

Suffolk County Council Children's Services

Children at risk of or being exploited (CE)

Report for Education and Children's Services Scrutiny Committee

March 2017

Context

Strategic Oversight

Strategic oversight of Child Exploitation is led by the CE Strategic Group which reports directly to Suffolk LSCB. The strategic group has developed a Child Exploitation Strategy and meets monthly to oversee progress against the priorities set out in its CE Action Plan.

The LSCB provides guidance about CE to CYP professionals and partners and has a dedicated CE area on its website.

The summary governance arrangements are shown as Appendix 1

The connection between CE and issues including children missing from home and care, gang activity, and substance misuse is fully recognised.

Elected Member Oversight of Child Exploitation

Sessions of Child Exploitation training have been delivered for elected members, including Scrutiny Committee members, to raise their awareness and understanding of the issue. All councillors were provided with information packs.

The Children and Young People directorate reports directly to County Council Cabinet through the CYP Annual Safeguarding Report. The report is wide ranging and covers all aspects of safeguarding including what is being done with partners to protect children and young people at risk of exploitation.

Professional Awareness of CE

The LSCB has published a range of printed materials for professionals including a laminated pocket sized aide memoire summarising the predisposing factors for CE and a range of posters. Through the LSCB a lead professional for CE has been nominated in every agency. A 'job description' has been developed to enable the CE leads to be 'champions' within their own agency to be the first point of contact and promote professional awareness of CE, to advise on procedures and pathways and to link with CaRE groups and the CE Coordinator in sharing good practice.

The MASH operates a *Consultation Line* available to staff in all partner agencies, and the public, who wish to discuss their concerns about a child or young person with whom they are working, or of whom they are aware, and to seek professional advice as to the most appropriate way to obtain the help they need. This is supported by a Consultant Social Worker specialising in Child Exploitation working within the MASH, who will evaluate the presenting risk, and offer advice as to the actions to take.

Training

Multi-disciplinary training and awareness briefings are provided by C&YP and LSCB in partnership in respect of Child Exploitation, Trafficking, e-Safety and Missing Children.

The *Make A Change* Team has also provided LSCB accredited training, and briefings, to a wide of professionals across the county since 2008.

In recognising the increased vulnerability of exploitation for children and young people supported by the Disabled Children and Young Peoples Team, the team have set up and implemented Safeguarding Disabled Children training through the Workforce Development Team. This has been delivered to multi agency audiences, including health and education professionals.

Child exploitation training has been undertaken with the Family Justice Board

Training and preventative programmes are planned through involvement with schools and health providers and deliver services to young people including Chelsea's Choice. Out of 76 schools invited (which included state, academies, independent, PRU and special needs schools), 31 schools commissioned Chelsea's Choice. Of which 1 PRU, 3 Independent, 1 special school. Some schools had two performances due to numbers (Copleston, Farlingaye and King Edward VI). Performances were aimed at Year 9 but some schools were able to include year 10s. This makes a total of 34 performances across the county of which one performance for Children in residential care and some children from YOS. 2 schools have since commissioned it independently.

Feedback from schools that have already participated in Chelsea's Choice:

'...From my point of view I was worried when it started as it was blunt, powerful and hard hitting. But the students were totally attentive and some very important messages brought across. I think it also hit home at the end when the actors said that the performance story was actually based on a true story when the story-line had all happened to her. It covered grooming, internet safety, manipulation, abuse and exploitation in a frank way that held the student's attention.'

'...this was excellently played out and engaged our students completely. I liked the references to boys being victims too'

'... they were responsive; some were upset and students wanted to talk about it in the next lessons'

'...The Chelsea's Choice presentation was fabulous and the students were clearly moved and shocked by it. They have commented very positively on it.'

'...We are going to complete a follow up questionnaire with Year 9 to get further feedback.'

'...the performance was incredibly well received by staff and students alike.'

'...Performers were excellent and I feel that the Q & A and information session at the end was invaluable.'

'...One student has since been to see the school nurse to seek support regarding historical abuse.'

Information Sharing - CaRE (Children at Risk of Exploitation) Groups

Five area based LSCB Child at Risk of Exploitation (CaRE) Groups have been established across the county to support information sharing and awareness raising. These are directly accountable to the LSCB CE Strategic Group and with clear lines of communication to Area Safeguarding Network Committees.

Some Positive outcomes from CaRE groups:

- Suspicions about actual/ potential drug use and levels of staff awareness about exploitation, missing policy for children (16+) and young people in a hostel which was used by CYPS for placements brought to CaRE meeting.
- Action: Turning Point, YOS and Local Police met with the Hostel Manager.
- Outcome: Hostel staff awareness raised, more alert to actual/potential exploitation risks to children and young people residing/visiting the premises and particularly the risks to children and young people absent from their placement overnight etc. Refresh of tenancy conditions re drug use on premises. Adult resident female charged and convicted of 2x charges of the sexual exploitation of young males (drugs/ alcohol for sex). Hostel Manager becomes active participant to CaRE meeting.

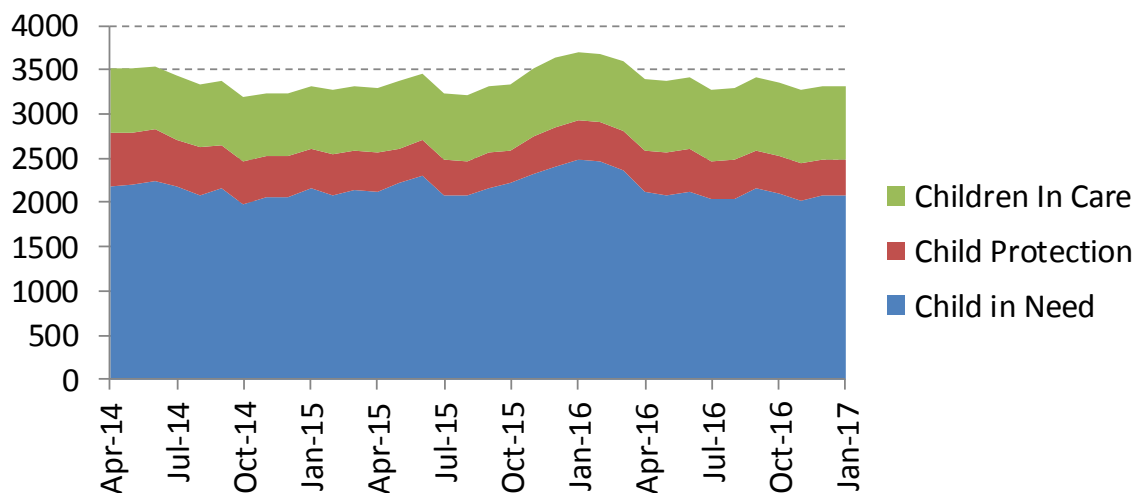
- School Nurse very concerned about sexual health issues within an Academy school, whose leadership demonstrated robust reluctance to having school nursing service on site with access to students.
- Action: Virtual School Staff member facilitated a 'live' meeting, involving herself, the school head, and the school nursing service.
- Outcome: School Nursing invited by head to establish a regular drop in service on site for students. School delighted. Relationship with School Nursing Service excellent. Regular dialogue.

- Multiagency CaRE meeting delegates jointly plan and execute an awareness raising day of workshops for both professionals and the public in their locality, looking at the issue of sexual exploitation, safe use of the internet for children, parents, and carers.
- Outcome: Applauded by all who attended for its professionalism, informative and balanced delivery. More preventative work being planned and delivered in partnership with the locality schools.
A member of the audience approached CE Co- coordinator privately after the workshop about her own non- recent sexual exploitation, requesting assistance re

therapeutic intervention and reporting. Citizen now giving testimony to the National Enquiry’s ‘Truth’ Project, 45 years after the abuse by a school teacher took place, and receiving support to address decades of addiction to prescription medication for depression and anxiety. ‘I did not realise that it was not my fault that I was abused until I heard you speaking about the child’s experience’

Data

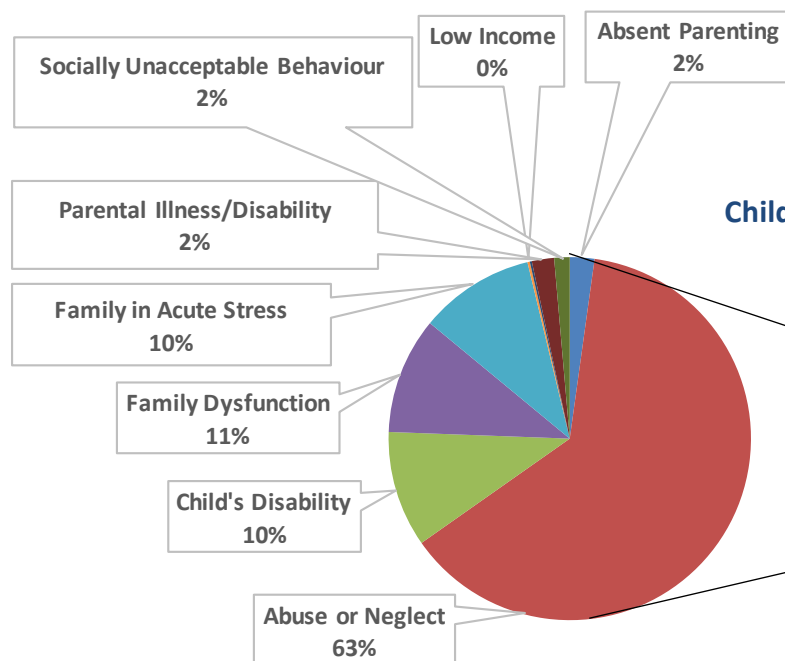
Where children are assessed as reaching thresholds of being “in Need”, at “risk of significant harm” and needing to be “in Care” they are supported by Children’s Social Care Services and are allocated a Social Worker.



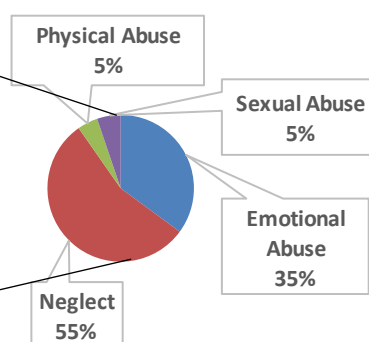
The numbers of Children in Need supported by Social Care Services at a point in time has remained relatively stable. This stability masks a high level of workflow. Each month around 500 children start and leave Child in Need (CIN), 40 a month start and leave Child Protection Plans (CPP) and 25 a month start and leave Children in Care (CiC).

The child in need reason (see graph below) is a broad indicator of nature of the assessed risk of current or future harm. In many cases an individual child may be subject to a combination of harm / need

Child in Need Reason



**Children Subject to Child Protection Plans
Category of Abuse**



**Approximately 3,300
Cases at any one time.....**

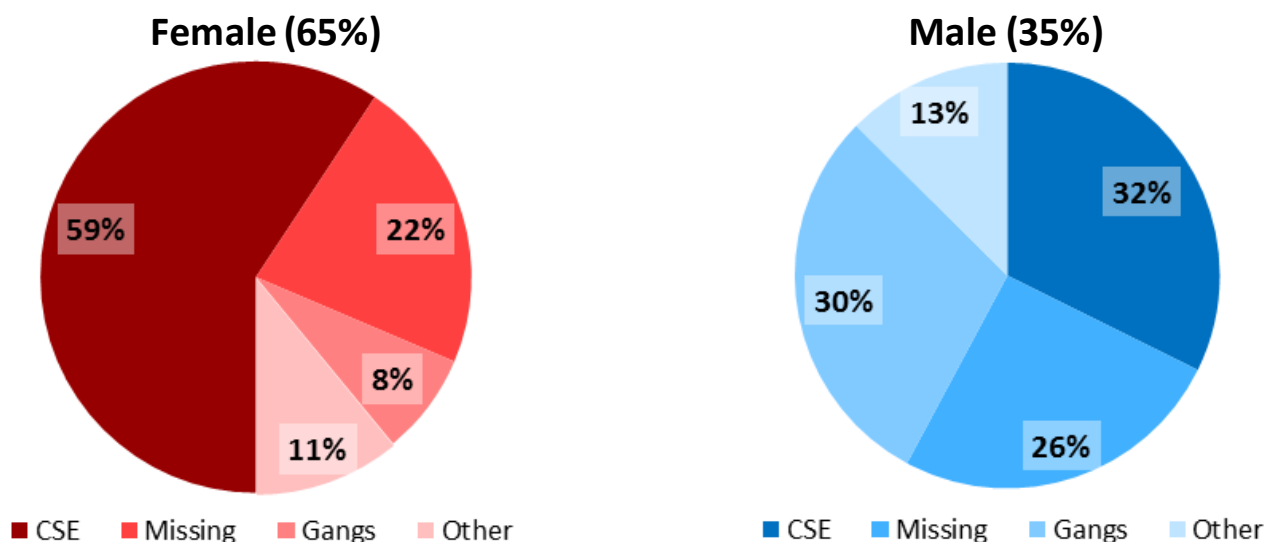
**.....of which 400 subject to a
Child Protection Plan**

Neglect is prevalent in a large proportion of social care cases. The incidence of exploitation and sexual abuse is much lower

The breakdown of recorded need follows broadly similar pattern between Children and Adolescents (13+), although there are proportionately more Neglect cases for children and a greater prevalence of family dysfunction and family stress for adolescent cases.

Indications of Child Exploitation risk are identified through MASH, Police intelligence, Social Work Assessment, Return Interviews and are notified to the specialist Make a Change Team (MAC)

945 Activities were received by MAC in the year to January 2017 related to 456 unique young people. 79% related to age 12+



Geographically these are spread county-wide with concentrations in Ipswich & Lowestoft. Gangs & Groups risk is relatively more concentrated in Ipswich.

These activities can result in advice or intervention as appropriate.

An analysis of all new contacts with CE identified as a risk factor received by the MASH is included in the monthly MASH data report. This includes all new referrals in which a current or historical risk of CE is identified by the referrer or the Consultant Social Worker in the MASH through use of the CE toolkit. The data includes referrals by referrer, gender, age, ethnicity, geographical area and service response.

The Make A Change Team have developed a monthly report in respect of referrals received by the team, levels of intervention, and service effectiveness based on structured feedback from young people. (Report attached as Appendix 2)

Operational Processes

CE Toolkit

The LSCB CE Toolkit is used by practitioners to provide indicators of possible child exploitation. It can be used by any professional in any agency. The toolkit is saved to all Social Workers desktops, is used by the MASH and in consultation with carers to review all Looked After Children age 11 years and over, and younger if appropriate. The toolkit is designed to support professional judgement and decision making to determine whether there is a risk of exploitation and to inform the most appropriate and proportionate service response to it.

The toolkit is being developed further to become more of a ‘living’ tool with scaled risks and monitoring of change

Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub

Suffolk MASH performs two key functions:

- To receive, via Customer First, all child referrals and adult safeguarding contacts, to gather information about the contacts and to then prioritise these contacts to determine the most appropriate course of action
- To provide a professional consultation line for professionals to speak to a social worker or other relevant professional about the most appropriate course of action where they are uncertain as to whether they should submit a referral to Children and Young People's Services or a Safeguarding referral to Adult Services or to complete a CAF to access early help services for children and young people

The Multi-Agency Referral form lists *Child Sexual Exploitation* as a specific risk factor and provides a direct link for referrers to the CE Toolkit and policy guidance on the LSCB website. It provides a prompt to use of the Toolkit and to provide a risk rating.

In contacts where CE may be indicated MASH staff themselves will use the toolkit, if the referring professional has not already done so, to make a judgement as to whether there is a risk of CE. The MASH has a Consultant Social Worker specialist in CE who is able to advise on recognition of predisposing factors to CE and use of the toolkit.

MASH and CE:

- The MASH uses information and skills from partner agencies to identify CE
- Health support with information including
 - Sexually Transmitted Infection prevalence
 - Contraception
 - C Card (card to get free condoms – when used three times requires conversation with school nurse)
 - A & E attendance with non-familial adults
 - Information from child mental health including access to letters to GP's re subject's health
 - Evidence of self-harm
- Police support with:
 - Intelligence reports via Athena
 - Intelligence re non-familial associations
 - Use of missing person reports
 - Identification of trigger words such as 'street wise'
 - Links with Human Trafficking and Exploitation teams.
- Children's services within the MASH utilise all this information, as well as the information held on social care databases, to undertake informed risk assessments.
- MASH will also use in house experts such as Make A Change.
- MASH will use and broker the use of the CE Toolkit

- MASH will identify triggers which indicate high risk such as multiple contact history and young age
- MASH will develop a child's perspective
- MASH will begin evaluation of the family's ability to protect their child.
- MASH record risk factors for CE and record both past risk and current risk. This enables us to generate specific reports that reflect incidence of CE over a given time period

Locality Children in Need team

All Statutory Assessments and S47 enquiries in respect of newly referred and existing cases in which CE is identified as a risk factor are undertaken within Locality Children in Need Teams.

The Statutory Assessment has also been revised and includes an indicator as to whether CE is identified as a risk. This triggers an activity to the specialist *Make A Change* Team who can track all such assessments and offer advice or intervention where a need is identified. Where the caseholder feels that the level of risk or harm is sufficiently significant for a more specialist response, this can be provided by the *Make A Change* Team

Children in Care

Issues relating to missing children and risky behaviours identified through regulation 44 visits to Children's Homes are reported quarterly to the Lead Member for Corporate Parenting and annually to the Corporate Parenting Board.

Safeguarding Managers chair all strategy meetings for Children in Care, both in Children's Homes and foster care, who are considered to be at risk of exploitation.

A local crime profile for every independent and directly managed Children's Home in Suffolk has been developed to identify potential risk 'hot spots'.

Specialist Service: *Make A Change* Team

The *Make A Change*, multi-agency team was developed in April 2007 as part of the Strategic Action Plan in response to the murders of 5 women in Ipswich in December 2006 who had been street sex workers. The team operates within Children's Social Care, is based in Ipswich and offers a county wide service.

The team is able to offer support to young people at risk of Child Exploitation and their families in a number of ways:

Advice and information – the team holds a wide range of materials to assist young people to stay safe in relationships. Advice can be provided to young people and other family members about low level concerns in order to prevent behaviours becoming more risky.

Consultation for professionals – the team offers direct professional consultation for staff in Early Help and Children's Social Care Teams in their casework with children and families for whom there is believed to be a risk of any form of child exploitation.

Direct work with young people and families – where there is clear evidence of risk or actual harm associated with child exploitation the Make A Change Team may become directly involved with young people and their families subject to a referral to the team from the caseholder.

Raising awareness - the team work with professional networks in all localities in Suffolk to maintain an awareness of the issues relating to child sexual exploitation

Specialist/Therapeutic Support – in circumstances where young people need more specialist or therapeutic support as a result of abuse they have suffered, the Make A Change Team are able to refer on to a number of providers including *Fresh Start – New Beginnings, Independent Sexual Violence Advice, Compass Mentoring* and *Suffolk Wellbeing*.

The *Make A Change* Team have in place an arrangement to gather feedback from young people at the point of exit about the effectiveness of the service they received and what other approaches may have helped their situation.

County Wide Tactical and Tasking Coordination Group

The Tactical and Tasking Coordination Group is a multi-agency group which meets monthly and identifies the highest risk missing children in Suffolk and their associated risk factors. The group shares information and intelligence, makes strategic case related decisions and inputs information and actions directly onto the child's electronic case record.

Joint Operations led by Police

A number of joint operations take place with the Police focused on specific prevention, diversion and intervention.

Quality Assurance

Audit Activity

An audit of 60 children and young people was undertaken and published in May 2015 the findings from which were reported to the LSCB Exploited Children Strategic Group and LSCB Learning and Improvement Group to inform the Exploited Children Action Plan. The recommendations and consequent actions were:

Recommendation	Action
All agencies should routinely include the use of the CE checklist tool to aid the identification of children at risk of CE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of the CE toolkit has been promoted in all agencies and has been included as a 'drop down' box on the re-designed Multi-Agency Referral Form
Police and Social Care should share information with key health professionals, LAC Nurse, School Nurse, GP when they have identified a young person at risk of CE and involve in any strategy discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All new referrals are subject to this process through the MASH • The Tactical and Tasking Coordination Group (TTCG) involves police, health and Social Care professionals and meets regularly to share information and intelligence in planning for the most vulnerable missing children in Suffolk • The Make A Change Team will have access to the electronic record of all cases in which the assessment indicates a risk of CE
Consider methods of indicating risk and collecting data on children at risk of CE – implement 'marker' in the MASH and on key databases for services involved with children and young people in Suffolk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant Social Workers use the CE toolkit to identify whether there is a risk of CE and input all risk factors onto the child's record. • An indicator of the risk of CE is being included in the Statutory Assessment, on all children's records and CiC review reports • Monthly data is produced based on CE being identified as a risk factor within the MASH
A greater emphasis to be placed on building relationships with children where concerns are evidenced and an immediate disclosure is not forthcoming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Make A Change Team is able to work with Social Workers to support relationship building and direct work with children at risk of CE • The MAC Teams also undertake 'perseverance' work with young people who are reluctant to engage or disclose
All disclosures of abuse should be subject of multi-agency safeguarding procedures and routinely investigated, the onus should not be on the child to 'make a complaint'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of the toolkit has improved recognition of pre-disposing factors to exploitation and the service response • See elements of support provided by the MAC Team above
Safeguarding responses to CE must be clear and targeted and not be 'overlooked' in cases with multiple concerns,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MAC Team has changed its remit to include a response to all aspects of risky behaviour that may be indicated • The TTCG and Area CaRE Groups provide opportunities to identify the risk of exploitation for vulnerable children and young people

<p>Greater awareness of the range of options for police/ legal actions, including disruption activities to be available to practitioners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alongside the awareness raising events undertaken the MAC Team are widely promoting access to the expertise they can offer • Good links between Police Community Safety Officers and Children’s Homes enable follow up and appropriate action to individual concerns
<p>The links between CE and school attendance/exclusion to be raised with all practitioners and routinely considered in all child-level education planning forums (e.g. Fair Access Panels)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dedicated Children Missing Education post has recently been funded and established to address the link between school attendance/exclusion and the risk of exploitation
<p>E –safety issues to be embedded in all MASH and LSCB procedures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffolk Children’s Trust’s e-Safety Strategy is available to staff including those in the MASH http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/community-and-safety/staying-safe-online/e-safer-suffolk/ • The CE Action Plan includes an action to develop work specifically relating to peer on peer exploitation
<p>Service ‘offers’ for children at risk of/ having suffered CE to be reviewed, including those commissioned from public health, gaps identified and staff made aware of best practice. This would be informed by consultation with young people who have experienced CE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The range of specialist response to exploitation provided by the MAC Team is detailed in this paper • A more specialist therapeutic response required by an individual victim of exploitation would be identified by the MAC Team and options are listed above • An exit interviews with all young people who have used the service now takes place to determine the effectiveness of the intervention they have received

Peer Learning Review

A Peer Learning Review, with a specific focus on child exploitation, was undertaken in July 2015 with reciprocal three day visits taking place between Suffolk and Essex County Councils. A structured programme of groups and individual interviews was undertaken to both learn from, and provide critical feedback to, each local authority.

The findings from the review have been incorporated into the LSCB Action Plan. They also influenced significant developments including the establishment of five area based Child at Risk of Exploitation (CaRE) groups reporting through the LSCB and of a Child Exploitation Coordinator post in recognition of the need to ensure a coherent approach to continuing development and collaboration in response to the risk of CE.

Ofsted Inspection November/December 2015

From the inspection report: *"Children at risk of sexual exploitation are identified and appropriately considered at the tactical tasking and coordination group (TTCG). The child sexual exploitation risk assessment tool, which is used for referrals to the TTCG, showed appropriate evidence of risk analysis. However, return home interviews are not consistently offered and completed to identify factors that influence the young people that go missing, so this information is not available when assessing risk. The local authority is aware of this and is in the process of appointing a child exploitation coordinator and a missing children coordinator to further improve the response. Gang affiliation is appropriately considered and positive evidence was seen of complex strategy discussions and review at the TTCG, with direct work being undertaken with young people."*

A CE Coordinator and a Missing Children Co-ordinator were appointed in March 2016 and January 2016 respectively.

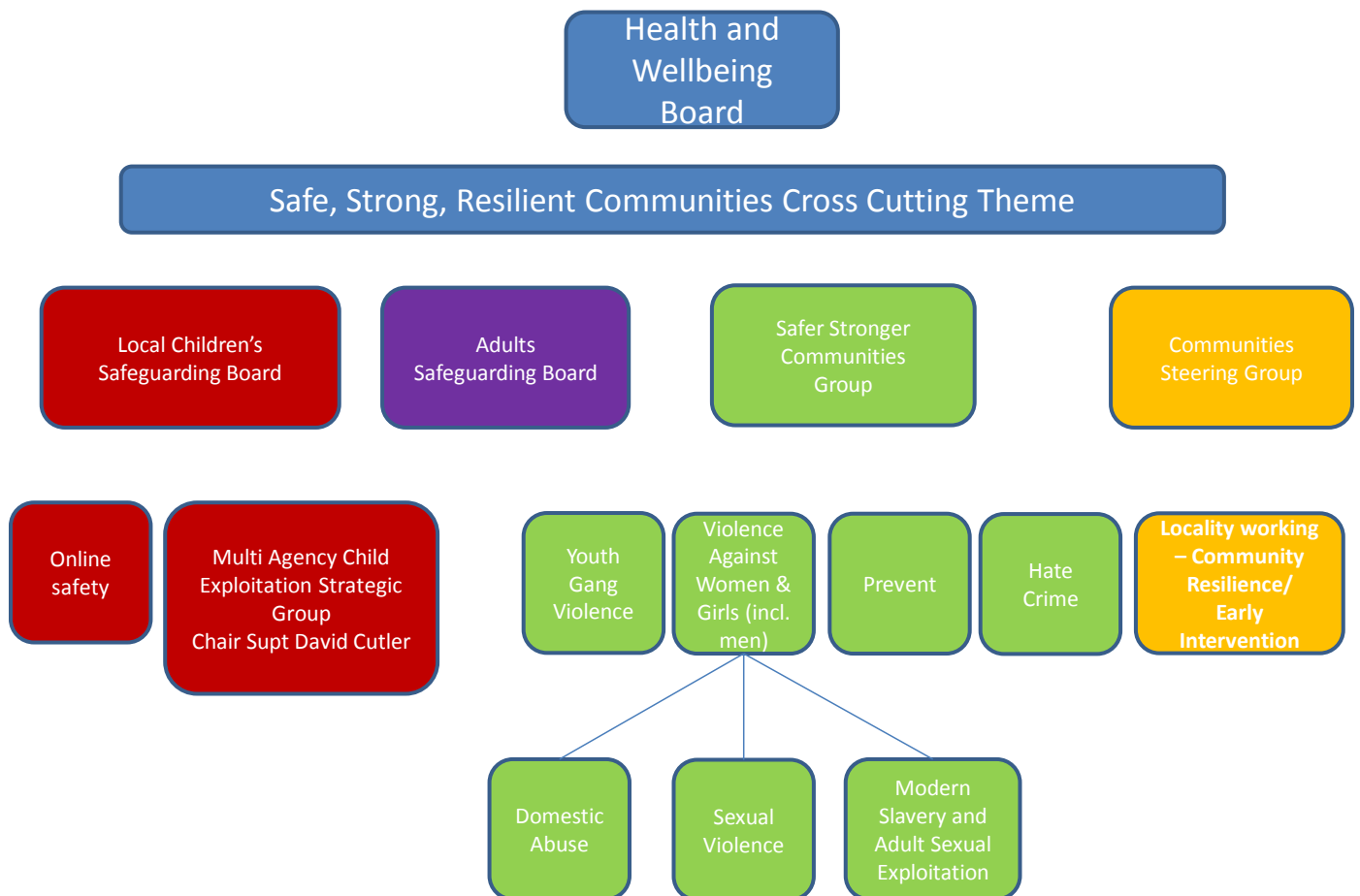
What is Working Well?

- Informed decision-making and risk assessment in the MASH; information and intelligence sharing, interagency relationships and multi-agency working
- The MASH Consultation Line provides an opportunity for professionals to discuss their concerns about a child in circumstances where they are unsure of the need to refer
- The Tactical and Tasking Coordination Group is recognised to be an effective inter-agency planning mechanism for highest risk missing children
- Specialist direct work with children, young people and families and advice for other professionals working with children vulnerable to CE through the *Make A Change* Team. This has built confidence in workers and teams in addressing child exploitation risks with children and families.
- Strategic and operational oversight of CE is well coordinated through the LSCB CE Strategic Group
- Dedicated Child Exploitation Coordinator role supporting the 5 Area Based CaRE Groups
- The Youth Offending Service works well at all levels from diversion, targeted community work and specific interventions and has good co-operation with Police and other agencies
- Linking CE with Missing and Trafficking (as well as other specific vulnerabilities)
- Multi-agency CE training and awareness raising
- Improving awareness of CE across the partnership through training, identification of 'lead professional' in every agency, more effective publicity and a dedicated space on the LSCB website for child exploitation
- Improvements in the ensuring Return Home Interviews have taken place and actioned supported by a specific Missing Children Co-ordinator. This importantly feeds into the future Safety Plans and intelligence gained is fed forward appropriately.
- Developing multi-agency arrangements for dealing with complex or organised abuse in which a number of children and one or more perpetrators may be involved
- Awareness raising of taxi drivers and hotel staff regarding CE
- Threat assessment commissioned from University of Suffolk re gang activity

What are we Worried About? / What Needs to Happen

- A relatively small, but very concerning, number of cases involving child exploitation and sexual abuse, often connected to Gangs/Groups and Substance misuse
- Further development of Multi-Agency analytical capability to identify hotspots, potential victims, perpetrators, emerging issues and the scale of CE could be further improved
- County Lines Analysis (commissioned from University of Suffolk)
- The Neglect Strategy has been revised. Some further strengthening in respect of interventions is needed
- Updated Train the Trainer for Graded Care Profile Tool v2 (Neglect tool) has taken place. Training to be cascaded to workforce. This needs to be wide including key partners such as Schools and Health
- Completing and implementing the enhancements to the CE toolkit
- Completion of further audit of 20 CE cases to track progress to ensure i) issues are picked up early enough, ii) that the assessments were appropriate iii) to ensure the child's voice is heard and that family / carers are involved and heard in any planning iv) to track outcomes and future family resilience
- Ensuring consistency across the County (and beyond). There is some perceived overlap between the Area Safeguarding Committees, the CaRE Groups and local Anti-Social Behaviour Groups and the difficulties in agencies resourcing these meetings.
- The need to ensure that the commissioning of specialist therapeutic services tailored to the needs of children and young people who have been victims of exploitation including CAMHS is adequate
- Management of transitions and on-going support for vulnerable children as they become adults, for example those with learning difficulties and those that have suffered accumulated trauma / neglect but who do not otherwise fall within the criteria for Adult Social Care Services.

Appendix 1 Governance



Appendix 2

MAC - YOUNG PERSON DATA

FEB 2016 – JAN 2017

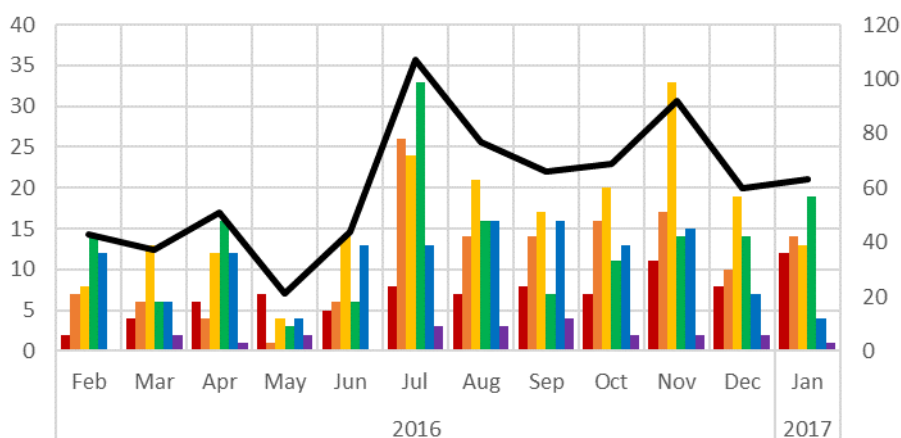
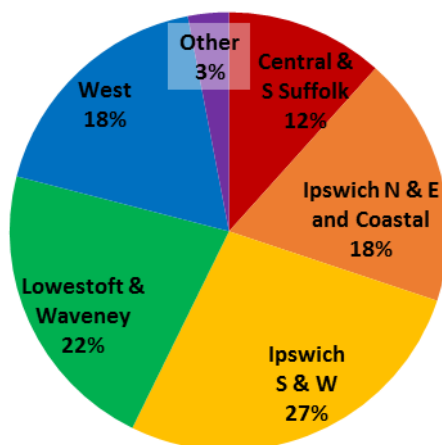
The data in this document is based on activities received by the Make a Change (MAC) Team on CareFirst6 – This system has been in operation since December 2015 and generates an activity automatically when a box is ticked in a Stat Assessment or Return Interview to identify that a child is at risk of being involved in Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Gangs, Trafficking, Missing episodes, FGM or Radicalisation. The data in this report is accurate as of 03 February 2017, and covers the period Feb 2016 – Jan 2017.

Number of activities received by Locality/Date

There were 804 activities received in the period Feb '16 – Jan '17, however 74 of these are not included in the report below as they were not intended for MAC. This could be for a variety of reasons such as: Boxes being ticked in error (34 activities), Repeat Pregnancy activities meant for the Positive Choices Team (25 activities), Concerns for a sibling being duplicated on the assessment (12 activities) or an assessment being authorised that has been actioned in the meantime (3 activities).

The table below shows the number of young people brought to the MAC team's attention for each locality throughout the months, this can include repeat appearances eg: if a young person is identified as being at risk on the 1st of the month and again on the 13th they will both be counted, however if they are identified as being at risk from multiple factors at the same time eg: CSE and Gangs being identified in a single assessment, then these will be combined to a single activity. The large increase in activities as of July 2016 was found to be due to a change in the way that activities were sent to the MAC team, rather than any increase in occurrences in any of the areas.

Year	Month	Central & South Suffolk	Ipswich North & East and Coastal	Ipswich South & West	Lowestoft and Waveney	West	Other	Total
2016	February	2	7	8	14	12	0	43
	March	4	6	13	6	6	2	37
	April	6	4	12	16	12	1	51
	May	7	1	4	3	4	2	21
	June	5	6	14	6	13	0	44
	July	8	26	24	33	13	3	107
	August	7	14	21	16	16	3	77
	September	8	14	17	7	16	4	66
	October	7	16	20	11	13	2	69
	November	11	17	33	14	15	2	92
	December	8	10	19	14	7	2	60
2017	January	12	14	13	19	4	1	63
Total		85 (12%)	135 (18%)	198 (27%)	159 (22%)	131 (18%)	22 (3%)	<u>730</u>
Average		7	11	17	13	11	2	61



The 730 activities above relate to 456 young people, 117 (26%) of which had more than 1 activity raised on their behalf and account for 391 (54%) of the activities received. The table below shows the number of young people and how many times they had an activity raised:

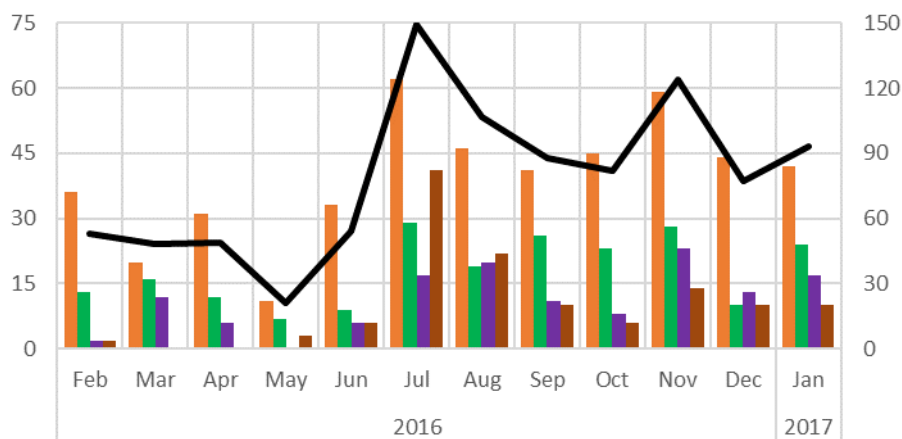
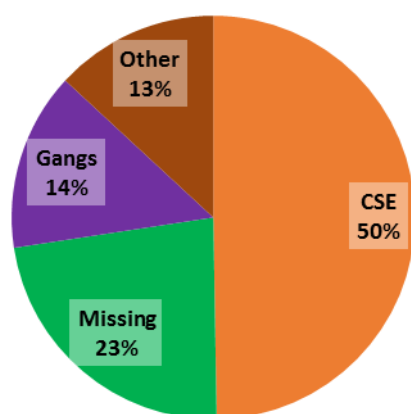
Activities Raised	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Young People	339	61	21	9	15	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Risk Types received by Date

The table below shows how many of each type of activity the MAC team received throughout the months, this is an expanded version of the previous table eg: if a single record in the previous table was for a Child at risk of CSE, Missing and Gangs it will show as 3 records in this table, 1 each for CSE, Missing and Gangs.

Type of Risk	2016												2017	Total	Avg
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan			
CSE	36	20	31	11	33	62	46	41	45	59	44	42	470 (50%)	39	

Missing	13	16	12	7	9	29	19	26	23	28	10	24	216 (23%)	18
Gangs	2	12	6	0	6	17	20	11	8	23	13	17	135 (14%)	11
Trafficking	1	0	0	0	2	11	6	5	1	3	3	6	38 (4%)	3
FGM	1	0	0	3	1	5	2	5	0	5	4	1	27 (3%)	2
Abuse linked to Faith	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	2	6	2	2	20 (2%)	2
Socially Unacceptable	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	11 (1%)	1
Actual Self Harming	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	10 (1%)	1
Advice	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	10 (1%)	1
Radicalisation	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	1	8 (1%)	1
Total	53	48	49	21	54	149	107	88	82	124	77	93	945	79

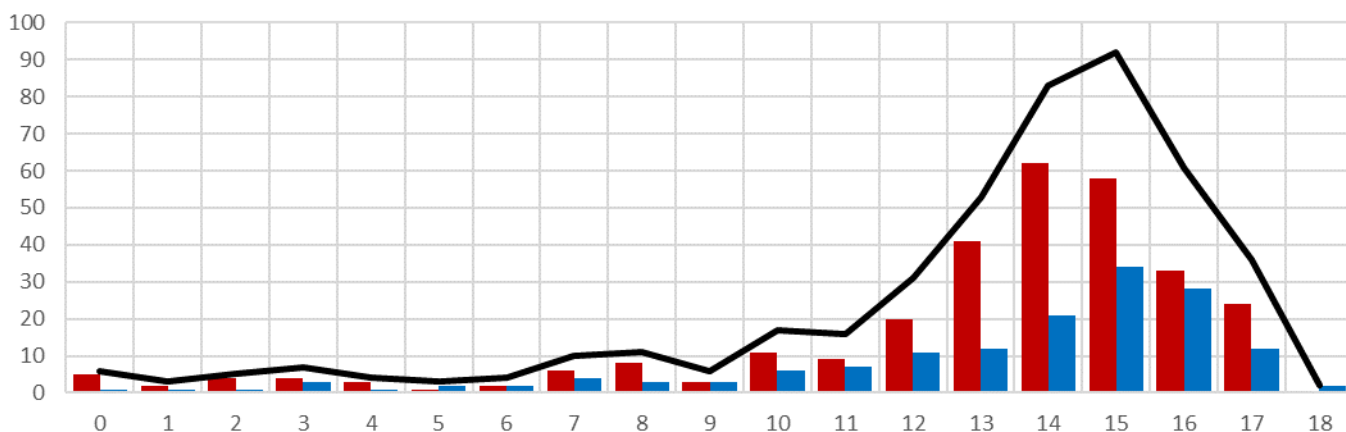


Distributions

Age / Gender

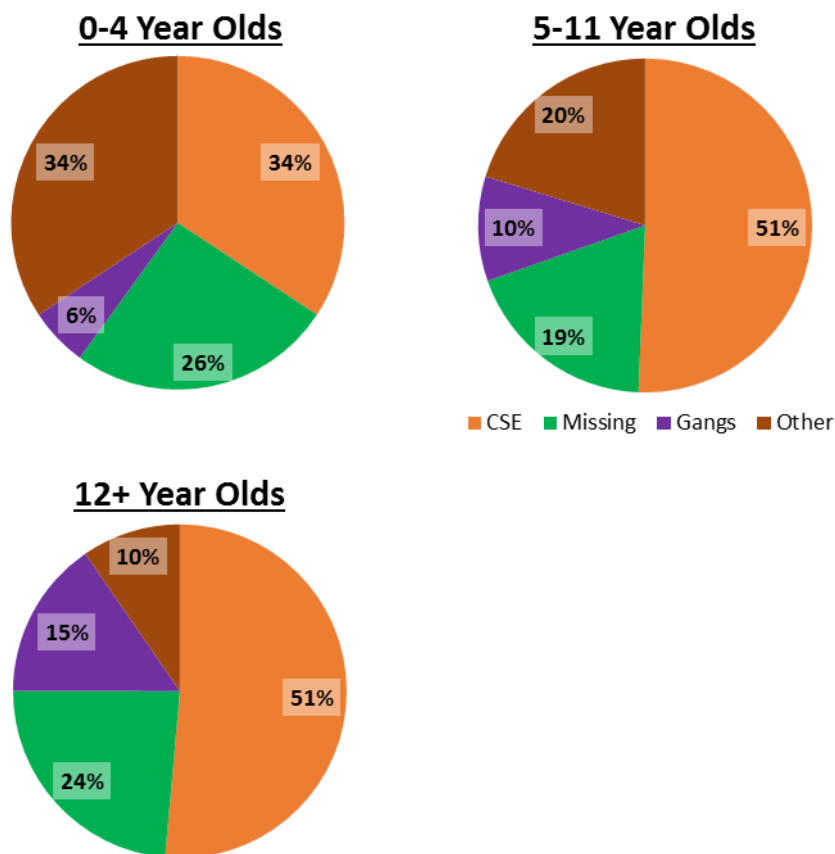
The table & graph below show the distribution of the 456 young people by age. The average age for the young people the MAC team received activities for was 12.9 years old, with the average ages for Females of 13.0 and Males of 13.2. 63% of all cases received fell within the ages of 13-16.

Age	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
Female	5	2	4	4	3	1	2	6	8	3	11	9	20	41	62	58	33	24	0	296 (65%)
Male	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	4	3	3	6	7	11	12	21	34	28	12	2	154 (34%)
Unborn	6																			6 (1%)
Total	6	3	5	7	4	3	4	10	11	6	17	16	31	53	83	92	61	36	2	456
														12%	18%	20%	13%	8%		



Below is the distribution of the young people across various age ranges, comparing the distribution of the risks for these groups to the distribution across all young people. The vast majority (79%) of cases received are aged 12 or above and the risks identified tend to concentrate into the 3 main categories of CSE, Missing and Gangs as age increases.

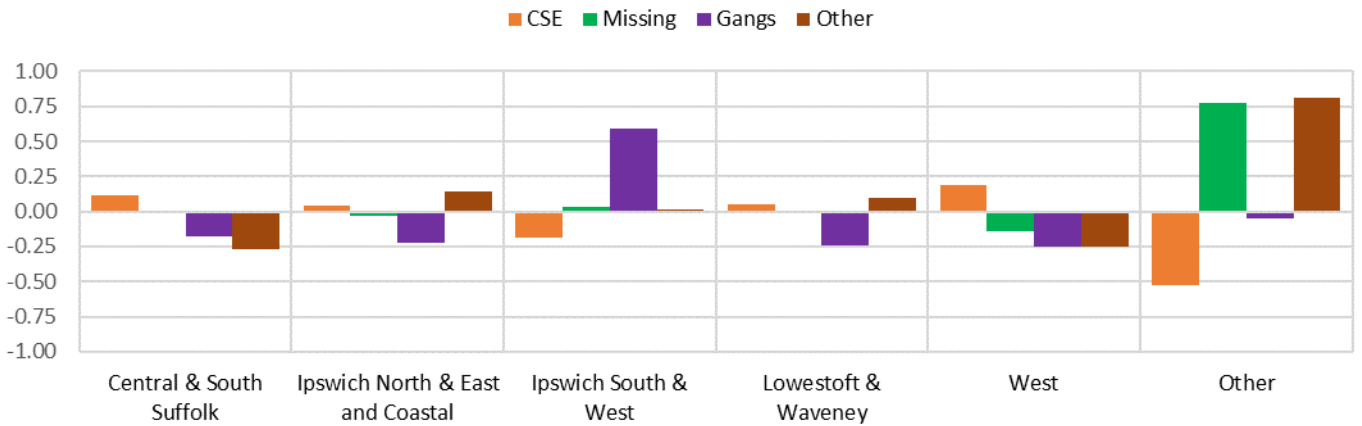
Young People		0-4 Year Olds	5-11 Year Olds	12+ Year Olds	Total
		31 (7%)	67 (15%)	358 (79%)	456
Type of Risk	CSE	↓ 34%	51%	51%	51%
	Missing	26%	19%	24%	23%
	Gangs	↓ 6%	↓ 10%	15%	15%
	Other	↑ 34%	↑ 20%	10%	11%



Locality / Risk

The table below shows the % distribution of risk in each of the localities alongside the distribution for all of the Young People brought to our attention for comparison. The graph is zeroed at the total average, and shows how much each area differs for each of the risk categories.

Type of Risk	Central & South Suffolk	Ipswich North & East and Coastal	Ipswich South & West	Lowestoft and Waveney	West	Other	Total
CSE	56%	53%	41%	53%	60%	↓ 24%	51%
Missing	23%	23%	24%	23%	20%	↑ 41%	23%
Gangs	12%	11%	↑ 23%	11%	11%	14%	15%
Other	↓ 8%	13%	12%	13%	↓ 9%	↑ 21%	11%



Gender / Risk

The table below shows the distribution of gender amongst the 456 young people the MAC team were made aware of during the year, with 65% being Female and 34% Male. It also shows the % distribution of the main risks posed to the young people of each gender – showing that CSE is the main risk factor for Females, whereas the risk factors for Males are more evenly distributed, with Gangs being comparatively a much higher risk factor to Males than Females.

Young People		Female	Male	Unborn	Total
		296 (65%)	154 (34%)	6 (1%)	456
Type of Risk	CSE	59%	↓ 32%	50%	51%
	Missing	22%	26%	↑ 50%	23%
	Gangs	↓ 8%	↑ 30%	↓ 0%	15%
	Other	11%	13%	↓ 0%	11%

