

SCF O&S Committee Meeting

October 18th 2017

**Update on Children Missing from
Home & Care and update on CSE**

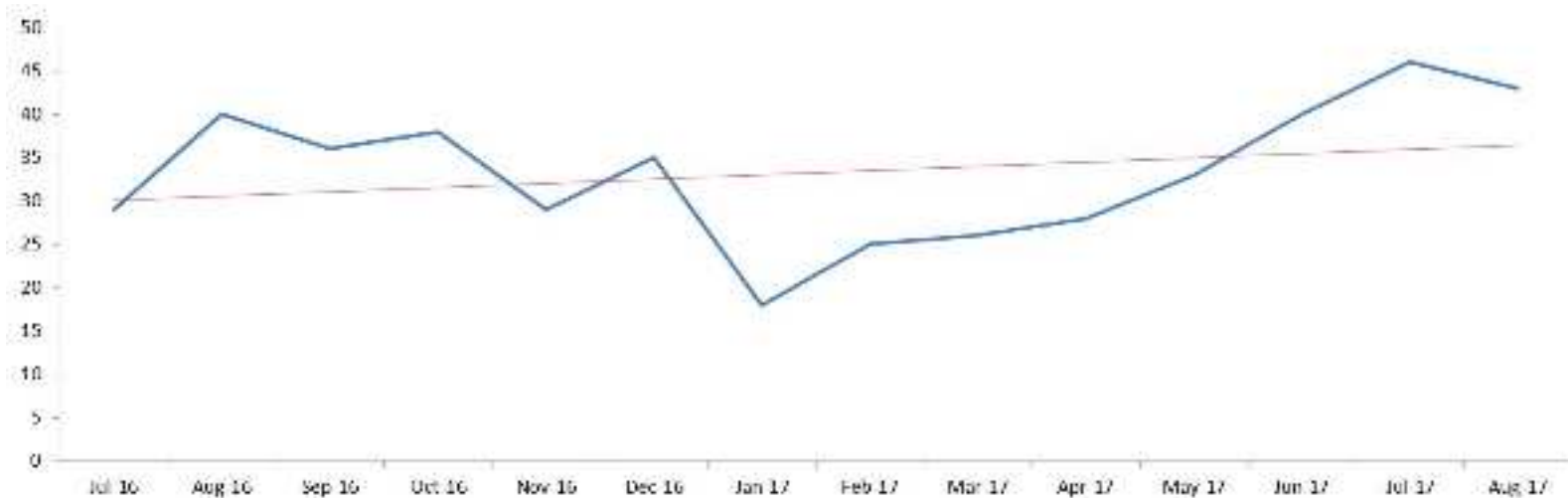
Ofsted May 17

- CSE Co-located Team now established and with increasing area focus
- Missing incorporated into wider function of CSE Team
- Multi agency daily triage discussion seen as positive

Oversight

- CSE and Missing Practice Evaluations- July 17
- Essex Visit- Improvement Partners CSE and Missing- September 17
- Missing Audit – September 17
- Missing Dip Sampling- Bi monthly schedule
- Scheduled CSE Peer Review- November 17

Missing

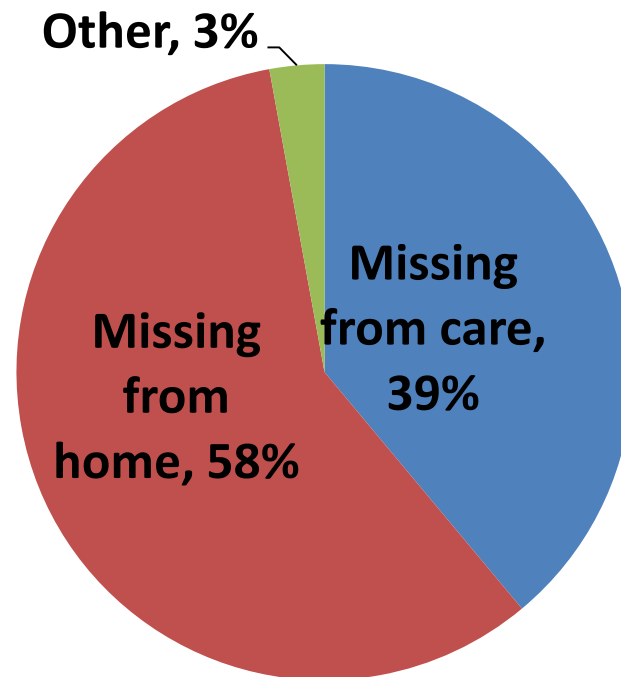


Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17
29	40	36	38	29	35	18	25	26	28	33	40	46	43

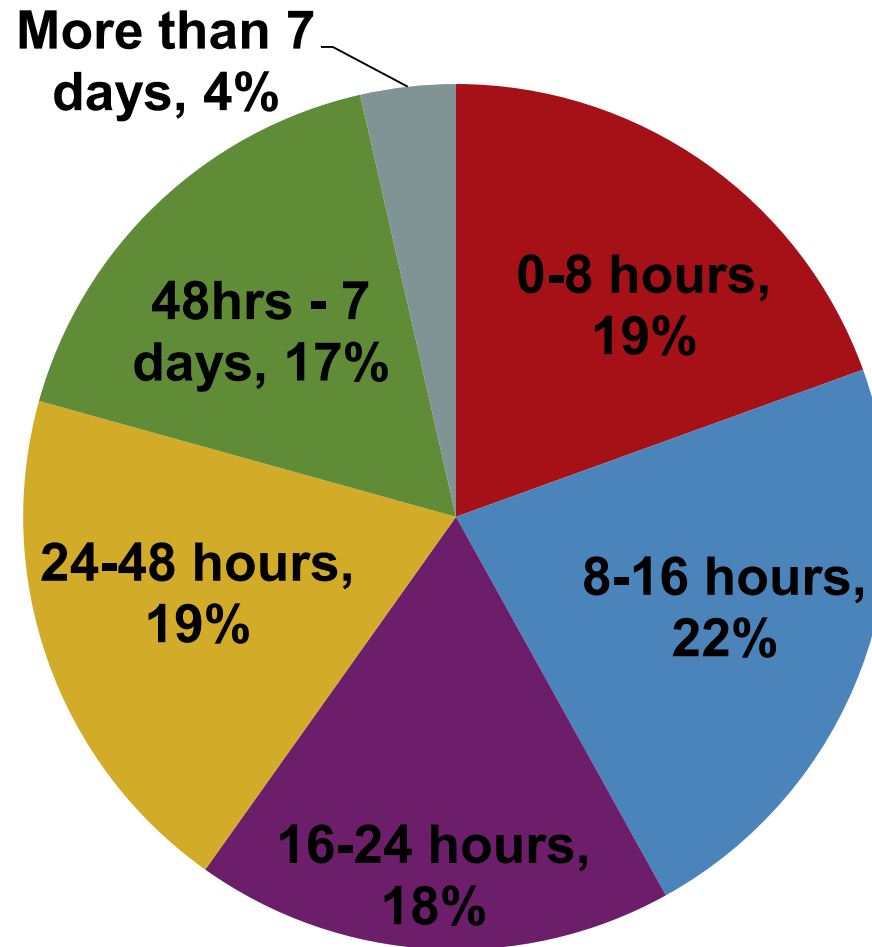
- Trend data from Missing Scorecard 1st September 2017. Overall a slight increase. This may be a seasonal variation combined with improved recording. Data will need to be monitored for a further 12 months to establish a final trend.
- An additional 331 notifications were received by The Children’s Society for missing episodes for children placed in Birmingham by other authorities.

Missing

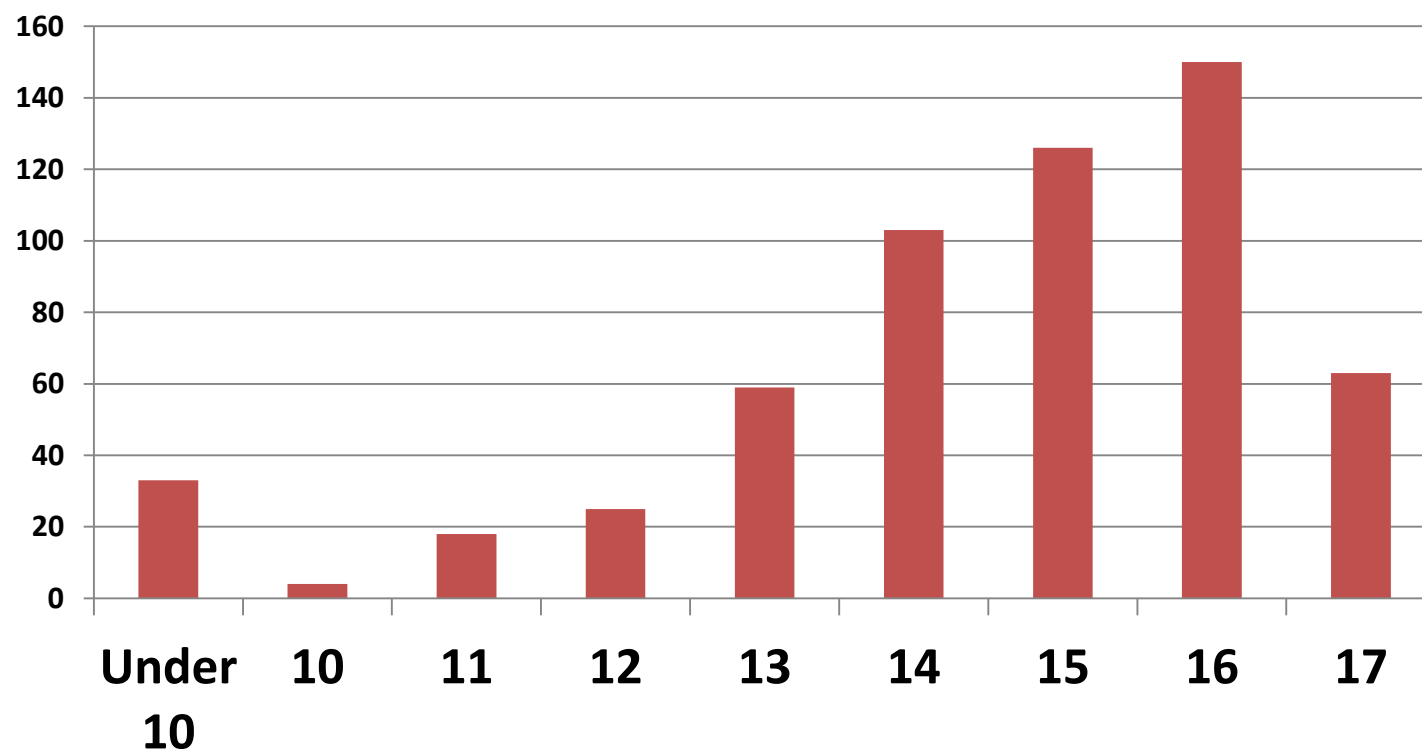
- Missing from home or from care



Immediate responses to missing



Missing



Missing

- 100% of young people are offered return home interview by The Children's Society
 - 27% successfully engaged in interview
 - 28% declined an interview
 - 48% did not engage with the interview process

- 48% of successful interviews are completed within 72 hours

Missing

- Intervention with 1st time missing
 - 341 episodes
 - 34% successfully engaged in interview
 - 84% have not gone missing again

- Issues experienced by young people who have gone missing
 - 25% mental and emotional health
 - 18% substance misuse
 - 12% Child Sexual Exploitation
 - 6.5% Offending and familial offending behaviour

Missing

- Young people said:-
 - 80% didn't think they were in any danger when they went missing
 - 64% will try and let someone know where they are in the future
 - 71% learnt some tips for keeping themselves safe from RHI
 - 62% learnt there are other ways of solving problems rather than going missing
 - 56% would not go missing again

Missing – The Challenges

- Delays in information sharing
- Young people going missing again before RHI can be conducted
- Difficulty in arranging RHI's in schools
- Lack of awareness of parents, foster carers and residential homes of importance of interviews
- High numbers of young people placed in Birmingham by other authorities
- Disparity between arrangements with other local authorities where Birmingham children are placed

CSE – What is good support?

Young people talked about:

- the importance of building relationships, being able to get on with professionals and being able to trust them.
- feeling that they were being listened to and that they were in control of the situation
- professionals waiting until the young person is ready and then being there for them
- not judging and being honest
- more support needed in schools, colleges and communities

“Every young person should have choices - different people, different things”

CSE – What is good support?

Parents said:

- *We had to explain our situation to three different workers. Then when the third worker was beginning to build a relationship, she was changed and we were given another worker. And I said “No, I’m not going through it all again. I am not willing to because I can’t keep coming in this room every few weeks, breaking down and telling these people my life story. It’s not right.”*
- *“All these years I’ve been waiting for it to come out. Ten years for me to get anybody to take some notice and say, she needs some help. And it took her to want to kill herself for somebody to say, Right, OK she can have counselling and support.”*
- *“Social services told me that we did everything right, they can’t do nothing for me. They sent her on a two week holiday, to give me some respite. That was it. It was a bit like, “Well, I don’t mean to be funny but my child’s just been abused and you took her away on holiday for a week”. Really, “right now she should be here with me and we should be working as a family unit to make sure she’s OK but you sent her horse riding, and I don’t get that logic”.*

CSE episodes opened: July 16 to September 17



CSE trend data from CSE score card—1st September 2017. The risk data is from a report on CSE Episodes, high and medium risk, opened and closed during the same period. The reason closed episodes were analysed was to establish the average number of days open and also whether the risk had been reduced. Low risk cases are not recorded as an episode, the 22 indicated above are part of legacy data.

Training

- Officers from Licensing have delivered training to MASE Chairs and officers from West Midlands Police to raise awareness of the Licensing process and how to raise concerns. The training has been well received and has led to improved information sharing.
- It is recognised that there can be misunderstanding or lack of awareness concerning what information can be acted upon, or what interventions are available.
- More training is planned for West Midlands Police, but can also be provided to other service areas where required.

Provider Support

- Provider Forum took place in September. Issues discussed were CSE, Missing and wider exploitation.
- Organised by Commissioning. All providers offering accommodation in Birmingham were invited.
- Supported by Partnership and LOCATE Police. Childrens Society, CSE Health and CSE Childrens Services and Area Co-ordinators (Don't know Norah's role- capacity she was speaking in on the day.

Believe in children Barnardo's



Birmingham Space

Rob Cotterill
Children's Services Manager



Birmingham Space

- Therapeutic Basis
- Hub and Spoke Model
- Historical Context
- Evolution of Partnership
- National Strategy

Some Statistics from Birmingham Space...

Referrals into Birmingham Space for direct work between April and June 2017.

- 40 new referrals
- 91 open cases carried forward; engaged in service and receiving support

Demographic Information

- 85.5% female, 14.5% male
- 58% White British, 42% - BAME

Barnardo's 4A's Approach

Access

- ✓ Friendly, welcoming and safe service
- ✓ Easy referral process
- ✓ Practical support facilities in some locations
- ✓ 'One stop' multi-disciplinary team in some areas
- ✓ Open and honest intervention – 'no secrets' policy
- ✓ Respectful of child's choices and rights
- ✓ Support on child's terms, at their pace
- ✓ Non-time limited intervention where possible
- ✓ Group work where possible

Attention

- ✓ Consistent and persistent attention from a trusted adult
- ✓ Safe and secure relationship formed with their key worker but also a team response when in crisis
- ✓ Therapeutic response that demonstrates genuine care and concern and begins to counteract the attention from abusers
- ✓ Strengths based model of working, not deficit model
- ✓ Recognition of positive change through rewards
- ✓ Holistic attention about the child's life

Assertive Outreach

- ✓ Core belief that no child is 'un-engagable'
- ✓ Establishing and maintaining contact – not giving up
- ✓ Flexible, responsive approach
- ✓ Tracking children down
- ✓ Making engagement easier for child
- ✓ Meeting Child on their Terms and their Turf

Advocacy

- ✓ Mediation work
- ✓ Educating and influencing external professionals
- ✓ Conveying the child's voice and wishes
- ✓ Ensuring their needs are not overlooked
- ✓ Advocacy for effective care and safety plans



“PROMISCUOUS”

CHALLENGING
ISOLATED

CHALLENGING
DIFFICULT TO
ENGAGE

CREATIVE

BRUMMIE

ADOPTED

GANGSTA GIRL

DAUGHTER

UNDERACHIEVER

“PUTS HERSELF AT RISK

“WASTING TIME”

VICTIM

LOVES KITTENS

SEXUAL ABUSE

CARES ABOUT HER APPEARANCE

Amy – aged 15

Reason for Referral

- Referral from a mental health agency following completion of their work.

Identified issues:

- Victim of multiple rapes
- Alcohol and drug use
- Attachment disorder traits

Presenting Issues

- Low self-esteem
- Mental health issues on-going
- Lack of trust in criminal justice process shaped by previous experiences of police and social care
- Not accessing education

Interventions

Access

- ✓ Invest and build a trusting relationship
- ✓ Child-centred needs assessment
- ✓ Working at her pace
- ✓ Flexibility
- ✓ Creative session locations

Attention

- ✓ Evidence informed model of work, with this young person utilised attachment and resilience theories
- ✓ Trauma-informed approach
- ✓ Respecting the child's confidentiality whilst building their support network via communication with family members and wider partners

Assertive Outreach

- ✓ Core belief that no child is 'un-engagable'
- ✓ Establishing and maintaining contact – not giving up
- ✓ Meeting Child on their Terms and their Turf
- ✓ Send a text each week even if they've told you they don't want to engage
- ✓ Be persistent and consistent

Advocacy

- ✓ Attendance at Child Protection meetings
- ✓ Sharing their views
- ✓ Having 'difficult conversations' with partners
- ✓ Challenging unhelpful language used by family and professional team
- ✓ Keeping the child at the centre.
- ✓ Enabling and facilitating appointments

Impact

Outcomes framework
tracks progress from
initial to final
assessment

Enhanced parent/carer/adult - child relationships

Ability to express feelings

Knowledge of sexual health strategies

Reduced/safer consumption of controlled substances

Able to identify abusive/exploitative behaviour

Recovery from sexual abuse/exploitation

Able to describe safety strategies

Reduced association with risky peers/adults

Remains in regular contact with the service

Satisfactory school/college attendance

Working together



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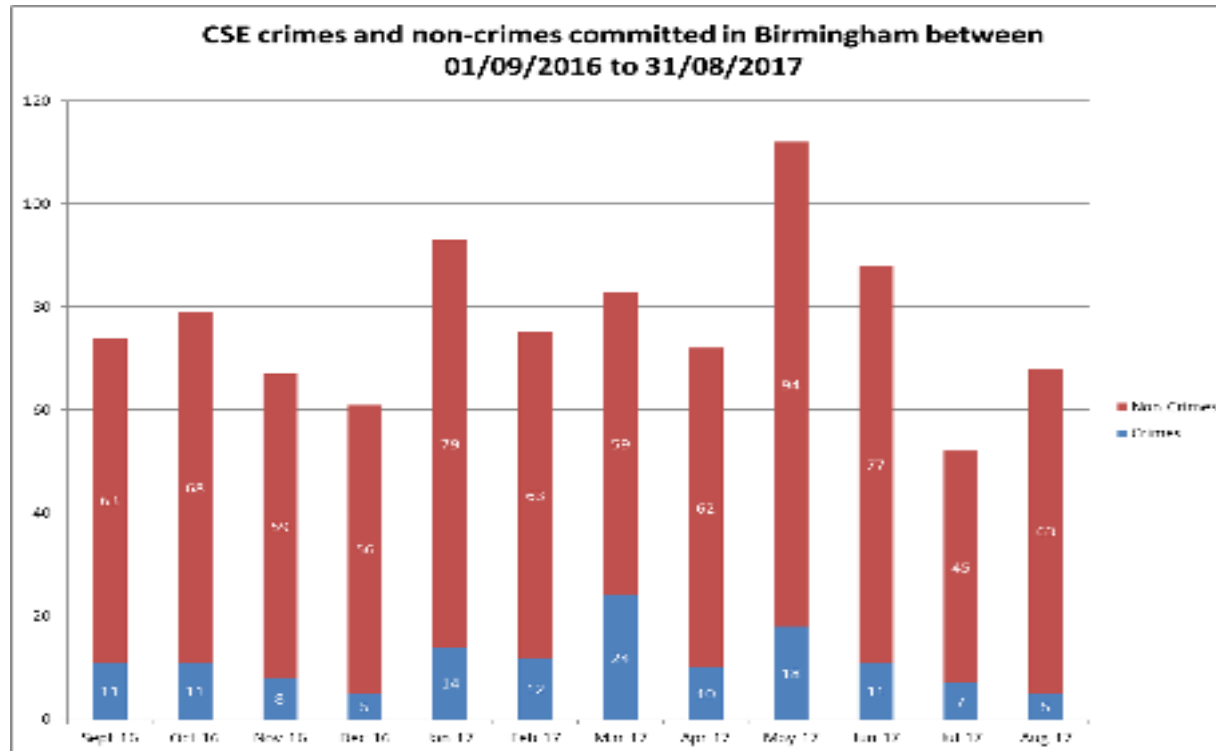


CSE Crimes and Non-crimes in Birmingham

The following document will provide details relating to all Crimes and non-crimes in Birmingham allocated a CSE Special Interest Marker that were **committed** during the 12 month period 01/09/2016 to 31/08/2017.

- There were **924** committed incidents allocated a CSE Special Interest Marker during the period 01/09/2016 to 31/08/2017 (**136 crimes**, and **788 non-crimes**).

The chart below shows a monthly breakdown of the volume of crimes and non-crimes



- Fifty two (**38.24%**) of the 136 crimes are currently ongoing investigations without outcome codes.
- Outcomes are known for 703 (**76%**) of the 924 incidents. The table overleaf displays the outcomes of the 703 incidents:

Home Office Outcome Code	Description	Crime	Non Crime	Grand Total
NC1	Downgraded to non-crime	1	462	463
OC20	Action undertaken by another body/agency	7	145	152
OC18	Investigation complete no suspect identified	29	7	36
OC16	Evidential difficulties (victim does not support action)	20	5	25
OC1A	Charged/Summoned	10		10
OC15	Evidential difficulties (suspect identified; victim supports action)	8		8
OC1B	Charged/Summoned - Postal Charge	3		3
OC21	Further investigation to support formal action not in the public interest	2		2
OC14	Evidential difficulties (victim does not support action)	2		2
OC1D	Charged/Summoned - Charged with alternate offence	2		2

- Of the 136 crimes committed during the 12 month period, 84 (62%) have been finalised. Of those that have been finalised, 20 (24%) had a positive outcome (Outcome 1-10,21 or NC1)
- The 924 incidents relate to 506 different victims. There were 180 people who were victims of more than one incident. This equates to a repeat rate of 35.57%.
- Offender details were known and recorded in 108 (79.4%) of the 136 crimes. There were 93 different offenders with 11 people being offenders in more than one offence. This equates to a repeat rate of 11.83%.
- When looking at all incidents, offender details were recorded in 196 incidents. There were 162 different offenders.
- All findings are accurate as of 06/10/2017.



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