government;

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sexual-exploitation-of-children-ofsted-thematic-report>

2. Real Voices; Child sexual exploitation in Greater Manchester; An independent report by Ann Coffey, MP; October 2014; [http://www.gmpcc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/81461-Coffey-Report\\_v5\\_WEB-single-pages.pdf](http://www.gmpcc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/81461-Coffey-Report_v5_WEB-single-pages.pdf)

3. Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham (1997-2013); 2014; Baroness Jay; Commissioned by Rotherham metropolitan Borough Council;

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4 Child sexual exploitation: learning from case reviews. What case reviews tell us about child sexual Exploitation; November 2013; NSPCC; <http://www.nspcc.org.uk/globalassets/documents/information-service/case-reviews-child-sexual-exploitation-cse.pdf>

5. "If only someone had listened": Office of the Children's Commissioner's Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and Groups; 2013;

[http://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/content/publications/content\\_743](http://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/content/publications/content_743)

6. "I thought I was the only one. The only one in the world." The Office of the Children's Commissioner's Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and Groups Interim report; November 2012. Available from:

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10. Boys and Trafficking- Serious Case Review report from Bristol LSCB following an investigation into the organised exploitation of children (Operation Brooke). <http://www.wirralsafeguarding.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/serious-case-review-report-organised-cse-operation-brooke.pdf>

### Local References

1. Wirral CSE Practice Guidance - The CSE Practice Guidance sets out the referral pathway for cases where professionals have concerns that a child may be at risk or is a victim of Child Sexual Exploitation; October 2014; <https://www.wirralsafeguarding.co.uk/professionals/child-sexual-exploitation/>
2. The **CSE Protocol** [Merseyside CSE Protocol](#) sets out the multi-agency procedure for tackling child sexual exploitation in Wirral and across Merseyside. The protocol details how through the multi-agency child sexual exploitation (MACSE) meetings we can work together to reduce the harm to children and young people from CSE.
3. The CSE Practice Guidance [WSCB CSE Practice Guidance February 2016](#) document contains guidance for professionals about CSE including signs and indicators, push and pull factors, trafficking, use of language and dangers of labelling etc. The Practice Guidance also includes case studies and details of the referral process.
4. The pan [Merseyside CSE Strategy Jan V1 2016](#) sets out the approach across Merseyside to combat CSE through effective multi-agency and partnership working.
5. Seen and Heard Campaign-In July 2016 the Department for Health and the Children's Society launched the Seen and Heard campaign to raise awareness of the signs of sexual abuse and exploitation. More information can be found here: <https://www.wirralsafeguarding.co.uk/seen-heard-campaign/>