

Glasgow Child Protection Committee



Child Sexual Exploitation Inter Agency Guidance

Re-issued

July 2019

Review

July 2020

1. Introduction

1.1 Context

Glasgow Child Protection Committee (CPC) is committed to the care and protection of vulnerable children and young people. For some years the CPC has prioritised work with children/young people at risk of child sexual exploitation (CSE) and agencies within the City have gained considerable experience and knowledge in this area of work.

Young people who are sexually abused /exploited can be one of the hardest groups to access. Therefore those agencies involved in their protection will need to develop strategies to actively seek them out and where possible to investigate and prosecute those who abuse them.

The purpose of this guidance is to present a strategic inter agency framework to respond to the need to protect children and young people in Glasgow who are at risk of child sexual exploitation

1.2 The Guidance

The CSE inter-agency guidance and screening tool have been developed to support front line practitioners and their managers working with children or young people who may be suffering significant harm or at risk of suffering harm through Child Sexual Exploitation.

The guidance has been developed to enable the identification of children and young people at risk of sexual exploitation and inform appropriate responses in relation to children and young people's safeguarding needs.

This guidance should be read in conjunction with the Barnardo's Practitioners CSE Resource Pack¹ and the West of Scotland Consortium Inter Agency Child Protection Procedures (<https://www.proceduresonline.com/westofscotland/>) and single agency child protection procedures. The guidance provides detailed information that informs and supports practice.

1.3 Scope of Guidance

For the purposes of this guidance "child" means a person under the age of 18 yrs.²

This inter agency guidance is for all staff working in children and adult services (including voluntary sector workers) working with children and young people under the age of 21 yrs. If the young person is receiving Aftercare Services/Throughcare Services this guidance can be applied following agreement by the appropriate Service Manager.

Identifying and responding to CSE is the responsibility of all professionals

This guidance should be considered for young people 16 yrs and over who are not looked after and do not have the added safety net of a supervision order and can be equally vulnerable. This

¹ Dagon D, Wray N Guidance on child sexual exploitation. A practitioners' resource pack Barnardo's in partnership with West of Scotland Child Protection Consortium 2014 London

² Children & Young Persons (Scotland) Act 2014

guidance can support and inform the assessment of need and risk where CSE is suspected or known and complement the Young Person Support and Protection Procedures (YPSP)³

1.4 Link Between CSE and Trafficking

Professionals need to be alert to the potential that victims of CSE may also be victims of trafficking. Young people can be internally trafficked from one area to another with the intention of exploitation.

An example would be a young person who is picked up by a taxi arranged by the perpetrator and dropped off at the perpetrators house (or somewhere else). The young person thinks they are going to a party, are given drink and then find themselves in a position where the young person is forced to have sex with the individual or individuals

1.5 Information Sharing

The key to good multi-agency working is information sharing. This is central to any multi-agency assessment. Successful sharing and analysis of information supports both the identification of victims and the development of appropriate responses.

The 'Getting it right for every child' (GIRFEC) approach focuses on early intervention. If a practitioner believes a child or young person's wellbeing is at risk or they are at risk of harm, this information needs to be shared.

Guidance from the Information Commissioner's office (September 2018) on this matter states that –

“it is important that those whose work brings them in to contact with children and young people continue to share child protection concerns in the same way they did previously. The same lawful purposes are provided for in Articles 6:1(b) and 9:2(c) of the GDPR for personal and special category data so nothing has changed at that level.

Where the matter is still a child protection matter but does not reach the significant harm bar, other legal bases exist in the GDPR and the Data Protection Act 2018 that data controllers may be able to rely on depending on the circumstances of any given case”

2. Child Sexual Exploitation

2.1 Defining CSE

This guidance has been informed by the National Definition of CSE (<https://www.gov.scot/publications/child-sexual-exploitation-definition-practitioner-briefing-paper/>) which defines what CSE is and the impact this has on children and young people. All

³ Young Person Support & Protection Procedures 2018 Glasgow Child Protection Committee

professionals should be familiar with the definition and guidance notes. CSE is complex and the guidance notes will inform professional and agency responsibilities when responding to CSE.

The term sexual exploitation takes account of the ways children and young people are tricked and groomed in to sex.

National Definition

Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse in which a person(s), of any age takes advantage of a power imbalance to force or entice a child into engaging in sexual activity in return for something received by the child and/or those perpetrating or facilitating the abuse. As with other forms of child sexual abuse, the presence of perceived consent does not undermine the abusive nature of the act. (Scottish Government, 2016)

Sexual exploitation can take many forms from the seemingly consensual relationship where sex is exchanged for attention, affection, accommodation or gifts to serious organised crime and child trafficking. What defines exploitation is an imbalance of power within the relationship. The abuser always holds some kind of power over the victim, increasing the dependence of the victim as the exploitative relationship develops. The abuse does not always have to be physical and can be perpetrated through the use of technology

Sexual exploitation is often linked to other issues in the life of a child or young person, or in the wider community. It should **NOT** be regarded as an isolated issue. Sexual exploitation has links to other types of abuse and crime such as -

- child trafficking
- domestic abuse
- sexual violence in intimate relationships
- grooming (both online and offline)
- abusive images of children and their distribution
- organised sexual abuse of children
- drugs-related offences (dealing, consuming and cultivating)
- gang related activity
- immigration related offences
- domestic servitude

2.2 What is Vulnerability

The diversity of victims of CSE cuts across all cultures, social backgrounds, ethnicities and gender identities.⁴ Recent research by Barnardo's highlighted the fact that victims come from different backgrounds and that what makes one child vulnerable to CSE is individual to them. However, there are also certain factors that increase a child's vulnerability, such as having a learning disability, or going online to talk to strangers about gender identity and sexuality

Some groups are particularly vulnerable and these include children and young people –

- who have a history of running away or going missing
- with special needs

⁴ Working With Children Who Are Victims or at Risk of Sexual Exploitation. Wendy Shepherd & Becky Lewi, Barnardo's Model of Practice

- living in residential, foster care and throughcare
- migrant children
- unaccompanied asylum seeking children
- who have disengaged from education
- who have experienced previous forms of abuse
- who are abusing drugs and alcohol
- those involved in gangs
- family generational conflict
- religious or cultural practices
- LGBTI

CSE happens in a number of contexts, and these can include -

- peer on peer
- adult on child
- gang membership
- party scene / youth culture
- boyfriend/ girlfriend
- grooming
- trafficking - domestic and international
- internet /online based CSE – contact and non-contact offences, including sexting, exchanging self-images
- familial and non-familial

2.3 Risk Factors⁵

Young people who are sexually exploited are extremely vulnerable as a result of a range of underlying factors including -

- abuse (history of child sexual abuse)
- neglect
- parental difficulties
- poor mental health and wellbeing
- domestic violence
- learning difficulties

They are also at risk because of a constellation of immediate risk factors including -

- going missing (staying out late, number of missing episodes)
- placement breakdown
- disengagement from education (truanting or excluded)
- drugs/alcohol
- homelessness
- peer involvement in sexual behaviour
- experience of bullying
- lack of positive relationship with protective/nurturing adult
- high number of sexual partners (sexually transmitted infections, unwanted pregnancy)
- unexplained amount of money or other material things

⁵ Dagon D, Wray N Guidance on child sexual exploitation. A practitioners' resource pack Barnardo's in partnership with West of Scotland Child Protection Consortium 2014 London

- living independently and failing to respond to attempts by workers to keep in touch
- mobile phones (multiple callers - phone calls, text messages)
- disclosure of sexual/physical abuse followed by withdrawal of the allegation
- forced marriage
- self-harm and suicide

Other significant risk indicators to look out for include -

- presence of an older boyfriend or relationship with a controlling adult
- physical or emotional abuse by boyfriend or controlling adult.
- entering and leaving vehicles driven by unknown adults.
- frequenting areas known for on/off street prostitution.
- physical injury or symptoms of sexual/physical abuse.
- children under 13 years asking for sexual health advice.
- being taken to flats, houses and/or hotels and engaging in sexual activity.

4. Assessing Need & Managing Risk

4.1 Assessing Need and Risk – The CSE Screening Framework

Barnardo’s has developed a CSE screening framework (Appendix A) to enable the identification of children and young people at risk of sexual exploitation. It is an additional tool, specific to CSE to be used alongside the National Risk Assessment Toolkit (<https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-risk-framework-support-assessment-children-young-people/>)

The framework identifies four categories of risk and is intended to inform appropriate responses in relation to protecting children and young people. This response is best delivered through existing child protection and YPSP procedures.

Different responses are required in relation to each level of risk.

Category of Risk	Indicators of risk	Description	Associated actions
Category 1 Not at risk	No risk indicators but may have one or more vulnerabilities present	A child or young person who may be ‘in need’ but who is not currently at risk of being groomed for sexual exploitation	Educate to stay safe. Review risk following any significant change in circumstances
Category 2 Mild risk	Multiple vulnerabilities. One or two risk indicators may also be present	A vulnerable child or young person who may be at risk of being groomed for sexual exploitation	Consider multi-agency meeting to share information and agree a plan to address risk and/or need. Work on risk awareness and staying safe should be undertaken with this child/ young person. Review risk following any significant change in circumstances

Category 3 Moderate risk	Multiple vulnerabilities and risk indicators present	A child or young person who may be targeted for opportunistic abuse through exchange of sex for drugs, accommodation (overnight stays) and goods etc.	<p>Convene multi-agency meeting under local procedures for sexually exploited children and young people to ensure effective exchange of information with multi-agency colleagues and agree safety plan. At least one review meeting to be convened.</p> <p>Work should be undertaken with this child/ young person around risk reduction and keeping safe</p>
Category 4 Significant risk	Multiple vulnerabilities and risk indicators. One or more significant risk indicators also likely	Indication that a child or young person is at significant risk of or is already being sexually exploited. Sexual exploitation is likely to be habitual, often self-denied and coercion/control is implicit	<p>Convene multi-agency meeting under local procedures for sexually exploited children and young people to ensure effective exchange of information with multi-agency colleagues and agree safety plan, including regular review meetings</p> <p>Protection plan should include long-term intensive direct work with the child or young person</p>

Young People 16 yrs +

Category of Risk	Indicators of risk	Description	Associated actions
Moderate or Significant risk	As above	Young person aged 16 years or above	Where a young person is aged 16 years or over and not subject to statutory measures, the associated action in relation to Moderate and Significant risk: sexual exploitation should be addressed as an issue in relation to this young person through liaison between Social Work and Police Public Protection Unit to address the young person's protection

4.2 Managing Risk

Implementing an effective child in need or child protection plan for a child at risk of sexual exploitation may require professionals to be extremely persistent in continuing to offer support and services. It may be that a professional from an agency other than social work is best able to provide a direct service. Nevertheless, the case should remain allocated to a social worker as Lead Professional, whilst child sexual exploitation concerns remain, as a point of contact for the child, family and professionals, and to co-ordinate the plans.

Child sexual exploitation is a particularly hidden form of abuse and disclosure by the child is extremely rare. It may not always be appropriate to interview the child or young person in a formal manner, particularly where a child does not believe they are being exploited.

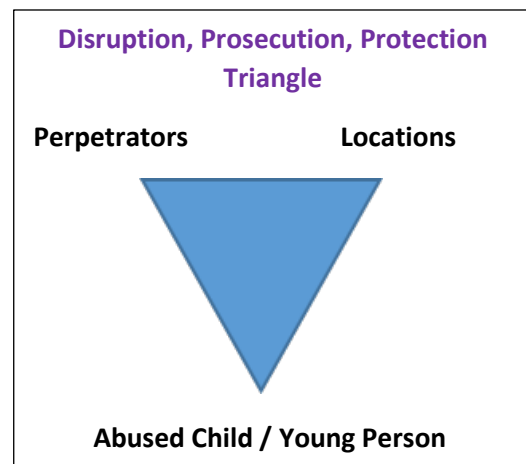
Evidence shows that a relationship with a protective, nurturing adult who challenges the perceptions of the young person over time can lead to an increase in the awareness of the child in relation to risks and experiences. Information may be gathered most effectively over time by practitioners who have gained the trust of the young person in a manner that does not alienate them, but involves them in the process, contributing to their own safety.

5. Those Who Abuse Exploit Children and Young People

Abusers use sophisticated tactics and will target areas where children and young people are without much adult supervision, such as shopping centres, cafes, takeaways, pubs, sports centres, cinemas, bus or train stations, local parks, playgrounds and taxi ranks, or children and young people websites. In some instances abusers will use children and young people to groom others, usually younger, into exploitation and abuse.

The priority for Police Scotland is the investigation and prosecution of offenders who have been involved in abusing the child through sexual exploitation.

Where there may be limited evidence in relation to perpetrators, for example, the absence of a statement, action may still be taken in relation to particular concerns, such as reports of internal trafficking or that an address or vehicle is being used for the purpose of child sexual exploitation. All intelligence should be recorded and collated. The police will consider using the range of powers at their disposal.



The Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) provide a national framework for the assessment and management of risk posed by sexual offenders. This includes individuals who are considered to pose a risk or potential risk of harm to children. Offenders are referred to the MAPPA process following conviction for a relevant offence. (See Appendix B for list of potential offences)

6. Raising Concerns

6.1 Reporting Concerns

Any worker from any agency or organisation who is concerned that a child or young person may be at risk or/ the victim of sexual exploitation should contact the young person's social worker or Social Care Direct if it is not known if the young person has a social worker.

The Team Leader, Glasgow & Partners Emergency Social Work, should be consulted in the event of such concerns being raised out of hours.

All referrals relating to young people aged 16-18 yrs should initially be made to C&F services. It will be the responsibility of the C&F Team Leader to have the conversation with Adult services TL to agree which service will meet the needs of the young person.

Where any practitioner has reason to believe that a young person may be subject to CSE this must be recorded and discussed with a supervisor, child protection adviser or equivalent at the earliest opportunity. **The CSE screening matrix** (Appendix C) should be completed by the agency identifying concern and this will assist the Initial Referral Discussion and decision making.

All referrals to social work should be followed up in writing using the single agency notification of concern form.

6.2 Discussing the Notification of Concern with the Young Person

It is good practice to inform the young person unless it is impossible to do so or would increase the risk to the young person or others. Decisions regarding involvement of parents/carers should take account of the views of the young person where appropriate.

6.3 Social Services Response to the Notification of Concern – The Initial Referral Discussion (IRD)

On receipt of a referral, the Children's Services/Adult Services TL will consider the need to instigate an Initial Referral Discussion (IRD) with Police Scotland and Health where potential risk has been identified. All agencies will share relevant information and decisions will be taken with regard to the child/young person's safety and wellbeing. The IRD will determine the level of concern/risk and whether action is necessary under child protection procedures or young person support and protection.

The IRD will consider how the concerns about CSE need to be investigated and will also seek to identify any other children potentially at risk and how these concerns should be responded to.

Where there are concerns that the young person is being/or is at risk of sexual exploitation consideration should be given to convening an initial child protection or young person support and protection case discussion.

6.4 Initial Case Discussion

Child protection or young person support and protection procedures should be followed and an initial multi agency conference (CP/VYPSP) convened and the child/young person's plan agreed and managed through monthly core groups. A review CP/YPSP review conference should take place within 3 months of the initial meeting and thereafter at periods as required by individual circumstances but not longer than 6 months.

7. Practitioners Need to Consider

Practitioners need to keep the risk associated with CSE in mind throughout their practice, however, it is essential that the focus our intervention is not exclusively on CSE at the expense of identifying other risk factors. Practitioners must consider CSE as a possibility and test this out alongside alternative explanations for behaviour.

Consideration needs to be given to how information is recorded regarding professional concerns. Young people should not be referred to as 'promiscuous', 'streetwise' or 'in a relationship'. Neither do they 'choose to be' in a position that makes them vulnerable to CSE.

Practitioners should consider the following -

- CSE should not be seen in isolation, but in the wider context of vulnerability and risk
- Most CSE concerns are reported by practitioners, friends or family, or by proactive investigations rather than by self disclosures by the victim
- Don't assume that others know what you know
- You may be aware of single indicators or incidents but remember you only have one piece of the jigsaw
- Share your information with key professionals (named person, lead professional) where there is one. They will have the most detailed picture of the child or young person and their circumstances. This may give context to what you've observed and provide either reassurances or an accumulating picture which heightens concerns
- If a child tells you something or you suspect a child is being abused or at risk of abuse, you must report your concerns to your line manager immediately and consult your own departmental or agency child protection procedures

Professionals must report all suspected cases of abuse to social work services without delay and to Police Scotland where a child is believed to be in immediate danger

Child Sexual Exploitation Screening Framework

Category 1 – Not at risk of sexual exploitation

Children and young people in Category 1 do not have indicators of risk in relation to sexual exploitation. The majority of children and young people will not be at risk. However, children and young people in contact with support agencies, such as social work are likely to have some vulnerability.

Children and young people assessed as being in this category need access to basic information, which will enable them to develop an awareness of the risks that can lead to a situation in which they may be exposed to sexual exploitation. They need access to information that will equip them to avoid risky situations and to protect themselves. Social workers are well placed to deliver such information as part of their interaction with the children and young people with whom they are in contact.

The school Personal Health and Social Education (PHSE) curriculum provides a sound platform through which to deliver basic information, to explore ideas around 'healthy' sexual relationships and to provide children and young people with a sense of control about their bodies and selves. This also needs to include opportunities for children and young people to understand the very real risks involved in staying out late and going missing from school, home or care.

Health professionals, such as school health nurses, practitioners in young persons' advisory/sexual health clinics and GPs have a role in promoting the young person's health, which includes identification of immediate and ongoing health needs (including sexual health and emotional needs). As a universal service, health is well placed to offer support, counselling and information to enable young people to understand the risks and develop strategies for staying safe.

Category 2 – Mild Risk

A child identified as at mild risk is likely to have multiple vulnerabilities, such as problematic parenting and childhood experiences. One or two risk indicators may also be present. These vulnerabilities increase the risk of children and young people being groomed for sexual exploitation. Early intervention and preventative work are needed to protect children and young people who have multiple vulnerabilities.

A practitioner or agency view that a child is at mild risk may be inaccurate, and sharing information about that child may reveal them to be at moderate or significant risk – and in need of protection. Interventions to interrupt abuse and support children to recover a healthy lifestyle are more likely to be successful if a child who is at risk can be identified and concerns shared within a multi-agency support network as early as possible.

Consideration should be given to convening a multi-agency meeting to ensure all information is shared and to agree a child's plan to address risk and need. The plan should include a programme of direct work with the child to raise awareness of sexual exploitation and to provide tools for the child to self-protect. The programme should raise risk awareness, provide information on keeping safe and address specific identified issues that pose a threat to safety. It should be delivered by a practitioner who has a good working relationship with the child or young person. It should include opportunities for the child to understand the very real risks involved in activities such as staying out late and going missing from school, home or care.

Risk must be reassessed regularly as part of the planned work undertaken with a child or young person. Any significant change in circumstances that might increase vulnerability, or any incidence of behaviour associated with risk should result in an immediate reassessment of risk using the sexual exploitation risk assessment.

Category 3 – Moderate Risk

A child or young person identified as at moderate risk is likely to have multiple vulnerabilities present as well as one or more indicators of risk. Children and young people at moderate risk may be groomed or targeted for opportunistic abuse and/or exploitative relationships by abusing adults.

It is in this category that any missing information can have the greatest effect on the accuracy of assessment and information sharing. A multi-agency strategy meeting for children at risk of abuse should always be convened in relation to child or young person assessed as at moderate risk. Multi-agency strategy meetings enable the effective exchange of information between representatives of key agencies. The meetings should include the individual who has identified the risk or raised concerns in relation to the child or young person and representatives from social work, police, health, education, placements and any specialist child sexual exploitation services. Multi-agency risk strategy meetings should respond to the needs of children and young people for whom risk of sexual exploitation is indicated but not known, as well as responding to cases where evidence of sexual exploitation is available.

The multi-agency risk strategy meeting should agree a protection plan and action to include direct work with the individual child or young person. The focus of any safeguarding plan and of direct interventions should be the reduction of specific risks that are causing concern. In particular, where staying out late and/or going missing from school, home or care are identified, these should be addressed as a priority. The safeguarding implications of staying out late and going missing should not be underestimated by any agencies. The length of intervention required will be different in each case and is reliant on the specific circumstances of the child or young person and the nature of the risks that are being addressed. Individual children and young people may respond to intervention in different ways and this will also impact on the length of that intervention.

A change of circumstances, such as a placement change, may support the reduction of risks in a relatively short time. Conversely, a placement change could escalate risk. At least one review meeting by the multi-agency strategy group should be conducted to ensure that actions have been taken, and to assess progress, consider the impact of interventions, share further information and reassess the

level of risk. Risks should be monitored carefully and reviewed over time in relation to children and young people for whom there have been concerns.

Risk should be reassessed regularly as part of the planned work undertaken with a child or young person. Any significant change in circumstances that might increase vulnerability, or any incidence of behaviour associated with risk should result in an immediate reassessment of risk using the sexual exploitation risk assessment.

The approach to working with children and young people at significant risk or who have been abused set out below can also be applied to children and young people in category 3.

Category 4 – Significant Risk

This category is where a child is assessed as being at significant risk of sexual exploitation or where they are already being abused. This is likely to include cases where abuse is habitual, denied, and where coercion and control are strong factors.

A multi-agency risk strategy meeting for children at risk should always be convened in relation to a child or young person assessed as at significant risk. As with Category 3, multi-agency risk strategy meetings should ensure the effective exchange of information between representatives of key agencies. The meetings should include the individual who has identified the risk or raised concerns in relation to the child or young person, and representatives of social work, police, health, education, placements and any specialist child sexual exploitation services. Participants in the meeting should agree a protection plan and action to include long-term intensive direct work with the individual child or young person.

Review meetings should be conducted regularly to ensure that agreed actions are implemented, and to assess the progress and impact of agreed interventions. Risk should be monitored closely and reassessed regularly, as part of the risk management plan.

A coordinated and synchronised approach by all agencies maximises the effectiveness of interventions and the impact of planned actions. All agencies should agree and adopt a consistent approach, which does not shy away from or collude with risky behaviour. All agencies and professionals need to be aware of the intensive and long-term nature of the approach required. The presence of multiple vulnerabilities and risks in the lives of children and young people at significant risk often means that they are difficult to engage and that positive outcomes take time.

The sexual exploitation risk assessment framework should allow for the identification of vulnerability and risk in relation to the majority of children and young people at an earlier stage. Over time, routine assessment, early identification and appropriate interventions should reduce the number of children and young people who are exposed to significant risk of sexual exploitation.

List of Potential Offences

Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 - Enacted 1st December 2010

Sexual Crimes committed prior to this date should be dealt with by using the legislation current at time of crime.

Definition of Rape

(1) If a person (“A”), with A’s penis—

(a) without another person (“B”) consenting, and (b) without any reasonable belief that B consents, penetrates to any extent, either intending to do so or reckless as to whether there is penetration, the vagina, anus or mouth of B then A commits an offence, to be known as the offence of Rape.

(2) For the purposes of this section, penetration is a continuing act from entry until withdrawal of the penis; but this subsection is subject to subsection (3).

(3) In a case where penetration is initially consented to but at some point of time the consent is withdrawn, subsection (2) is to be construed as if the reference in it to a continuing act from entry were a reference to a continuing act from that point of time.

(4) In this Act—

“penis” includes a surgically constructed penis if it forms part of A, having been created in the course of surgical treatment, and

“vagina” includes— the vulva, and a surgically constructed vagina (together with any surgically constructed vulva), if it forms part of B, having been created in the course of such treatment.

In short rape is non-gender specific and includes the intrusion of the penis into any vaginal, anal or oral cavity.

The Act distinguishes between “young children”, aged under 13, who are deemed to have no capacity to consent to sexual activity, and “older children” aged between 13-15 who are considered to have only a limited capacity to consent to sexual activity and whom the law requires to protect from sexual exploitation and abuse. It is an offence for an adult to engage in sexual activity of any kind with a child.

Police Powers

The Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 is silent in relation to arrest. An arrest for any of the offences listed may only be justified by reference to your common law powers.

All of the offences mentioned are punishable by imprisonment and as such, a suspected offender may be detained under Section 14 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995.

Section 293 of the 1995 Act also means that it is an offence to aid and abet another person in the commission of any of the above offences or to counsel, procure or incite another person to commit an offence against the 2009 Act.

Section 294 of the 1995 Act also means that any Attempt to commit a crime under the 2009 Act is in itself a crime.

Crime Type	Section of Act	Description
Rape/ Having Intercourse with an Older Child	1 18 28	Includes Male and Female Covers penetration of Vagina, Anus and Mouth by a penis. S1 – Adult and Older Child (aged 13-15 years – where no consent) S18 – Young Child (below 13 years) – irrelevant whether consent given S28 – Older Child (aged 13-15 years) – if no consent S1 will apply.
Sexual Assault by Penetration Engaging in penetrative sexual activity with or towards an older child	2 19 29	Includes Male and Female Covers penetration of Vagina and Anus digitally or with an object. This will also cover situations where the complainant knows they have been penetrated however they cannot say what penetrated them. S2 – Adult and Older Child (aged 13-15 years - where no consent) S19 – Young Child (below 13 years) – irrelevant whether consent given S29 – Older Child (aged 13-15 years) – if no consent S2 will apply
Sexual Assault Engaging in sexual activity with or towards an older child	3 20 30	Covers touching sexually, sexual activity with physical consent (older children), ejaculates semen, emits urine or saliva (sexually), penetrates sexually. If evidence victim subjected to penile penetration, sexual assault should not be recorded, but crime of rape recorded. Indecent assault, although not repealed, is still available for behaviour falling out with definition of Sexual Assault. S3 – Adult and Older Child (aged 13-15 years - where no consent) S20 – Young Child (below 13 years) – irrelevant whether consent given S30 – Older Child (aged 13-15 years) – if no consent S3 will apply
Sexual Coercion, Causing a Young Child/Older Child to Participate in a Sexual Activity	4 21 31	Intentionally causes person to participate in sexual activity. S4 – Adult or Older Child (aged 13-15 years – where no consent) S21 – Young Child (below 13 years) S31 – Older Child (aged 13-15 years) – if no consent then S4 will apply
Coercing/ Causing a Person/Young Child/Older Child to be Present During a Sexual Activity	5 22 32	Intentionally engages in sexual activity in presence of another or causes a person to be present while a third person engages in such activity for the purpose of obtaining sexual gratification; humiliating, distressing or alarming. S5 – Adult or Older Child (aged 13-15 years – where no consent) S22 – Young Child (below 13 years) S32 – Older Child (aged 13-15 years) – if no consent then S5 will apply

Crime Type	Section of Act	Description
Coercing /Causing a Person/Young Child/Older Child to Look at a Sexual Image	6 23 33	Intentionally causes a person to look at a sexual image for purpose of obtaining sexual gratification; humiliating, distressing or alarming. S6 – Adult or Older Child (aged 13-15 years – where no consent) S23 – Young Child (below 13 years) S33 – Older Child (aged 13-15 years) – if no consent then S6 will apply
Communicating Indecently	7(1) 24(1) 34(1)	Sexual communication whether written or verbal for purpose of obtaining sexual gratification; humiliating, distressing or alarming. S7 (1) – Adult or Older Child (aged 13-15 years - where no consent) S24 (1) – Young Child (below 13 years) S34 (2) – Older Child (aged 13-15 years) – if no consent S7 (1) will apply

Causing a Person to See or Hear an Indecent Communication	7(2)	Intentionally causes a person to see or hear (by whatever means) a sexual written or verbal communication for purpose of obtaining sexual gratification; humiliating, distressing or alarming. S7 (2) – Adult or Older Child (aged 13-15 years – where no consent) S24 (2) – Young Child (below 13 years) S34 (2) – Older Child (aged 13-15 years) – if no consent S7 (2) will apply
	24(2)	
	34(2)	
Sexual Exposure	8	Exposure of genitals, intentionally, in a sexual manner for obtaining sexual gratification; humiliating, distressing or alarming. Can be committed in private. Public Indecency remains. Where circumstances meet definition of Sexual Exposure, public indecency should not be recorded. S8 – Adult S25 – Young Child (below 13 years) S35 – Older Child (aged 13-15 years)
	25	
	35	
Voyeurism	9	Without consent, observes, operates equipment to observe, records with intention of looking at an image, installs equipment or constructs or adapts a structure or part of a structure to enable observation of a private act for the purpose of obtaining sexual gratification; humiliating, distressing or alarming. S9 – Adult S26 – Young Child (aged below 13 years) S36 – Older Child (aged 13-15 years)
	26	
	36	

Crime Type	Section of Act	Description
Administering a Substance for Sexual Purposes	11	Intentionally administers a substance to or causes a substance to be taken with purpose of stupefying or overpowering, to enable person to engage in a sexual activity.
Engaging while an Older Child in Sexual Conduct with or Towards Another Older Child	37(1)	Older child (aged 13-15 years) who engages in sexual conduct with another Older Child. This includes penile penetration of vagina, anus or mouth. and touching vagina, penis or anus with mouth). (If non consensual – rape, sexual assault by penetration or sexual assault relevant, sections 1,2 or 3).
Engaging while an Older Child in Consensual Sexual Conduct with Another Older Child	37(4)	Older child (aged 13-15 years) who has consented to sexual conduct with another Older Child. This covers the child consenting to any of the activities mentioned in 37(1).
Sexual Abuse of Trust (Children)	42	Person over 18 years, in a position of trust, intentionally engages in sexual activity with or directed towards person under 18 years. Covers 16 and 17 year olds, otherwise revert to legislation covering Older Children/Younger Children, which has a greater penalty.
Sexual Abuse of Trust of a Mentally Disordered Person	46(1)	Person, in a position of trust, intentionally engages in sexual activity with or directed towards mentally disordered person. If person does not have the ability to consent due to mental disorder, reference should be made to adult and Younger Children sections of the legislation, which have a greater penalty.

Appendix C

Health	
Physical injuries / symptoms of sexual / physical no explanations	
Chronic fatigue	
Sexually active	
Recurring or multiple sexually transmitted infection	
Pregnancy and / or seeking abortion	
Evidence of substance use (drugs or alcohol)	
Sexually risky behaviour (multiple partners)	
Self harming (cutting; overdose; eating disorder)	
Low self image / self esteem	
Significantly older girl / boyfriend (sexual relationships)	
Behaviour	
Volatile behaviour exhibiting extreme mood swings / use of abusive language	
Aggressive / violent behaviour	
Involved in petty crime (shoplifting / stealing)	
Secretive behaviour	
Entering or leaving vehicles driven by unknown adults / known CSE adults	
Leaving home / care setting in clothing unusual for the individual child (inappropriate for age, borrowing clothing from older people etc; overtly sexualised clothing)	
Has money, expensive clothes, mobile phones or other possessions without plausible explanation	
Unusual hours / regular patterns of child leaving or returning to placement	
Change in appearance	
Detachment from age appropriate activities	

Social relationships	
Unexplained relationships with older adults	
Isolated from peers	
Inappropriate use of internet and forming relationships, particularly with adults, via internet	
Phone calls / text messages / letters from unknown / multiple adults	
Adults or older youths loitering outside child usual place of residence	
Associating with other young people who are known to be sexually exploited / clipping (money then run)	
Accounts of social activities with no plausible explanation of the source of necessary funding	
Movement / location	
Missing long periods (2+ nights) with no known home base	
Pattern of street homelessness / unsuitable accommodation	
Gone missing from local authority care	
Placement breakdown	
Persistently missing, staying out overnight or returning late with no plausible explanation or known links	
Returning after having been missing looking well cared for in spite of having no known base	
Having keys to premises other than those known about	
Going missing / found in areas where they have no known links	
Education	
Truancy / suspension / disengagement	
Behavioural - poor concentration or memory, irritable / unsociable / aggressive behaviour in school or placement	

Exploitation	
Located / seen in a place known to be used for sexual exploitation (hot spots, flats, cars, houses etc)	
Being taken to clubs/hotels/houses and engaging in sexual activity	
Discloses sexual/ physical assault	
Discloses sexual/ physical assault – followed by refusal to complain or withdrawal of complaint	
Reports from reliable sources suggest likelihood of sexual exploitation	
Abduction / forced imprisonment	
Paid / given money for sex	
Under 16 and meeting adults to engage in sexual activity	
Family history and relationships	
History of abuse / neglect / domestic violence	
Hostility in relationships to parents / carers / family members	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 20px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px 10px;">Vulnerable</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 20px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <div style="background-color: orange; padding: 5px 10px;">Warning sign</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="background-color: red; padding: 5px 10px;">Strong indicator</div> </div>	