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Contextual Safeguarding in Kirklees**.**

## Introduction.

In Kirklees, we want everyone be proud of the communities in which they live, feel happy and be safe.

We want our children and young people to grow up in inclusive, diverse, communities, where they feel welcome, valued, and heard. We are working in our local areas with our partners and community groups to ensure children and young people have opportunities to access and take part in activities which are not only enriching and fun, but also where they can be supported to make good and safe life choices.

Contextual safeguarding recognises that as children and young people grow and develop, they are influenced by a wide range of factors, environments, and people outside of their family. Whether in school or college, in the local area where they live, in their peer groups and online, children and young people may come across and be exposed to harmful influences and situations in any of these environments. Sometimes these different circumstances are inter-related and can mean that children and young people may face multiple risks.

Our approach to contextual safeguarding in Kirklees looks at how we can best understand and address these risks to help to keep young people safe in today's changing world.

This document provides an overview of our services and sets out our approach to contextual safeguarding in Kirklees.

# Icon Description automatically generatedThe Youth Engagement Service.

# How we work with People.

The principle aim of the Youth Engagement Service (YES) is to reduce the risk of child exploitation and episodes of missing from home which vulnerable children and young people across the district may face.

By bringing together the Youth Intervention Team (YIT), Risk and Vulnerabilities Team (R&V) and Youth Justice Service (YJS) within Children’s Social Care, the YES provides an inclusive and flexible service that works collaboratively with internal services and partners across the district including but not limited to Early Support, Multi Systemic Therapy Enhanced (MST-E), Detached Youth work, Parents Against Child Exploitation (PACE), Education, Health, and Police. This has ensured there is a whole system approach to safeguarding in Kirklees.

The YES model of practice is inspired by the Contextual Safeguarding Model developed by Carlene Firmin at the University of Bedfordshire. Our policies, procedures, and practice reflect the Contextual Safeguarding approach by understanding and responding to young people’s experiences of significant harm beyond their families.

The YES provides a service tailored to the needs and wishes of the child or young person and their wider family, practicing within the framework of contextual safeguarding using a whole family, child centred and relationship-based approach.

Underpinning how we work with people is Restorative Practice. Restorative Practice has its roots in Restorative Justice and has been adopted not only in children’s services but across the council. With the ethos of ‘working with’ not ‘to’ or ‘for’ the YES works with children, young people, families and communities to create the conditions needed to reduce crime and violent behaviour, restore relationships, repair harm and strengthen our local communities.

We work across both the statutory and early intervention and prevention space, undertaking direct work with children, young people, and their families, to support, inform and empower those who need our service, often alongside a statutory plan and as part of the wider Early Support agenda, working with families who are not known or open to children’s social care services as well as working closely with the Youth Justice Service to prevent young people re offending and avoid becoming further involved in the criminal justice system.

The YES adopts the principles of consistent support, identifying the ‘Right Worker’ to deliver the ‘Right Support’ at the ‘Right Time’ for the young person in line with the young person’s needs. To do this well, there is the need to work swiftly across organisational boundaries. Historically, this work was sometimes unnecessarily duplicated or complex, often due to the working practices of different teams, services and organisations.

YES, and Family Support and Child Protection services have jointly worked to improve pathways and remove thresholds or the perception of thresholds, which were barriers to providing timely and proportionate support. Now, there is a clear focus on delivering across a spectrum of needs in an environment where support is provided through the entire journey of the young person’s risk of exploitation.

By adopting open working practices extending from universal intervention to targeted support, the YES has been able to realise and deliver on the principles outlined above.

Where children and young people are being identified as at risk of exploitation or victims of exploitation, YES ensures appropriate support and interventions are available from across a variety of services such as the Youth Intervention Team, Risk and Vulnerabilities Team, Youth Justice Service, Early Support, Detached Youth Work and Multi Systemic Therapy Exploitation.

The level of risk and the presenting circumstances can create the need for involvement from multiple teams across the services and as a result of this, a young person can experience numerous contacts from new and different people as their case is transferred following escalation or de-escalation. Young people and their families tell us experiencing multiple and changing workers is unsettling and disruptive. We understand from a young person or their family’s point of view this can be daunting and lead to an unwillingness or reluctance to participate.

The YES overcomes this challenge by ensuring good quality engagement underpins all the work we do, and whilst it is often the most difficult part of the work, it is the foundation that needs to be laid for subsequent work and interventions to be meaningful.

Where a young person’s needs identify support from different people and services, YES provides a constant in the young person’s life by utilising the right worker from the beginning and enables that worker to remain with the young person along their journey, facilitating where needed, the introduction of every new person becoming involved in their support to build and maintain trusting relationships.

Our practice recognises that the different relationships young people form in their neighbourhoods, schools and online can feature violence and abuse, such as peer violence, gangs, child trafficking, domestic abuse, modern day slavery and harmful sexual behaviour. In considering all the wider aspects of a child’s lived experience, the approach of the YES ensures that professional assessments, intervention, and support fully consider the child in their wider social contexts demonstrating an understanding that significant harm can occur beyond their families.

The adoption of a contextual safeguarding approach ensures the YES understand that the relationships and influences outside the family home can feature violence and abuse that parents and carers may have limited control or dissuasion over

The YES works alongside families and young people to build positive relationships which empower and grow self-esteem and confidence. Parents and carers are in a unique position to give support to their child, so the YES endeavours to support, motivate, and empower parents/carers to find solutions to ease tension, ensuring safety plans and reporting strategies are in place. Implementing parent/carer friendly practices which increase the prospect of keeping children safe from going missing and exploitative relationships is a crucial part of the work undertaken.

Our offer is extended to sibling groups, providing them with support and giving them insight and an understanding of the impact of missing, exploitation and trauma.

We are a learning organisation and research informs our practice in Kirklees. We understand missing from home can be an indicator for being at risk of or vulnerable to exploitation. All young people who are reported missing are offered and encouraged to talk to us about what has happened in an independent return interview. The YES uses the information and intelligence gathered through return home interviews to further inform individual plans, inform practice and develop a greater understanding of the contextual risks within localities.

Key to this is coordinated multi-agency partnership work to ensure that information and intelligence is shared to enable a timely, appropriate, and proactive response to tackle the exploitation and missing episodes. This forms the basis of any risk management plan, moving the focus away from traditional planning to the contextual approach.

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# How we work with Partners.

## The Youth Justice Service.

Aligning the Youth Justice Service (YJS) (formerly the Youth Offending Team) to the YES in 2019/2020 enabled the creation of a fully integrated approach to adolescent safeguarding and contextual risk within Children’s Services.

The Youth Justice Service maintains its distinct identity within the YES, so that the statutory duties of the strategic partnership and operational intervention focus on desistance and public protection are not diluted; ensuring there is a dedicated and focused partnership response for children at risk of re-offending.

Whilst youth justice workers have a specialist and dedicated function within YES and focus in the main on work with children in the youth justice system. The YJS can lever the full range of services throughout Early Support and YES including the detached youth work offer, and specialist social workers focused on contextual safeguarding, health and wellbeing and systemic practitioners (MST) to enhance and compliment the work they undertake with young people and their families.

The alignment of services with YES has enhanced the quality of information to improve decision making and plans contributing to our ability to deliver the contextualised safeguarding approach.

Many of the children and young people the YJS works with are or have been exploited and have circumstances that will likely expose them to risk of exploitation.

Integration has enabled greater opportunity to recognise earlier the risks of exploitation and mitigate these risks through better understanding the contextual perspectives of a young person, informing strategies, and improving planning.

## The Early Support Service.

Aspects of the Early Support Service works as part of the Youth Engagement Service to provide both targeted and universal support to vulnerable children, young people, and their families to prevent their need escalating into crisis requiring a formal social care or statutory intervention with a ‘catch them before they fall’ approach in mind. Operating in the pre–child protection space (non-statutory), support is provided to a whole family, individuals, group or communities through a variety of teams depending on needs:

* Family Support
* STARS
* Detached Youth Work
* Play teams
* Family Group Conferencing and Parenting Teams.

**Family Support**

Family support is a relational approach using evidence-based interventions to help prevent family breakdown and build resilience in individual family members and the family as a whole. Working with families who have children from pre-birth to19 years (25 years for those with Learning Difficulties or Disabilities)

Where children and young people may be at risk of or are involved in child exploitation, support may be provided to help develop or strengthen age-appropriate boundaries and routines, support positive family relationships and address some of the push factors within the home to help reduce the risk of involvement in exploitative situations. Support may be provided to help understand teenage behaviour and direct work may be undertaken to help children, young people and families understand some of the methods of grooming/exploitation.

Coordinated and integrated referral pathways ensure support for children, young people and their families is accessed swiftly and efficiently.

Early Support Managers are an integral part of the YES multiagency meetings; DREAM, ESP and MACE and can directly allocate resources. This collaborative approach has ensured appropriate support is identified and allocated without unnecessary delay.

**STARS**

STARS was created in summer 2020 in response to the COVID pandemic and known impact of restrictions on the transitions of all young people, especially those already at risk of further school disengagement, and those transitioning to high school, and the known correlation to later involvement in youth crime and violence for children out of school. STARS focusses on increasing families’ skills to understand and work on potential problems, often before they have occurred and wherever possible without additional support.

STARS was created to follow a practice model which uses formulation to guide delivery of intervention and follows an intensive restorative family- and home-based treatment approach. Adherence to the model is supported by focussed fortnightly supervision and consultation.

Referrals were sought by engaging with Education Support services and primary schools in the targeted areas to refer the children they have the greatest concerns of successful transition to high school. STARS facilitators have also offered guidance in formulation within the high schools.

The following outcome report highlights a range of excellent quantitative and qualitative outcomes for the STARS project. The data shows that not only did STARS achieve its objective to minimise disengagement from education, but it statistically increased educational engagement, and improved a wide range of family outcomes from mental health to challenging behaviour.

## Detached Youth Work

The Detached Youth Work Team work in partnership with the YES to identify vulnerable children and young people and deliver flexible interventions in identified by the partnership. Youth Workers use community spaces, such as parks, streets, estates, and open spaces, to build trusted and professional relationships with children and young people, developing interventions to support children and young people to remain safe within their communities. Detached Youth Work enables children and young people to develop holistically, working with them to facilitate their personal, social, and educational development. The team enable children and young people to develop their voice, influence, and place in society, promoting young people’s self-awareness, confidence, and participation in sustainable positive activities to reach their full potential.

By the virtue of place-based working, the Detached Youth Team is well placed in communities to share information with the YES service.  Equally, they disseminate relevant information and support to the community, Third Sector, and community groups to increase awareness and recognise when children and young people may be at risk of exploitation.

The Detached Youth Work team offer ‘one to one’ support and group work interventions for children, young people and families; to increase resilience and reduce risk and exploitation factors through a process of assessment, plan, intervention, and evaluation.

With the ongoing development of a digital offer for young people, the service aims to reduce online risks facing young people and support them to identify ways to keep safe online.

The Detached Youth Work Team is part of Early Support Service, Children and Young People Team, who also offer an All-Age Play Offer and Duke of Edinburgh Award.  Offering two activity sites: Crow Nest Park Adventure Playground, Dewsbury and Little Deer Wood, Shepley Marina, Mirfield.

## MST(e) Multi-Systemic Therapy – Enhanced and MST(FIT) Family Integrated Transition.

MST is a restorative, evidenced-based intervention that works intensively with the families of young people displaying challenging behaviours, at home, in school and or in the community and at risk of out of home placement.

The MST Enhanced (MST-E) team works with families of young people aged 10-15 years who are living at home. Its particular focus of support is to young people involved in or at high risk of CCE and CSE.

Working alongside partners in the Youth Engagement Service as part of the Exploitation Screening Panel to identify young people at risk of CCE who may need the specialised intensive short-term support that MST E can offer.

Supporting colleagues in the Youth Engagement Service, MST E’s particular strength lies in its focus on working with and bringing together all systems (or ecologies) of a child’s life, for example family, community, and school. The aim is to utilise the strengths in these systems to address wider factors and multiple behaviours such as going missing, substance misuse, association with anti-social peers or gangs and school absence/refusal that increase or sustain a young person’s vulnerability to CCE.

Multi-Systemic Therapy Family Integrated Transition (MST-FIT) is the newest addition of MST interventions to Kirklees. The model uses the standard principles of MST with additional components to address the specific issues and contexts of young people returning home.

MST FIT aims to bring young people home from care and reunification with parents and carers. Young people aged 11-17 years who are identified for the programme receive 3 months of intensive mental health support and skills training. This training uses elements of Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (DBT) training called the Integrated Treatment Model (ITM) within the children's home, which helps young people to accept and deal with their emotions and make positive changes to their behaviour. At the same time, the MST FIT therapist works with the family and other systems to enable the young person to return home successfully. The MST-FIT therapist then continues working with the whole family and systems for a further 4 months after the young person has returned home.

## Role of Parents Against Child Exploitation – PACE.

The Youth Engagement Service benefits from a commissioned PACE worker who provides support to parents of victims and those at risk of exploitation.

PACE is a leading specialist charity that brings the parent perspective to tackling child exploitation. Expertise comes from years of experience working with parents, which is reflected in an approach to multi agency working.

PACE seeks to:

* Enable parents and carers to safeguard and stop their children being exploited.
* Provide evidence and specialist advice to demonstrate to partners that parents and carers have an essential safeguarding role.
* Work with parents and partners to disrupt and bring perpetrators to justice.
* Influence national and local policy and practice to reflect the active safeguarding role of parents and the impact on families of child exploitation.
* Sustain long term change by training partners in the active role of parents and carers safeguarding their children.

**Police**

Kirklees Child Vulnerability and Exploitation Team is compiled of 2 MFH co-ordinators, 4 CSE investigators, 3 CCE investigators and 2 proactive disruption officers who look at intelligence, locations and perpetrators.

The CSE investigators manage the young people flagged at high and medium risk – each will have a bespoke plan depending on their vulnerabilities and needs. This might involve engagement with them to break down any misconceptions or mistrust of the police, or if the child is not engaging with professionals and there are significant grey areas re their associates or locations they are attending it may involve more covert methods eg forward facing charter enquiries. The investigator will be allocated any sexual crimes (other than intrafamilial) they are the victim of.

The CCE team will identify the young people who are most likely to respond to police intervention for management which looks like the CSE management described above. They also identify the top ten exploited young people and share these with division for NPT to gather intelligence about them and their lifestyle.

CVET work closely with the Youth Engagement Service. We attend daily ‘DREAM’ meetings where police information re all children who have been missing from home is shared, as well as any police information that has come to light through triggered flags. We have a weekly multi-agency Exploitation Screening Panel in which we discuss any new risk assessments or Partnership Checklists to decide the correct level of flag and which agencies are best placed to support the family and safeguard the child. We have a review ESP each week in which the allocated social worker/YES worker presents the current situation to CVET and YES managers and we review the necessity of the flags and whether the management plan needs amending.  In addition we attend strategy meetings, risk management meetings, contextual safeguarding and MACE meetings as and when required.

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# How we work with Place

The service works with other services to respond to contextualised safeguarding concerns in communities through the Community Outcome Groups (COG) and provide a joined-up approach to information sharing and planning

**Community Outcome Group’s (COG’s)**

The Community Outcome Groups are Multi-agency partnership meeting that oversee a consistent approach to integrated, problem solving across Kirklees. The COGs focus on the key themes of tackling Anti Social Behaviour, Reducing Crime, Preventing People From Serious Harm and Place. Monthly intelligence data and priorities submitted by key partners are assessed and discussed with key partners before setting out an action plan to address the issues. There are established good practices around partner action days, working with residents, schools and supporting local town centre initiatives.  Performance data and updates from partners are then used to record performance, outcomes and quality of service. Partners that attend Safer Kirklees include Neighbourhood Officers (ASB), Police, Greenspace, Community Plus, Homes & Neighbourhoods, Housing Solutions, Domestic Abuse Officers, Fire, Youth Outreach, YES Team.

This approach span across Kirklees in four meetings, based on locality:

* Dewsbury & Mirfield
* Batley & Spen
* Huddersfield
* Rural

Overall scrutiny and accountability is from the Kirklees Communities Board.

## Overview

To understand risk in the contextual environment, it is vital that robust and holistic information is available to inform decision making and ensure an appropriate, proportionate response to situations is formulated.

Individual assessment, planning and intervention takes place for children and young people, with an increased focus on risks and influence for that young person outside of their family alongside responding to the needs within the family, The exploitation risk assessment and partnership checklist is used to form an understanding of the broader picture of contextual risk and underpins discussions across the various strategic and operational meetings.

The purpose of strategic and operational meetings is to co-ordinate a response which enhances the safety of the school, neighbourhood, or peer group from the identified exploitation issues.

## Decision Making and Response.

## Missing and Child Exploitation Safeguarding Arrangements – MACE Process.

In Kirklees, the MACE process is an overarching term used to describe the integral components of our safeguarding system and process within the YES.

MACE has enhanced and built on statutory responsibilities and supports the safeguarding process by ensuring prevention and intervention strategies encompass system wide partnership, ensuring participation and meaningful contribution.

The MACE process consists of these forums and meetings:

* **Daily Risk Exploitation and Missing Meeting** (DREAM). The emerging concerns and events of previous 24 hours are discussed and shared across a Partnership forum. This includes review of all missing episodes and allocation of tasks and actions such as allocation of Independent Return Interviews.
* **Weekly Exploitation Screening Panel /The Missing and Child Exploitation Meeting** (ESP/MACE).Wider multi agency with primary case workers, decision making and planning meeting to consider new exploitation assessments and resource allocation. The meeting also reviews existing cases and provides support and advice according to the current needs.This meeting is a specific forum dedicated to discussing cases and plan strategies to support those young people whose risk are more complex.
* **Contextual Safeguarding meetings** (CSM).Multi Agency meeting to be utilised when approaching a group or location-based concern. CSM is a bespoke planning meeting that focuses on a network and complex situations with the purpose of understand the environment context and identifying others at risk.

The MACE process is key to identifying children and young people in Kirklees who are vulnerable from being missing from home or care and /or are at risk of / experiencing child exploitation. To ensure children and young people are supported and safeguarded, MACE ensures there is good management oversight and grip on:

* Referral Coordination - Reporting of concerns
* Screening / Evaluation. Determination of information received /shared
* Action Management.
* Multi-Agency Meetings.
* Development and Implementation of Strategies
* Review and evaluation Management

## MACE meeting expectations.

The MACE process identifies suspects, locations of concern, links and networks between children, young people and individuals who pose a risk to children. The expectations are that any meeting within the MACE process will:

* Ensure that cases of suspected or actual child exploitation are well-managed and coordinated and that all possible action is taken to protect the child/young person.
* Recommend and review actions to ensure that children are protected.
* Ensure that intelligence relating to patterns of child exploitation in Kirklees can be identified and action taken where necessary. This will include the sharing of intelligence relating to individual children and young people, and suspected perpetrators, and/or groups of suspected perpetrators and locations of concern.
* Support the identification, disruption and prosecution of identified perpetrators.
* Identify possible links between victims and suspects, with the purpose of disrupting and prosecuting suspects

## Partnership and participation.

Safeguarding is everyone’s business. In Kirklees this is well embedded, and commitment is evident by contributions made by all partners at the well-attended multi agency meetings.

Our MACE partners include:

* Children’s and Adult’s Social Care.
* Safer Kirklees.
* West Yorkshire Police.
* Health.
* Housing
* Youth Justice.
* Education including the Virtual School.
* VCSE, Community Groups and Third Sector Organisations

Approach to Planning and Problem Solving**.**

Planning and problem solving is undertaken using a contextual perspective and contributions to the plan are sought within the Youth Engagement Service and Partners.

The information gathered is fundamental to enabling the context of each situation to be better understood and through greater understanding the approach and contribution can be specific.

The contextual perspective addresses factors from the individual young person’s perspective, the risk of perpetrators and the context of the environment and community.

By formulating an approach from the different perspectives, the contribution and value added to reducing the risk and improving the prospects of a young person can be better realised.

**Perpetrator of Exploitation**

**Location and Social Environment**

**Young Person at Risk of Exploitation**

***“For Risk to become reality all three elements must occur and therefore any plan that removes or reduces an element significantly contributes to mitigating that risk. All partners can contribute to problem solving.”***

***“Plans utilising the experience of skills of Partnership should seek to address problem solving approach from multiple perspectives.”***

**RISK**

## Risk Assessment.

The exploitation Risk Assessment is integrated within the Liquid Logic system. The assessment covers fourteen separate factors which contribute to painting a detailed picture of contextual risk for children and young people.

1. Family and peer relationships

2. Accommodation

3. Education Training or Employment

4. Emotional Wellbeing

5. Experience of abuse and violence

6. Missing from home or care

7. Associations and Locations

8. Substance Misuse

9. Coercion and control

10. Rewards

11. Sexual Health and Intimate Relationships

12. Risk to others

13. Engagement with Professionals and Services

14. Wider Child and Family Factors

By identifying the specific issues relating to each of the factors, the assessment enables a coordinated plan to be formulated which responds to all the factors, utilising strengths and areas of concern to reduce risk.

Case management regarding exploitation, including decision making via exploitation screening panel, is recorded via an exploitation pathway on both Liquid logic Children's Social Care System (LCS) and Early Help Module (EHM) within Liquid Logic. Exploitation intervention plans are located within these pathways. This pathway runs alongside CIN, CP and or CLA workflows for young people subject to social work plans

By taking a whole system approach to assessment of risk, it has enabled all members of the partnership to proactively respond and contribute to mitigating risk across all the contextual factors.

# Service ambitions and developments in progress.

## Use of Diversion as an alternative to Community Resolution.

### What do we want to achieve.

We want to safely and appropriately reduce the number of young people whose cases are overseen under the criminal youth justice framework by creating a proportionate and fluid pathway outside of the Youth Justice domain as an alternative to Community Resolution.

The pathway will sit within Children’s Social Care and the Liquid Logic system rather than within the Youth Justice Childview System.

### Why we are doing this.

The opportunity to divert some children and young people into more appropriate interventions and strengthen our “working with” partnership approach through facilitating a fully personalised and child-focused approach to decision-making was highlighted in the HMIP inspection of June 2021.

Under the current process, not all out-of-court disposals – specifically first Community Resolutions are referred to and discussed by the joint decision-making panel. Often the decision to offer first time Community Resolutions is made solely by the Police which has resulted in the YJS not always having the opportunity to contribute information or have input to recommendations.

West Yorkshire Police (WYP) recognise that out of court disposals allow the police to deal effectively and proportionately with low-level, often first-time offending where the public interest is better served by providing a reparative solution for the victim. Out of court disposals also provide the opportunity to address the offending behaviour of the offender, where it can be more appropriately resolved without a prosecution at court.

The WYP Out of Court Disposals policy clearly defines for its officers the range of out of court disposals available, the circumstances under which each disposal may be appropriate; the circumstances under which each disposal is restricted; the level of authorisation required to determine suitability of each disposal and the procedure for issuing each disposal.

In relation to juveniles, the policy states a Community Resolution may be offered when the offender admits involvement in an offence or anti-social behaviour incident, and in most cases where the victim has agreed that they do not want more formal action taken. For a first ever offence the decision to issue a Community Resolution may be made by the officer in the case – or relevant supervisor for qualifying offences.

In line with our principle of providing the right support at the right time through the right people, the YES, YJS, and West Yorkshire Police (WYP) are working together to jointly implement a Diversion Pathway and process, which provides greater flexibility for staff working with young people and their families to access broader and more appropriate support, taking their individual circumstances and attributing factors into account whilst removing the stigma (perceived or otherwise) of cases being dealt with under the criminal justice heading.

The proposal enables greater reflective joint oversight of decisions and creates those opportunities for young people referred to in the inspection that may have been missed.

### How we have created the conditions for this to succeed.

West Yorkshire Police (WYP) have well embedded policies relating to Out of Court Disposal which are all in line with relevant National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) and College of Policing Guidance and it is acknowledged that practice is in accordance with these policies.

The strength and maturity of our partnership and shared commitment to improving outcomes for young people has enabled open conversations to take place about how practice could change to make a positive difference to the experiences of young people and their families who are facing the prospect of a Community Resolution and what organisational challenges there are to making this a reality.

There is agreement that greater multi-agency decision making before a Community Resolution is issued would benefit outcomes for young people and help ensure that the most appropriate package of support is provided and gives assurance the outcome of a Community Resolution is appropriate, proportionate, and has considered the broader contextual safeguarding factors.

WYP have reviewed practice, considered the practicalities and impact of adjusting their decision-making process to better reflect the recommendation of the HMIP.

Proposals have been presented to and approved by the Youth Justice Service Management Board in May 2023.

### How we are implementing proposals.

We are looking both backwards and forwards, incorporating a retrospective review of previous decisions to issue a Community Resolution to jointly assure with WYP that these Community Resolutions were appropriate and proportionate whilst developing our process to ensure there are clear standard operating procedures and that LL pathways and workflows reflect the changes.

Our partnership approach is to jointly gather and share with decision makers, information about the background of the young person and the offence they have admitted to committing.

Utilising the pre-existing weekly Out-of-Court disposal panel, cases will be reviewed in conjunction with the background information relating to the Young Person. The panel will determine the appropriateness to continue with a Community Resolution giving consideration to the existing guidance for police officers when deciding whether to administer a Community Resolution which states these things should be considered:

**Actual offence** – based on the circumstances of the offence, it must be in the public interest to offer a Community Resolution.

**Evidential standard** – it must be clear that a crime or incident has occurred, and there is reasonable suspicion that the offender is responsible.

**Admission of guilt** – the offender must accept responsibility for the offence.

**Offender consent** – the offender must agree to participate in Community Resolution and be capable of understanding the situation and process.

**Offender history** – the offender should have no relevant offending history. If they have previously offended, the police officer should refer the decision to a supervisor and record the reasons for the decision.

**Victim check** – the victim(s) should be consulted, and agreement sought. A Community Resolution can proceed without victim consent, but the supervisor must agree to the decision and the rationale should be recorded.

**Implications** – a Community Resolution does not form part of a criminal record.

It should be noted as with any information held by Police, in certain circumstances it may be disclosed in an enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) check.

In cases where the above proportionate and appropriate test is met, the Community Resolution will continue to be managed in the recognised and well-established process, managed within the Youth Justice Service through the Child View computer recording system.

Where the evaluation of the Community Resolution has determined on reflection of the broader information available to be inappropriate and or disproportionate to the circumstances, an alternative approach to providing support and desistance will be taken.

This approach will remove the Criminal Justice identity and be managed as a diversionary outcome within the Early Help Module of Liquid logic.

The principal of right person will remain at the heart of how we allocate support to young people; the work will be undertaken across the YES and will no longer be specific to the YJS arena, although the resources used to support these young people will predominantly be those who managed Community Resolutions within the current framework.

The removal of a Criminal Justice label will enable the approach to be better aligned to contextual safeguarding whilst allowing work to be undertaken that will still address, Risk of Harm to Self, Risk of Harm to Others and Risk of reoffending Young people will receive better support to stay safe, be healthy and thrive

Our outcomes of preventing young people entering the Criminal Justice system and/or diverting from a trajectory towards this space will always be our goal regardless of whether young people receive support through a Community Resolution or through the alternative diversionary pathway

Community Resolutions issued will be initially recorded within Child View and shown as pending a multi-agency decision at the Out of Court Disposal Panel.

Efficient decision making and timeliness is essential. There is an expectation that every case will be received no later than 24 hours prior to a panel and will be considered at the next Out of Court Disposal Panel.

By adopting these clear parameters, a case will be considered within a maximum timeframe of 8 days.

The outcomes available for a retrospective review is limited to these three options.

* **Community Resolution proportionately and appropriately issued**. Where all aspects of issuance appear correct in terms of appropriateness and proportionality the Community Resolution would be continued and managed within the YJS under the existing terms of a Community Resolution using the Child View system.
* **Community Resolution disproportionately or inappropriately issued.** Consider utilising the alternative outcome of diversionary work. Managed as a diversionary case within Liquid Logic (Early Help Module).
* **Community Resolution issued incorrectly or contrary to guidance.** Endorse Community Resolution record as incorrectly issued. Re-establish consent for work to be undertaken and manage as a diversionary case within Liquid Logic (Early Help Module).

The panel will consider the information available in respect of the young person and circumstances of the offending to agree the most suitable outcome listed aboce.

A record of the rationale for each decision will be prepared and this record will be captured within the Child View record, Liquid Logic record (when applicable) and the Police Niche OEL record.

Police will endorse their crime record with the panel decision and where the issuing of the Community Resolution was incorrect or contrary to guidance, Police will request the Crime Registrar to review the circumstances and if appropriate to finalise the crime record accordingly.

Where the panel regarded the issuing of a Community Resolution to be legitimate but disproportionate or inappropriate to the circumstances, the Police will endorse the crime record and consider making a request to the Crime Registrar to review the circumstances and if appropriate to finalise the crime record being issued inappropriately.

Where the Police record is not finalised outcome 22 (No Further Action) the decision made by the panel will remain within the Crime Report outlining the rationale and the intention to work with the young person within an alternative diversionary framework.

## Contextual Safeguarding intelligence shapes and influences wider strategic development and investment in Kirklees

We are continually improving our ability to recognise young people at risk and looking ahead to identify those whose current circumstances may make them more susceptible to becoming at risk in the future. The work undertaken by YES provides data and information (via Tableau, completion of IRI’s and direct exploitation work, and discussion within DREAM/ESP/Contextual safeguarding meetings) which is coordinated and shared to develop a ‘problem profile’. (See appendix 6).

This provides an opportunity for the YES to engage with partners, using shared intelligence and the Kirklees Problem profiles to influence at both an operational and strategic level. Contextual approaches to safeguarding can be explored with partners tackling and areas such as town centre regeneration, housing and retail developments potentially could, by considering contextual safeguarding as part of planning and decision making, be made safer by design. We can support numerous contributions to keeping young people safe

Earlier recognition of those at risk of exploitation, both individuals and populations of young people, and those who have vulnerabilities that would heighten their risk of becoming exploited in the future is crucial to keeping young people safe and reducing the numbers of young people entering the criminal youth justice space. The information gained by the YES as part of its individual work (common missing locations or social spaces where harm occurs for example) can inform collaborative approaches to preventing harm.

Quality Assurance through practice learning days ensures learning is constantly being captured and used to shape practice. This learning reviews how support is delivered, the extent of the support being delivered and how young people are identified as being at risk or regarded as having vulnerabilities that increase the likelihood of risk. Coupled with developing data, this has given the YES ability to identify trends and hotspots and dynamically allocate resources where needed.

An understanding of the exploitation environment is essential not only for ourselves but also for others, to increase opportunities to learn, develop and identify the people at risk and the common locations where young people may be more vulnerable.

Kirklees are piloting an ‘alternative pathway’ for young people deemed to be at significant risk of extra-familial harm. The pathway is piloting alternative interventions that take a contextual approach to addressing vulnerabilities and supporting strengths. The plans look at how a wide variety of partner agencies can work collaboratively to achieve this for the benefit of the individual child and also other young people who may be vulnerable within those contexts. How wider contextual interventions can be effectively coproduced and delivered between relevant partners will likely represent additional learning from this pilot project.

# 

# Appendices

## Appendix 1. YES service structure

Diagram, Teams

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## A picture containing timeline Description automatically generatedAppendix 2. YES Process Flowchart

## Appendix 3. Front Door/Duty and Advice Flowchart

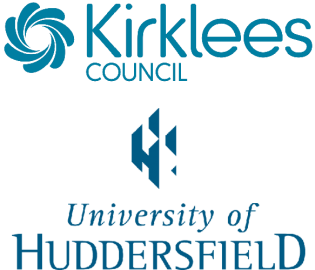
Diagram

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Diagram

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## Appendix 4. Detailed MACE meeting process



**Missing and Child Exploitation (MACE) Multi Agency Process and Arrangements**

## Overview.

In every case where there is concern about a child is being vulnerable to, at risk of, or experiencing exploitation, there is the possibility that a child may have suffered or is likely to suffer significant harm. To mitigate the risk and effectively safeguard children and young people, partner agencies and services must work together to provide a robust response.

The implementation of a multi-agency MACE (Missing and Child Exploitation) Single Point of Contact within in Children’s Social Care (CSC) Front Door will capture and respond to concerns of sexual and criminal exploitation and gang association exploitation at the earliest point, and provide a clear referral pathway for children, young people and their families to receive appropriate and timely support and intervention.

MACE will provide multi- agency oversight, and where necessary resources, whilst also developing operational and strategic understanding. Statutory safeguarding responsibilities will be addressed in accordance with The Children Act; the MACE process will provide an extra layer of coordinated multi agency oversight to complement existing safeguarding procedures.

## Aims and Objectives.

Children and young people who are vulnerable to, or experience exploitation, receive a coordinated and timely child-centred response and approach from all professionals, with the risks and strengths from within the family and wider community being fully considered and effectively assessed within a contextualised safeguarding framework. That they and their families are able to access a wide range of services, at the right time, to help reduce risk, and increase safety, and that the impact of multi-agency intervention is monitored and evaluated to ensure that they are making a positive difference.

The experiences and prevalence of exploitation is understood, aiding effective multi-agency action and the appropriate targeting of resources, and knowledge and learning is widely shared to support staff to be confident in reporting concerns and enable them to respond appropriately, avoiding the criminalisation of children and helping the successful identification and prosecution of perpetrators.

Communities are informed and empowered to recognise and report situations of exploitation, helping to create an unacceptable environment and opportunities for those who seek to exploit, abuse and harm.

**How will we know outcomes are being achieved? How will measures provide clear indicators of progress against the objectives?**

* Referrals /reports of concern should increase with improved awareness and information sharing. The overall ambition would be to reduce exploitative behaviour and eventually the number of vulnerable children, however, eradication of risk and vulnerability would be an unrealistic expectation. Therefore, an increase in reporting of vulnerability with a decrease in children and young people identified as at risk or experiencing exploitation, would be a direction that can be measured.
* Concerns shared where intervention and support is assessed not to be required or necessary would indicate a lack of staff awareness and understanding. Therefore a greater proportion of referrals /notifications that require multi-agency intervention would provide reassurance that professionals /practitioners are effectively identifying children and young people at risk.
* Evaluation of multi-agency support and intervention will indicate if services are making a positive difference, with risk and vulnerability assessed to have reduced.

* An increase in the number of timely and successful perpetrator disruptions and criminal justice outcomes

## Participation – Single Point of Contact.

To achieve a successful multi-agency Single Point of Contact, consistent contribution will be required from partner agencies and therefore the list of primary responders should not be regarded as exhaustive.

At a minimum, contribution will be required from:

* Social Care.
* Safer Kirklees.
* West Yorkshire Police.
* Health.
* Youth Offending Team.
* Education.

Non statutory and third sector organisations have a significant contribution to offer, to help achieve the stated aim and objectives

## Single Point of Contact

The purpose of the Single Point of Contact is:

***To ensure all exploitation and missing children concerns are shared, reviewed and actioned through a multi-agency forum with a focus on delivering consistent, meaningful and child centred interventions and support, designed to reduce the risk and ensure the effective safeguarding of children and young people.***

The purpose must be a reference throughout the process planning and within each and every decision made in respect of a child or young person.

Every professional contact /notification shared via the Single Point of Contact pathway will imply that a risk to the child or young person has been identified. Therefore all contacts /notifications will be captured on a single central database within Children’s Social Care to allow for timely and consistent multi-agency assessment of risk and need, and the allocation of appropriate services.

## Principals of the Process.

* Reporting of a concern.
* Screening / Evaluation. Determination of information received /shared.
* Action / Strategy – Multi agency meeting.
* Implementation of Strategy / Action.
* Review and Evaluation of Strategy / Action.
  1. **Reporting of concern.**

All professionals /practitioners should be encouraged to report concerns of risk associated with missing and /or a child or young person’s vulnerabilty of exploitation, whether sexual or criminal. There will be sufficient tolerance incorporated into the referral pathway to allow for practitioner understanding and confidence and to fully explore the information /concern shared.

The aim will be to achieve consistency of response; this can achieved and measured through articulate feedback and learning and development opportunities, in conjunction with experience and familiarity of the process.

Upon receipt of a contact via the Single Point of Contact, any immediate risk identified will be shared with the appropriate agency to allow for timely and effective action. Concerns relating to the exploitation of a child or young person may however not be the only issue being reported and may not be the most concerning or urgent aspect of the contact. By capturing the contact and all the attributing concerns, professional’s within at the CSC Front Door will be in a position to respond to any immediate or urgent safeguarding issues, whilst also ensuring a clear accurate reporting process for the exploitation concerns to captured and addressed.

* 1. **Screening / Evaluation of report.**

Each report of a child exploitation / missing concern will be screened to effectively identify risk, determine a clear pathway to safeguard the child or young person and mitigate the risk of exploitative behaviour. There will be a collective agreement that every concern shared will receive positive action and the term ‘No further Action’ will not be considered as an option.

It will be paramount that those screening the contacts explore the concern with professional curiosity. It may that after a screening conversation the assessed level of risk and vulnerability is assessed not to require escalation to a multi-agency meeting. The minimum outcome will be signposting to appropriate agencies and /or advice to report any additional indicators signs that suggest a change an escalation of risk. A consistent approach to screening will ensure that screening is effective and inclusive across the Partnership. Outcomes and advice / feedback to referrer will be recorded

The recording of each child exploitation /missing from home or care contact will be captured on the CSC electronic database as either a contact or referral, as will the actions agreed.

* 1. **Outcomes from Screening**

Where the risk is identified to be of significant concern and multi-agency coordination required, the case will be referred to a multi-agency meeting MACE meeting (Missing and Child Exploitation).Where the risks to a child /young person are considered sufficiently low and suitable for single agency intervention, the case management and coordination will remain with the lead agency.

Where a child /young person is assessed to be at significant risk but the coordination of multi-agency intervention and support is managed effectively through alternate processes /procedures (CP /CLA), the case will be reviewed and if it is identified that intervention and support is effective, there will be no requirement for additional multi-agency MACE meeting oversight, however the risk to the child will remain monitored through the coordination process.

**Should circumstances change or additional concerning information comes to light, these should be shared using the referral pathway to the CSC Front Door.**

## Multi-agency ESP/ MACE (Missing and Child Exploitation) meetings.

Participation of agreed partners together with other relevant professionals specific to the child will be required to attend the meetings to achieve effective information sharing and agree a robust multi-agency intervention and support action plan. Agreed actions will seek to complement any other work being undertaken with the child /young person and their family and mitigate risk.

1. **Oversight, review and evaluation**

The role of the MACE meeting chairperson will be to deliver an independent oversight of the meeting and agreed strategy /actions, ensure transparency, monitor, and review progress.

A MACE meeting action plan review date will be identified, and the actions previously agreed will be reported on and evaluated.

Closure of a case at a MACE meeting will only occur once a review meeting has sufficiently satisfied itself that the level of risk to the child /young person can be maintained /further reduced, without the requirement of multi-agency coordination, or when the strategy in place is fully implemented and functioning without the necessity to review within a MACE multi-agency meeting.

Before the meeting agrees that a case can be closed, consideration will be given to all the circumstances and whether the support and intervention in place is realistic, proportionate and making a positive difference. This should be referenced through the following questions

* **Would a MACE meeting add further value?**
* **Are agencies supporting the child /young person and their family effectively working together to reduce risk and vulnerability?**
* **Can the case be effectively managed outside of the MACE process?**

If it is agreed that no further value can be added through additional meetings and the action plan in place is robust and sufficiently coordinated, the case will be held dormant until such time that any further concerns are uncovered, or the risk is escalated to require greater multi-agency intervention.

1. **Role of the CSC Duty and Advice Team**

All concerns relating to child exploitation shared with the **Duty and Advice team within the CSC Front Door** for immediate consideration and evaluation which lead to an assessment of a risk of exploitation, will require a notification into the MACE process. This should not delay or alter any other work to be undertaken in relation to the concerns reported, nor should it detract from statutory processes.

**The MACE process will complement statutory procedures and intervention to provide additional multi-agency oversight to exploitation and /or missing from home or care cases.**

1. **Mechanics of the Single Point of Contact /MACE process.**

Any Duty and Advice contact relating to child exploitation will be shared with the Risk and Vulnerabilities team through an agreed process.

The management and oversight of MACE meetings will be coordinated by the nominated worker in the Risk and Vulnerabilities team. They will review the information received to ensure all required information is available, to enable an informed decision at screening. All actions and advice that are agreed at MACE screening will be recorded by the Risk and Vulnerability team on a central database and the nominated worker will retain oversight and coordination of the case within the MACE process, until the case is closed.

If the screening process identifies the risk to the child requires multi agency oversight via a MACE meeting, meetings will be arranged to enable the lead agency professional to attend at a nominated time, to discuss their specific case.

The frequency of MACE meetings will be determined by demand. Initially they will be timetabled to occur every four weeks. Meetings are expected to last a full day with an ambition to discuss new nominations in the morning and review existing cases in the afternoon.

1. **Case conclusion.**

The risk to a child /young person will continued to be discussed at MACE meetings whilst it is deemed necessary to ensure effective multi-agency management of exploitation risk and vulnerabilty. However, where alternate processes are in place / identified which are recognised as a suitable alternative to effectively support a child /young person, the meeting may agree to remove oversight of the case from the MACE process. In such circumstances the case will remain open to the MACE process, and if risk /vulnerability is identified to have increased the case will be discussed with the child’s Lead Professional, and a decision made as to whether the case would benefit from further oversight and support from the multi-agency meetings.

1. **Additional MACE meetings.**

Where a case is regarded to be highly complex and such complexities would make a multi-agency discussion impractical within the monthly meeting, or urgency demands timely oversight and action, a specific case meeting will be arranged; all professionals involved with the child /young person and their family will be invited.

1. **Coordination of MACE meetings.**

The coordination of meetings will sit with the identified worker in the Risk and Vulnerabilities team. They will:

* Have oversight of all notifications received and shared by the Duty and Advice team.
* Have oversight of all referrals received from CSC
* Review and collate case information for consideration at screening
* Liaise with and feedback to the referring professional /agency
* Follow up any required additional information and oversee the organisation of MACE meetings including.
* Distributing referrals for each meeting with partner agency representatives and collating information received into a summary report for each individual child.
* Liaising with lead professionals and partner agencies
* Constructing a meeting agenda and timetable
* Distributing agreed actions with individual agency representatives.
* Recording agreed actions for each child; tracking of outcomes / reduced
* Maintenance of a central MACE database
* Development of MACE processes, policy and procedures.
* Preparation of reports for Senior Managers / KSCB
* Sharing of information, as agreed by the chair of the MACE.

## Resolution of Professional Disagreements.

It is both expected and healthy for partners to have open and honest conversations, provide challenge and offer differing views; the Kirklees Safeguarding Children Board has an Escalation process that will be utilised to achieve resolution regarding professional disagreements in the MACE process. (KSCB Escalation Process)

## Missing and Child Exploitation Process and Terms of Reference.

1. **Aim**

The aim of the MACE process is to provide a coordinated and effective multi-agency operational response to missing children and child exploitation across Kirklees.

. The process will cover:

* Referral coordination.
* Action management.
* Multi-Agency meetings.
* Development of strategies
* Review management.

1. **Objectives**

The process will meet the above by working towards the following objectives:

* Identifying children / young people in Kirklees who are at risk from missing and /or child exploitation and ensuring that children/young people are referred into and supported by appropriate services.
* Identifying individuals responsible for the exploitation of children and any links and networks between individuals.
* Address the risks associated with victims, perpetrators and locations, by proactive problem solving.
* Identifying harmful contexts and working in partnership to reduce risk and create safe spaces for children and young people

The MACE process will achieve its objectives by:

* Tasking multi agency meeting representatives with specific actions to achieve the overall aim of the MACE process.
* Reviewing the multi-agency response to children, young people, families and locations of concern, to ensure that existing and appropriate actions and processes are in place.
* Ensuring cases of missing children and /or suspected or actual child exploitation are well- managed and effectively coordinated and that all possible actions have been taken in order to protect the child /young person and identify, disrupt and prosecute perpetrators.
* Ensuring agencies share information appropriately, to protect children and young people.

1. **Core Responsibilities**

The core responsibilities of MACE meetings are to:

* Ensure that cases of suspected or actual child exploitation are well-managed and coordinated, and that all possible action is taken to protect a child /young person.

* Recommend and review multi-agency action planning, to ensure that children /young people are supported appropriately and protected from harm, and delegated actions are undertaken.
* Ensure that intelligence relating to patterns of child exploitation are identified and coordinated multi-agency action is taken where necessary. This will include the sharing of intelligence relating to individual children and young people, suspected perpetrators, and /or groups of suspected perpetrators, and locations of concern.
* Identify possible links between victims and perpetrators, with the purpose of diverting, disrupting and prosecuting perpetrators.
* The MACE process will identify suspects, locations of concern, links and networks between children, young people and individuals who pose a risk to children.

The meetings **will not duplicate or replace** the functions of statutory child protection processes.

1. **Membership**

Appointments to the MACE process / Multi-Agency meeting shall be made by the KSCB Exploitation Safeguarding Strategic Group. Membership shall be reviewed on an annual basis.

* Members will be expected to have decision making responsibility in relation to missing children and child exploitation for their organisation.
* Attendance will be recorded formally through meeting minutes.
* Members are expected to make every effort to attend all meetings, or send a deputy.
* Members will be expected to share information and expertise to inform decision- making.
* Members are expected disseminate information appropriately within their agency.

Attendance at Missing and Child Exploitation meetings is required from:

* Children’s Social Care ( Chair)
* South West Yorkshire Partnership Foundation Trust
* Youth Offending Team
* Police
* Safer Kirklees
* Kirklees Neighbourhood Housing
* LOCALA
* Kirklees Public Protection /Licensing and Environment
* Early Support
* Adult Social Care
* Probation and Community Rehabilitation Company/Companies

The expectation is that members will attend routinely and progress actions required of their organisation /agency/service, irrespective of whether they are in attendance or not. Deputies should attend if a member is not available.

1. **Business Conduct**

Meetings will:

* Be organised and chaired by Children’s Services, the deputy chair will be nominated from West Yorkshire Police
* Be held weekly (ESP)
* Be accurately recorded, with the minutes shared in a timely manner.
* Start and end on time as agreed
* Ensure that agreed actions allocated to named agency /attendee are reviewed.
* Share information in accordance with current guidance
* Ensure discussions are succinct, purposeful and only address information relevant to achieve the purpose of the meeting.

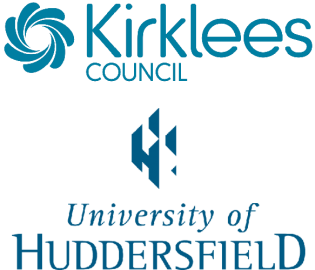
Agency representatives will undertake to:

* Attend meetings or provide a deputy
* Be prepared with up to date information;
* Accept and complete agreed actions within agreed timescales
* Report to the meeting on actions and outcomes.
* Provide feedback to relevant professionals /services within 2 working days
* Undertake to work effectively together, identifying what is working well and resolving issues and barriers.
* Ensure intelligence relating to suspected perpetrators, contexts and locations of concern is shared and recorded, to support disruption and prevention activities.

1. **Governance Arrangements**

* The terms of reference will be reviewed annually.
* A Chair’s quarterly report will be prepared for KSCB Exploitation Operational group. The report will address areas of activity, areas of challenge, themes / trends and examples of good practice, to KSCB.
* Quoracy - Minimum attendance is required from the 3 statutory agencies; Children’s Social Care, Health and West Yorkshire Police.
* Meetings will be supported by Children’s Services Business Suppor

## Appendix 5. Child Exploitation Assessment of Risk and Vulnerability.



**Children’s Social Care**

**Child Exploitation Assessment of Risk and Vulnerability**

All of the following information is required when there are concerns relating to child being at risk of /or experiencing exploitation.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Child /young person’s name (include alias’s) |  | DOB |  | Age |  | | | |
| ID number |  | Contact number |  | Current legal status |  | | | |
| Gender |  | Religion |  | Ethnicity |  | | | |
| Current Address |  | Postcode |  | Participated in assessment | Yes |  | No |  |
| Name of primary carer |  | Address and contact details |  | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
| Name of Social Worker completing the assessment |  | Contact details |  | | | | | |
| Date assessment was completed |  | Signed |  | Type of assessment  Initial /Review |  | | | |

In order to identify children vulnerable to /at risk of exploitation and/or those who may be experiencing exploitation, and allow for a clear plan of effective inter-agency action, **ALL** of the risk and vulnerability indicators below must be considered and professional analysis provided for each one, before reaching an overall assessment of risk and vulnerability.

* The risk and vulnerability indicators headings are not exhaustive; they are simply those mostly commonly recognised which may indicate a risk of sexual or criminal exploitation.
* The wording against each indicator is provided to prompt assessment and analysis and again is not exhaustive of all factors which may require consideration.
* When assessing a child or young person’s risk of criminal or sexual exploitation, it is essential to highlight if concern and information is current or historic. If either are historic but relevant, it is necessary to evidence how this relates to the child’s current assessed vulnerability and risk.
* When completing this assessment, it is crucial that the child or young person’s use of social media is considered throughout.
* As well as providing evidence as to how the assessment of individual indicators have been achieved, an overall analysis of risk and vulnerability must be provided.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Risk and Vulnerability Indicator | 1. Family and peer relationships | | | |
| Factors to consider | Reduced contact with family /friends which is of concern and /or unexplained change in attitude from the child /young regarding their relationships which fall outside of expectations relating to childhood development.  Suspected abuse in family (emotional, neglect, physical or sexual)  A lack of warmth /understanding, / attachment and /or trust from parent /carer to child /young person.  Parents/Carers do not implement ageappropriate boundaries (including use around social media)  Parents /Carers fail to report missing episodes  Concerns regarding overprotection  Child /young person is socially isolated  Friends/family are assessed to be at vulnerable to exploitation, and /or involved in gang activity /are known to the criminal justice system /Neighbourhood Police /Serious Organised Crime / ASB teams | | | |
| Protective factors identified |  | | | |
| Professional analysis |  | | | |
| Level of concern | No Concern | Low Concern | Medium Concern | High Concern |
|  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Risk and Vulnerability Indicator | 1. Accommodation | | | |
| Factors to consider | Child or young person and or their family reside in unsuitable /unstable / temporary/ overcrowded accommodation.  Concerns about location (neighbourhood, ASB, gang activity) Concerns about isolation / safety  The young person is unhappy with their accommodation (although meet physical need) and often stays elsewhere.  Young person is homeless and or sofa surfing  Young person resides independently in unsupported accommodation  Accommodation is being accessed /used by adults /peers of concern or who pose a risk to the young person. | | | |
| Protective factors identified |  | | | |
| Professional analysis |  | | | |
| Level of concern | No Concern | Low Concern | Medium Concern | High Concern |
|  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Risk and Vulnerability Indicator | 1. Education Training or Employment | | | |
| Factors to consider | The child /young person is not engaged in education/employment and /or is not motivated to be engaged in education/employment.  Excluded and /or does not have an education offer.  Whereabouts often unknown. Frequently late/ leaves early /leaves site, Incidents of absence without permission  Change in behaviour to learning /employment  Regular breakdown of school /training placements due to behavioural problems.  Increasingly disruptive, hostile or physically aggressive  Friendships /peer groups either within or outside the education/ employment /training setting are with others at risk of criminal and /or sexual exploitation.  The child /young person is socially isolated in the education/employment setting  The child /young person experiences bullying, harassment, abuse /violence in the education/employment setting | | | |
| Protective factors identified |  | | | |
| Professional analysis |  | | | |
| Level of concern | No Concern | Low Concern | Medium Concern | High Concern |
|  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Risk and Vulnerability Indicator | 1. Emotional Wellbeing | | | |
| Factors to consider | Concerns regarding fatigue, poor self-image, low mood  Self-harm - Cutting, Overdosing, and/or Eating disorder, risk taking behaviours. Previous suicide attempts  Risk taking behaviours (substance misuse, sexual risking taking, offending)  Low self-esteem / self-confidence  Bullying / threatening behaviour, aggression, violent outbursts, concerning substance misuse  Expressions around invincibility or not caring about what happens to them  Fear and scare of reprisal or violence from young people or adults | | | |
| Protective factors identified |  | | | |
| Professional analysis |  | | | |
| Level of concern | No Concern | Low Concern | Medium Concern | High Concern |
|  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Risk and Vulnerability Indicator | 1. Experience of abuse and violence | | | |
| Factors to consider | Known (previous or current) violence and /or abuse from within the family, and /or from peers, associates, intimate partners  Physical injuries  Disclosure of physical / sexual assault.  Evidence of coercion /control (see indicator 9)  Living in a gang neighbourhood  Use of sexualised language and/or violence  Risk taking behaviours (sexual and /or offending)  Low self-esteem / self-confidence /self-harm  Bullying / threatening behaviour, aggression, violent outbursts.  Limited or no recognition of abusive / exploitative behaviour or understanding of abusive / exploitative behaviour but unable to apply this to keep themselves safe. | | | |
| Protective factors identified |  | | | |
| Professional analysis |  | | | |
| Level of concern | No Concern | Low Concern | Medium Concern | High Concern |
|  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Risk and Vulnerability Indicator | 1. Missing from home or care | | | | |
| Factors to consider | Stays out late or overnight without permission /explanation.  Whereabouts unknown and child /young person secretive about their whereabouts/ who they spend time with.  Repeated episodes of running away / going missing / away from placement. (Including short periods)  Reported missing with other children /young people assessed to be at risk of criminal /sexual exploitation  Known to spend time when away / missing with peers /adults assessed to be of concern.  Returns looking well cared for /not hungry/ with new belongings  Found /known to have outside of their local of area and/ or in locations of concern  No known means self-support /travel whilst missing /away.  When missing / found, known to have been with others involved with group /gang activity /offending behaviour/at risk of exploitation. | | | | |
| Protective factors identified |  | | | | |
| Professional Analysis |  | | | | |
| Level of concern | No Concern | | Low Concern | Medium Concern | High Concern |
|  |  | |  |  |  |
| Risk and Vulnerability Indicator | 1. Associations and Locations | | | | |
| Factors to consider | Extensive use of phone / secret use / calls and contact with unknown adults /peers. May have use of more than one mobile phone.  Spends time at addresses and places not know to parent / carer, Goes or is taken to places the child / young person or family has no connections with.  Known to go to areas where there are concerns related to sexual exploitation and /or street sex work  Evidence of associations /relationships time spent with adults /peers believed /known to be involved in sexual grooming /exploitation  Friendships /associations with other children /young people at risk of criminal or sexual exploitation  Gang association either through relatives, neighbourhood, peers or intimate relationships.  Police intelligence / information suggests that the child /young person is associating with / being exploited by peers /adults known to be involved in County Lines, (grooming / exploitation, drug dealing, moving money/goods and /or organised crime)  Use of social media /mobile phone to share sexualised images / has arranged to meet up with unknown adults / peers via social media contact. Use of social media /mobile phones for sharing gang related material /activities. | | | | |
| Protective factors identified |  | | | | |
| Professional analysis |  | | | | |
| Level of concern | No Concern | | Low Concern | Medium Concern | High Concern |
|  | |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Risk and Vulnerability Indicator | 1. Substance Misuse | | | |
| Factors to consider | Evidence of regular/ heavy or dependant substance (including alcohol) use.  Professional /parent /carer concern relating use / dependency or change / increase of use  Concern regarding how substance misuse is being accessed / funded /supplied  The child /young person is believed to owe money be in debited to peers /adults re substance misuse  The Child /young person has previously been cautioned / arrested /charged for, possession of drugs, dealing drugs. | | | |
| Protective factors identified |  | | | |
| Professional analysis |  | | | |
| Level of concern | No Concern | Low Concern | Medium Concern | High Concern |
|  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Risk and Vulnerability Indicator | 1. Coercion and control | | | |
| Factors to consider | Limited /reduced /no significant contact with family / friends, significant adults /services.  Appears to be ‘controlled’ / negatively influenced by others  Concerns about significant relationships and domestic abuse / violence/ control.  Disclosure of physical / sexual assault followed by withdrawal of allegation.  Physical injuries – external / internal  Child / Young person is known to be associating with risky adults and /or peers and does want to alter this.  Disclosure of physical / sexual assault followed by withdrawal of allegation.  Abduction / forced imprisonment  Gang association /involvement  Sharing of intimate pictures /information online when asked to by an adult / peer / unknown person.  Change in behaviour /presentation, secrecy re relationships, presents as being scared /controlled.  Picked up /dropped off from appointments  Phone calls / young person ‘has to’ respond to and /or leads to them be ‘needing’ to be elsewhere. | | | |
| Protective factors identified |  | | | |
| Professional analysis |  | | | |
| Level of concern | No Concern | Low Concern | Medium Concern | High Concern |
|  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Risk and Vulnerability Indicator | 1. Rewards | | | |
| Factors to consider | Concerns about unaccounted for monies and / or goods, (new clothes, jewellery mobile phone, mobile phone top –ups etc. Concerns regarding the funding of misuse of drugs /alcohol /use of tobacco, cigarettes, entry into clubs, trips away from home, through unknown sources  Concerns about how the child / young person funds other items (fast food, taxi fares, etc.)  Has use of more than one mobile phone.  Secrecy about ability to ‘get around’ / ‘be places’ without known mode of transport | | | |
| Protective factors Identified |  | | | |
| Professional Analysis |  | | | |
| Level of concern | No Concern | Low Concern | Medium Concern | High Concern |
|  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Risk and Vulnerability Indicator | 1. Sexual Health and Intimate Relationships | | | |
| Factors to consider | Young person is sexually active but not practising safe sex / is not accessing /willing to access, support from sexual health services.  Disclosure from young person regarding feeling pressured to have sex or to perform sexual acts in exchange for status /protection, possessions, substances or affection.  Evidence of having (previously or currently) a sexually transmitted disease  Concerns about untreated STi’s.  Miscarriage(s) /, termination(s) Pregnancy.  Physical symptoms suggestive of sexual assault.  Young person is in a sexual relationship with an adult / or there is a wide age gap  Child is under 13 and sexually active, or the young person is experiencing sexual violence or coercion / has been unable to consent due to intoxication /substance misuse.  Child / young person is made to watch /engage in sexual acts with adults /peers | | | |
| Protective factors identified |  | | | |
| Professional analysis |  | | | |
| Level of concern | No Concern | Low Concern | Medium Concern | High Concern |
|  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Risk and Vulnerability Indicator | 1. Risk to others | | | |
| Factors to consider | Displays violence /bullying and threatening behaviour and /or angry outbursts.  Encourages or coerces other children /young people to engage in ‘risky’ behaviours, and /or situations and/or introduces them to ‘risky’ people /places, via friendships, associations, venues.  Bullying, and sexualised bullying, including via the internet /social media sites.  Threatening behaviour. Offending behaviour,  Gang association through relatives, peers or intimate relationships  The child /young person has been cautioned / arrested /charged for weapon offence (s), gang activity, related violence.  Child /young person sells /distributes /shares drugs. Harmful sexual behaviours | | | |
| Protective factors Identified |  | | | |
| Professional analysis |  | | | |
| Level of concern | No Concern | Low Concern | Medium Concern | High Concern |
|  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Risk and Vulnerability Indicator | 1. Engagement with Professionals and Services | | | |
| Factors to consider | Reduced or altered level engagement with services or professionals, or no meaningful engagement  Secretive about friendships /associations /behaviours, who with and where they spend time when whereabouts unknown  Presents as unwilling to engage meaningfully  Sporadic contact, and /or missed appointments with limited explanation  Professional concern re ability to engage with child /young person  Often otherwise distracted when attends /engages, presents as nervous and /or keen to be elsewhere | | | |
| Protective factors identified |  | | | |
| Professional analysis |  | | | |
| Level of concern | No Concern | Low Concern | Medium Concern | High Concern |
|  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Risk and Vulnerability Indicator | 1. Wider Child and Family Factors | | | |
| Factors to consider | Family factors – Known abuse /neglect in the family. Parental /family substance misuse, Parental mental health. Partner domestic abuse violence /coercion and control, Child to parent abuse, Adult sex work, Poverty, deprived neighbourhood, social isolation, parental childhood experiences of exploitation.  Child factors - Learning disabilities /difficulties, (including not diagnosed). Financially unsupported; Unaccompanied migrant /refugee /asylum seeker. Recent bereavement or loss in the child’s life. Child /Young Person unsure about sexual orientation or unable to disclose sexual orientation; Young carer. Unmet need, (social, emotional, physical.) | | | |
| Protective factors identified |  | | | |
| Professional analysis |  | | | |
| Level of concern | No Concern | Low Concern | Medium Concern | High Concern |
|  |  |  |  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Other Information**  **(Including the names of adults /peers, and locations of concern)** |
|  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Views of the child or young person** |  |
| **Views of the parent /carer** |  |
| **Views of other professionals** |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Overall Assessed Level of Vulnerability and Risk** |

**Please note \*** One high risk and vulnerability indicator, or several low risk indicators may indicate a serious concern relating to a child’s vulnerability and /or risk of exploitation, alternatively overall analysis may conclude that concerns are not related to exploitation, but that there are concerns which require addressing via the child’s overall plan. Professional analysis, and judgement based on knowledge of the child, the voice of the child, parent /carer views and research should inform the overall assessed risk.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No risk** | Whilst there may be concerns for the welfare of the child /young person, which may involve the requirement of service provision for other assessed risks, the assessment of vulnerability and risk indicates that there are no current exploitation concerns for the child /young person. |  |
| **Low Risk** | The overall analysis raise some concerns relating to the child /young person vulnerability of being exploited. Concern that the child / young person is at risk of being targeted or groomed, but there are positive protective factors in the child /young person life. |  |
| **Medium Risk** | The overall analysis indicates that the child /young person is vulnerable to being exploited and there is concern that the child /young person is at risk of opportunistic abuse, or is being targeted /groomed, however there are no assessed immediate or urgent safeguarding concerns. Whilst there are protective factors, current circumstances place him / her vulnerable to and at risk of exploitation. |  |
| **Highest Risk** | The overall assessment and analysis of the indicators /evidence /disclosure, indicates that the child /young person is extremely vulnerable to, or at risk of exploitation, or that they are currently experiencing exploitation. (They may not recognise this) |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Line Manager verification |  | Date agreed |  |
| Signed by child |  | Date |  |
| Signed by parent /carer |  | Date |  |

**Please send a copy of this assessment to the Risk and Vulnerability Team at:**

**Review timescales**

* For those children and young people who are judged to be at low, medium or high risk of Exploitation, the level of risk must be reviewed at the following frequency:

**Low risk – every 3 months**

**Medium risk – every 3 months**

**High risk – bi – monthly**

## Appendix 6 – Proposed Alternative Community Resolution Pathway

Diagram

Description automatically generated

## Appendix 7 – YES Information report for the Problem Profile

**New Exploitation Risk Assessments completed in first quarter of 2022 (January – March 2022).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| High Risk | 3 |
| Medium Risk | 6 |
| Low Risk | 10 |
| No Risk | 1 |

**New Exploitation Risk Assessments completed Year to Date April 2021 – March 2022**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| High Risk | 10 |
| Medium Risk | 27 |
| Low Risk | 22 |
| No Risk | 5 |

**Categories of New Assessments completed in first quarter of 2022 (January – March 2022).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CCE | 10 |
| CSE | 8 |
| Missing | 2 |

**Categories of New Assessments completed Year to Date April 2021 – March 2022**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CCE | 33 |
| CSE | 29 |
| Missing | 12 |

**Categories of New Assessments 3 month Comparison January 2021 – March 2021.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CCE | 8 |
| CSE | 4 |
| Missing | 7 |

Risk factors.

Analysis of risk is derived through assessment and 14 specific contextual factors are individually assessed and subsequently brought together to identify an overall risk. Those factors are.

**Family and peer relationships**

* *Reduced contact with family /friends which is of concern and or unexplained change in attitude from the child / young regarding their relationships which fall outside of expectations relating to childhood development.*
* *Suspected abuse in family (emotional, neglect, physical or sexual).*
* *A lack of warmth, understanding, attachment and or trust from parent / carer to child /young person.**Parents/Carers do not implement age appropriate boundaries (including use around social media). Parents / Carers fail to report missing episodes.*
* *Concerns regarding overprotection. Child /young person is socially isolated.**Friends/family are assessed to be at vulnerable to exploitation, and /or involved in gang activity /are known to the criminal justice system /Neighbourhood Police / Serious Organised Crime / ASB teams.*

**Accommodation**

* *Child or young person and or their family reside in unsuitable / unstable / temporary / overcrowded accommodation.*
* *Concerns about location (neighbourhood, ASB, gang activity) Concerns about isolation or safety.*
* *The young person is unhappy with their accommodation (although meet physical need) and often stays elsewhere.*
* *Young person is homeless and or sofa surfing.*
* *Young person resides independently in unsupported accommodation.*
* *Accommodation is being accessed /used by adults /peers of concern or who pose a risk to the young person.*

**Education or Employment**

* *The child /young person is not engaged in education / employment and /or is not motivated to be engaged in education/employment. Excluded and or does not have an education offer.*
* *Whereabouts often unknown. Frequently late. leaves early. leaves site, incidents of absence without permission.*
* *Change in behaviour to learning or employment*
* *Regular breakdown of school /training placements due to behavioural problems. Increasingly disruptive, hostile or physically aggressive.*
* *Friendships or peer groups either within or outside the education/ employment /training setting are with others at risk of criminal and or sexual exploitation.*
* *The child or young person is socially isolated in the education or employment setting*
* *The child or young person experiences bullying, harassment, abuse or violence*

**Emotional Wellbeing**

* Concerns regarding fatigue, poor self-image, low mood
* Self-harm - Cutting, Overdosing, and/or Eating disorder, risk taking behaviours. Previous suicide attempts.
* Risk taking behaviours (substance misuse, sexual risking taking, offending).
* Low self-esteem or self-confidence.
* Bullying, threatening behaviour, aggression, violent outbursts, concerning substance misuse.
* Expressions around invincibility or not caring about what happens to them.
* Fear and scare of reprisal or violence from young people or adults.

**Experience of abuse and violence**

* Known (previous or current) violence and or abuse from within the family, and or from peers, associates, intimate partners.
* Sustained Physical injuries. Disclosure of physical and or sexual assault.
* Evidence of coercion /control (Also assessed in indicator 9).
* Living in a recognised gang neighbourhood.
* Use of sexualised language and or violence.
* Risk taking behaviours (sexual and /or offending).
* Low self-esteem, self-confidence or self-harm
* Bullying / threatening behaviour, aggression, violent outbursts.
* Limited or no recognition of abusive or exploitative behaviour.
* An understanding of abusive and exploitative behaviour but unable to apply this to keep themselves safe.

**Missing from Home or Care.**

* Stays out late or overnight without permission and or explanation.
* Whereabouts unknown and child or young person secretive about their whereabouts and or who they spend time with.
* Repeated episodes of running away, going missing, away from placement. (Including short periods)
* Reported missing with other children or young people assessed to be at risk of criminal or sexual exploitation.
* Known to spend time when away / missing with peers /adults assessed to be of concern.
* Returns looking well cared for /not hungry/ with new belongings
* Found /known to have outside of their local of area and/ or in locations of concern
* No known means self-support /travel whilst missing /away.
* When missing / found, known to have been with others involved with group /gang activity /offending.

**Associations and Locations**

* Extensive use of phone / secret use / calls and contact with unknown adults /peers. May have use of more than one mobile phone.
* Spends time at addresses and places not know to parent / carer, Goes or is taken to places the child / young person or family has no connections with.
* Known to go to areas where there are concerns related to sexual exploitation and /or street sex work
* Evidence of associations /relationships time spent with adults /peers believed /known to be involved in sexual grooming /exploitation
* Friendships /associations with other children /young people at risk of criminal or sexual exploitation
* Gang association either through relatives, neighbourhood, peers or intimate relationships.
* Police intelligence / information suggests that the child /young person is associating with / being exploited by peers /adults known to be involved in County Lines, (grooming / exploitation, drug dealing , moving money/goods and /or organised crime)
* Use of social media /mobile phone to share sexualised images / has arranged to meet up with unknown adults / peers via social media contact. Use of social media /mobile phones for sharing gang related material /activities

**Substance misuse.**

* Evidence of regular/ heavy or dependant substance (including alcohol) use.
* Professional /parent /carer concern relating use / dependency or change / increase of use.
* Concern regarding how substance misuse is being accessed / funded /supplied.
* The child /young person is believed to owe money be in debited to peers /adults re substance misuse
* The Child /young person has previously been cautioned / arrested /charged for, possession of drugs, dealing

**Coercion and Control.**

* Limited /reduced /no significant contact with family / friends, significant adults /services.
* Appears to be ‘controlled’ / negatively influenced by others
* Concerns about significant relationships and domestic abuse / violence/ control.
* Disclosure of physical / sexual assault followed by withdrawal of allegation.
* Physical injuries – external / internal
* Child / Young person is known to be associating with risky adults and /or peers and does want to alter this.
* Disclosure of physical / sexual assault followed by withdrawal of allegation.
* Abduction / forced imprisonment
* Gang association /involvement
* Sharing of intimate pictures /information online when asked to by an adult / peer / unknown person.
* Change in behaviour /presentation, secrecy re relationships, presents as being scared /controlled.
* Picked up /dropped off from appointments
* Phone calls / young person ‘has to’ respond to and /or leads to them be ‘needing’ to be

**Rewards.**

* Concerns about unaccounted for monies and / or goods, (new clothes, jewellery mobile phone, mobile phone top –ups etc. Concerns regarding the funding of misuse of drugs /alcohol /use of tobacco, cigarettes, entry into clubs, trips away from home, through unknown sources
* Concerns about how the child / young person funds other items (fast food, taxi fares, etc.)
* Has use of more than one mobile phone.
* Secrecy about ability to ‘get around’ / ‘be places’ without known mode of transport

**Sexual Health and Intimate Relationships.**

* Young person is sexually active but not practising safe sex / is not accessing /willing to access, support from sexual health services.
* Disclosure from young person regarding feeling pressured to have sex or to perform sexual acts in exchange for status /protection, possessions, substances or affection.
* Evidence of having (previously or currently) a sexually transmitted disease
* Concerns about untreated STI’s.
* Miscarriage(s) /, termination(s) Pregnancy.
* Physical symptoms suggestive of sexual assault.
* Young person is in a sexual relationship with an adult / or there is a wide age gap
* Child is under 13 and sexually active, or the young person is experiencing sexual violence or coercion / has been unable to consent due to intoxication /substance misuse.
* Child / young person is made to watch /engage in sexual acts with adults /peers

**Risk to Others**

* Displays violence /bullying and threatening behaviour and /or angry outbursts.
* Encourages or coerces other children /young people to engage in ‘risky’ behaviours, and /or situations and/or introduces them to ‘risky’ people /places, via friendships, associations, venues.
* Bullying, and sexualised bullying, including via the internet /social media sites.
* Threatening behaviour. Offending behaviour,
* Gang association through relatives, peers or intimate relationships
* The child /young person has been cautioned / arrested /charged for weapon offence (s), gang activity, related violence.
* Child /young person sells /distributes /shares drugs. Harmful sexual behaviours

**Engagement with Professionals and Services**

* Reduced or altered level engagement with services or professionals, or no meaningful engagement
* Secretive about friendships /associations /behaviours, who with and where they spend time when whereabouts unknown
* Presents as unwilling to engage meaningfully
* Sporadic contact, and /or missed appointments with limited explanation
* Professional concern re ability to engage with child /young person
* Often otherwise distracted when attends /engages, presents as nervous and /or keen

**Wider Child and Family Factors**

* Reduced or altered level engagement with services or professionals, or no meaningful engagement
* Secretive about friendships /associations /behaviours, who with and where they spend time when whereabouts unknown
* Presents as unwilling to engage meaningfully
* Sporadic contact, and /or missed appointments with limited explanation
* Professional concern re ability to engage with child /young person

Often otherwise distracted when attends /engages, presents as nervous.

**12 Month High Risk Factors – in relation to all assessments.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1. F&P Relationship | 2. Accommodation | 3. ED, Training & Employment | 4. Emotional Wellbeing | 5. Exposure Abuse & Violence | 6. Missing | 7. Association & Location | 8. Substance Misuse | 9. Coercive & Controlling behaviours | 10. Reward | 11. Sex Health | 12. Risk to Others | 13. Engagement | 14. Wider Child and Family Factors |
| High Concern | 15 | 6 | 13 | 13 | 19 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| Medium Concern | 22 | 12 | 23 | 35 | 28 | 23 | 35 | 19 | 25 | 11 | 7 | 23 | 12 | 25 |
| Low Concern | 24 | 26 | 18 | 13 | 11 | 19 | 13 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 30 | 22 | 30 | 21 |
| No Concern | 3 | 20 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 3 | 16 | 13 | 30 | 24 | 14 | 15 | 15 |

**12 Months High Risk Factors - All Assessments**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1. F&P Relationship | 2. Accommodation | 3. ED, Training & Employment | 4. Emotional Wellbeing | 5. Exposure Abuse & Violence | 6. Missing | 7. Association & Location | 8. Substance Misuse | 9. Coercive & Controlling behaviours | 10. Reward | 11. Sex Health | 12. Risk to Others | 13. Engagement | 14. Wider Child and Family Factors |
| High Concern | 15 | 6 | 13 | 13 | 19 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| Medium Concern | 22 | 12 | 23 | 35 | 28 | 23 | 35 | 19 | 25 | 11 | 7 | 23 | 12 | 25 |
| Low Concern | 24 | 26 | 18 | 13 | 11 | 19 | 13 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 30 | 22 | 30 | 21 |
| No Concern | 3 | 20 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 3 | 16 | 13 | 30 | 24 | 14 | 15 | 15 |

**12 Months High Risk Factors - Overall High Risk Assessments**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1. F&P Relationship | 2. Accomodation | 3. ED, Training & Employment | 4. Emotional Wellbeing | 5. Exposure Abuse & Violence | 6. Missing | 7. Association & Location | 8. Substance Misuse | 9. Coercive & Controlling behaviours | 10. Reward | 11. Sex Health | 12. Risk to Others | 13. Engagement | 14. Wider Child and Family Factors |
| High Concern | 7 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Medium Concern | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Low Concern | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| No Concern | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

**12 Months High Risk Factors - Overall Medium Risk Assessments**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1. F&P Relationship | 2. Accommodation | 3. ED, Training & Employment | 4. Emotional Wellbeing | 5. Exposure Abuse & Violence | 6. Missing | 7. Association & Location | 8. Substance Misuse | 9. Coercive & Controlling behaviours | 10. Reward | 11. Sex Health | 12. Risk to Others | 13. Engagement | 14. Wider Child and Family Factors |
| High Concern | 8 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Medium Concern | 14 | 5 | 10 | 21 | 17 | 16 | 21 | 12 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 16 | 5 | 16 |
| Low Concern | 5 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 13 | 7 | 14 | 7 |
| No Concern | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 4 |

**3 Months High Risk Factors - All Risk Assessments**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1. F&P Relationship | 2. Accommodation | 3. ED, Training & Employment | 4. Emotional Wellbeing | 5. Exposure Abuse & Violence | 6. Missing | 7. Association & Location | 8. Substance Misuse | 9. Coercive & Controlling behaviours | 10. Reward | 11. Sex Health | 12. Risk to Others | 13. Engagement | 14. Wider Child and Family Factors |
| High Concern | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Medium Concern | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Low Concern | 8 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| No Concern | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

**3 Months High Risk Factors - Overall High Risk Assessments**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1. F&P Relationship | 2. Accommodation | 3. ED, Training & Employment | 4. Emotional Wellbeing | 5. Exposure Abuse & Violence | 6. Missing | 7. Association & Location | 8. Substance Misuse | 9. Coercive & Controlling behaviours | 10. Reward | 11. Sex Health | 12. Risk to Others | 13. Engagement | 14. Wider Child and Family Factors |
| High Concern | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Medium Concern | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Low Concern | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| No Concern | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

**3 Months High Risk Factors - Overall Medium Risk Assessments**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1. F&P Relationship | 2. Accommodation | 3. ED, Training & Employment | 4. Emotional Wellbeing | 5. Exposure Abuse & Violence | 6. Missing | 7. Association & Location | 8. Substance Misuse | 9. Coercive & Controlling behaviours | 10. Reward | 11. Sex Health | 12. Risk to Others | 13. Engagement | 14. Wider Child and Family Factors |
| High Concern | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Medium Concern | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Low Concern | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| No Concern | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **All Risk Assessments last 12 months** | |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All Risk Assessments | No | Low | Medium | High |
| Almondbury Ward | 4 |  | 1 | 3 |  |
| Ashbrow | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Batley East Ward | 6 |  | 4 | 2 |  |
| Batley West Ward | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |
| Birstall and Birkenshaw | 3 | 1 | 2 |  |  |
| Cleckheaton | 8 |  | 3 | 5 |  |
| Colne Valley | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |
| Crossland Moor and Netherton | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Dalton | 5 |  | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Denby Dale | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Dewsbury East | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Dewsbury South | 4 | 1 |  | 2 | 1 |
| Dewsbury West | 9 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Golcar | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Greenhead | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Heckmondwike | 5 |  | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Holme Valley North | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Holme Valley South | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Kirkburton | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Lindley | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Liversedge and Gomersal | 2 |  | 1 | 1 |  |
| Mirfield | 2 |  |  |  | 2 |
| Newsome | 0 |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Initial Risk Assessments last 12 months** | |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Initial Risk Assessments | No | Low | Medium | High |
| Almondbury Ward | 0 |  |  | 2 |  |
| Ashbrow | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Batley East Ward | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Batley West Ward | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |
| Birstall and Birkenshaw | 3 | 1 | 2 |  |  |
| Cleckheaton | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Colne Valley | 0 |  |  | 1 |  |
| Crossland Moor and Netherton | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Dalton | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Denby Dale | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Dewsbury East | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Dewsbury South | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Dewsbury West | 3 |  |  | 2 | 1 |
| Golcar | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Greenhead | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Heckmondwike | 3 |  | 2 | 1 |  |
| Holme Valley North | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Holme Valley South | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Kirkburton | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Lindley | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Liversedge and Gomersal | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Mirfield | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Newsome | 0 |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **All Risk Assessments last 3 months January – March 2022** | |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All Risk Assessments | No | Low | Medium | High |
| Almondbury Ward | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Ashbrow | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Batley East Ward | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |
| Batley West Ward | 0 |  |  | 1 |  |
| Birstall and Birkenshaw | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Cleckheaton | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |
| Colne Valley | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |
| Crossland Moor and Netherton | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Dalton | 5 |  | 2 |  |  |
| Denby Dale | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Dewsbury East | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |
| Dewsbury South | 2 | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| Dewsbury West | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |
| Golcar | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Greenhead | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Heckmondwike | 2 |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Holme Valley North | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Holme Valley South | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Kirkburton | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Lindley | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Liversedge and Gomersal | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Mirfield | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Newsome | 0 |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **High and Medium Risk Assessments last 12 months** | |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All Risk Assessments | No | Low | Medium | High |
| Almondbury Ward | 4 |  | 1 | 3 |  |
| Ashbrow | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Batley East Ward | 6 |  | 4 | 2 |  |
| Batley West Ward | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |
| Birstall and Birkenshaw | 3 | 1 | 2 |  |  |
| Cleckheaton | 8 |  | 3 | 5 |  |
| Colne Valley | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |
| Crossland Moor and Netherton | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Dalton | 5 |  | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Denby Dale | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Dewsbury East | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Dewsbury South | 4 | 1 |  | 2 | 1 |
| Dewsbury West | 9 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Golcar | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Greenhead | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Heckmondwike | 5 |  | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Holme Valley North | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Holme Valley South | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Kirkburton | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Lindley | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Liversedge and Gomersal | 2 |  | 1 | 1 |  |
| Mirfield | 2 |  |  |  | 2 |
| Newsome | 0 |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **High and Medium Risk Assessments last 3 months January - March 2022** | | | |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All Risk Assessments | No | Low | Medium | High |
| Almondbury Ward | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Ashbrow | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Batley East Ward | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |
| Batley West Ward | 0 |  |  | 1 |  |
| Birstall and Birkenshaw | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Cleckheaton | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |
| Colne Valley | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |
| Crossland Moor and Netherton | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Dalton | 5 |  | 2 |  |  |
| Denby Dale | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Dewsbury East | 2 |  |  | 2 |  |
| Dewsbury South | 2 | 1 |  |  | 1 |
| Dewsbury West | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |
| Golcar | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Greenhead | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Heckmondwike | 2 |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Holme Valley North | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Holme Valley South | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Kirkburton | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Lindley | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Liversedge and Gomersal | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Mirfield | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |
| Newsome | 0 |  |  |  |  |

The concentration of exploitation concerns are mainly identified in the North Kirklees area, predominantly Dewsbury and Heckmondwike. When comparing 12 month data to the last 3 months data there appears to be continued higher volume of concern in Dewsbury, however areas such as Cleckheaton and Dalton which had seen a significant number of concerns appear to have reduced.

**Percentage of Frequency of Risk Factors that are regarded as being High and Medium in all assessments where overall risk is High or Medium.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1. F&P Relationship | 2. Accomodation | 3. ED, Training & Employment | 4. Emotional Wellbeing | 5. Exposure Abuse & Violence | 6. Missing | 7. Association & Location | 8. Substance Misuse | 9. Coercive & Controlling behaviours | 10. Reward | 11. Sex Health | 12. Risk to Others | 13. Engagement | 14. Wider Child and Family Factors |
| High Concern | 36 | 16 | 34 | 30 | 42 | 14 | 30 | 16 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 5 |
| Medium Concern | 56 | 27 | 51 | 87 | 70 | 61 | 87 | 48 | 66 | 25 | 17 | 61 | 27 | 64 |
| Low Concern | 45 | 59 | 39 | 22 | 19 | 39 | 20 | 45 | 37 | 50 | 67 | 45 | 69 | 44 |
| No Concern | 5 | 41 | 17 | 5 | 11 | 28 | 5 | 33 | 23 | 62 | 36 | 27 | 31 | 30 |

‘Exposure to Abuse and Violence’, ‘Family and Peer relationship’, ‘Education, Training and Employment’, ‘Emotional Wellbeing’ and ‘Associations’, are the most prevalent High risk factors in cases where the overall risk is High or Medium.

**Kirklees Youth Justice Service Monthly Data**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **End of Jan 22** | **End of Feb 22** | **End of March 22** |
| No of Interventions open | 81 | 84 | 90 |
| No of young people | 73 | 85 | 84 |
| Total LAC | 12 | 11 | 12 |

**Gender, Ethnicity and Age information**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Gender** | **End of Jan 22** | **End of Feb 22** | **End of March 22** |
| **Male** | 65 | 78 | 79 |
| **Female** | 8 | 7 | 5 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ethnicity** | **End of Jan 22** | **End of Feb 22** | **End of March 22** |
| **White** | 49 | 59 | 61 |
| **Black/Black British** | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| **Asian/Asian British** | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| **Mixed** | 14 | 17 | 12 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age** | **End of Jan 22** | **End of Feb 22** | **End of March 22** |
| 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| 13 | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| 14 | 10 | 11 | 13 |
| 15 | 19 | 22 | 19 |
| 16 | 17 | 17 | 16 |
| 17 | 13 | 18 | 19 |
| 18 | 7 | 5 | 5 |

**Education, Training and Employment Status**

The figure below show the recorded ETE status of the young people at the end of the month

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **End of Jan** | **End of Feb** | **End of March** |
| **ETE - Suitable** | 59 | 66 | 63 |
| **NEET** | 10 | 11 | 14 |

Where **SUITABLE** is recorded – this is evidencing that the young person is in some hours of ETE suitable to the individual – this includes part time/reduced timetables in school and college and part time hours if employed.

**Residence** of young people by home post code – these figures exclude our LAC young people who are residing out of area and those in custody/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **POSTCODE AREA** | **End of Jan** | **End of Feb** | **End of March** |
| HD1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| HD2 | 4 | 6 | 11 |
| HD3 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| HD4 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| HD5 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| HD6 |  |  |  |
| HD7 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| HD8 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| HD9 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |
| WF12 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| WF13 | 7 | 9 | 10 |
| WF14 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| WF15 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| WF16 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| WF17 | 6 | 10 | 9 |
|  |  |  |  |
| BD18 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| BD19 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| BD20 | 1 |  |  |

**Open Interventions at the end of the month – including out of court disposals and court ordered outcomes.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Intervention** | **End of Jan 22** | **End of Feb 22** | **End of March 22** |
| Community Resolution | 31 | 38 | 32 |
| Outcome 22 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| Youth Caution | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| Youth Conditional Caution | 5 | 5 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Referral Order | 19 | 22 | 23 |
| RICLA | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Remand YDA | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Youth Rehabilitation Order | **6** | **7** | **6** |
| Youth Rehabilitation Order with ISS | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Detention and Training Order | 0 | 0 |  |
| DTO Licence | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| S254 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| S250 Through Care | 1 |  | 1 |
| **Total** | **81** | **94** | **90** |

**Main** offences committed by young people with open interventions

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Offences** | **End of Jan 22** | **End of Feb 22** | **End of March 22** |
| **Arson** | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Burglary** | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| **Criminal Damage** | 9 | 13 | 11 |
| **Drugs** | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| **Motoring Offences** | 1 | 1 |  |
| **Public Order** | 4 | 10 | 12 |
| **Robbery** | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| **Sexual** | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **Theft and Handling** | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| **Vehicle Theft** | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **Violence Against a Person** | 38 | 41 | 39 |
| **Total** | **81** | **94** | **90** |

**Kirklees Youth Engagement Service Missing Data**

Within the 3-month period of January – March 2022,

**189** young persons went missing.

**348** missing episodes were recorded for these young persons.

**65** young persons went missing on more than once.

**Number of Young Persons and Missing Episodes per month**

The below table shows a breakdown of the number of young persons who went missing and the number of missing episodes per month.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Month** | **January** | **February** | **March** | **Total** |
| **Number of Missing Children** | 87 | 71 | 82 | **240**  *Note, this total figure differs from the total of 189 as this counts the same young person missing each month they went missing.* |
| **Number of Missing Episodes** | 128 | 95 | 125 | **348** |

**Number of Young Persons Per Times Gone Missing in the 3 Month Period January – March 2022**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number of Missing Episodes child had January - March** | **Number of Children with recorded number of Missing Episodes** | **Total Missing Episodes per time(s) gone missing** |
| **1** | 124 65.6% | 124 |
| **2** | 29 15.3% | 58 |
| **3** | 17 9% | 51 |
| **4** | 5 2.6% | 20 |
| **5** | 5 2.6% | 25 |
| **6** | 2 1.1% | 12 |
| **7** | 4 2.1% | 28 |
| **8** | 1 0.5% | 8 |
| **9** | 0 | 0 |
| **10** | 2 1.1% | 22 |
| **Total** | **189** | **348** |

**Gender of Young Persons Missing Jan – March 2022**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Gender of Missing Young Persons** | **Number of Missing Young Persons** | **Number of Missing Episodes** |
| **Female** | 73 38.6% | 114 |
| **Male** | 116 61.4% | 234 |
| **Total** | **189** | **348** |

**Ethnicity of Young Persons Missing Jan – March 2022**

The below table shows the number of young persons who went missing and the number of missing episodes January – March 2022 per age of the young persons.

*Note, there are 5 young persons in the category of ‘Information Not Yet Obtained’ and 29 Young Persons recorded without this category, or an ethnicity selected. This requires further investigation*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Ethnicity** | **Number of Young Persons** | **Number of Missing Episodes** |
| **White British** | 118 | 203 |
| **Any Other White Background** | 1 | 1 |
| **White and Black Caribbean** | 7 | 15 |
| **White and Asian** | 7 | 11 |
| **Any Other Mixed Background** | 3 | 9 |
| **Pakistani** | 12 | 20 |
| **Any Other Asian Background** | 3 | 3 |
| **Caribbean** | 1 | 1 |
| **African** | 2 | 3 |
| **Any Other Ethnic Group** | 1 | 1 |
| **Information Not Yet Obtained** | 5 | 10 |
| **-** | 29 | 71 |
| **Total** | **189** | **348** |

**Age of Young Persons Missing Jan – March 2022**

The below table shows the number of young persons who went missing and the number of missing episodes January – March 2022 per age of the young persons.

*Note, the total number of young persons missing per age is 200, higher than the actual number of young persons missing in this period, 189. The difference is due to the system counting additional for young persons who have had a birthday in these months and their age increasing.*

*For example, if a young person had a missing episode in February aged 13 and subsequently had a birthday and had a further missing episode in March aged 14, the young person’s age will be counted in both the 13 and 14 category.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Age** | **Number of Young Persons** | **Number of Missing Episodes** |
| **8** | 1 0.5% | 1 |
| **9** | 2 1.1% | 3 |
| **10** | 4 2.1% | 5 |
| **11** | 8 4.2% | 16 |
| **12** | 13 6.9% | 19 |
| **13** | 36 19% | 71 |
| **14** | 40 21.2% | 63 |
| **15** | 45 23.8% | 77 |
| **16** | 32 16.9% | 67 |
| **17** | 19 10.1% | 26 |
| **Total** | **200** | **348** |